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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

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JANUARY 1969

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

NEW PUBLICATIONS

CIRCULARS

- FC 18-68 Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Public Law 480, Title I, Sales for Foreign Currencies and Sales for Dollar Credit
- FC 19-68 World Cotton Trade About Steady in 1968-69
- FC 20-68 World Production and Trade Trends in Extra-Long Staple Cotton
- FFO 14-68 U.S. Exports of Soybeans and Meal at Record Levels; Edible Oils Down
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- FS 4-68 1968-69 World Sugar Crop To Set Record; Molasses Also Up

HIGHLIGHTS OF WORLD
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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On the whole, 1968 was a year of record agricultural production. New high levels were reached in output of wheat, barley, sugar, citrus fruit, soybeans, castor beans, rapeseed, palm oil, and tea. All those crops except tea showed increases over 1967 much larger than the 2-percent increase in world population. As the table on page 2 shows, output of each of them except palm oil has increased since the 1960-64 average period more than 12 percent, the growth in population in the same period. Other commodities showing per capita gains since 1960-64, but not setting records in 1968, include corn, sorghum, and sunflower seed.

The 1968 harvests of corn and grain sorghum in the United States and South Africa were about 15 million metric tons less than in 1967. This big reduction was only partly offset by larger harvests in other countries. Total production of 4 major feed grains was smaller than in 1967, but the reductions were concentrated in exporting countries with adequate stocks.

Growing of sunflower seed has been stimulated in the past decade by improved varieties, but the weather in 1968 was unfavorable in the Danube Valley and parts of the USSR. In addition, the area planted in Argentina was reduced.

The potato crop in Western Europe was down 4 million tons from 1967. India accounted for most of the decline in peanuts.

Output of several crops was smaller in 1968 than in the 1960-64 period: coffee, cocoa beans, jute, hard fibers, dry peas, flaxseed, palm kernel oil, and coconut oil. Part of the reduction in coffee was due to the diversification program in Brazil, but part was due to weather. Trends in output have been upward for cocoa beans and jute (including kenaf) but both crops suffered from untimely rains in 1968.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION
HIGHER IN 1968-69

World production of cotton for the 1968-69 season is currently estimated at 51.8 million bales. This represents a downward revision of 0.4 million bales from the October estimate. Among the countries where production estimates have been lowered are the United States, Nicaragua, Greece, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, United Arab Republic, India, and Thailand. Current estimates have been raised for Mexico, Brazil, and Turkey.

The current world cotton crop compares with 47.7 million bales harvested in 1967-68 and the alltime record of 54.0 million bales in 1965-66. More than four-fifths of the increase in production is in the United States where the crop in 1967-68 was the smallest in nearly a century.

Area devoted to cotton in 1968-69 is placed at 79.9 million acres, up from 76.6 million a year earlier, but 10 percent below the record highs reached in the early 1950's. Acreage in the foreign Free World is estimated at 51.3 million, an increase of 1.5 million from 1967-68, and a record high for those

Estimated world production of selected agricultural commodities
average 1960-64 and annual 1965 to 1968

Commodity	Unit	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967	1968	Percentage change 2/	
							1960-64:	1967 to 1968: to 1968
---Percent---								
Wheat 3/	Mil. M.T.	232	247	285	277	305	32	10
Rye 4/	Mil. M.T.	32	34	30	30	32	0	7
Rice, rough 5/ 6/	Mil. M.T.	239	244	240	265	265	11	0
Corn 4/ 6/	Mil. M.T.	183	195	207	231	219	20	-5
Barley 4/	Mil. M.T.	78	86	95	97	101	30	4
Oats 4/	Mil. M.T.	48	43	45	46	50	4	7
Sorghum & millet 7/	Mil. M.T.	34	35	41	44	42	22	-5
Sugar, centrifugal 5/	Mil. M.T.	60.9	69.3	71.0	73.1	76.4	25	4
Sugar, non-cent. 5/	Mil. M.T.	8.1	8.7	8.7	8.3	9.4	16	12
Fruits, citrus	Mil. M.T.	17.6	21.1	25.6	22.7	26.0	48	15
Apples 8/	Mil. M.T.	12.6	12.9	13.3	14.4	13.3	6	-8
Pears 8/	Mil. M.T.	3.7	3.4	4.6	4.1	4.8	30	17
Potatoes 9/	Mil. M.T.	236	231	239	251	247	5	-2
Dry beans 10/	1,000 M.T.	4,906	5,319	4,899	5,893	5,153	5	-13
Dry peas 11/	1,000 M.T.	1,575	1,456	1,351	1,148	1,274	-19	11
Hops 12/	1,000 M.T.	83.2	92.1	94.6	93.8	88.8	7	-5
Soybeans 3/	Mil. M.T.	27.6	32.2	34.8	36.5	39.0	41	7
Peanuts 3/	Mil. M.T.	14.8	15.7	16.2	17.2	15.7	6	-8
Cottonseed 3/	Mil. M.T.	20.4	22.7	20.5	20.6	22.0	8	7
Flaxseed	1,000 M.T.	3,353	3,753	3,086	2,485	3,266	-3	31
Sesame seed 5/	1,000 M.T.	1,513	1,547	1,557	1,603	1,568	4	-2
Castor beans 3/	1,000 M.T.	678	788	781	709	875	29	23
Sunflower seed 5/	1,000 M.T.	6,628	7,546	8,551	9,359	8,823	33	-6
Rapeseed 5/	1,000 M.T.	3,644	4,802	4,446	5,032	5,318	46	6
Olive oil	1,000 M.T.	13/ 1,200	1,230	1,223	1,341	1,331	11	-1
Palm oil	1,000 M.T.	1,198	1,211	1,256	1,120	1,266	6	13
Palm kernel oil	1,000 M.T.	419	417	404	340	354	-16	4
Coconut oil	1,000 M.T.	2,144	2,141	2,268	2,064	1,950	-9	-6
Milk, cow's 14/	Mil. M.T.	283	303	311	318	323	14	2
Red meats 15/	Mil. M.T.	48.9	52.8	55.3	57.2	59.6	22	4
Lard	1,000 M.T.	3,229	3,384	3,388	3,501	3,556	10	2
Tallow & greases	1,000 M.T.	3,485	3,801	3,928	4,019	4,146	19	3
Tobacco 5/	1,000 M.T.	4,041	4,369	4,371	4,703	4,503	11	-4
Coffee	Mil. bags 16/	65.3	81.6	60.6	68.4	61.8	-5	-10
Tea	1,000 M.T.	866	939	982	991	1,012	17	2
Cocoa beans	1,000 M.T.	1,235	1,220	1,337	1,330	1,210	-2	-9
Cotton 3/	Mil. bales 17/	48.4	54.0	48.3	47.7	51.8	7	9
Jute & kenaf	1,000 M.T.	2,547	2,736	2,931	3,039	2,326	-9	-23
Sisal	1,000 M.T.	644	646	668	631	623	-3	-1
Henequen	1,000 M.T.	164	161	156	155	152	-7	-2
Abaca	1,000 M.T.	105	119	108	95	78	-26	-18

Note: Except as otherwise noted, the data are as published by FAS. Statistics for grains other than wheat and rice exclude Communist Asia, thus differing from those usually published by FAS. Statistics for sorghum and millet are official estimates for 10 countries compiled by ERS. Statistics refer either to calendar years or to crop years beginning in the year shown. For livestock products, rice, corn, sorghum and millet, potatoes, hops, oilseeds, (except cottonseed), oils (except olive oil) and tobacco, tea, jute, and hard fibers, the data refer to calendar years. For coffee and cocoa beans the data refer to crop years beginning July to October of the year shown. For cotton and cottonseed the data refer to crop years beginning August 1 of the year shown. For sugar the data refer to production in national sugar campaigns beginning between May 1 of the year shown and April 30 of the following year. For other commodities harvests in the Northern Hemisphere beginning in the year shown are combined with Southern Hemisphere harvests which immediately follow.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Includes Communist Asia. 4/ Excludes Communist Asia. 5/ Includes Mainland China. 6/ FAS estimates adjusted to calendar years. 7/ 10 countries; calendar year. 8/ Dessert and cooking; 26 countries. 9/ 32 countries. 10/ 33 countries. 11/ 18 countries. 12/ 24 countries. 13/ 1959/60-1962/63 average. 14/ 36 countries. 15/ 42 countries. 16/ 60 kgs. 17/ Bales of 480 pounds net.

countries. United States acreage is over 2.0 million acres higher than last season. Acreage and production estimates for the world give an average yield per acre of 311 pounds, up from 299 pounds in 1967-68 and near the 1965-66 record of 316 pounds.

Foreign Free World production is estimated at a record high of 24.9 million bales. This compares with the previous record of 23.8 million bales produced in 1967-68. Significantly larger crops are expected in most Western Hemisphere countries and in a number of Asian countries. Cotton crops are lower in most principal producing countries of Europe and Africa.

Aggregate production in Central America is up slightly this season as increases in El Salvador and Guatemala are partly offset by a decline in Nicaragua caused by volcanic eruption. The Mexican crop is now estimated at 2.3 million bales, compared with 2.0 in 1967-68. More normal growing conditions in Tampico this season than in the past two years will boost yields and a large increase in acreage in Sonora resulted in a larger harvest in that area.

Production in South America is likely to be up one-fifth or more from last season. A sharp expansion in acreage in South Brazil will result in a crop of at least 3.3 million bales, an alltime record for that country. Sharp rises in production are also expected in Argentina and Colombia as a result of acreage expansion. The Peruvian crop is estimated at 425,000 bales, compared with 460,000 in 1967-68. All of the decrease is in the Tanguis Variety where acreage was reduced.

The cotton crop in Greece is estimated at around 380,000 bales, down 14 percent from a year ago, despite larger acreage. A severe bollworm attack in early season reduced yields. In Spain, the crop is down sharply because of a decline in acreage.

Crops in both the United Arab Republic and Sudan, the world's largest producers of extra-long staple cotton, are down this season. Acreage is lower in the UAR and in Sudan average yields are expected to be lower because of a shift in acreage from the high yielding Private Estates to lower yielding areas. Cotton production in Tanzania and Uganda are below normal because of too much rain and insect damage.

The Indian crop is placed at 5.0 million bales for the current season, down from 5.3 million in 1967-68 which was a good year. The crop is later than usual. Crops in Iran and Syria are up from the abnormally low levels of 1967-68. Production in Pakistan and Turkey is also higher.

Cotton production in Communist countries is placed at 16.0 million bales this season. The USSR crop is reported to be up slightly while in Mainland China the crop is not believed to be as large as the excellent harvest in 1967-68.

The United States cotton crop is estimated at 10,822,000 bales (December estimate), up sharply from 7,458,000 in the previous year. The larger crop is a result of increased acreage and higher yields. The current crop is being harvested from 10,175,000 acres, compared with 7,997,000 in 1967-68. The

COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1967 and 1968 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production 2/		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1960-64	1967	1968 3/	1960-64	1967	1968 3/	1960-64	1967	1968 3/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	per acre	per acre	per acre	bales	bales	bales
NORTH AMERICA:									
United States.....	14,956	7,997	10,175	475	447	511	14,795	7,458	10,822
Costa Rica.....	6	21	21	640	457	457	8	20	20
El Salvador.....	221	100	130	647	763	702	298	159	190
Guatemala.....	157	218	230	673	731	762	220	350	365
Honduras.....	18	28	30	667	634	608	25	37	38
Mexico.....	2,043	1,702	1,780	518	564	620	2,206	2,000	2,300
Nicaragua.....	236	360	340	698	627	635	343	470	450
Total 4/.....	17,741	10,531	12,811	485	479	532	17,918	10,516	14,207
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina.....	1,249	720	900	212	223	---	552	335	---
Brazil.....	5,500	5,600	6,500	195	231	244	2,235	2,700	3,300
Colombia.....	398	431	575	404	518	501	335	465	600
Ecuador.....	48	50	---	160	192	---	16	20	25
Paraguay.....	184	100	---	138	192	---	53	40	---
Peru.....	648	500	500	468	442	408	632	460	425
Venezuela.....	86	120	---	218	280	---	39	70	70
Total 4/.....	8,123	7,539	8,764	229	261	270	3,867	4,103	4,924
EUROPE:									
Greece.....	469	340	350	386	623	521	377	441	380
Italy.....	49	25	20	225	211	240	23	11	10
Spain.....	680	356	300	301	400	416	427	297	260
Bulgaria.....	145	125	104	209	326	---	63	85	---
Yugoslavia.....	26	25	31	203	288	232	11	15	15
Total 4/.....	1,429	931	865	312	448	425	930	869	765
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):									
	5,855	6,000	5,900	604	744	773	7,370	9,300	9,500
AFRICA:									
Angola.....	97	100	---	124	192	---	25	40	---
Cameroon.....	146	180	---	194	213	---	59	80	100
Central African Republic.....	312	270	---	72	133	---	47	75	80
Chad.....	695	750	750	100	112	128	145	175	200
Kenya.....	125	150	150	50	80	64	13	25	20
Malawi.....	55	75	---	192	96	---	22	15	---
Morocco.....	29	47	35	348	306	411	21	30	30
Mozambique.....	750	1,000	---	103	89	---	161	185	200
Nigeria.....	800	900	900	128	67	107	213	125	200
Rhodesia.....	12	110	---	360	349	---	9	80	80
South Africa, Republic of.....	59	80	---	391	420	---	48	70	---
Sudan.....	1,084	1,202	1,250	299	359	326	675	900	850
Tanzania.....	475	475	500	189	323	240	187	320	250
Uganda.....	1,916	2,100	2,100	72	67	57	288	295	250
United Arab Republic.....	1,817	1,688	1,515	538	570	611	2,037	2,005	1,930
Total 4/.....	8,974	9,943	9,986	220	227	224	4,119	4,698	4,668
ASIA AND OCEANIA:									
Afghanistan.....	253	300	---	222	160	---	117	100	---
Australia.....	35	73	85	233	986	932	17	150	165
Burma.....	484	500	---	85	86	---	86	90	90
China, Mainland.....	10,860	12,500	12,300	223	269	250	5,040	7,000	6,400
India.....	19,668	20,300	20,300	116	125	118	4,741	5,300	5,000
Iran.....	943	717	890	251	353	351	494	528	650
Iraq.....	86	75	---	201	288	---	36	45	---
Israel.....	33	73	75	945	855	960	65	130	150
Korea, Republic of.....	88	43	---	147	201	---	27	18	---
Pakistan.....	3,499	4,281	4,300	227	258	268	1,656	2,305	2,400
Southern Yemen 5/.....	49	40	---	245	120	---	25	10	---
Syria.....	663	590	600	475	472	520	656	580	650
Thailand.....	136	240	---	226	248	---	64	124	125
Turkey.....	1,600	1,773	1,750	327	487	507	1,091	1,800	1,850
Total 4/.....	38,535	41,616	41,596	176	210	204	14,169	18,221	17,696
World total 4/.....	80,657	76,560	79,922	288	299	311	48,373	47,707	51,760
Foreign Free World 4/.....	48,697	49,793	51,298	208	230	233	21,052	23,821	24,915
Communist countries 4/.....	17,004	18,770	18,449	354	420	417	12,526	16,428	16,023

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1. 2/ Bales of 480 pounds net. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not shown above and allowances for countries where data are not yet available. 5/ Formerly Aden.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

upturn in acreage was due to less diversion and a more normal rate of abandonment. The average yield of 511 pounds per acre is well above a year earlier but short of the record 527 pounds set in 1965.

Free World production of extra-long staple cotton is placed at 1.7 million bales in 1968-69, compared with about 1.8 million in the previous year.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS IN 1969 FORECAST AT ELEVENTH CONSECUTIVE HIGH

World production of oils and fats in calendar 1969 is tentatively forecast at about 41 million short tons--an alltime high for the eleventh consecutive year. This level of production would exceed last year's output by barely 1 percent but would be 9 percent above the 1963-67 average. Moreover, the expected rate of increase from last year is considerably less than the rate of increase in any of the last 10 years.

In sharp contrast to the pattern of production of recent years when the bulk of the increase occurred in the edible oils category, the estimated increase of 250,000 tons in 1969 is due to increases in all categories except the edible oils. The greatest gains, both absolute and relative, probably will be in the palm and industrial oils. Production of edible oils is expected to decline for the first time since 1960.

The 1969 production forecast includes edible and industrial oils produced largely from 1968 oilseed crops, except for rapeseed and castor oils, which are forecasts of oils to be produced from 1969 crops; and animal fats, palm and marine oils to be produced in 1969.

Of major significance in this year's oils and fats situation, other than the decline in the edible oils, are: (1) The expectation that soybean oil production will increase only slightly in spite of the record soybean crop because the U.S. processing rate is leveling this year and a large quantity of U.S. beans are being withdrawn from the market under the government price support program; (2) a smaller but another near-record output of sunflower oil, second only to last year's record; (3) a substantial decline in peanut oil, following increases of the previous 2 years; (4) sizable increases in production of coconut and palm oils; (5) a modest increase in fish oil output, maintaining the upward trend of the previous 5 years; and (6) a continuing large production of butter, adding to the present burdensome supply, despite a prospective small decrease in output this year.

Soybean oil is expected to account for 14 percent of this year's total production of fats and oils, butter for 12 percent, tallow and greases for 11 percent, lard for 12 percent, sunflower oil for 9 percent, coconut and palm oils for 9 percent, and peanut oil for 8 percent.

The United States will continue in 1969, as in the last decade, to be the source of at least one-fourth of the world production of all major oils and fats. Moreover, the expected increase in U.S. oils and fats is virtually of the same magnitude as the net increase in the world total.

Production of edible vegetable oils in 1969 is estimated at 19.4 million tons, 2 percent less than the record output of 1968. This represents the first decline in 9 years from output a year earlier. All oils except cottonseed, soybean, and corn oils are expected to be down from 1968 levels, with the greatest tonnage declines in peanut and sunflower oils. Safflower oil probably will register the sharpest relative decline. Rapeseed, sesame, and olive oils probably will be only slightly below 1968 levels.

Considerably more cottonseed oil will be produced in 1969 than in each of the previous 2 years. Cottonseed production from cotton harvested in 1968 in the Northern Hemisphere and early in 1969 in the Southern Hemisphere is estimated at 24 million tons, 7 percent above production in both 1966-67 and 1967-68 and only 3 percent less than the record outturn of 1965-66. About 80 percent of the gain from last year is attributed to the 40-percent increase (1.3 million tons) in the United States, following 2 years of sharply curtailed production. The United States has accounted for one-sixth of world production in the last 3 years, as opposed to over one-fourth in the 1960-65 period. Of relatively less significance this year are increases estimated for the Soviet Union, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Colombia, Iran, Pakistan, and Syria. Partially offsetting these increases, however, are estimates of smaller crops in India, Peru, Spain, Greece, the U.A.R., Tanzania, and probably Mainland China.

Peanut oil production may be down nearly 10 percent from last year's alltime high because of the smaller peanut crop of 1968. At an estimated 17 million tons, peanut production was 8 percent or 1.6 million tons less than in 1967. The decline resulted largely from the estimated 14-percent or 0.9-million-ton reduction in India's crop, supplemented by reduction of lesser tonnage in South Africa, Brazil, Argentina, Senegal, and probably Mainland China. In Nigeria, the only country reporting a sizable increase, production is estimated to have exceeded the relatively small output of 1967 by roughly one-fifth but still to have been markedly below the record crop of 1966. However, the abnormally heavy stocks of peanuts in Nigeria on November 1, 1967, are believed to have been reduced by considerably more than one-half during last year so that total supplies in Nigeria are probably somewhat below last year's level.

While a record 1.1 billion bushels of soybeans was grown in the United States in 1968, U.S. soybean oil production in 1969 is expected to increase only slightly. At this time (mid-January) it is particularly difficult to predict oil production in view of the longshoremen's strike, which began December 20, 1968. Depending on the duration of the strike, curtailment of U.S. soybean exports would reduce the volume of oil and meal produced abroad from U.S. beans, even though foreign buyers bought heavily in anticipation of the strike. Furthermore, curtailment of U.S. meal exports would in turn reduce the domestic crush of beans and the resulting outturn of oil and meal. Domestic use of soybean oil probably will be slightly greater than last year as a result of government programs for cottonseed oil and lard. While the U.S. output of cottonseed oil is up about 40 percent this season, purchases have been made by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) at favorable prices, resulting in a relatively wide premium for cottonseed oil over soybean oil. Moreover, the recently initiated U.S. cash subsidy on lard should increase exports to the United Kingdom, thereby reducing availabilities for the domestic market. This should boost consumption of soybean oil. The level of crushings in 1969 will, of course, also depend on such factors as the 1969 soybean price support level (not yet announced) and our ability to export soybean oil and meal. Foreign

demand is favorable for the latter and competition from foreign meals also may be less keen in 1969. However, a potential hazard to U.S. exports of soybeans and products is the possible imposition by the European Community (EC) of the proposed consumption tax of \$60 a metric ton on certain vegetable oils, including soybean oil, and \$30 a ton on oilcakes and meal.

On the basis of a slight increase in crush and exports in the 1968-69 marketing year, soybean stocks will rise to 300 million bushels or more by September 1, 1969 against 167 million a year earlier.

Soybean oil production in foreign soybean producing countries is expected to be slightly below last year's level. The smaller soybean crop believed to have been harvested in Mainland China and the reduction in Brazil more than offset in aggregate the record soybean crops harvested in 1968 in several minor producing countries, including Canada, Mexico, Colombia, Argentina, Iran, and possibly the Soviet Union.

Expectations are that world production of sunflowerseed oil will decline by an estimated 200,000 tons or 5 percent from the record volume produced last year. This significant decline chiefly reflects a reduction in yields of sunflowerseed in the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries as a result of insufficient moisture during the 1968 growing season. Accompanying these declines, oil production from spring harvested seed in Argentina is also estimated to be down by more than 60,000 tons. Under the pressure of heavy availabilities of sunflower oil in 1968, exports at cut-rate prices from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe rose significantly. Prices of sunflower oil from these countries have since recovered due largely to protective measures taken by the EC in the form of import levies, which reached \$40 a metric ton in November. Presently the levy on sunflower oil from these countries has been reduced to \$25 a ton. Sunflowerseed and oil exports on an oil basis are expected to decline somewhat this year from the record volume of 1968.

Production of rapeseed oil in 1969 may decline as much as 50,000 tons from last year's record level of 1.84 million tons, principally because of the reduced rapeseed crops in India and Pakistan. Export availabilities of rapeseed oil, however, will be little affected by the reduction since rapeseed produced in both countries is consumed domestically. Rapeseed production in Western Europe is expected to increase, especially in France and West Germany where acreage for 1969 harvests reportedly has increased. Plantings in Denmark and Austria, however, have been curtailed greatly due to the loss of EC member countries as markets for rapeseed. For the same reasons, Canada's production of rapeseed was reduced by 24 percent in 1968, and no significant change in production is anticipated for 1969. Rapeseed production in Poland, East Germany, and other Eastern European countries is expected to be maintained at the high levels established during the past 2 years.

Sesame oil production is estimated slightly below the 640,000 tons produced in 1968. Decreased production of sesameseed in Burma, India, and Colombia may lower world production of sesame oil by 10,000 tons or nearly 2 percent. Sesame crops in Burma and India were reduced by drought, untimely rains, and flooding, while in Colombia the crop was damaged by a wilting disease called "marchitez" resulting in the lowest harvest in the past 12 years. These declines in production were partly offset by increased outputs in Mexico and

Nigeria, where production of sesame seed recovered from the low levels of the previous year's harvests.

Production of safflower seed oil in 1969, estimated at 215,000 tons, is expected to be down 45,000 tons from last year and 85,000 tons from the record 1967 level. U.S. production of safflower seed fell 50 percent below the preceding year's harvest and was the smallest crop since 1960. Production in Mexico, where the crop was largely destroyed by fungus, decreased by more than 45 percent from the previous year. Spain and Australia, also major producers of safflower seed, harvested less in 1968. Of the countries reporting safflower seed production, none indicated an increase for the past year.

Production of pressed olive oil, chiefly from the Mediterranean Basin countries, is estimated at 1.47 million tons or slightly less than last year, but 11 percent above the 1959-60/1962-63 average. Major factors affecting this year's crop include: (1) cyclical "off-year" production declines in Italy and Greece; (2) a marked recovery in Turkey, Tunisia, and Morocco; and (3) only a partial recovery in Spain due to high summer temperatures and inadequate moisture. Although output is estimated to be down slightly, total supplies of olive oil in 1968-69 are estimated at nearly 2.0 million short tons, or 125,000 tons more than last year and the largest since 1963-64. This increase reflects estimates of increased stocks, largely in Italy. There seems to be little likelihood of any substantial stock reduction this season although net exports and consumption in the major producing countries will probably increase slightly.

World production of the palm oils in 1969 is expected to increase by an estimated 350,000 tons, 9 percent above the low volume of 1968 but only 4 percent above the 1960-64 average. The chief factors that are expected to affect this increase include: (1) a substantial recovery in Philippine production of copra and coconut oil from the typhoon damage in 1968; (2) likelihood of some increase in output of palm kernels and oil from Nigeria from the low volumes of last year and; (3) a further substantial increase in world production of palm oil because of new plantings in recent years now coming into bearing, particularly in Malaysia, Cameroon, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, and Sierra Leone.

Production of copra and coconut oil in the Philippines is expected to be substantially above the reduced volume of the past 2 years. The expected increase will reflect the fact that additional trees should be coming into production from plantings made in 1960-61. In 1960-61 the area planted to coconut palms increased by 347,000 acres over that in 1959-60 compared with the previous year's increase of only 131,800 acres over plantings in 1958-59. Philippine coconut acreage is reported to have increased about 80 percent during the past decade although there appears to have been wide variations in the annual rate of planting. In addition, recovery from the storm damage of late 1967 should also tend to increase output. However, rainfall data through December 15, 1968 indicate no sharp increase in exports during the first 5 months of this year.

Indonesia's output, which has been declining, may not differ significantly from that of last year although a sizable volume will continue to be exported. Aggregate changes in output among the other producing countries are expected to

be minor. The prospects for a significant increase in exports of coconut products in 1969 are good and it is expected that a larger fraction of the total will move as oil.

In November 1968 several of the Asian countries, which in aggregate account for more than four-fifths of the world's copra and coconut oil output, formed an organization called the Asian Coconut Community. The objectives of the organization will be to promote, coordinate, and harmonize all activities of the coconut industry in an effort to achieve maximum economic development. The organization may focus its efforts in several areas in order to promote and/or expand the following: processing facilities within the primary producing countries; product price stabilization; production and marketing research; product standardization; and technical assistance. The seven member countries are Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. The member countries reportedly will ratify the community agreement before July 1.

Palm oil output, after a long period of stagnation and slight fluctuations since 1960, is now expanding. The rate of expansion is expected to increase as a larger percentage of the plantation acreage planted in recent years comes into bearing. Moreover, new plantings require several years before bearing fruit. They do not reach maximum yields until about the tenth year but continue to be commercially productive until they are about 30 to 35 years old. The newer high yielding varieties of African palm now being planted yield more palm oil relative to kernels than older varieties. Palm oil production should continue to expand at a far sharper rate than that of palm kernel oil. Recent increases in availabilities in such countries as Malaysia have resulted in sharply reduced prices in recent months from traditional levels, which have not fluctuated widely. These price declines took place during a period when movements from Nigeria--the leading producer--were relatively small. Export availabilities this year will again increase significantly as production in Malaysia, Nigeria, and several minor but sharply expanding African countries continues to grow. See Foreign Agriculture Circular FFO 1-69 soon to be published.

Production of industrial oils in 1969 may reach 1.7 million tons or 16 percent above last year's reduced level. Both linseed and tung oils are expected to show sharp increases of possibly one-fifth from last year's small production. Castor oil may increase moderately from the record output of 1968.

A pronounced recovery from the extremely low level of 1968 will occur in 1969 linseed oil production. World production of flaxseed in 1968 exceeded that of 1967 by almost one-third or 31 million bushels. Crops increased sharply in the major producing areas--the United States, Canada, Argentina, and India and to a lesser degree in the Soviet Union. In aggregate these 5 countries account for about 85 percent of world production. Carry-in stocks in the United States and Canada at the beginning of their respective seasons (July 1 and Aug. 1) were sharply below the previous year's levels, while stocks in Argentina on December 1, 1968, were at about the same low level as a year earlier.

Indications are that castor oil production in 1969 again will be large, possibly exceeding the record output of 1968. Castor production in Brazil,

which normally accounts for more than one-third of the world total, now indicates a slight increase from the above-average crop of 1968. There appears to be considerable interest in increasing plantings in South Brazil, where about one-third of the crop is grown, but there are indications of a reduction in Bahia, the major producing state. The trade believes that prices to producers are favorable enough to encourage plantings in South Brazil despite more price fluctuations than usual during 1968. The outlook for India's crop to be harvested early in 1969 is favorable. End-of-season rains partially offset the effects of unfavorable weather earlier, and production is expected to exceed the reduced output of 1968.

World production of tung oil in 1968-69 is estimated to increase by 19 percent or 25,500 tons from the reduced volume of last year but probably will not reach the large volume of 1966-67. Of major significance, however, is the fact that only about 40 percent of the total increase is in free world supplies since the bulk of the estimated increase is in Chinese output and is expected to move into domestic consumption. All of the 10,500-ton increase in Free World output will be in the Western Hemisphere--chiefly Argentina and Paraguay--while U.S. output of only 3,500 tons, the smallest in recent years, will be only about one-half that of a year ago and less than one-third the average in recent years. Despite the reduced U.S. new crop outturn, total availabilities for domestic consumption will be ample, reflecting the substantial volume of oil owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

For the third consecutive year a further increase is in prospect for animal fats. World butter production is expected to continue at around the high level of 1968. Butter stocks in Western Europe at the beginning of 1969 were at a record high. The bulk of these stocks were concentrated in the European Community--France and Germany in particular. Butter production in the EC, under the stimulus of an attractive price support level, continued to increase during 1968 while utilization remained rather static. Some modification of the EC's 1968 dairy product support price is contemplated, but revisions are not expected to be substantial enough to bring about a significant reduction in output of milk and dairy products during the current year.

Lard production in 1969 may increase slightly for the third consecutive year to a new high. While small gains are expected to occur in most of the principal foreign producing countries, U.S. production is expected to be about the same as last year. Although U.S. commercial hog slaughter is expected to increase, further declines in lard yield per hog will possibly offset this factor.

Production of tallow and greases is expected to reach a record high for the fourth consecutive year. The rate of increase this year, however, probably will be less than in each of the previous 3 years. The increase, which is expected in all continents, is related to the slaughter of more fed cattle at heavier weights. Also, more boneless, cooked and primal cuts are entering world trade, making more trim and waste available for rendering.

Marine oil production is expected to increase slightly from last year's volume. The estimated increase reflects anticipation of further expansion in fish oil output accented by a possible increase in baleen whale oil. Sperm whale oil production probably will remain at about the 1968 volume.

Although most difficult to forecast a full year ahead at any time, predictions of world production of fish body and liver oils at this time are based on developments whose deviation is particularly unpredictable. These include: (1) recent reports of reduced oil yields in Peruvian anchovies together with a 4-week "Veda" to commence on February 1 and a reduced catch in recent weeks; (2) probable improvement from the poor 1968 herring oil output in Norway and Iceland; (3) sharp increases in output in 1968 in Chile, Denmark, the Republic of South Africa, and South-West Africa, which possibly could continue at a lesser rate; and (4) large stocks in some producing countries and relatively low prices which may tend to discourage fishing.

Assuming that Peru's output does in fact decline by perhaps 15 percent and that no significant increases are forthcoming from those other countries just mentioned which participated in the 1967 upsurge, then the determining factors governing any significant change in output must rest upon the likelihood and extent of any possible recovery in output from Norway and Iceland. Since a 10-percent improvement from the estimated 1968 combined output of these two countries could more than offset the expected decline in Peru, any further recovery beyond this level would produce a net increase in world output. It is expected that such an improvement will occur, and this together with some possible further increases by minor producers would result in some increase, possibly 2 or 3 percent above the volume of last year. However, should the estimated increase not materialize, stocks are at a sufficiently high volume to cover near-term requirements.

Breaking the downtrend that has persisted since 1961, production of baleen whale oil this year is expected to increase by about 5 percent from the estimated low volume of 100,000 tons in 1968. The anticipated increase is largely contingent upon fulfillment of the Antarctic quota of 3,200 blue whale units (BWU) at an average outturn of 21 tons per BWU. This year's Antarctic quota remained unchanged from that of a year earlier, when the catch amounted to only 2,801 BWU yielding an average of 21.1 tons per BWU. Partly offsetting the expected increase in Antarctic production, pelagic output from the North Pacific may decline somewhat due to the International Whaling Commission's decision to reduce the catch of fin whales. Japan, the Soviet Union, and Norway now account for about 90 percent of the world output, which is caught largely in the Antarctic.

Sperm whale oil production this year, which has not been subject to the Antarctic quota agreement, is not expected to differ significantly from that in 1968, but is expected to be 10 percent above the 1960-64 average. The Soviet Union, having sharply expanded output in recent years, now accounts for over three-fifths of the world total, while numerous other small producers have either cut back or ceased operations. Most of the expansion in output in recent years has been in the North Pacific pelagic catch, while output from shore stations outside the Antarctic have continued to decrease. Production from other major areas, including Antarctic pelagic output, remains at about the 1960-64 average.

OILS AND FATS (oil or fat equivalent): Estimated world production, average 1960-64, annual 1962-68, and forecast 1969 1/

Commodity	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968 2/		Forecast 1969	
	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons
Edible vegetable oils 3/:																
Cottonseed.....	2,479	2,490	2,595	2,685	2,750	2,885	2,750	2,750	2,700	2,395	2,395	2,455	2,455	2,455	2,655	2,655
Peanut.....	2,855	2,860	3,005	3,130	3,325	3,325	3,325	3,325	3,205	3,310	3,310	3,455	3,455	3,455	3,435	3,435
Soybean.....	4,086	4,115	4,290	4,360	4,585	4,585	4,585	4,585	5,050	5,340	5,340	5,665	5,665	5,665	5,615	5,615
Sunflowerseed.....	2,180	2,180	2,590	2,365	3,120	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,485	3,485	3,485	3,815	3,815	3,815	3,615	3,615
Repesed.....	1,265	1,310	1,190	1,240	1,670	1,745	1,745	1,745	1,545	1,745	1,745	1,845	1,845	1,845	1,795	1,795
Sesameseed.....	590	595	610	615	670	620	620	620	620	625	625	640	640	640	630	630
Safflowerseed.....	187	200	200	195	230	235	235	235	235	300	300	250	250	250	215	215
Olive oil 4/.....	1,323	1,475	1,020	1,095	1,355	1,355	1,355	1,355	1,355	1,350	1,350	1,480	1,480	1,480	1,470	1,470
Corn oil.....	225	240	255	270	270	270	270	270	275	275	275	280	280	280	280	280
Total.....	15,190	15,695	15,785	16,201	17,115	18,085	18,085	18,085	18,085	18,285	18,285	19,785	19,785	19,785	19,410	19,410
Palm oils 6/:																
Coconut.....	2,363	2,325	2,420	2,435	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,500	2,275	2,275	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,350	2,350
Palm kernel.....	462	445	455	455	460	460	460	460	445	375	375	390	390	390	410	410
Palm.....	1,321	1,315	1,315	1,320	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,235	1,235	1,395	1,395	1,395	1,525	1,525
Babassu kernel 1/.....	59	66	50	57	60	60	60	60	73	57	57	75	75	75	75	75
Total.....	4,205	4,151	4,240	4,267	4,215	4,403	4,403	4,403	4,403	3,942	3,942	4,010	4,010	4,010	4,360	4,360
Industrial oils 3/:																
Linseed.....	1,100	1,075	1,140	1,175	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,215	1,055	1,055	920	920	920	1,105	1,105
Castor.....	320	300	320	395	370	370	370	370	365	405	405	435	435	435	435	435
Oiticica.....	19	28	6	19	13	13	13	13	20	2	2	8	8	8	8	8
Tung.....	133	126	125	153	160	160	160	160	140	158	158	132	132	132	157	157
Total.....	1,572	1,529	1,591	1,742	1,698	1,698	1,698	1,698	1,740	1,550	1,550	1,467	1,467	1,467	1,705	1,705
Animal fats:																
Butter (fat content).....	4,350	4,375	4,375	4,455	4,740	4,740	4,740	4,740	4,650	4,835	4,835	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,000	5,000
Lard 8/.....	4,060	4,085	4,085	4,165	4,380	4,380	4,380	4,380	4,235	4,420	4,420	4,620	4,620	4,620	4,480	4,480
Tallow and grease.....	3,869	3,745	4,085	4,295	4,190	4,190	4,190	4,190	4,330	4,430	4,430	4,570	4,570	4,570	4,620	4,620
Total.....	12,279	12,205	12,545	12,915	13,310	13,310	13,310	13,310	13,215	13,625	13,625	14,100	14,100	14,100	14,100	14,100
Marine oils:																
Whale.....	356	390	295	249	218	218	218	218	126	112	112	100	100	100	105	105
Sperm whale.....	137	130	149	165	170	170	170	170	161	164	164	150	150	150	150	150
Fish (including liver).....	687	738	680	839	975	975	975	975	1,071	1,125	1,125	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,190
Total.....	1,180	1,258	1,124	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,262	1,347	1,347	1,375	1,375	1,375	1,405	1,405
Estimated world total.....	34,426	34,798	35,205	36,897	38,191	38,191	38,191	38,191	38,705	39,289	39,289	40,727	40,727	40,727	40,980	40,980

1/ Years indicated are those in which the predominant share of the given oil was produced from its related raw material. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimates of U.S. oil production include actual oil produced plus the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds; estimates for other countries are based upon the production of various oilseeds times the estimated normal proportions crushed for oil. 4/ Excludes sulfur oil. 5/ 1960-63 average. 6/ Estimated on the basis of exports and information available on consumption in the various producing areas. 7/ Mill production only. 8/ Rendered lard only in most countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

DRY BEAN PRODUCTION
DOWN IN 1968

The 1968 dry bean production in 33 reporting countries is forecast at 113.6 million cwt., down 12.6 percent from the 1967 total of 129.9 million cwt. but 5 percent above the 1960-64 average of 108.2 million.

The major decline occurred in Brazil where 1968 production is forecast at 39.7 million cwt. compared with the 1967 revised figure of 56.3 million. Chile and Argentina both reported lower crops because of adverse weather conditions. Consequently, their exportable surpluses will be smaller.

Yugoslavia's crop is estimated at 3.9 million cwt. compared with 4.4 million in 1967. All other reporting European countries reported decreased production, mainly due to the continuing downtrend in acreage planted.

Asian and African reporting countries show decreases of lesser magnitude than South America and Europe. One notable exception is the Malagasy Republic, a major exporter of lima beans, which reports a production of 1.0 million cwt. compared with 0.8 million in 1967.

Canada's crop is estimated at 1.0 million cwt. compared with 0.9 the previous year and an average of 0.8 million cwt. in 1960-64.

Dry bean production in the U.S. amounted to 17,676 thousand cwt., up 16 percent from the small crop of 15,177 thousand in 1967. Production of Pea (Navy) beans, the leading U.S. commercial class, totaled 5,964 thousand cwt. up nearly 25 percent from the 4,787 thousand in 1967 which was the smallest crop in 10 years. Among other important classes, production of pintos and red kidneys was up, but Great Northern output was down by 15 percent.

DRY PEA PRODUCTION
INCREASED IN 1968

Dry pea production in 18 reporting countries totaled 28.1 million cwt. in 1968 compared with 25.3 million cwt. in 1967 and the 1960-64 average of 34.7 million. Unreported data from Mainland China and the USSR, the world's largest dry pea producers and other non-reporting countries, represent more than three-fourths of total world production.

Production in the U.S. of 3.7 million cwt. was 3 percent above the 3.6 million cwt. produced in 1967 but nearly 14 percent below the 1960-64 average of 5.0 million cwt. Output of Alaskas and other smooth green kinds, at 2.1 million cwt., was 6 percent above 1967, and seed pea output was up slightly. Yellow pea production was down sharply.

All European reporting countries with the exception of France and Spain indicated decreased production. Yugoslavia has discontinued dry pea reports because production is insignificant. Data previously reported as dry peas were found to be actually green peas.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE ^{1/} : Acreage, yield and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1967 and 1968

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 ^{2/}	Average 1960-64	1967	1968	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 ^{2/}
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
North America:									
Canada	68	86	91	1,248	1,002	1,068	849	861	973
Costa Rica	113	93	100	333	323	350	375	300	350
Dominican Republic	49	70	65	990	787	780	486	551	507
El Salvador	61	70	75	477	551	551	291	385	419
Guatemala	140	221	265	797	688	574	762	1,521	1,521
Honduras	237	278	304	394	400	400	934	1,114	1,217
Mexico	4,133	5,538	5,580	367	401	400	15,176	22,227	22,355
Nicaragua	108	129	150	661	650	650	668	838	970
Panama Republic	52	44	58	238	295	295	124	130	170
United States	1,397	1,211	1,453	1,323	1,253	1,217	18,476	15,177	17,676
Total	6,358	7,740	8,141	600	557	567	38,141	43,104	46,158
South America:									
Argentina	69	71	95	936	848	551	646	602	504
Brazil	6,904	9,022	8,650	580	624	560	40,036	56,305	39,683
Chile	227	169	138	875	1,170	1,080	1,987	1,979	1,502
Colombia	262	250	260	497	523	527	1,301	1,170	1,216
Peru	102	130	115	883	837	837	901	1,088	968
Venezuela	237	235	235	443	473	506	1,049	1,112	1,188
Total	7,801	9,877	9,493	589	573	475	45,920	62,256	45,061
Europe:									
Belgium-Luxembourg	1	2	1	2,213	2,767	2,185	21	48	25
France	190	108	99	935	1,018	1,052	1,777	1,102	1,045
Germany, West	4	3	3	1,861	2,406	2,285	80	71	58
Greece ^{2/}	124	115	101	1,014	1,284	1,328	1,259	1,475	1,339
Italy	845	630	430	488	609	790	4,125	3,836	3,395
Netherlands	7	11	7	2,388	2,771	2,770	168	293	188
Portugal	1,014	1,003	954	131	109	103	1,337	1,095	985
Spain	258	225	220	1,140	1,137	1,133	2,937	2,557	2,491
Sweden	3	3	3	634	1,265	1,115	42	34	30
Yugoslavia ^{3/}	530	502	468	757	874	829	4,014	4,387	3,880
Total	2,976	2,602	2,286	530	993	588	15,760	14,898	13,436
Asia:									
Japan	220	197	169	1,175	1,341	1,448	2,586	2,641	2,447
Lebanon	4	3	3	1,047	1,102	787	39	31	22
Syria	3	4	5	931	1,300	1,200	32	52	66
Turkey	281	269	266	1,084	1,162	1,139	3,046	3,120	3,031
Total	508	473	443	1,123	1,236	1,256	5,703	5,844	5,566
Africa:									
Angola	190	295	295	410	475	475	775	1,400	1,400
Malagasy Republic	107	140	138	780	565	749	838	794	1,036
South Africa, Rep. of ...	200	210	210	500	770	450	1,016	1,619	950
Total	497	645	643	529	591	527	2,629	3,813	3,386
Grand Total	18,140	21,337	21,006	596	609	541	108,153	129,915	113,607

^{1/} Includes generally all beans of the species "phaseolus vulgaris" (haricot or kidney-shaped beans) and "phaseolus lunatus" (lima beans). ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Much of the production is from beans interplanted with another crop. Yields are computed from data for beans grown alone. Areas shown are grown-alone-equivalent areas computed by dividing total production by the grown-alone yield.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

PEAS, DRY EDIBLE: Acreage, yield and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1967 and 1968

Continent and country	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Average 1960-64	1967	Average 1960-64	1967	Average 1960-64	1967
	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	cwt.	cwt.
North America:	1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000
Canada	60	47	53	1,410	678	669
United States	318	234	245	1,253	4,335	3,623
Total	378	281	298	1,527	5,013	4,292
South America:						
Argentina	47	44	30	1,046	496	443
Chile	40	21	42	502	199	196
Colombia	111	109	124	493	546	573
Venezuela	9	9	9	455	40	49
Total	207	183	205	619	1,281	1,261
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	17	13	13	2,976	506	410
France	27	12	12	1,933	517	214
Germany, West	11	6	3	1,849	211	133
Italy	33	23	20	690	225	172
Netherlands	56	29	27	3,243	1,829	1,067
Spain	76	52	47	689	525	309
Sweden	21	10	10	1,173	252	161
United Kingdom	33	40	50	2,446	797	1,232
Total	274	185	182	1,774	4,862	3,723
Asia:						
India	3,028	2,740	3,000	742	22,466	15,013
Japan	31	17	15	1,037	318	180
Turkey	7	12	12	946	66	132
Total	3,066	2,769	3,027	745	22,850	15,325
Africa:						
Morocco	149	137	155	489	727	714
Grand Total	4,074	3,555	3,867	853	34,733	25,315

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The 1968 forecast for the Netherlands dry pea production shows a decrease of 24 percent -- 0.8 million cwt. compared with 1.1 the previous year. Canada's production decreased about 8 percent and the United Kingdom's is down about 7 percent.

India's estimated production is 18.1 million cwt. compared with 15.0 million in 1967 but this production is not important to international trade.

WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP SETS RECORD IN 1968

World breadgrain production in 1968 is currently estimated at 338 million metric tons by the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is 10 percent over the combined outturn of wheat and rye in 1967 and 7 percent above the previous record in 1966.

World breadgrain area increased 8.1 million acres, 1.4 percent over the previous year's high. Yields of both grains set new records--wheat at 20.8 bushels per acre gained 3 percent over the 1966 record and rye at 23.4 bushels per acre surpassed 1967 by 9 percent.

WHEAT

World wheat production in 1968 is estimated at 305 million tons, 10 percent above the previous year and 7 percent over the 1966 record. World wheat area, at 540 million acres, was 2 percent above the 1967 high. Favorable weather and better cultural practices served to establish new regional production records in North America, Africa, Asia, and Oceania. Countries in the Balkan Peninsula and the Middle East, which experienced drought, were the only major areas having serious crop losses.

North America harvested 62.3 million tons of wheat, up 4 percent, as acreage declined 5 percent. Canada produced 17.7 million tons, 10 percent over 1967, although late season rains in the Prairie Provinces caused some loss and reduced quality.

The United States crop was 42.7 million tons, 3 percent over the 1967 record, on 6 percent less acreage. Weather conditions in the United States were near optimum except for harvest time rains that cut quality in the Pacific Northwest and, to some extent, in the Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota. The U.S. yield was a record 28.4 bushels per acre, 3 percent over the previous high, which occurred in 1958. Mexico had a 1.8 million-ton wheat crop, down 13 percent, mainly a result of wet planting conditions and late season drought.

The European wheat crop at 71.7 million tons was barely under the 1967 record. Wet weather at harvest caused serious damage to the crop in the United Kingdom and in the southern part of West Germany. Drought cut yields sharply in Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, and Yugoslavia and to some extent in Italy.

West European wheat production totaled 47.0 million tons, slightly over the high of a year earlier. The Common Market harvested 31.9 million tons, up

3 percent from the 1967 record, as area increased 6 percent. The French crop, at 14.8 million tons, surpassed the 1967 record by 6 percent, with a similar increase in acreage. West Germany set a new record at 6.5 million tons, up over 6 percent on increased area and yield. The Italian crop is placed at 9.3 million tons, down 3 percent. The Spanish harvest, at 5.4 million tons, was down 4 percent, on 9 percent less acreage. The United Kingdom crop at 3.6 million tons was 9 percent off the 1967 high and the Greek outturn at 1.5 million tons was down 18 percent.

However, the general excellence of wheat performance in the northern and western parts of Europe in 1968 are denoted by record yields in Finland, Norway, Ireland, Denmark, West Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Spain, and Portugal.

East European wheat production totaled an estimated 24.7 million tons, 2 percent below the 1967 record, on 5 percent greater acreage. The Polish wheat crop, at 4.6 million tons, was up 18 percent and the Czechoslovak crop, at 3.1 million tons, up 24 percent from records of a year earlier. Poland's acreage was up 7 percent and Czechoslovakia's 8 percent from their 1967 highs. Yugoslav, Romanian, and Bulgarian crops are estimated, respectively, 9 percent, 12 percent, and 22 percent below the high levels of 1967, mainly because of mid-year drought conditions.

The Soviet Union in 1968 produced its second largest wheat crop, estimated at 75 million tons, a 17 percent increase over 1967. This was, however, 12 percent short of the 1966 record. The large outturn was primarily a result of an excellent harvest of spring wheat, as winter production was less than in 1967. Both crops were harvested under generally favorable conditions.

Asian wheat production is estimated at 64.6 million tons, 11 percent higher than in 1967. India, Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan all had remarkable increases in production. The Turkish outturn, estimated at 8.4 million tons, was down 7 percent.

In Africa unusually good moisture supplies resulted in good wheat crops. Morocco and Algeria had harvests well above average at 1.8 and 1.7 million tons, respectively. Production in South Africa is currently estimated slightly above the 1967 record.

The South American wheat crop is estimated at 9.6 million tons, 2 percent larger than last year. Early prospects for the Argentine crop were reduced by drought in late October and November and heavy rains have recently reduced harvest prospects. The crop is currently estimated at 7.2 million tons, moderately below last year's. Harvests improved in all other countries of the area except Chile, where production was reduced slightly by drought.

Australia expects a record wheat harvest of about 14.3 million tons, thanks to good weather and a 17 percent increase in acreage.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1967 and 1968 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre				Production				
	Average	1967	1968 2/	Average	1967	1968 2/	Average	1967	1968 2/	1967	1968 2/	1967	1968 2/
	1960-64	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1960-64	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1960-64	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North America:													
Canada	26,797	30,121	29,422	20.1	19.7	22.1	14,651	16,137	17,686	592.9	649.8	1,570.4	1,570.4
United States	48,481	58,771	55,309	25.2	25.9	28.4	33,254	41,433	42,741	1,522.4	1,522.4	1,522.4	1,522.4
Mexico	1,971	1,883	1,772	29.4	40.2	37.2	1,577	2,058	1,793	75.6	65.9	65.9	65.9
Guatemala	83	93	96	10.6	9.5	13.2	24	24	34	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Total 5/	77,335	90,870	86,600	23.5	24.1	26.4	49,510	59,655	62,255	2,191.9	2,287.5	2,287.5	2,287.5
South America:													
Argentina	11,651	14,361	15,000	22.6	18.7	17.6	7,164	7,320	7,200	269.0	264.6	264.6	264.6
Brazil	1,015	890	---	8.6	15.1	---	238	365	400	13.4	14.7	14.7	14.7
Chile	2,090	1,730	1,814	21.3	26.8	22.7	1,213	1,264	1,120	46.4	41.2	41.2	41.2
Colombia	350	168	230	13.0	17.5	20.0	124	80	125	2.9	4.6	4.6	4.6
Ecuador	166	161	166	13.7	13.7	14.4	62	60	65	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Peru	377	370	370	14.6	13.9	15.2	150	140	143	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.6
Uruguay	1,107	549	1,285	14.1	9.6	15.7	424	144	470	5.3	17.3	17.3	17.3
Total 5/	16,960	18,420	20,020	20.4	18.8	17.6	9,425	9,425	9,580	346.1	352.0	352.0	352.0
Europe:													
EEC:													
Belgium	513	492	502	57.1	61.8	61.4	798	828	839	30.4	30.8	30.8	30.8
France	10,459	9,513	10,114	41.3	54.0	53.9	11,746	13,969	14,846	513.3	545.5	545.5	545.5
Germany, West	3,495	3,618	3,618	50.7	61.2	62.9	4,231	5,819	6,300	213.8	227.7	227.7	227.7
Italy	11,000	9,913	10,564	27.6	35.6	32.3	8,261	9,596	9,300	352.6	341.7	341.7	341.7
Luxembourg	48	38	---	33.9	47.4	---	44	49	---	1.8	---	---	---
Netherlands	326	381	375	65.8	71.2	71.0	583	759	679	27.1	24.9	24.9	24.9
Total EEC	25,776	23,832	25,213	37.3	47.8	46.5	26,163	31,000	31,912	1,139.0	1,172.6	1,172.6	1,172.6
Austria	683	782	756	38.3	49.2	50.8	712	1,045	1,045	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4
Denmark	299	225	235	59.8	68.8	72.1	487	421	461	15.5	16.9	16.9	16.9
Finland	598	623	596	25.9	29.9	31.2	422	507	506	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6
Greece	2,690	2,315	2,538	23.5	29.3	21.9	1,717	1,848	1,514	67.9	55.6	55.6	55.6
Ireland	294	189	219	43.9	49.6	55.6	351	255	331	9.4	12.2	12.2	12.2
Norway	21	7	12	38.0	42.0	42.0	22	8	16	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
Portugal	1,754	1,680	1,631	11.0	12.4	17.7	526	566	787	20.8	28.9	28.9	28.9
Spain	10,251	10,549	9,632	14.8	19.5	20.6	4,120	5,598	5,400	205.7	198.4	198.4	198.4
Sweden	683	628	605	46.1	66.1	63.2	858	1,130	1,040	41.5	38.2	38.2	38.2
Switzerland	257	247	250	49.0	59.8	58.3	343	402	397	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.6
United Kingdom	2,064	2,305	2,417	58.0	62.2	54.0	3,293	3,902	3,556	143.4	130.7	130.7	130.7
Total Western Europe 5/	45,370	43,385	44,105	31.6	39.6	39.1	39,015	46,685	46,960	1,715.4	1,725.5	1,725.5	1,725.5
Albania	283	---	---	12.8	---	---	99	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bulgaria	3,057	2,629	2,619	25.2	45.5	35.5	2,100	3,254	2,530	119.6	93.0	93.0	93.0
Czechoslovakia	1,739	2,291	2,469	35.5	40.4	46.6	1,882	2,516	3,128	92.4	114.9	114.9	114.9
Germany, East	1,027	1,317	1,358	46.1	56.1	55.4	1,288	2,012	2,050	73.9	75.3	75.3	75.3
Hungary	2,594	2,602	2,775	26.2	38.4	37.4	1,849	2,718	2,829	99.9	103.9	103.9	103.9
Poland	3,619	4,344	4,645	28.2	33.3	36.7	2,781	3,934	4,445	144.5	170.5	170.5	170.5
Romania	7,256	7,198	7,413	19.5	29.6	25.3	3,618	5,820	5,100	213.1	187.4	187.4	187.4
Yugoslavia	5,135	4,645	4,942	25.9	38.1	32.5	3,618	4,820	4,370	177.1	160.6	160.6	160.6
Total Eastern Europe 5/	24,710	25,330	26,520	25.6	36.5	34.3	17,240	25,175	24,720	925.0	908.7	908.7	908.7
Total Europe 5/	70,080	68,715	70,625	29.5	38.4	37.3	56,255	71,850	71,690	2,640.4	2,634.1	2,634.1	2,634.1
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	160,000	165,620	166,300	11.5	14.2	16.6	50,000	64,000	75,000	2,351.6	2,755.7	2,755.7	2,755.7

Africa:												
Algeria	4,733	4,885	10.0	9.6	1,290	1,270	1,740	46.7	63.9			
Ethiopia	914	---	10.4	---	259	---	---	---	---			
Morocco	3,905	4,389	9.7	9.1	1,036	1,090	1,800	40.1	66.1			
Sudan	47	---	23.0	---	30	86	---	3.2	---			
Tunisia	2,661	2,014	6.0	5.1	432	282	390	10.4	14.3			
United Arab Republic	1,440	1,292	38.4	36.7	1,504	1,291	---	47.4	---			
Kenya	267	372	16.2	23.0	117	233	200	8.6	7.3			
South Africa, Republic of	2,851	3,050	11.1	13.1	862	1,089	1,170	40.0	43.0			
Total 5/	17,560	18,030	11.9	11.8	5,670	5,810	7,250	213.5	266.6			
Asia:												
Cyprus	178	149	10.8	23.8	---	52	60	3.5	2.2			
Iran	4,925	---	20.4	---	2,740	4,000	4,400	147.0	161.7			
Iraq	3,060	---	8.7	---	726	700	---	25.7	---			
Israel	128	222	19.5	36.7	68	222	165	8.2	6.1			
Jordan	604	673	8.1	12.3	133	226	173	8.3	6.4			
Lebanon	142	150	9.8	13.5	38	55	40	2.0	1.5			
Turkey	16,400	17,800	15.6	18.6	17.1	6,980	8,400	330.7	308.6			
Syria	2,750	---	9.7	---	728	600	450	22.0	16.5			
China, Mainland	62,500	60,500	12.7	14.0	---	21,600	23,000	845.0	---			
Afghanistan	5,700	---	14.2	---	2,200	2,550	3,080	93.7	113.2			
India	33,123	32,457	12.0	13.4	17.5	10,809	11,393	16,567	608.7			
Japan	1,475	997	34.4	40.4	46.7	1,381	997	1,011	36.6			
Korea, South	328	375	30.1	30.4	32.6	269	310	34.5	11.4			
Nepal	330	309	15.0	22.2	22.9	135	187	216	6.9			
Pakistan	12,301	13,385	14.977	12.1	15.9	4,065	4,393	6,477	161.4			
Total 5/	144,780	145,900	150,780	12.3	14.6	52,270	58,130	64,600	2,135.9	2,373.6		
Oceania:												
Australia	15,805	22,711	26,600	19.3	12.2	8,298	7,548	14,288	277.3	525.0		
New Zealand	197	305	46.3	51.9	---	248	431	---	15.8	---		
Total 5/	16,002	23,016	19.6	12.7	---	8,546	7,979	---	293.2	---		
World Total 5/	502,700	530,600	540,100	16.9	19.2	231,700	276,900	305,100	10,174.0	11,210.0		

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1968 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1968 and end early in 1969. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Metric tons converted to bushels at 36.7433. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

RYE

World rye production in 1968 is estimated at 32.4 million tons, 7 percent higher than in 1967, with a 2 percent decline in area.

The North American crop totaled 921,000 tons. Canada produced 331,000 tons, up 9 percent, and the United States 590,000 tons, down 4 percent.

The European rye harvest totaled 17.3 million tons, 6 percent above 1967. Western Europe produced 5.5 million tons, up 1 percent, on 3 percent less area. The Common Market outturn was unchanged at 3.9 million tons. West Germany's crop was 3.2 million tons, up 1 percent because of improved yield. Austria and Spain also had larger outturns based on increased yields.

East European rye production totaled 11.8 million tons, up 9 percent. The Polish crop was a record 8.6 million tons, due to better per-acre yield. This level is 12 percent above 1967 and 4 percent over the previous record of 1965. The East German crop was little changed from the high level of a year earlier.

Rye production in the Soviet Union is estimated at 13.0 million tons, 8 percent over 1967, on improved yield.

The Argentine rye harvest is expected to be moderately below that of a year ago.

EYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1967 and 1968 ^{1/}

Continent and country	Acreage ^{2/}		Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1960-64	1967	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 ^{2/}	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 ^{3/}
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
	Acres	Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Million m. t.	Million m. t.	Million m. t.
North America:								
Canada	616	685	17.5	17.5	19.2	304	331	13.0
United States	1,699	1,071	19.2	22.6	23.1	614	590	23.2
Total ^{5/}	2,315	1,756	18.7	20.6	21.5	918	921	36.2
South America:								
Argentina	1,553	1,396	12.0	9.9	--	474	352	13.9
Europe:								
EEC:								
Belgium	112	67	48.4	52.9	51.1	138	90	87
France	620	430	23.7	31.4	31.7	373	343	338
Germany, West	2,905	2,408	43.7	51.7	52.8	3,225	3,162	3,189
Italy	139	113	25.2	28.4	26.5	89	82	75
Luxembourg	8	8	34.1	49.2	--	7	10	8
Netherlands	291	181	47.9	52.0	50.6	354	239	239
Total EEC	4,075	3,207	40.4	47.8	49.0	4,186	3,926	3,936
Austria	451	342	35.0	43.4	46.3	401	377	413
Denmark	356	91	46.3	51.0	54.9	418	118	127
Finland	230	238	24.0	26.9	29.2	140	163	132
Greece	59	27	15.9	20.4	14.8	24	14	9
Norway	3	2	39.0	45.5	49.1	3	1	4
Portugal	745	613	8.6	13.1	13.5	163	204	197
Spain	1,157	954	13.4	12.7	15.6	393	309	364
Sweden	160	151	37.8	52.1	49.2	154	200	210
Switzerland	37	37	54.8	64.0	60.0	51	65	65
United Kingdom	19	11	42.1	43.6	39.4	20	12	11
Total Western Europe ^{5/}	7,292	5,676	32.1	37.4	39.4	5,953	5,388	5,467
Bulgaria	160	77	15.6	19.4	11.7	64	38	22
Czechoslovakia	1,071	788	33.5	34.4	35.9	911	689	761
Germany, East	2,088	1,843	33.6	42.4	42.6	1,784	1,986	1,950
Hungary	621	504	17.3	17.5	20.0	273	224	238
Poland	11,608	10,620	25.1	27.3	31.5	7,401	7,694	8,630
Romania	216	153	21.0	16.5	17.0	91	71	70
Yugoslavia	437	341	16.6	18.9	18.9	185	171	160
Total Eastern Europe ^{5/}	16,201	14,326	26.0	29.9	32.1	10,709	10,873	11,831
Total Europe ^{5/}	23,493	20,000	27.9	32.1	34.0	16,662	16,265	17,300
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) ^{6/}	40,340	30,685	29,652	13.0	17.3	13,330	12,000	13,000
Asia:								
Turkey	1,560	1,815	1,804	17.0	17.9	672	825	780
World Total ^{5/}	69,600	56,000	54,600	18.3	21.4	32,300	30,400	32,400

^{1/} Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop in the Northern Hemisphere in 1968 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1968 and end early in 1969. ^{2/} Harvested acreage as far as possible. ^{3/} Preliminary. ^{4/} Metric tons converted to bushels at 39.368. ^{5/} Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. ^{6/} Production estimated.

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

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WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION
UP SHARPLY FROM LOW 1967 LEVEL

World production of flaxseed in 1968 reached 120 million bushels, according to the second estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is 31 percent or 28 million bushels more than the small production in 1967 but 9 percent less than the 1960-64 average output. Crops rose sharply from reduced levels of 1967 in 4 of the 5 major producing areas, the United States, Canada, Argentina, and India, and to a lesser extent in the Soviet Union. Moreover, sharp increases also occurred in Uruguay and Australia. In contrast, production in most European countries, Pakistan, and Turkey declined from the previous year.

The current estimate is 5 million tons less than the first estimate (World Agricultural Production and Trade, November 1968). The decline is due largely to revised estimates of flaxseed production in the Soviet Union for 1966, 1967 and 1968.

In the major exporting countries--the United States, Canada and Argentina--production was 22 million bushels above the 1967 level. In the United States and Canada alone the increase was 16 million bushels, but stocks on July 1 and August 1, respectively, were down 9 million bushels (2 million in the United States and 7 million in Canada). Consequently, North American supplies in the current marketing year are up only 7 million bushels. Supplies in Argentina in the December-November marketing year may be about 7 million bushels above those a year ago as stocks on December 1 may have exceeded the low level of a year earlier by the equivalent of about 1 million bushels.

Growers in the United States harvested 27.3 million bushels of flaxseed in 1968, 7 million bushels or 36 percent above the small crop of 1967. Harvested acreage increased 7 percent and yields 28 percent, to a record 12.9 bushels.

Canada harvested 18.2 million bushels of flaxseed, almost double the reduced output a year earlier. Acreage increased 49 percent and yields 29 percent to 11.9 bushels despite one of the wettest and most difficult harvest seasons in the Prairies. Progress with the Prairie harvest was extremely slow due to cool, intermittently wet weather beginning in mid-August. Then there was some frost damage to late seeded flax in Manitoba.

Production in Argentina is estimated at 20.9 million bushels, according to the second official estimate. This is 38 percent above the previous year's small crop but 30 percent below the 1960-64 average of 30 million bushels. Harvested acreage rose 37 percent, but the crop failed to reach early expectations because of heavy rain and strong winds prior to and during harvest, especially in Buenos Aires Province. The combination of heavy rains, which resulted in some spoilage in the fields, and strong winds, which flattened many fields, greatly lowered the quality as well as the quantity of the crop. Harvesting in Buenos Aires was expected to continue into February. As of February 5, the Argentine Government reduced the export retention tax on linseed oil from 25 to 12 percent and eliminated the 10 percent sales tax. This action will greatly assist exporters by making Argentine oil more competitive on the world market. On the basis of the current estimate of production, about 160,000 to 170,000 metric tons of oil are expected to be available for export compared with exports in

1968 estimated at 90,000 to 100,000 tons.

There is little incentive for Brazilian farmers to expand flaxseed production, according to the trade, because of relatively low prices in relation to prices of alternative crops. Official estimates of the 1968 crop are not available, but the trade expects nearly 600,000 bushels to be available for crushing compared with less than 400,000 bushels for crushing from the 1 million-bushel crop of 1967.

Uruguay's crop is estimated at 1.9 million bushels, up 69 percent from that of 1967. The increase is attributed to excellent weather and the 36 percent increase in harvested acreage stimulated by the government's low interest loan program to farmers for seed, fertilizer, and planting and harvesting expenses. As of January 2, the government reduced the export tax on linseed oil. This action will encourage exports of oil and also probably will encourage farmers to plant more flaxseed in July-October 1969. At the same time, the government decided that it would designate, whenever it is considered to be convenient, the quantity of flaxseed to be authorized for export.

Roughly two-thirds of the flaxseed produced in Europe is grown in East European countries and almost one third in the Economic Community. Crops in Poland and Romania declined 4 and 8 percent, respectively, from a year earlier. Production in France, by far the major producing country in the EC, declined one third in 1968.

Estimates of flaxseed production in the Soviet Union in the last 3 years have been revised downward from earlier estimates on the basis of more complete data. The 1968 crop is now indicated at 21 million bushels or only slightly larger than in 1967.

The February-April 1968 flaxseed harvest in India resulted in a crop of 15.7 million bushels, more than 50 percent above the previous year's crop. The increase is attributed to a 12 percent increase in acreage and favorable weather. Seedings during September-November 1968 for the early 1969 harvest were up by more than 15 percent. Favorable rains early in the season, however, were followed by an absence of rains toward the end of December. As of early January, the new crop was expected to approximate 17 million bushels. Weather conditions early this year, however, will have a significant bearing on the final outturn of the crop.

Australia's 1968 crop is estimated at 858,000 bushels, more than double the previous year's but less than half the record crop of almost 2 million bushels harvested in 1964. After the record output of 1964, the Australian Linseed Crushers Association sharply curtailed contracts with growers in order to reduce the surplus of seed which had accumulated. This move seriously affected growers' confidence in the crop and in many areas interest in flaxseed has been restricted ever since. Moreover, adverse weather significantly affected production in 1966 and 1967. As a result, production has remained below domestic requirements in recent years, resulting in a complete working down of earlier surplus stocks and a shortfall to be covered by imports of seed in 1967-68. Despite the sharp expansion in the 1968 production, however, some imports will be necessary to supply requirements in 1968-69.

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre and production in specified countries and the world, average 1960-64, annual 1966-68 1/

Continent and country	Harvested acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	1966		1967		1966		1967		1966		1967	
	Average 1960-64 1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Average 1960-64 1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Average 1960-64 Bushels	Bushels	Average 1960-64 1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Average 1960-64 1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Average 1960-64 1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada.....	1,940:	1,918:	1,023:	1,524:	9.7	11.5	9.2	11.9	18,907	22,020:	9,376:	18,166
United States.....	2,932:	2,576:	1,975:	2,112:	9.6	9.1	10.1	12.9	28,050	23,390:	20,036:	27,264
Mexico.....	57:	28:	28:	28:	12.5	19.2	20.8	20.8	715	544:	591:	591
Total.....	4,929:	4,522:	3,026:	3,664:	9.7	10.2	9.9	12.6	47,672	45,954:	30,005:	46,021
South America:												
Argentina.....	2,839:	1,979:	1,483:	2,034:	10.6	11.5	10.2	10.3	29,596	22,715:	15,157:	20,865
Brazil 3/.....	132:	143:	109:	4:	10.5	10.0	10.2	---	1,436	1,436:	---	---
Chile 3/.....	4:	4:	4:	2:	13.7	12.1	12.4	11.2	155	51:	55:	28
Uruguay 2/.....	329:	163:	127:	172:	9.1	9.7	8.3	10.4	2,926	1,596:	1,057:	1,766
Total.....	3,331:	2,289:	1,733:	2,363:	10.4	11.3	10.1	10.3	34,091	27,794:	17,305:	24,279
Europe:												
Belgium 1/.....	80:	58:	35:	361:	10.1	9.1	14.1	11.1	809	529:	488:	402
Denmark.....	2:	2/:	2/:	---	15.5	14.8	10.3	---	36	7:	5:	---
France 5/.....	154:	153:	---	---	12.4	10.0	10.0	---	1,859	1,539:	1,440:	975
Italy 1/.....	16:	10:	9:	---	12.6	12.4	14.2	---	202	121:	130:	---
Netherlands 1/.....	63:	45:	25:	25:	15.8	16.5	15.9	12.0	1,000	748:	394:	303
Spain 1/.....	18:	---	---	---	9.9	---	---	---	177	---	---	---
Sweden.....	2:	2/:	---	---	17.2	18.4	10.4	10.4	41	5:	---	---
Other.....	10:	9:	9:	9:	9.9	10.3	10.4	10.4	99	93:	94:	94
Estimated total Europe 1/.....	345:	284:	228:	201:	12.4	10.9	11.5	10.0	4,263	3,107:	2,626:	2,009
Czechoslovakia 1/.....	125:	82:	---	---	4.7	4.3	---	---	591	355:	---	---
Germany, East 1/.....	54:	40:	37:	---	5.6	6.4	7.2	---	253	267:	---	---
Hungary.....	17:	25:	25:	25:	10.7	14.1	19.9	---	176	354:	551:	---
Poland 1/.....	206:	261:	303:	297:	8.2	10.9	9.3	9.3	2,348	2,874:	2,756	2,756
Romania.....	84:	134:	135:	135:	7.1	11.0	10.8	10.0	598	1,480:	1,455:	1,340
Other.....	17:	11:	10:	10:	9	9	9	9	16	10:	10:	10
Estimated total East Europe 1/.....	583:	553:	533:	537:	6.9	9.6	9.3	8.6	4,031	5,286:	5,512:	5,046
Estimated total Europe 1/.....	928:	837:	821:	788:	8.9	10.0	9.9	9.0	8,294	8,393:	8,138:	7,055
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 1/.....	4,690:	4,140:	4,070:	4,015:	4.0	4.9	5.1	5.3	18,700	20,115:	20,905:	21,260
Africa:												
Ethiopia 8/.....	255:	274:	---	---	7.9	8.5	---	---	2,000	2,324:	2,360:	2,360
Morocco.....	35:	35:	21:	---	7.1	8.0	6.6	---	250	275:	141:	197
United Arab Republic.....	28:	23:	21:	---	15.7	15.2	13.3	---	44.7	35.8:	27.6:	---
Other.....	19:	18:	18:	---	5.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	97	64:	65:	65
Estimated total 1/.....	337:	350:	335:	334:	8.3	8.6	8.5	8.7	2,794	3,017:	2,842:	2,897
Asia:												
Iran.....	27:	40:	---	---	8.6	11.9	---	---	228	472:	472:	550
Turkey 3/ 1/.....	75:	44:	44:	44:	10.0	10.0	10.6	9.7	746	438:	472:	433
India 2/.....	4,767:	4,269:	3,695:	4,130:	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.8	16,683	13,198:	10,232:	15,772
Japan 3/.....	25:	25:	5:	4:	4.9	3.7	3.2	2.8	124	28:	16:	12
Pakistan 3/.....	70:	69:	60:	55:	7.7	7.0	8.2	8.2	534	469:	493:	466
Other.....	161:	160:	140:	140:	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	161	161:	161:	201
Estimated total 1/.....	5,040:	4,805:	3,984:	4,313:	3.7	3.3	3.0	4.0	18,698	14,770:	11,846:	17,318
Oceania:												
Australia 8/.....	101:	35:	54:	78:	10.1	15.8	7.7	10.9	1,024	550:	449:	850
New Zealand.....	18:	18:	16:	---	20.2	20.0	20.0	---	360	360:	320:	---
Total.....	119:	53:	70:	78:	11.6	17.2	10.6	12.5	1,384	910:	769:	1,178
Estimated world total 1/.....	19,354:	16,656:	13,929:	15,171:	6.8	7.1	6.6	7.7	132,833	118,953:	91,860:	120,008

1/ Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1968 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began late in 1968 and ended early in 1969. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels.
 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Seeded area. 4/ Includes fiber flax area and seed production. 5/ Less than 500 acres. 6/ Acreage includes that harvested for seed and that portion of fiber acreage which is harvested for seed as well as fiber. Production includes seed from fiber flax. 7/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.
 8/ Flaxseed from acreage grown for seed only. 9/ Less than 5 years.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and related information.

LARGER WORLD RAISIN AND DRIED CURRANT CROPS

Major world producers of raisins and dried currants report total 1968 production was above 1967 and average. Raisin production is now estimated at 647,900 short tons 23 percent above 1967 crop of 528,100 tons and 8 percent above the 1962-66 average. Both the U.S. and foreign raisin crops were above 1967 and average. Commercial 1968 dried currant production is estimated at 114,800 tons, 4 percent above 1967 and 8 percent above the 1962-66 average.

Foreign raisin production in 1968 is estimated at 385,900 tons, 11 percent above the 1967 crop of 347,100 tons and 9 percent above the 1962-66 average. Production of Turkish sultanas is estimated at 105,000 tons, nearly half of which suffered rain damage and were darker in color. The Greek sultana crop also totaled 105,000 tons, 67 percent above the short 1967 crop of 62,800 tons. Quality is good and over half the crop is reportedly No. 2 grade or better. Favorable weather reportedly contributed to a larger crop in Iran. Iranian production is estimated at 65,000 tons, 30 percent above the 1967 crop of 50,000 tons, and 16 percent above average. Australian 1968 production totaled 82,000 tons. Both the Australian lexia and sultana crops were below 1967 and average.

U.S. production of raisins is estimated at 262,000 tons, 45 percent above 1967 production of 181,000 tons and 6 percent above the 1962-66 average.

Production of dried currants in Australia, Greece, and the Republic of South Africa is estimated at 114,800 tons, 4 percent above the 1967 crop of 110,000 tons. Greek production is estimated at 105,000 tons, 6 percent above the 1967 total of 99,200 tons and 10 percent above average. Weather conditions were generally favorable for the 1968 Greek crop. High August temperatures helped the crop mature about a week early and quality is reported above average. The Australian 1968 crop totaled 9,100 tons, 10 percent below 1967 and 9 percent below average.

World raisin exports are expected to reach 350,000 tons during the 1968-69 season, 7 percent above 1967-68 and average. Iran and Greece are expected to account for most of the increased level of exports, the U.S. and Turkey may fall below the 1967-68 season. Combined Australian and Greek exports of dried currants are expected to approximate 71,000 tons during the 1968-69 season, 6 percent above 1967-68. Higher Greek exports are expected to account for the increase over last season.

None of the above statistics include shipments by minor exporters, such as Argentina and Chile, or those of Afghanistan, whose raisin exports are often substantial but not readily ascertainable.

Minimum sultana export prices established by the International Raisin Agreement remain unchanged. However, trade sources indicate some sales of Turkish and Greek sultanas at below minimum agreement levels. Current trade reports indicate some sultanas included in a barter deal between Greece and France are being reoffered in the U.K. and continental markets.

RAISINS: Commercial production,
average 1962-66, annual 1965-68

Country	Average 1962-66	1965	1966	1967	Prelim. 1968
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Australia					
Lexias	9.8	11.8	11.3	8.8	6.7
Sultanas	83.4	91.7	79.3	97.1	75.3
Cyprus	7.6	9.0	7.0	7.3	<u>1/</u> 7.6
Greece	87.0	107.0	95.0	62.8	105.0
Iran	55.8	47.0	70.0	50.0	65.0
South Africa, Rep. of	9.1	9.7	10.8	9.2	13.0
Spain	10.5	11.0	7.7	8.9	8.3
Turkey	91.3	132.0	81.0	103.0	105.0
Foreign total .	354.5	419.2	362.1	347.1	385.9
United States	247.6	270.0	280.0	181.0	262.0
Grand total ...	602.1	689.2	642.1	528.1	647.9

1/ 1962-66 average; estimate unavailable.

RAISINS: Exports from 8 leading producing countries,
average 1962-66, annual 1965-68 seasons 1/

Country	Average 1962-66	1965	1966	Prelim. 1967	Forecast 1968
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Australia	72.1	78.6	71.7	68.5	76.0
Greece	72.6	87.3	61.7	57.4	70.0
Iran	36.6	29.5	44.9	33.0	44.0
Turkey	71.9	82.8	66.0	86.3	83.0
Cyprus, S. Africa, Spain	14.4	15.7	14.5	12.0	12.0
Foreign total .	267.6	293.9	258.8	257.2	285.0
United States	58.8	70.6	66.5	69.2	65.0
Grand total ...	326.4	364.5	325.3	326.4	350.0

1/ Marketing season beginning August and September for Northern Hemisphere countries and January for Southern Hemisphere countries.

RAISINS: Prices, landed, duty paid London,
average, January 1964-69

Origin and type	January price					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	U. S.	U. S.	U. S.	U. S.	U. S.	U. S.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
	per	per	per	per	per	per
	<u>pound</u>	<u>pound</u>	<u>pound</u>	<u>pound</u>	<u>pound</u>	<u>pound</u>
Turkey:						
No. 9	17.0	17.2	16.6	16.6	16.2	15.9
No. 10	17.4	17.6	17.0	17.2	16.8	16.3
Greece:						
No. 2	17.2	17.4	--	--	--	15.6
No. 4 Natural	17.0	17.0	--	--	15.2	15.2
Australia:						
4-Crown	18.6	17.4	17.2	17.2	16.4	16.6
5-Crown	19.0	17.6	17.6	17.6	16.8	17.0
Iran:						
Maragha/Urmia	13.4	15.4	14.8	13.9	15.0	14.6
California:						
Natural Thompson Seedless	19.4	18.6	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.4

DRIED CURRANTS: Commercial production
average 1962-66, annual 1965-68

Country	Average	1965	1966	1967	Prelim.
	1962-66	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
Australia	10.0	13.5	8.2	10.1	9.1
Greece	95.7	86.5	101.0	99.2	105.0
South Africa, Republic of ..	.8	.9	.8	.7	.7
Total	106.5	100.9	110.0	110.0	114.8

DRIED CURRANTS: Exports from specified countries
average 1962-66, annual 1965-68

Country	Average 1962-66	1965	1966	1967	Estimate 1968
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Australia: (Year beginning Jan. 1)	5.8	8.6	4.2	5.2	5.0
Greece: (Year beginning Sept. 1)	65.2	63.5	45.2	61.5	66.0

GREEK DRIED CURRANTS: Prices, c & f London,
January, average 1964-69

Type	January price					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound
Vostizza (Aegion)	16.0	17.6	18.8	19.6	15.8	16.4
Pygros	15.1	16.0	17.7	18.2	14.0	15.2
Kalamata	14.8	16.0	17.6	18.1	14.0	15.0

STONE FRUIT PRODUCTION
INCREASES IN 1968

Weather conditions proved generally favorable for the production of stone fruits in 1968, as most of the countries included in this report estimate larger crops than in 1967. Total production of apricots, cherries, peaches, and plums and prunes are all above both the 1967 level and the 1960-64 average largely because European production of all these fruits expanded substantially in 1968.

Apricots--The production of apricots, 936,700 short tons, registered a 10 percent increase over the previous year and was the largest since 1965. A substantial increase in Spanish output, the major producer in 1968, plus more apricots in other major producing countries such as France and Italy, easily offset a 24 percent reduction in the Turkish crop. Output in the United States, the second largest producer, was up slightly from 1967 but 27 percent below the 1960-64 average due to a light fruit set in California.

Cherries--Cherries were 13 percent more abundant than in 1967, but total output of 1.3 million tons was almost equal to the 1960-64 average. The major factor contributing to this increase was a 62 percent jump in the West German crop, the major producer in 1968. Most of the German cherries are sweet varieties, as are those in Italy and France, two major world producers with less cherries than in 1967. The U.S. crop was 13 percent larger but 13 percent below average, and consisted mainly of sour cherries.

CHERRIES, FRESH: Production in specified countries,
average 1960-64 and annual 1966-68

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1966	1967	1968 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>SWEET</u>				
Canada.....	9.5	10.3	13.3	9.0
United States.....	94.8	115.9	111.0	87.1
Austria.....	34.5	25.0	23.6	22.7
Germany, West.....	176.6	184.2	136.9	239.4
Greece.....	11.6	18.5	18.5	22.1
Turkey.....	46.6	48.5	55.1	49.6
Yugoslavia.....	63.6	56.8	52.3	49.6
<u>SOUR</u>				
Canada.....	9.7	6.6	11.4	7.8
United States.....	162.2	89.5	88.3	137.5
Austria.....	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.9
Germany, West.....	88.3	96.6	89.8	127.2
Greece.....	2.7	5.0	4.6	5.1
Turkey.....	25.6	27.6	27.6	25.4
Yugoslavia.....	34.4	30.6	29.9	30.9
<u>ALL CHERRIES 2/</u>				
North America:				
Canada.....	19.2	16.9	24.7	16.8
United States.....	257.0	205.4	199.3	224.6
Total.....	276.2	222.3	224.0	241.4
South America:				
Argentina.....	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.5
Chile.....	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.9
Total.....	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.4
Europe:				
<u>EEC</u>				
Belgium-Luxembourg...	26.4	7.7	7.7	22.0
France.....	109.9	110.2	143.3	114.6
Germany, West.....	264.9	280.8	226.7	366.6

(Continued)

(Continued)

CHERRIES, FRESH: Production in specified countries
average 1960-64 and annual 1966-68

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1966	1967	1968 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
<u>ALL CHERRIES ^{2/}</u>				
Europe:				
EEC (continued)				
Italy.....	233.0	249.6	234.9	217.4
Netherlands.....	9.8	7.7	3.1	5.5
Total.....	644.0	656.0	615.7	726.1
Other Europe				
Austria.....	37.8	28.3	26.6	25.6
Denmark.....	1.8	1.3	1.5	2.0
Greece.....	14.3	23.5	23.1	27.2
Norway.....	5.0	3.0	2.4	5.3
Spain.....	53.7	54.0	44.4	60.2
Sweden.....	4.2	.4	.3	.4
Switzerland.....	63.1	60.6	49.6	55.1
United Kingdom.....	20.9	10.0	3.0	6.8
Yugoslavia.....	98.0	87.4	82.2	80.5
Total.....	298.8	268.5	233.1	263.1
Total Europe.....	942.8	924.5	848.8	989.2
Asia:				
Japan.....	7.4	7.7	9.9	9.9
Syria.....	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Turkey.....	72.2	76.1	82.7	75.0
Total.....	80.8	85.1	93.9	86.2
Oceania:				
Australia.....	7.8	9.5	9.6	9.7
Total specified countries..	1,313.7	1,247.3	1,182.5	1,331.9

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Includes countries shown separately in categories covering sweet and sour varieties.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

APRICOTS, FRESH: Production in specified countries,
average 1960-64 and annual 1966-68

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1966	1967	1968 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
North America:				
Canada.....	6.8	7.0	3.3	4.2
Mexico.....	6.6	7.0	7.0	7.1
United States.....	203.3	193.5	147.9	149.4
Total.....	216.7	207.5	158.2	160.7
South America:				
Argentina.....	15.5	19.3	16.2	18.2
Chile.....	4.4	4.4	5.5	5.0
Total.....	19.9	23.7	21.7	23.2
Europe:				
<u>EEC</u>				
France.....	89.2	49.6	112.4	138.9
Germany, West.....	3.2	1.8	4.0	7.3
Italy.....	56.8	84.9	71.2	94.4
Total.....	149.2	136.3	187.6	240.6
<u>Other Europe</u>				
Austria.....	29.4	20.5	24.5	23.3
Greece.....	17.6	29.4	31.7	32.4
Spain.....	119.7	166.7	153.6	205.2
Switzerland.....	8.5	4.4	6.0	11.0
Yugoslavia.....	30.9	24.6	28.6	19.8
Total.....	206.1	245.6	244.4	291.7
Total Europe.....	355.3	381.9	432.0	532.3
Africa:				
South Africa, Rep. of ...	34.3	33.5	30.0	28.1
Asia:				
Iran.....	45.8	13.8	35.8	46.8
Turkey ^{2/}	93.0	42.8	130.1	99.2
Total.....	138.8	56.6	165.9	146.0
Oceania:				
Australia.....	41.6	57.8	37.3	41.5
New Zealand.....	4.8	6.3	6.0	4.9
Total.....	46.4	64.1	43.3	46.4
Total specified countries..	811.4	767.3	851.1	936.7

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Includes wild apricots.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office and related information.

Peaches--Total production reached 239.7 million bushels in 1968, about one-fourth larger than both the previous year and the average. Output in the United States recovered from the poor 1967 crop and totaled 74.9 million bushels, while the second largest producer, Italy, also registered a sizable gain. These two countries accounted for 58 percent of total production. Other leading producers of fresh peaches estimating larger crops in 1968 include France, Japan and Argentina.

PEACHES, FRESH: Production in specified countries,
average 1960-64 and annual 1966-68

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1966	1967	1968 ^{1/}
	Million Bushels ^{2/}	Million Bushels ^{2/}	Million Bushels ^{2/}	Million Bushels ^{2/}
North America:				
Canada.....	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.1
Mexico.....	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5
United States.....	73.9	70.0	55.4	74.9
Total.....	79.7	75.5	60.5	80.5
South America:				
Argentina.....	8.7	9.3	8.6	11.3
Chile.....	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0
Total.....	10.5	11.2	10.7	13.3
Europe:				
<u>EEC</u>				
France.....	16.6	13.5	18.6	27.1
Germany, West.....	1.5	1.2	1.0	2.6
Italy.....	50.4	65.2	51.7	65.3
Netherlands.....	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total.....	68.6	80.0	71.4	95.1
<u>Other Europe</u>				
Austria.....	.4	.4	.4	.4
Greece.....	3.3	4.4	5.2	7.0
Spain.....	5.5	6.4	6.4	9.7
Yugoslavia.....	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.3
Total.....	10.7	13.3	14.5	19.4
Total Europe.....	79.3	93.3	85.9	114.5
Africa:				
South Africa, Rep. of....	3/ 5.9	6.9	7.1	6.8
Asia:				
Japan.....	8.9	12.1	13.1	14.1
Turkey.....	3.7	3.0	4.7	3.2
Total.....	12.6	15.1	17.8	17.3
Oceania:				
Australia.....	4.0	5.9	6.1	6.0
New Zealand.....	.8	1.2	1.2	1.3
Total.....	4.8	7.1	7.3	7.3
Total specified countries..	192.8	209.1	189.3	239.7

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} As reported for U.S.; other countries converted from tons on 48 lb/bu. base.

^{3/} Three year average, 1962-64.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Plums and Prunes--Plums and prunes were also more plentiful in 1968. Production totaled nearly 3.0 million tons, 18 percent above 1967 and 6 percent above the average. The largest increase was registered by the major producer in 1968, West Germany, where output jumped to a record 804,900 tons, more than double the poor 1967 crop. However, the second and third largest producers, Yugoslavia and the United States, suffered declines of 22 and 5 percent respectively, from 1967. Several countries posted substantial gains over 1967 including France, Austria, the United Kingdom, and Spain.

PLUMS and PRUNES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1960-64 and annual 1966-68

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1966	1967	1968 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
North America:				
Canada.....	14.5	14.8	11.8	11.0
Mexico.....	11.7	8.7	8.9	9.0
United States.....	531.2	491.2	582.7	552.2
Total.....	557.4	514.7	603.4	572.2
South America:				
Argentina.....	46.7	69.4	56.2	74.5
Chile.....	24.3	25.6	27.6	26.5
Total.....	71.0	95.0	83.8	101.0
Europe:				
<u>EEC</u>				
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	20.7	9.4	5.8	19.8
France.....	177.0	140.2	123.5	162.0
Germany, West.....	546.4	640.0	359.7	804.9
Italy.....	123.7	154.3	156.1	137.3
Netherlands.....	14.3	9.4	5.5	11.0
Total.....	882.1	953.3	650.6	1,135.0
<u>Other Europe</u>				
Austria.....	100.9	82.1	50.2	103.4
Greece.....	11.2	14.0	17.5	11.1
Norway.....	17.8	15.0	13.7	16.8
Spain.....	63.3	64.9	61.6	83.7
Sweden.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7
Switzerland.....	45.4	55.1	46.3	55.1
United Kingdom.....	73.3	50.3	16.5	95.2
Yugoslavia.....	815.9	797.0	777.1	606.3
Total.....	1,129.3	1,079.9	984.4	973.3
Total Europe.....	2,011.4	2,033.2	1,635.0	2,108.3
Africa:				
South Africa, Rep. of....	^{2/} 18.6	19.2	12.7	10.4
Asia:				
Japan.....	49.1	54.8	68.3	73.9
Turkey.....	97.2	93.7	112.4	99.2
Total.....	146.3	148.5	180.7	173.1
Oceania:				
New Zealand.....	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.7
Total specified countries..	2,808.3	2,814.2	2,518.5	2,968.7

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Three year average, 1962-64.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

1968-69 WORLD COCOA BEAN CROP TO BE BELOW CONSUMPTION REQUIREMENTS

The third estimate by the Foreign Agricultural Service for the 1968-69 world cocoa bean crop is 1,187,000 metric tons, off 11.5 percent from the 1967-68 harvest. Despite expectations of lower world grindings this year because of smaller supplies and significantly higher cocoa bean prices, stocks will have to be further drawn upon for the fourth consecutive year to fulfill global consumption needs.

New York spot Accra cocoa bean prices during 1968 averaged 34.4 cents per pound, the highest annual level since 1959. Responding in part to lower fourth quarter grinding reports of several major consuming countries, prices during January 1969 averaged 44.7 cents per pound, easing somewhat from the December 1968 average high of 48.7 cents per pound.

Africa: Reflecting the effects of adverse weather conditions, African production this season is expected to approximate only 828,600 tons, down 15 percent or 144,400 tons from the 1967-68 crop. The unusually heavy rains during July-September, in addition to greatly reducing yields, have created serious difficulties in moving cocoa from the interior producing areas to port for export.

Ghana's crop is now estimated at only 340,000 tons, well under the 421,600 ton level of the previous year. Nigeria's harvest is expected to be near 185,000 tons, off 50,000 tons from the 1967-68 crop and Ivory Coast output will also be down from a year earlier. Cameroon's crop, however, will be above that of the 1967-68 season.

South America: Brazilian production has been revised downward to 130,000 tons, off nearly 15,000 tons from the year before. The Bahia main crop is now estimated at 910,000 bags (54,600 tons) and the 1969 Temporao crop at about 1.1 million bags (66,000 tons). Production from other Brazilian regions usually amounts to 150,000 bags (9,000 tons).

Ecuador's production for both 1967-68 and the current season has been revised upward. Recent data now indicates that the 1967-68 crop reached a record 70,000 tons and that production this year could be a near-record 60,000 tons.

Other areas: In contrast to smaller crops in Africa and South America, production in North America, Asia and Oceania is still anticipated to show increases over the levels achieved in 1967-68.

MORE DRIED FIGS

Major world dried fig producing countries report production above 1967 but below average. Commercial 1968 production is estimated at 131,100 short tons, 3 percent above the 1967 crop of 127,700 tons but 10 percent below average. Foreign production totaled 116,100 tons, slightly above 1967 but 8 percent below average. U.S. production was above the short 1967 crop but below average.

COCOA BEANS: World production for specified countries,
crop year 1968-69 with comparisons ^{1/}

Continent and country	Average 1960/61- 1964/65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Forecast 1968-69
	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons
North America:					
Costa Rica	11.4	6.9	8.9	7.3	10.0
Cuba	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Dominican Republic	35.4	30.0	28.5	29.0	31.0
Grenada	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.9
Haiti	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Jamaica	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.3	2.3
Mexico	20.3	22.8	20.5	21.0	22.0
Panama	1.0	.7	.8	.8	.9
Trinidad and Tobago	6.1	5.3	4.7	6.6	7.3
Other North America ^{2/}	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7
Total North America	84.8	75.8	73.2	75.4	82.1
South America:					
Bolivia	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.5
Brazil	118.1	171.0	173.3	144.7	130.0
Colombia	14.7	17.0	17.0	18.0	21.0
Ecuador	41.3	36.0	53.0	70.0	60.0
Peru	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Surinam .....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Venezuela	16.7	22.9	21.0	24.1	24.7
Total South America	195.6	251.0	267.3	260.3	239.2
Africa:					
Angola .....	.4	.6	.4	.4	.4
Cameroon ^{3/}	79.9	78.1	84.2	91.5	98.0
Congo, Brazzaville .....	.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Congo, Kinshasa	5.4	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Fernando Po and Rio Muni	30.2	35.0	38.5	34.0	34.0
Gabon	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0
Ghana	458.4	415.6	381.4	421.6	340.0
Ivory Coast ^{4/}	104.7	113.3	149.6	146.6	130.0
Liberia	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.9
Malagasy Republic .....	.5	.8	.6	.5	.5
Nigeria	217.8	184.6	267.3	235.0	185.0
Sao Tome and Principe	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.7	10.0
Sierra Leone	3.7	4.7	4.0	4.8	4.8
Togo ^{4/}	13.3	14.7	16.0	16.0	14.0
Total Africa	929.2	867.0	963.2	973.0	828.6
Asia and Oceania:					
Ceylon	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Indonesia	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
New Guinea and Papua	14.2	17.8	21.2	24.0	27.0
New Hebrides .....	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8
Philippines	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.3
Western Samoa	3.9	2.3	3.2	1.8	3.0
Total Asia and Oceania	25.7	27.7	31.5	33.0	37.1
World total	1,235.3	1,221.5	1,335.2	1,341.7	1,187.0

^{1/} Estimates are based on a crop year of October 1 to September 30. ^{2/} Includes Dominica, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, and St. Lucia. ^{3/} Beginning with 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. ^{4/} Includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information. Estimates are based on latest data available as of February 17, 1969.

Another rainy harvest season was reported by several foreign producers. Turkey and Portugal indicate September rains primarily affected quality rather than quantity as was first rumored. Only limited damage was reportedly suffered by the Greek crop hit by rain in mid-August. Total foreign production is estimated at 116,100 tons. Turkish production is estimated at 48,000 tons, 7 percent below 1967 and slightly below the 1962-66 average. The Portuguese crop is reported at 11,000 tons, 10 percent above 1967 but slightly below average. Greek production is estimated at 27,500 tons, 54 percent above the short 1967 crop and slightly above average. Italy and Spain report 23,500 tons and 6,100 tons respectively.

U.S. production of dried figs is estimated at 15,000 tons, 23 percent above the short 1967 crop of 12,200 tons but 23 percent below the 1962-66 average of 19,380 tons. Spring frost damaged the Kadota variety used mostly for canning, however, a good crop of Calimyrnas and other varieties was produced.

FIGS, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1962-66, annual 1964-68

Country	Average: 1962-66:	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Greece	27.4	25.3	24.5	27.0	17.8	27.5
Italy	30.7	30.3	28.4	27.5	27.6	23.5
Portugal	11.2	10.5	10.5	10.0	10.0	11.0
Spain	1/ 8.3	8.8	8.3	7.7	8.3	6.1
Turkey	48.4	41.0	49.0	55.0	51.8	48.0
Total foreign	126.0	115.9	120.7	127.2	115.5	116.1
United States	19.4	19.0	18.4	20.6	12.2	15.0
Grand total	145.4	134.9	139.1	147.8	127.7	131.1

1/ 1964-66 average.

FIGS, DRIED: Exports from specified countries
Average 1962-66, annual 1964-68 season beginning September

Country	Average: 1962-66:	1964	1965	1966	1967	Forecast 1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Greece	14.1	14.6	12.6	12.5	7.9	12.0
Italy	2.4	1.8	1.4	2.8	1.4	2.0
Portugal	6.9	7.2	8.6	4.6	5.9	5.3
Turkey	35.5	30.5	35.9	38.4	39.3	36.4
Total	58.9	54.1	58.5	58.3	54.5	55.7

Foreign exports of dried figs are forecast at 55,700 tons during the 1968-69 season, slightly above the 1967-68 total of 54,500 tons but 5 percent below average. During 1967-68, Turkey was the leading exporter of dried figs and Portugal the leading exporter of fig paste.

Combined U.S. imports of dried figs, fig paste, and figs otherwise prepared or preserved increased during the 1967-68 season but remained below the 1962-66 average. Imports of whole dried figs were 17 percent below 1966-67 but imports of paste increased 22 percent. Imports of Portuguese paste were sharply above the low 1966 level. Imports of Spanish paste also increased while imports from Turkey approximated 1966.

Industry tabulations of arrivals through late January indicate imports of dried figs and fig paste are running considerably above the 1967-68 season.

FIGS, DRIED: United States imports by country of origin, average 1962-66, annual 1964-67 year beginning September 1

Origin	Average 1962-66	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Figs, dried:</u>					
Greece	1,877	2,202	1,567	1,324	1,104
Italy	68	48	32	50	47
Portugal	38	36	23	52	7
Turkey	234	180	183	248	230
Others	7	5	2	3	---
Total	2,224	2,471	1,807	1,677	1,388
<u>Fig paste:</u>					
Greece	323	669	348	---	---
Portugal	4,085	4,207	5,886	2,672	3,980
Spain	2,021	2,405	2,866	1,853	2,110
Turkey	1,742	1,660	1,094	2,078	2,070
Others	31	41	---	112	---
Total	8,202	8,982	10,194	6,715	8,160
<u>Figs, prepared or preserved:</u>					
Greece	2	---	1	2	2
Italy	109	124	81	35	69
Others	---	---	---	---	31
Total	111	124	82	37	102
Grand total	10,537	11,577	12,083	8,429	9,650

INTERNATIONAL DRY PEA
TRADE DOWN IN 1967

Dry pea imports of 18 reporting countries amounted to 6,684 thousand cwt. in 1967 compared with 10,510 thousand cwt. in 1966. The exports from these countries were 4,169 thousand cwt., a decrease of 9 percent from the 4,589 thousand cwt. exported in 1966.

Trade data are not available for U.S.S.R., Romania, and other Eastern European countries which are important dry pea exporters.

United States exports in 1967 were 1,996 thousand cwt., a slight increase over 1966. Canada's exports decreased to 225 thousand cwt. compared with 398 thousand in 1966. Decreased shipments to the United Kingdom and Trinidad-Tobago accounted for much of the decrease. Nearly half of the U.K.'s dry pea imports in 1967 were from the United States.

Japan's dry pea imports continue to increase with the U.S. supplying 62 percent of the total.

INTERNATIONAL DRY BEAN TRADE
DECREASED IN 1967

Dry bean exports from 36 countries totaled 7,089 thousand cwt. in 1967, 8 percent less than in the previous year but 16 percent greater than the 6,099 thousand cwt. exported in 1960-64.

The United States was the largest exporter of beans, supplying 32 percent of the total of 36 countries. The second largest exporter was Mexico - 16 percent of the total, with more than half going to Cuba.

Canada's dry bean exports amounted to 856 thousand cwt., more than double the 393 thousand cwt. exported in 1966. The United Kingdom received 85 percent of Canada's exports or 726 thousand cwt.; U.S. exports to the U.K. amounted to 699 thousand cwt.

Japan's dry bean imports showed a sizeable increase - 2,266 thousand cwt. compared with 2,001 thousand in 1966. These data represent azuki and kidney beans only; Communist China is the dominant supplier of the former and Burma of the latter. Besides these varieties, Japan imported 1,335 thousand cwt. of broad and mung beans, excluded from the trade table since they are not comparable with the varieties imported by other countries.

U.S. FEEDGRAIN EXPORTS DECLINE 9
PERCENT FIRST SIX MONTHS OF FY 1969

United States exports of total feedgrains decreased 9 percent during July-December 1968 from the similar period the previous year. Corn exports showed a slight increase while all other feedgrains declined.

Corn shipments totaled 7.8 million metric tons, compared with 7.6 million

PEAS, DRY EDIBLE: International trade, average 1960-64, annual 1966 and 1967

Continent and country	Average 1960-64		1966		1967	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
North America:						
Canada	137	41	398	44	225	40
United States	1,987	56	1,961	34	1,996	25
Total	2,124	97	2,359	78	2,221	65
South America:						
Argentina	64	--	263	--	49	--
Brazil	--	104	--	127	--	114
Chile	12	4	--	--	--	--
Venezuela	--	246	--	281	--	283
Total	76	354	263	408	49	397
Europe:						
Austria	11	34	14	43	8	28
Belgium-Luxembourg	405	324	524	499	469	485
France	156	120	277	217	201	104
Germany, West	44	1,144	84	623	51	706
Italy	7	193	3	271	3	251
Netherlands	1,474	569	768	6,316	881	2,559
Norway	--	151	--	154	--	154
Sweden	9	81	6	61	3	46
Switzerland	2	100	--	84	--	101
United Kingdom	--	1,724	--	1,376	--	1,317
Total	2,108	4,440	1,676	9,644	1,616	5,751
Asia:						
Japan	--	171	--	380	--	471
Africa:						
Morocco	396	--	291	--	283	--
Grand total	4,704	5,062	4,589	10,510	4,169	6,684

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: International trade, average 1960-64, annual 1966 and 1967

Continent and country	Average 1960-64		1966		1967	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
North America:						
Canada	222	72	393	63	856	71
Costa Rica	9	21	21	103	1	163
El Salvador	7	300	38	298	66	319
Guatemala	23	16	28	58	58	41
Honduras	295	2	364	16	367	2
Mexico	239	87	778	6	1,160	6
Nicaragua	37	--	98	--	40	--
Panama	--	41	--	25	--	21
United States	2,766	63	3,426	40	2,247	34
Total	3,598	602	5,146	609	4,795	657
South America:						
Argentina	140	--	432	--	348	--
Brazil	--	24	--	321	--	259
Chile	459	--	140	21	289	--
Colombia	--	20	--	4	--	176
Peru	6	6	30	25	--	10
Venezuela	--	343	--	442	--	535
Total	605	393	602	813	637	980
Europe:						
Austria	13	56	58	51	120	70
Belgium-Luxembourg	80	214	49	240	70	325
France	89	571	20	756	68	612
Germany, West	36	593	25	372	3	360
Greece	29	65	46	12	153	23
Italy	159	92	12	551	20	494
Netherlands	230	407	176	362	106	401
Portugal	122	43	54	174	28	124
Spain	28	126	22	395	103	366
Sweden	--	49	--	50	--	58
Switzerland	1	78	3	65	1	76
United Kingdom	--	1,836	--	1,790	--	1,813
Yugoslavia	67	37	167	--	245	--
Total	854	4,167	632	4,818	917	4,422
Asia:						
Japan	183	769	153	2,001	6	2,266
Turkey	48	--	190	--	80	--
Total	231	769	343	2,001	86	2,266
Africa:						
Angola	195	--	330	--	234	--
Malagasy Republic	309	--	431	--	256	--
Morocco	53	--	2	4	3	--
South Africa, Rep. of ..	44	362	69	190	5	37
Sudan	186	--	121	--	146	--
UAR (Egypt)	24	90	19	--	10	--
Total	811	452	972	194	654	37
Grand total	6,099	6,383	7,695	8,435	7,089	8,362

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

for the same months a year earlier. Increased exports to West Germany, the United Kingdom, East European countries, Japan, and Republic of Korea largely accounted for the small increase. Uruguay also received 19,000 tons as compared with none during the same period last year.

In contrast, less corn went to Belgium-Luxembourg, Italy, Israel, Spain, and India. The sharp drop in exports of corn to India is due to increased production. Spain also increased production, but total corn imports have continued near previous levels. Other suppliers have displaced much of the U.S. previous share of this market.

Exports of oats totaled 53,000 metric tons--down 31 percent from the 77,000 shipped during the same period last year. Shipments decreased to all countries except Mexico and the Netherlands.

Barley exports decreased 68 percent from the 424,000 tons shipped last season. Shipments to most destinations were down. West European countries took less due to larger supplies on hand. Also the substitution of wheat and by-products for imported feedgrains continues to be a contributing factor. A very sharp drop was noted in exports to Japan, due mainly to non-competitive prices in Asia. An exception was the increase of 24,000 tons in exports to Colombia.

Sorghum exports amounted to 1.8 million tons--down 32 percent from the 2.7 million shipped during the same months last year. Shipments to the EEC countries were considerably less than last year. Exports were also much smaller to Norway, Spain, and India.

The reduction in exports to India was mainly attributable to last year's record grain harvest which reduced import needs. Heavy shipments in recent years were under a PL 480 program intended to help meet India's drought-induced needs at that time. To some extent, these losses were offset by substantially larger shipments to East Germany and Hungary.

U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS DECLINE 22 PERCENT DURING JULY-DECEMBER, 1968

United States wheat and flour (grain equivalent) exports for July-December 1968 totaled 302 million bushels, 22 percent below the same period of 1967. Most of the decline occurred to food aid recipient countries.

Wheat exports of 270 million bushels were 95 million below last season. Smaller shipments to India and Pakistan contributed largely to the decrease. These countries have been major food aid markets in recent years, however, they had record wheat crops last year and import requirements were not as great. Partially offsetting these declines were increased shipments to all Common Market countries (except West Germany) Israel and Republic of Korea. Exports to Japan, the major market for U.S. wheat, were off 8 million bushels. Shipments to both Brazil and Yugoslavia were about 10 million less than for the same months last year.

Wheat flour exports increased 63 percent during July-December 1968 compared with the same months a year earlier. Out of the 32 million bushels (grain equivalent) shipped, 74 percent went to Asian countries. The major markets were Ceylon, Indonesia, and South Vietnam, most of which moved under the PL 480 program.

U.S. Grain exports transhipped through Canadian ports, July-December 1967 and July-December 1968

Country of destination	Wheat		Rye		Corn		Oats		Barley		Total	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Canada 1/	226,523	403,184	490	304	726,848	1,113,231	9,859	21,583	13,443	985,303	1,530,162	
Barbados	--	--	--	--	101	--	--	--	8,774	--	8,774	--
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,649
Venezuela	--	15,649	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
EBC:												
Belgium-Luxembourg	8,382	41,885	--	--	45,364	7,620	--	--	--	53,746	49,505	
France	13,526	21,881	--	--	--	5,334	--	--	--	13,526	27,215	
Italy	26,481	160,952	--	--	1,067	22,708	6,401	16,961	8,731	50,910	192,391	
Germany, West	11,294	58,432	--	--	90,831	50,318	3,440	1,546	3,070	107,111	111,820	
Netherlands	31,733	210,566	2,184	762	34,671	345,744	--	--	--	68,588	557,072	
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	1,549	--	--	1,328	--	2,877	
Norway	--	3,211	--	--	--	4,826	--	--	--	--	8,037	
Portugal	--	--	--	--	--	1,676	--	--	--	--	1,676	
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	12,522	--	--	--	--	12,522	
Switzerland	--	6,260	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,260	
United Kingdom	18,779	32,523	--	--	65,836	53,086	--	4,398	--	84,615	85,609	
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,398	
Algeria	13,444	18,969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,444	18,969	
India	--	13,499	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,499	
Total	1,23,639	583,827	2,184	762	227,870	505,383	9,841	22,905	21,903	396,439	1,111,875	

1/ Data as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Source: Grain Market News

FEEDGRAINS: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-December 1967 and July-December 1968

Destination	July-December 1967					July-December 1968				
	Corn 1/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Corn 1/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada 2/	739,614	--	--	13,652	753,266	486,850	--	--	14,584	501,434
Mexico	8,569	1,056	696	3,382	13,703	5,380	3,039	2,507	7,739	18,665
Costa Rica	1,722	29	--	59	1,810	1,204	--	--	97	1,301
Guatemala	7,042	--	--	--	7,042	218	--	--	36	254
Other Central America	1,764	14	158	916	2,852	444	41	--	365	850
Bahamas	1,457	213	--	--	1,670	--	117	--	--	117
Jamaica	19,191	255	--	4,210	23,656	24,108	90	--	1,846	26,044
Trinidad and Tobago	21,533	40	--	29	21,602	25,807	--	--	63	25,870
Other Bermuda and Caribbean	1,352	67	--	164	1,583	4,697	126	--	127	4,950
Argentina	129	--	--	533	662	499	--	--	5,028	5,527
Brazil	3,666	--	--	201	3,867	1,236	33	--	831	2,100
Chile	36,553	--	--	36,553	68,657	68,657	--	--	288	68,945
Colombia	1,087	--	6,150	617	7,854	12,093	9	30,270	--	42,372
Peru	1,149	--	--	194	1,343	4,893	--	--	94	4,987
Surinam	684	--	--	--	684	2,858	--	--	356	2,858
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	18,538	--	--	356	18,894
Other South America	743	--	--	--	743	284	2,048	--	304	2,636
Total	846,255	1,674	7,004	23,957	878,890	657,766	5,502	32,777	31,758	727,804
Western Europe:										
EEC:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	333,399	8,249	4,844	225,492	571,984	287,184	6,014	1,016	67,746	361,960
France	61,185	--	--	173	61,358	107,075	--	--	413	107,488
Germany, West	696,975	15,613	18,605	59,168	790,361	806,863	--	24,405	17,451	848,719
Italy	894,552	12,573	177,384	902	1,085,411	843,802	--	54,688	1,321	899,811
Netherlands	1,892,076	30,223	7,486	325,529	2,165,434	1,728,135	33,864	--	115,262	1,887,311
Total	3,728,187	66,758	208,319	611,264	4,474,528	2,783,109	39,878	80,109	202,193	4,105,289
Other Western Europe:										
Cyprus	2,325	--	--	--	2,325	9,685	--	14,695	--	24,380
Denmark	14,837	--	22,375	--	37,212	804	--	--	--	804
Finland	7,602	--	--	--	7,602	4,082	--	--	--	4,082
Greece	124,328	--	--	--	124,328	162,938	--	--	--	162,938
Ireland	16,076	--	--	--	16,076	14,008	--	--	--	14,008
Norway	17,797	--	--	63,441	81,238	5,019	--	--	15,050	20,069
Portugal	42,808	--	--	--	42,808	33,288	--	--	268	33,556
Spain	539,131	--	--	31,788	570,919	66,779	--	--	2,618	67,047
Switzerland	25,727	8,160	12,319	568	46,774	6,391	7,385	--	2,514	16,290
United Kingdom	959,327	--	--	1,118	960,445	1,023,416	--	--	--	1,023,416
Others	6,538	--	--	1,013	7,551	6,812	--	30	507	7,349
Total	1,756,496	8,160	34,694	97,928	1,897,278	1,333,222	7,385	14,725	18,607	1,373,939
Eastern Europe:										
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	--	--	48
Germany, East	42,319	--	--	18,288	60,607	163,271	--	--	59,756	223,027
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	41,998	--	--	50,929	92,927
Poland	87,685	--	27,849	61,017	176,551	227,977	--	--	32,004	259,981
USSR	--	15	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Total	130,004	15	27,849	79,305	237,172	433,294	--	--	142,689	575,983
Total Europe	5,674,687	74,933	270,862	788,497	6,808,979	5,459,625	47,263	94,834	363,489	6,055,211
Asia:										
India	54,104	7	--	468,235	522,346	1	--	--	--	1
Israel	87,488	--	--	269,474	356,962	34,700	--	--	288,032	322,732
Japan	792,398	--	119,959	1,092,149	2,004,506	1,373,752	--	6,782	1,110,502	2,491,036
Korea, Republic of	33,573	--	--	--	33,573	70,068	--	--	--	70,068
Lebanon	8,036	--	--	--	8,036	19,987	--	--	--	19,987
Republic of China (Taiwan)	2,882	--	--	--	2,882	2,891	--	--	--	2,891
Vietnam, South	2,579	--	--	--	2,579	8,835	--	--	--	8,835
Others	16,837	--	--	1,114	17,951	2,921	--	--	499	3,430
Total	997,897	7	119,959	1,830,922	2,928,835	1,613,225	--	6,782	1,399,033	2,919,040
Africa:										
Canary Islands	33,029	--	--	1,379	34,408	29,144	--	--	--	29,144
Congo (Kinshasa)	998	--	--	149	1,147	--	--	--	--	--
Libya	217	--	26,020	--	26,237	218	--	--	--	218
Morocco	2,153	--	--	226	2,379	--	--	--	58	58
Senegal	14	--	--	1,067	1,081	--	--	--	829	829
South Africa, Republic of	71	--	--	1,377	1,448	72	--	--	114	186
Tunisia	6,552	--	--	299	6,851	--	--	--	--	--
Others	2,096	--	--	2,158	4,254	3,552	--	--	1,453	5,005
Total	45,130	--	26,020	6,655	77,805	32,986	--	--	2,454	35,440
Oceania	172	4	--	--	176	38	--	--	--	38
World Total	7,564,144	76,618	423,845	2,650,081	10,714,685	7,753,640	52,766	124,393	1,796,734	9,737,533

1/ Includes seed corn except sweet and exports for relief. 2/ Transshipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from exports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-December 1967 and July-December 1968

Country of destination	July-December 1967				July-December 1968			
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons	
Western Hemisphere:								
Canada	2/	8	8	4/	2/	18	4/	
Mexico	4	3	7	4/	60	5	65	
Costa Rica	798	51	849	23	1,547	19	1,566	
El Salvador	971	48	1,019	28	1,227	43	1,270	
Guatemala	1,205	111	1,316	36	1,248	89	1,337	
Other Central America	1,825	311	2,136	58	2,020	254	2,274	
Dominican Republic	1,314	15	1,329	36	2,043	86	2,129	
Jamaica	9	529	538	15	232	316	548	
Trinidad and Tobago	1,442	1	1,443	39	1,401	2	1,403	
Other Bermuda and Caribbean	608	341	949	26	--	1,089	1,089	
Bolivia	309	1,448	1,757	48	493	1,873	2,366	
Brazil	30,757	378	31,135	847	20,174	364	20,538	
Chile	2,694	282	2,976	81	3,413	330	3,746	
Colombia	1,909	143	2,052	56	4,522	267	4,789	
Peru	6,957	306	7,263	198	2,789	134	2,923	
Surinam	107	165	272	7	141	170	311	
Uruguay	--	2	2	4/	3,698	--	3,698	
Venezuela	12,337	4	12,341	336	13,706	10	13,716	
Other South America	971	632	1,603	44	1,298	546	1,844	
Total	64,217	4,778	68,995	1,878	60,015	5,615	65,630	
Western Europe:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg	3,352	2	3,354	91	5,386	1	5,387	
France	3,541	3	3,544	97	5,796	--	5,796	
Germany, West	8,423	--	8,423	229	8,224	2	8,226	
Italy	3,680	7	3,687	100	11,023	5	11,028	
Netherlands	11,628	300	11,928	325	16,415	322	16,737	
Total	30,624	312	30,936	842	46,844	330	47,174	
Other Western Europe:								
Norway	702	4	706	19	645	5	650	
Switzerland	1,599	--	1,599	44	2,933	--	2,933	
United Kingdom	7,398	67	7,465	203	3,499	21	3,520	
Others	498	386	884	24	1,109	377	1,486	
Total	10,197	457	10,654	290	8,186	403	8,589	
Eastern Europe:								
Poland	8	176	184	5	--	128	128	
Yugoslavia	9,999	44	10,043	273	--	1	4/	
Total	10,007	220	10,227	278	--	129	129	
Total Europe	50,828	989	51,817	1,410	55,030	862	55,892	
Asia:								
Ceylon	--	2,143	2,143	58	--	7,581	7,581	
India	97,146	395	97,541	2,655	37,886	--	37,886	
Indonesia	--	10	10	4/	71	5,366	5,437	
Israel	2,689	1,327	4,016	109	8,171	1,263	9,434	
Japan	45,156	2	45,158	1,229	37,167	25	37,192	
Korea, Republic of	18,304	738	19,042	518	25,520	1,970	27,490	
Lebanon	18	1,095	1,113	30	55	1,186	1,241	
Pakistan	50,641	2	50,643	1,378	18,006	9	18,015	
Philippines	10,054	248	10,302	280	9,614	268	9,882	
Saudi Arabia	592	2,381	2,973	81	2	1,855	1,857	
Republic of China (Taiwan)	10,098	96	10,194	277	7,109	--	7,109	
Syria	3,102	--	3,102	84	--	--	--	
Vietnam, South	--	2,354	2,354	64	--	3,091	3,091	
Others	2,493	1,422	3,915	107	2,492	1,334	3,826	
Total	240,293	12,213	252,506	6,872	146,093	23,948	170,041	
Africa:								
Algeria	2,933	--	2,933	80	2,625	--	2,625	
Congo (Kinshasa)	1	507	508	14	--	548	548	
Morocco	586	352	938	26	16	797	813	
Nigeria	1,688	5	1,693	46	2,711	23	2,734	
Tunisia	3,101	166	3,267	89	2,853	200	3,053	
Others	1,743	635	2,378	65	618	178	796	
Total	10,052	1,665	11,717	319	8,823	1,746	10,569	
Oceania	--	64	64	2	--	53	53	
World Total	365,290	19,709	385,099	10,481	269,961	32,224	302,185	

1/ Data includes shipments for relief. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ Transshipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination. 4/ Less than 500 metric tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

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WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION
AT FOURTH CONSECUTIVE RECORD

World production of soybeans in 1968 was an estimated 1.4 billion bushels, a record high for the fourth consecutive year. This was 7 percent above the 1967 level, 41 percent above the 1960-64 average, and 1 percent (14 million bushels) above the first estimated (see World Agricultural Production and Trade, October 1968).

The largest absolute gain occurred in the United States, where three-fourths of the world total was grown. Record crops also were harvested in a number of minor-producing countries, including Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Colombia, South Korea, Turkey, and Iran. Crops declined from 1967 levels in Brazil, Indonesia, Japan, and Mainland China.

Soybean production in the United States totaled a record 1,080 million bushels, 11 percent more than the previous record high of 976 million in 1967 and almost two-thirds above the 1960-64 average. Acreage harvested for beans was an alltime high and yields averaged a record 26.6 bushels per acre, 2.1 bushels above the 1967 average. Yields in Illinois, which accounted for 19 percent of the crop, averaged 31.5 bushels while those in Iowa with 16 percent of the crop averaged 32.0 bushels.

Grower's intentions as of March 1 were to plant a record high acreage to soybeans for all purposes for the ninth consecutive year--43 million acres or 3 percent above plantings in 1968. If yields per harvested acreage are average, allowing for trend, production would be about 1,080 million bushels--equal to last year's record production.

There appears to be little doubt but that 1968 production of soybeans, as well as other oilseed crops in Mainland China was below the exceptionally good harvest of 1967. In addition to less favorable weather than a year earlier, agricultural production in general was adversely affected by the dislocations caused by the Cultural Revolution--less water conservancy work (irrigation and drainage) was completed and there was a general shortage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Oilseed crops have not been favored for some years by those in authority primarily because of the more important need to increase production of food grains. In 1968 China experienced cold and dry weather at soybean planting time, a severe spring drought in the northeast plus continued dry weather during the growing season. Consequently, both acreage and yields probably were reduced. The harvest is estimated at 240 million bushels compared with an estimated 255 million in 1967.

On the basis of final trade reports, Brazil's 1968 soybean crop, harvested early last spring, was about 23 million bushels, down 13 percent from the record crop of 1967. It now appears that acreage declined and the long, dry spell in Rio Grande do Sul, the major producing state, sharply reduced yields. The 1969 crop, to be harvested soon, is forecast at an alltime high of about 33 million bushels. Plantings increased in all major soybean producing states, and growing conditions have been generally very satisfactory, particularly in

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, average 1960-64, annual 1966-68 ^{1/}

Continent and country	Acreage ^{2/}			Yield per acre			Production			
	Average: 1960-64:	1966	1967	Average: 1960-64:	1966	1967	Average: 1960-64:	1966	1967	1968 ^{3/}
North America:										
Canada.....	224	279	290	27.0	32.3	27.9	30.6	9,012	8,091	9,028
United States ^{4/}	27,535	36,546	39,767	24.0	25.4	24.5	26.6	928,481	976,660	1,079,662
Mexico.....	27	124	148	26.1	29.7	30.0	31.0	699	4,446	9,186
South America:										
Argentina.....	21	39	43	15.9	17.1	17.6	14.3	338	661	808
Brazil.....	704	1,242	1,359	15.1	18.0	17.4	16.9	10,657	21,861	22,965
Colombia.....	41	86	119	23.4	22.1	24.8	25.3	964	1,911	3,123
Paraguay ^{5/}	8	30	46	23.7	14.9	14.5	10.0	179	440	496
Europe:										
Romania.....	27	18	18	6.5	16.9	16.9	13.9	178	301	276
Yugoslavia.....	26	16	17	17.1	25.4	19.6	20.8	443	397	257
Other Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.).....	11	6/	6/	---	---	---	---	127	8	7
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	1,830	2,113	2,093	6.4	10.4	9.6	10.0	11,633	21,899	20,944
Africa:										
Nigeria ^{7/}	---	135	135	---	4.2	2.1	---	638	565	747
Rhodesia ^{5/ 8/}	1	---	---	8.2	---	---	12	6	27	33
Tanzania.....	10	10	---	10.2	14.9	---	9/	104	145	145
Asia:										
Iran.....	---	2	12	---	8.9	5.1	4.7	---	17	93
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	14	15	15	13.3	11.6	13.6	17.0	184	173	294
China:										
Mainland.....	20,650	19,765	20,215	13.4	12.6	12.6	12.0	278,000	250,000	240,000
Taiwan.....	139	127	129	14.3	18.3	21.4	---	1,982	2,325	2,682
Cambodia.....	29	20	---	13.6	13.4	---	---	397	268	---
Indonesia.....	1,473	1,455	1,633	9.2	8.9	10.9	10.4	13,507	12,970	17,784
Japan ^{5/}	647	417	319	19.3	18.0	20.0	20.3	12,478	7,319	6,996
Korea, South.....	700	682	767	8.1	8.7	9.6	10.2	5,660	5,927	7,402
Philippines.....	10/	5	4	4.10/	14.5	11.5	11.6	10/	72	44
Thailand.....	68	109	5/	15.5	12.4	15.5	14.9	1,060	1,393	882
Total, excluding Romania, "Other Europe", U.S.S.R., Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam ^{11/}	11,895	41,400	45,159	22.5	24.1	23.4	25.2	116,794	998,375	1,057,059
Estimated world total ^{11/}	55,475	64,306	68,515	18.3	19.9	19.6	20.8	1,014,941	1,278,770	1,340,764

^{1/} Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. ^{2/} Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. ^{3/} Preliminary. ^{4/} Acreage harvested for beans. ^{5/} Planted area. ^{6/} Less than 500 acres. ^{7/} Quantities purchased by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export. ^{8/} European farms only. ^{9/} Sales. ^{10/} Less than 5 years. ^{11/} Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Rio Grande do Sul and Parana. The first official estimate for the State of Sao Paulo forecast plantings almost double those of the previous year. However, the unusually dry conditions that prevailed in the soybean zones during November and December, normally the rainy season, may have reduced yields below the previous year's level.

Soybean production in the Soviet Union is estimated at 21 million bushels or only slightly more than output a year earlier but 80 percent above the 1960-64 average. A good crop reportedly was harvested in the Far East, which produces 98 percent of all the USSR's soybeans, despite too much rainy weather.

Canada harvested a record 9 million bushels of soybeans (8 million in 1967) from a record acreage, all in Ontario Province. Yields averaged 30.6 bushels, up 10 percent from the previous year's.

Production of soybeans in Japan continues to decline, while imports and consumption are increasing at high rates. The 6 million-bushel harvest of 1968 represented a 12 percent decline from the 1967 crop and was less than one-half the 1960-64 average. Acreage declined 13 percent, but yields rose slightly.

Indonesia's crop is estimated at 17 million bushels, 6 percent less than in 1967. Both acreage and average yields declined slightly.

WORLD BARLEY AND OATS PRODUCTION SHOWS SUBSTANTIAL GAIN IN 1968

World production of barley and oats in 1968 totaled a record 162 million metric tons, according to estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is 8 percent over the previous high for the combined crops in 1967 and 21 percent above the 1960-64 average.

Good weather was principally responsible for the large harvest, although increased acreage, heavier fertilization and other technological factors contributed. Improved outturns occurred in North America, northern Europe, the Iberian peninsula, northwestern Africa, the Soviet Union, Asia eastward from Iraq, and Oceania. Poor weather during the growing and harvesting periods reduced crops in the United Kingdom and to some extent in the Low Countries and France. Drought cut yields substantially from Italy and the Balkan Peninsula into western Asia. Severe drought also hit crops hard in Chile.

World barley production in 1968 totaled a record 110.8 million tons, 7 percent above the 1967 record and 31 percent over the 1960-64 average. World barley area at 164 million acres was up 4 percent, and 8 percent over the 5-year average. Yield at 31 bushels per acre was 4 percent above the previous high in 1967 and 22 percent over the 1960-64 average.

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1967 and 1968 1/

Continent and Country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 4/	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 4/	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.
							1,000	1,000	1,000
							bu.	bu.	bu.
North America:									
Canada	5,866	8,115	8,836	29.4	30.6	36.8	3,752	5,414	7,084
United States	12,078	9,177	9,563	33.8	40.6	43.7	8,831	8,119	9,104
Mexico	572	554	556	13.5	14.5	14.9	169	175	180
Total 5/	18,520	17,850	18,960	21.6	25.2	29.7	12,755	13,710	16,370
South America:									
Argentina	1,517	1,226	1,265	22.8	22.0	22.5	753	588	620
Chile	169	178	94	33.2	43.9	43.5	122	170	89
Colombia	168	151	128	29.8	28.9	30.5	109	95	85
Ecuador	265	264	264	14.9	18.3	19.1	86	105	110
Peru	449	432	444	19.0	18.4	17.6	186	172	170
Uruguay	120	72	96	13.1	8.2	20.1	34	13	42
Total 5/	2,690	2,325	2,295	22.4	22.6	22.4	1,295	1,145	1,120
Europe:									
EEC:									
Belgium	305	381	381	68.9	75.1	69.2	458	623	574
France	5,645	6,862	6,855	50.9	65.0	60.7	6,261	9,713	9,062
Germany, West	2,735	3,232	3,286	57.6	67.3	69.5	3,433	4,734	4,974
Italy	517	447	432	23.6	28.2	26.8	266	275	258
Luxembourg	20	32	--	46.2	66.0	--	20	46	--
Netherlands	227	264	264	75.7	77.8	67.7	374	447	389
Total EEC	9,449	11,218	11,248	52.6	64.8	62.5	10,812	15,838	15,297
Austria	517	573	588	51.2	61.9	60.1	576	772	770
Denmark	2,112	2,856	3,106	70.5	70.5	74.8	3,241	4,382	5,059
Finland	560	855	887	31.8	36.6	34.7	387	681	671
Greece	456	966	871	25.0	39.9	25.7	248	839	487
Ireland	396	451	455	58.2	64.0	68.6	502	629	680
Norway	407	442	435	47.7	50.5	65.2	423	486	621
Portugal	305	264	284	8.5	12.7	15.4	56	73	95
Spain	3,536	3,707	5,058	24.6	32.6	33.7	1,893	2,632	3,708
Sweden	933	1,310	1,364	51.6	54.8	58.3	1,049	1,564	1,731
Switzerland	75	77	74	60.3	70.0	65.8	99	117	106
United Kingdom	4,186	6,027	5,923	64.6	70.2	64.9	5,891	9,214	8,380
Total Western Europe 5/	22,930	28,745	29,845	50.4	59.4	57.9	25,180	37,230	37,605
Bulgaria	793	956	1,038	37.2	47.3	35.8	643	985	810
Czechoslovakia	1,717	1,749	1,759	43.5	50.8	54.7	1,625	1,936	2,093
Germany, East	1,029	1,366	1,384	54.2	64.8	64.7	1,214	1,927	1,950
Hungary	1,278	1,107	951	34.5	38.8	43.6	960	934	902
Poland	1,574	1,614	1,557	35.1	40.2	44.0	1,342	1,412	1,490
Romania	603	635	618	30.3	38.4	31.6	398	531	425
Yugoslavia	892	818	771	27.1	32.8	26.8	527	606	450
Total Eastern Europe 5/	8,070	8,275	8,080	38.2	46.2	46.2	6,710	8,320	8,120
Total Europe 5/	31,000	37,020	37,925	47.2	56.5	55.4	31,890	45,560	45,725
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	41,513	47,136	48,432	17.8	20.1	21.2	16,177	20,700	22,400

Million bushels : 28.5 : 27.0 : 28.6 : 26.4 : 416.2 : 228.5 : 11.8 : -- : 17.9 : 702.6 : 35.4 : 232.4 : 30.8 : 22.4 : 31.2 : 28.5 : 4.4 : 170.3 : 79.5 : 4.9 : 384.9 : 1,727.2 : 37.2 : 96.1 : 88.5 : 89.6 : 41.4 : 68.4 : 19.5 : 20.7 : 372.9 : 2,100.1 : 950.7 : 1,028.8

Africa:													
Algeria	2,254	1,307	--	11.6	11.6	--	569	330	400	15.2	18.4		
Morocco	4,254	4,465	4,685	11.9	11.3	21.8	1,104	1,100	2,224	50.5	102.1		
Tunisia	1,310	826	914	4.8	3.9	6.5	138	70	130	3.2	6.0		
United Arab Republic	133	125	--	49.0	40.4	--	142	110	--	5.0	--		
South Africa, Republic of	84	121	127	19.7	15.6	14.1	36	41	39	1.9	1.8		
Total 5/	10,410	9,310	9,820	12.2	12.3	18.1	2,765	2,500	3,750	114.8	172.2		
Asia:													
Cyprus	161	198	--	19.1	19.9	--	67	86	50	4.0	2.3		
Iran	3,500	3,650	4,423	12.5	12.8	13.2	950	1,020	1,270	46.8	58.3		
Iraq	2,590	--	--	15.1	--	--	851	725	750	33.3	34.4		
Israel	165	106	99	18.0	24.3	16.2	65	56	35	2.6	1.6		
Syria	1,859	--	--	13.4	--	--	542	400	300	18.4	13.8		
Turkey	6,816	6,733	6,672	22.3	25.9	24.1	3,310	3,800	3,500	174.5	160.8		
Afghanistan	862	--	--	16.1	--	--	378	--	--	--	--		
India	7,765	6,514	8,219	15.6	16.6	19.4	2,630	2,348	3,469	107.8	159.3		
Japan	1,575	870	781	46.5	54.5	60.0	1,593	1,032	1,021	47.4	46.9		
Korea, South	2,100	2,400	2,417	29.1	36.7	39.6	1,332	1,916	2,084	88.0	95.7		
Pakistan	541	456	490	11.6	10.4	10.1	136	104	108	4.8	5.0		
Total 5/	46,090	42,190	44,270	18.6	20.0	20.2	18,660	18,410	19,490	842.6	895.2		
Oceania:													
Australia	2,263	2,489	2,641	22.3	15.4	29.7	1,097	835	1,710	38.3	78.6		
New Zealand	82	146	--	54.8	64.8	--	98	206	--	9.5	--		
Total 5/	2,345	2,635	2,785	22.8	18.1	31.5	1,163	1,041	1,910	47.8	87.7		
World Total 5/	152,570	158,530	164,490	25.5	29.9	31.0	84,650	102,070	110,770	4,734.0	5,087.6		

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1968 is combined with preliminary forecasts for Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1968 and end early in 1969. 2/ Harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics for foreign governments, other foreign materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1967 and 1968 1/

Continent and Country	Acreage 2/		Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 1/	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 1/	1967	1968 1/
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	m. t.	m. t.	Million bushels
North America:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada 5/	9,210	7,436	7,556	42.7	40.9	48.0	4,690	5,591
United States	22,784	16,017	17,631	43.9	49.3	53.5	11,455	13,492
Mexico	115	126	136	15.0	15.9	15.2	25	30
Total 5/	32,110	23,580	25,325	44.2	47.3	52.0	20,600	24,115
South America:	1,502	1,275	1,105	34.3	37.3	34.3	748	690
Argentina	275	267	212	31.4	41.0	38.3	125	118
Chile	204	133	222	22.0	17.1	23.0	65	74
Uruguay	1,985	1,675	1,540	32.6	36.2	33.1	880	740
Total 6/								
Europe:	308	240	215	93.6	103.6	100.9	418	361
EEC:	3,265	2,540	2,313	55.5	75.5	74.6	2,620	2,784
Belgium	1,884	1,997	2,029	80.8	93.8	98.2	2,211	2,718
France	1,003	885	798	36.1	43.2	34.0	525	556
Germany, West	39	35	--	65.9	88.6	--	37	45
Italy	282	217	188	103.8	115.9	116.5	425	365
Luxembourg	6,781	5,914	5,576	63.4	79.6	79.8	6,226	6,829
Netherlands	376	306	294	61.5	75.6	75.9	336	324
Portugal	472	600	539	101.2	103.8	110.0	693	904
Spain	1,153	1,124	1,208	50.5	57.7	57.8	846	940
Sweden	311	281	257	33.1	40.4	28.1	150	165
Switzerland	352	238	217	71.6	82.5	83.8	366	285
United Kingdom	136	111	124	70.4	76.3	97.8	139	123
Total EEC	6,781	5,914	5,576	63.4	79.6	79.8	6,226	6,829
Denmark	376	306	294	61.5	75.6	75.9	336	324
Finland	472	600	539	101.2	103.8	110.0	693	904
Greece	311	281	257	33.1	40.4	28.1	150	165
Ireland	352	238	217	71.6	82.5	83.8	366	285
Norway	136	111	124	70.4	76.3	97.8	139	123
Portugal	472	600	539	101.2	103.8	110.0	693	904
Spain	1,153	1,124	1,208	50.5	57.7	57.8	846	940
Sweden	311	281	257	33.1	40.4	28.1	150	165
Switzerland	352	238	217	71.6	82.5	83.8	366	285
United Kingdom	136	111	124	70.4	76.3	97.8	139	123
Total Western Europe 6/	14,420	12,485	12,090	58.9	71.7	72.1	12,325	12,995
Production	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5
Million bushels	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9
Million bushels	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Million bushels	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Million bushels	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0

Bulgaria	373	321	297	30.3	38.6	18.1	164	180	78	12.4	5.4
Czechoslovakia	1,097	850	1,008	54.6	62.1	59.7	870	766	874	52.8	60.2
Germany, East	835	667	667	74.3	87.3	87.8	900	845	850	58.2	58.6
Hungary	245	136	136	34.8	43.5	35.0	124	86	69	5.9	4.8
Poland	3,988	3,529	3,236	46.6	55.0	57.6	2,700	2,818	2,790	194.1	192.2
Romania	447	309	321	28.7	37.9	26.8	186	170	125	11.7	8.6
Yugoslavia	801	744	704	30.1	33.6	28.9	250	263	295	25.0	20.2
Total Eastern Europe ^{6/}	7,470	6,555	6,470	46.8	55.0	54.1	5,295	5,120	5,080	360.3	350.0
Total Europe ^{6/}	22,210	19,040	18,670	54.6	65.9	65.4	17,620	18,225	17,730	1,255.6	1,221.5
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) ^{7/}	21,050	21,500	21,000	21.5	30.8	31.8	6,560	9,600	9,700	661.4	668.2
Africa:											
Morocco	58	35	49	20.2	21.7	35.1	17	11	25	0.8	1.7
South Africa, Republic of	502	745	700	15.6	17.2	14.3	115	186	145	12.8	10.0
Total ^{6/}	710	860	840	16.0	17.2	16.4	165	215	200	14.8	12.8
Asia:											
Turkey	1,019	964	964	31.3	33.9	31.4	463	475	440	32.7	30.3
Japan	192	113	101	54.3	61.6	63.4	151	101	93	7.0	6.4
Total ^{6/}	4,850	4,510	4,500	21.3	21.2	20.7	1,500	1,290	1,350	95.8	93.0
Oceania:											
Australia	3,383	3,020	3,380	25.0	16.4	40.6	1,228	719	1,990	49.5	137.1
New Zealand	33	32	--	85.9	90.4	--	41	42	--	2.9	--
Total ^{6/}	3,416	3,052	3,410	25.6	17.2	40.9	1,269	761	2,025	52.4	139.5
World Total ^{6/}	86,330	74,220	75,290	38.8	43.9	46.5	48,650	47,250	50,860	3,255.3	3,504.0

^{1/} Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1968 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1968 and end early in 1969. ^{2/} Harvested area as far as possible. ^{3/} Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. ^{4/} Preliminary. ^{5/} Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. ^{6/} Estimated totals include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. ^{7/} Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The North American barley crop totaled 16.4 million tons, 19 percent over the previous year. Canada produced a record 7.1 million-ton crop, up 27 percent, as per acre yield gained 20 percent. The United States harvest of 9.1 million tons was up 12 percent as yield gained by 8 percent to a record 43.7 bushels per acre.

European barley production in 1968 totaled 45.7 million tons, just over the 1967 figure. Western Europe harvested 37.6 million tons, up 1 percent, as area increased 4 percent. The EEC produced 15.3 million tons, down 3 percent on a commensurate decline in yield. The French crop at 9.1 million tons was 7 percent below 1967 because of lower yield. Belgium, Italy, and the Netherlands also had lower yields. However, West Germany had a 5.0 million-ton record crop, up 5 percent on higher yield. Denmark produced a record 5.1 million tons, up 15 percent. Spain and Sweden showed gains of 41 percent and 11 percent to new records, as both area and yield increased. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, produced 8.4 million tons, down 9 percent, mostly on decreased yield.

The East European barley harvest totaled 8.1 million tons, 3 percent below 1967. Czechoslovakia and Poland had record crops, of 2.1 and 1.5 million tons, respectively, both on improved yields. However, outturns were cut sharply in Romania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia by severe drought.

Barley production in the Soviet Union is estimated at 22.4 million tons, up 8 percent. While the winter crop was reduced by early season drought, good weather in spring barley areas resulted in an overall gain in yield.

The African barley crop at 3.8 million tons was 36 percent above average, particularly because of an exceptional outturn in Morocco.

In Asia, barley production is estimated at 19.5 million tons, 6 percent over 1967. India harvested a record 3.5 million tons, up 48 percent, based on a 26 percent gain in area and a substantial increase in yield. South Korea and Iran also had record outturns. The Turkish crop at 3.5 million tons was off 8 percent.

Australia produced a record 1.7 million-ton barley crop, recovering sharply from last year's drought-stricken performance.

South American barley production was little changed at 1.1 million tons. A 5 percent gain in the Argentine crop, to 620,000 tons, was countered by declines in other countries.

World oat production in 1968 totaled 50.9 million tons, 8 percent over 1967 as the crop increased for the second year in a row. Yield was up 6 percent.

The North American oat crop at 19.1 million tons was 18 percent above the previous year. Canada had a 5.6 million-ton harvest, up 19 percent mainly on improved yield. The United States produced 13.5 million tons, with about equal gains in area and yield. The U.S. yield was at a record 53.5 bushels per acre.

The European oat crop totaled 17.7 million tons, down 3 percent. The West European crop was 12.6 million tons, likewise down 3 percent. The Common Market

produced 6.5 million tons, 5 percent below the 1967 high with area declining 6 percent. West Germany had a record 2.9 million-ton harvest, representing a 6 percent gain, as yield rose 5 percent. The French crop at 2.5 million tons declined 10 percent, mainly on reduced area.

East European oat production was also off 3 percent, to 5.1 million tons. The Polish crop was little changed at 2.8 million tons, as yield gained 5 percent. Czechoslovakia produced 874,000 tons, up 14 percent on increased acreage.

Oat production in the Soviet Union is estimated at 9.7 million tons slightly above 1967, with somewhat improved yield.

Oat production in Asia is estimated little changed. The Turkish crop is placed at 440,000 tons, down 7 percent.

Australia produced 2.0 million tons of oats in 1968, just over the 1966 record.

The South American oat crop is placed at 740,000 tons, down 16 percent. Harvests declined sharply in both Argentina and Chile. Oat production in South Africa was down 22 percent at 145,000 tons.

COFFEE PRODUCTION ESTIMATE DOWN

The Foreign Agricultural Service's fourth estimate (March) of the 1968-69 world coffee crop shows a slight decrease from its last estimate in December. The total world crop is now estimated to be 61.7 million bags, with exportable production of about 44.7 million bags.

The current 1968-69 crop year is the third consecutive one in which estimated exportable production is less than anticipated world import demand. Thus, there should be a further drawdown of the surplus stocks held in some producing countries.

Individual country production estimates have been adjusted as follows: decreases of 150,000 bags for Guatemala and 100,000 bags for Kenya; increases of 100,000 bags each for Colombia and Uganda.

There have also been some minor changes in the figures for 1967-68, resulting in a total production estimate of 68.6 million bags for that year, with exportable production now put at about 52.3 million bags.

Exportable production in the smaller producing countries is estimated to be as follows (with comparable 1967-68 figures in parentheses), in bags of 60 kilograms each: Jamaica 8,000 (9,000); Panama 26,000 (24,000); Trinidad and Tobago 62,000 (59,000); Bolivia 35,000 (35,000); Paraguay 64,000 (29,000); Congo (Brazzaville) 12,000 (9,000); Dahomey 16,000 (13,000); Gabon 13,000 (13,000); Ghana 83,000 (92,000); Liberia 63,000 (56,000); Nigeria 48,000 (49,000); Spanish Guinea 110,000 (110,000); New Caledonia 30,000 (30,000); Papua and New Guinea 275,000 (275,000); Portuguese Timor 40,000 (43,000); and Yemen 40,000 (45,000).

GREEN COFFEE: World total harvested production for the marketing year 1968-69, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960/61- 1964/65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	4th estimate 1968-69
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	1,056	1,025	1,215	1,280	1,350
Cuba	645	460	450	450	500
Dominican Republic	607	615	505	635	540
El Salvador	1,812	1,820	1,960	2,400	1,950
Guatemala	1,704	2,050	1,670	1,850	1,600
Haiti	564	575	465	500	465
Honduras	379	460	340	480	415
Mexico	2,431	3,000	2,650	2,800	2,900
Nicaragua	491	465	480	550	550
Other 3/	505	413	433	552	519
Total North America	10,194	10,883	10,168	11,497	10,789
South America:					
Brazil	25,840	37,700	20,000	23,000	16,500
Colombia	7,760	8,200	7,600	8,000	8,000
Ecuador 4/	751	1,035	975	1,175	1,000
Peru	700	885	875	880	860
Venezuela	821	800	725	700	750
Other 5/	114	181	121	136	172
Total South America	35,986	48,801	30,296	33,891	27,282
Africa:					
Angola	2,910	2,800	3,300	3,400	3,400
Burundi	180	200	240	315	300
Cameroon	801	1,200	1,000	1,100	1,100
Central African Republic	147	190	140	175	175
Congo (Kinshasa)	990	975	900	1,000	1,000
Ethiopia	1,490	1,525	1,750	1,750	2,045
Guinea	195	160	120	170	180
Ivory Coast	3,185	4,550	2,200	4,500	4,100
Kenya	624	875	935	650	850
Malagasy Republic	923	825	900	1,000	925
Rwanda	115	175	155	190	225
Sierra Leone	79	120	65	80	95
Tanzania	497	660	990	740	900
Togo	186	225	95	230	200
Uganda	2,429	2,600	2,450	2,700	3,100
Other 6/	326	343	369	374	377
Total Africa	15,077	17,423	15,609	18,374	18,972
Asia and Oceania:					
India	1,045	1,150	1,395	1,050	1,200
Indonesia	2,016	2,200	1,850	2,500	2,150
Philippines	631	715	740	700	675
Other 7/	390	432	559	627	614
Total Asia and Oceania	4,082	4,497	4,544	4,877	4,639
World total production	65,339	81,604	60,617	68,639	61,682

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. 2/ Of 60 kilograms each. 3/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. 4/ As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1967 in that country is shown as production for the 1967-68 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1966-67 crop. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. 7/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1968-69, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960/61- 1964/65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	4th estimate 1968-69
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	937	895	1,080	1,140	1,205
Cuba	70	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	461	455	340	465	365
El Salvador	1,702	1,690	1,825	2,260	1,805
Guatemala	1,500	1,835	1,450	1,625	1,365
Haiti	395	405	290	320	280
Honduras	308	375	250	390	320
Mexico	1,521	1,800	1,350	1,550	1,600
Nicaragua	446	410	420	490	485
Other 3/	161	80	96	102	106
Total North America	7,501	7,945	7,101	8,342	7,531
South America:					
Brazil	18,840	30,200	12,000	14,745	8,000
Colombia	6,800	7,000	6,350	6,700	6,670
Ecuador 4/	555	845	780	975	795
Peru	540	690	675	670	645
Venezuela	355	265	175	130	160
Other 5/	62	113	53	67	103
Total South America	27,152	39,113	20,033	23,287	16,373
Africa:					
Angola	2,859	2,740	3,240	3,340	3,340
Burundi	175	195	235	310	295
Cameroon	780	1,170	970	1,070	1,070
Central African Republic	142	185	135	170	170
Congo (Kinshasa)	940	925	850	950	950
Ethiopia	1,152	1,170	1,385	1,380	1,670
Guinea	181	145	105	155	165
Ivory Coast	3,135	4,500	2,145	4,445	4,045
Kenya	605	855	915	630	830
Malagasy Republic	825	725	795	890	815
Rwanda	110	170	150	180	215
Sierra Leone	69	110	55	70	85
Tanzania	484	645	975	725	885
Togo	183	220	90	225	195
Uganda	2,416	2,585	2,435	2,685	3,085
Other 6/	301	319	345	350	353
Total Africa	14,357	16,659	14,825	17,575	18,168
Asia and Oceania:					
India	462	465	700	350	480
Indonesia	1,756	1,850	1,490	2,130	1,775
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Other 7/	225	212	334	402	389
Total Asia and Oceania	2,443	2,527	2,524	2,882	2,644
World exportable production	51,453	66,244	44,483	52,086	44,716

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. 2/ Of 60 kilograms each. 3/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago. 4/ As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1967 in that country is shown as production for the 1967-68 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1966-67 crop. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. 7/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GARBANZO PRODUCTION UP IN INDIA; DOWN IN MOST OTHER COUNTRIES

Garbanzo production for 1968 in 17 reporting countries is estimated at 162,813 thousand cwt. compared with 111,422 thousand in 1967. Excluding India's production, which distorts the production trend of the other 16 countries, the 1968 total was 29,604 thousand cwt., down 6 percent from the 31,571 thousand produced in 1967.

Mexico, the only important producing country in the Americas, estimates 1968 production at 3,704 thousand cwt., a marked increase over previous years.

Production in the 4 European reporting countries was down 12 percent from the previous year - 4,678 thousand cwt. compared with 5,321 thousand cwt. in 1967.

Short crops were reported for both Lebanon and Syria. Turkey, an important producer and exporter, reported 1968 production at 1,984 thousand cwt. compared with 2,138 thousand in 1967.

Firm statistics are not available for Ethiopia, also an exporter, but annual production is estimated at 3,750 thousand cwt.

LENTIL PRODUCTION DOWN IN 1968

Lentil production in 18 reporting countries in 1968 is estimated at 11,317 thousand cwt., down 7 percent from the 12,216 thousand reported in 1967.

Excluded from the estimate is unreported production in East Europe, the USSR, and several African countries. India's production which varies from 4 to 8,000 cwt. is also excluded.

The United States is the largest lentil producer and exporter in the Western Hemisphere having replaced Chile nearly a decade ago.

Spain the largest producer in Western Europe had an estimated 1968 production of 705 thousand cwt., compared with 904 thousand the previous year.

The world's lentil production centers in Asia. Turkey alone produces more than all the American countries combined.

Ethiopia is the largest lentil producing country in Africa, averaging about 2 million cwt. annually, and exporting between 200 and 350 thousand cwt.

GARBANZOS (CHICKPEAS): Production in specified countries, 1965-1968

Continent and country	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Americas:				
Argentina	132	85	77	88
Chile	196	145	176	249
Colombia	220	265	276	298
Mexico	2,743	3,217	3,288	3,704
United States	87	92	88	58
Total	<u>3,378</u>	<u>3,804</u>	<u>3,905</u>	<u>4,391</u>
Europe:				
Greece	436	443	339	283
Italy	900	888	888	789
Portugal	337	511	765	608
Spain	1,808	2,800	3,329	2,998
Total	<u>3,481</u>	<u>4,642</u>	<u>5,321</u>	<u>4,678</u>
Asia:				
Burma	1,075	963	1,165	1,277
India	127,541	92,719	79,851	133,209
Lebanon	29	22	15	9
Pakistan	15,631	12,853	12,765	11,640
Syria	1,008	1,455	1,036	331
Turkey	1,984	1,962	2,138	1,984
Total	<u>147,268</u>	<u>109,974</u>	<u>96,970</u>	<u>148,450</u>
Africa:				
Ethiopia	3,713	3,792	3,750	3,750
Morocco	1,142	732	1,476	1,538
Total	<u>4,855</u>	<u>4,524</u>	<u>5,226</u>	<u>5,288</u>
Grand total	<u>158,982</u>	<u>122,944</u>	<u>111,422</u>	<u>162,813</u>

L/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

LENTILS: Production in specified countries, 1965-68

Continent and country	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Americas:				
Argentina	364	343	284	181
Chile	298	243	87	78
Colombia	154	176	173	187
Mexico	118	122	123	123
Peru	47	58	63	67
United States	583	628	640	679
Total	<u>1,564</u>	<u>1,570</u>	<u>1,370</u>	<u>1,315</u>
Europe:				
France	326	523	244	269
Greece	228	218	214	186
Italy	277	254	266	190
Spain	485	838	904	705
Total	<u>1,316</u>	<u>1,833</u>	<u>1,628</u>	<u>1,350</u>
Asia:				
Jordan	641	216	535	308
Lebanon	29	33	26	11
Pakistan	1,608	1,474	1,792	1,613
Syria	1,455	1,036	1,213	1,102
Turkey	1,984	2,205	2,337	2,205
Total	<u>5,717</u>	<u>4,964</u>	<u>5,903</u>	<u>5,232</u>
Africa:				
Ethiopia	2,103	2,149	2,094	2,094
Morocco	414	205	339	387
UAR (Egypt)	1,355	973	882	926
Total	<u>3,872</u>	<u>3,327</u>	<u>3,315</u>	<u>3,407</u>
Grand total	<u>12,469</u>	<u>11,694</u>	<u>12,216</u>	<u>11,311</u>

L/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD POTATO PRODUCTION INCREASED IN 1968

Production of potatoes in the world's major producing countries totaled 5,602 million hundredweight (100 lbs.) in 1968, 1 percent above the 1967 volume. North America and Europe experienced decreases in the quantities produced, but this was more than offset by gains registered in the USSR, South America, and Japan. The total 1968 crop was grown on 42.6 million acres, down 1 percent from the 1967 acreage.

Output in North America declined by 2 percent because of a reduction in the U.S. crop. The United States produced 293 million hundredweight of potatoes in 1968 compared with 305 million hundredweight a year earlier, a decrease of 4 percent. In Canada, the leading market for U.S. exports, the potato crop totaled 51 million hundredweight, up 9 percent from the 1967 level. Higher yields accounted for the increase.

Western European production in 1968 was 4 percent below 1967, largely because of smaller crops in West Germany and France. Both acreage and yields declined in West Germany, resulting in a 10 percent drop in production. In France, acreage declined by 8 percent and production by 4 percent.

Eastern European output also decreased in 1968, falling 1 percent to 1,662 million hundredweight. The USSR, however, produced a 6 percent larger crop on slightly fewer acres in 1968.

WORLD APPLE PRODUCTION DOWN, PEARS UP

Apple production in the principal producing countries of the world for 1968 is 8 percent below that of a year earlier but 6 percent above the 1960-64 average.

The largest share of the decline from a year ago can be attributed to West Germany where the total output for 1968 is about 37 million bushels below that of 1967. However, a large part of the West German crop consists of production from home orchards which does not enter the commercial channels of trade.

Production in both Italy and France, the two largest commercial producers and exporters in Western Europe, is up from 1967. French production continues its strong upward trend, having increased without interruption since 1959. As a result, France is rapidly becoming a key factor in the international market. Within only a few seasons, France has not only become a net exporter of table apples but has already assumed a leading supplier role in a number of key markets in Europe, particularly in West Germany and the United Kingdom.

In North America, the 1968 production of apples is about 3 percent below that of the preceding year. This decrease is primarily due to a much shorter crop in Canada. Commercial apple production in the United States is only slightly below 1967.

POTATOES: Acreage and production in specified countries,
annually 1967-68

Continent and Country	ACREAGE		PRODUCTION			
	1967	1968 ^{1/}	1967	1968 ^{1/}	1967	1968 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Million	Million
	acres	acres	Metric	Metric	Cwt.	Cwt.
			Tons	Tons		
North America:						
Canada.....	304	291	2,120	2,309	46.7	50.9
Mexico.....	130	132	378	400	8.3	8.8
United States.....	1,458	1,377	13,853	13,310	305.4	293.4
Total.....	1,892	1,800	16,351	16,019	360.4	353.1
Europe:						
Austria.....	331	321	3,049	3,473	67.2	76.6
Belgium.....	153	136	1,943	1,566	42.8	34.5
Denmark.....	91	86	857	863	18.9	19.0
Finland.....	180	159	881	1,049	19.4	23.1
France ^{2/}	1,245	1,144	10,391	9,933	229.1	219.0
Germany, West.....	1,747	1,629	21,294	19,196	469.4	423.2
Greece.....	126	116	721	620	15.9	13.7
Ireland.....	159	146	1,749	1,626	38.6	35.8
Italy.....	838	796	4,010	3,894	88.4	85.8
Netherlands.....	341	368	4,840	5,045	106.7	111.2
Norway.....	99	94	807	912	17.8	20.1
Portugal.....	289	257	1,300	1,040	28.7	22.9
Spain.....	941	927	4,197	4,431	92.5	97.7
Sweden.....	126	126	1,300	1,320	28.7	29.1
Switzerland.....	94	90	1,310	1,270	28.9	28.0
United Kingdom.....	708	691	7,201	6,858	158.8	151.2
Total Western Europe ^{3/}	7,468	7,086	65,850	63,096	1,451.8	1,390.9
Czechoslovakia.....	993	919	5,590	5,836	123.2	128.7
Germany, East.....	1,695	1,668	14,065	13,160	310.1	290.1
Poland.....	6,827	6,751	48,620	48,600	1,071.9	1,071.4
Yugoslavia.....	815	803	2,800	2,500	61.7	55.1
Other Eastern Europe ^{4/}	1,279	1,296	4,984	5,286	109.9	116.5
Total Europe ^{5/}	19,077	18,523	141,909	138,478	3,128.6	3,052.7
U.S.S.R.	20,586	20,583	85,918	91,400	1,894.1	2,015.0
Asia:						
Japan.....	452	470	3,633	3,900	80.1	86.0
South America:						
Argentina.....	403	494	1,797	1,967	39.6	43.4
Brazil.....	536	519	1,467	1,500	32.3	33.1
Chile.....	190	198	717	710	15.8	15.7
Venezuela.....	43	45	151	159	3.3	3.5
Total.....	1,172	1,256	4,132	4,336	91.0	95.7
Grand total.....	43,179	42,632	251,943	254,133	5,554.2	5,602.5

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Excluding home gardenings. ^{3/} Excluding Luxembourg. ^{4/} Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary. ^{5/} Excluding U.S.S.R.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

APPLES: Production of dessert and cooking varieties
in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1966-68 ^{1/}

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1966	1967	1968 ^{2/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels ^{3/}	Bushels ^{3/}	Bushels ^{3/}	Bushels ^{3/}
North America:				
Canada ^{4/}	18,924	21,042	24,491	19,959
Mexico.....	3,562	5,787	5,833	5,893
United States ^{4/}	125,311	126,490	119,672	119,224
Total.....	147,797	153,319	149,996	145,076
South America:				
Argentina.....	20,216	23,676	21,568	20,953
Chile ^{4/}	2,503	2,388	2,985	3,031
Europe:				
EEC				
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	7,332	9,875	13,779	8,405
France ^{5/}	39,230	63,290	65,357	68,343
Germany, West.....	74,562	67,666	104,425	67,351
Italy.....	100,144	105,113	88,721	90,710
Netherlands.....	15,111	15,754	22,445	16,534
Total.....	236,379	261,698	294,727	251,343
Austria ^{5/}	12,843	10,426	11,299	9,967
Denmark ^{4/}	3,839	3,527	3,909	3,789
Greece.....	5,971	7,614	8,196	8,818
Norway.....	2,840	1,863	2,260	2,995
Spain ^{5/}	13,330	16,617	13,829	19,662
Sweden ^{4/}	1,818	2,149	1,938	1,984
Switzerland ^{5/}	8,895	4,143	4,363	2,465
United Kingdom ^{5/}	23,819	20,291	13,081	15,633
Yugoslavia.....	10,261	9,829	13,825	11,023
Total.....	83,616	76,459	72,700	76,336
Total Europe.....	319,995	338,157	367,427	327,679
Africa:				
South Africa, Republic of....	5,567	8,417	9,583	10,400
Asia:				
Japan.....	46,632	48,639	51,670	51,900
Lebanon.....	3,573	5,052	8,543	7,808
Turkey.....	13,562	20,209	29,395	22,965
Oceania:				
Australia.....	15,600	16,991	16,875	18,465
New Zealand.....	3,958	4,612	5,126	4,595
Total specified countries.....	579,403	621,460	663,168	612,872

^{1/} May include some cider varieties in countries not reporting separately. Years shown refer to years of harvest in Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1966 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1966 and ended early in 1967.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Basic production data reported in units other than bushels converted to 48 pound equivalents.

^{4/} Commercial crop.

^{5/} Excludes cider apples reported separately.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

PEARS: Production of dessert and cooking varieties
in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1966-68 ^{1/}

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1966	1967	1968 ^{2/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels ^{3/}	Bushels ^{3/}	Bushels ^{3/}	Bushels ^{3/}
North America:				
Canada ^{4/}	1,682	2,062	1,752	1,619
Mexico.....	963	1,499	1,565	1,552
United States ^{4/}	25,554	29,977	18,523	24,994
Total.....	28,199	33,538	21,840	28,165
South America:				
Argentina.....	4,231	5,229	4,929	4,802
Chile ^{4/}	386	269	529	538
Europe:				
EEC				
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	2,609	1,345	2,425	3,660
France ^{5/}	13,290	14,594	14,506	19,533
Germany, West.....	20,770	15,485	17,857	26,949
Italy.....	38,184	70,106	58,056	59,304
Netherlands.....	5,284	5,101	3,175	6,834
Total.....	80,137	106,631	96,019	116,280
Austria ^{5/}	3,052	2,271	2,381	2,491
Denmark ^{4/}	332	293	334	335
Greece.....	1,830	2,431	3,028	4,101
Norway.....	375	407	231	549
Spain.....	5,807	7,478	4,850	9,616
Sweden ^{4/}	183	238	212	251
Switzerland ^{5/}	1,702	1,411	1,420	1,146
United Kingdom ^{5/}	2,727	1,891	1,039	3,450
Yugoslavia.....	3,861	3,699	3,827	4,277
Total.....	19,869	20,119	17,322	26,216
Total Europe.....	100,006	126,750	113,341	142,496
Africa:				
South Africa, Republic of....	2,800	3,480	3,720	4,100
Asia:				
Japan.....	13,473	17,813	19,709	20,062
Lebanon.....	151	132	265	265
Turkey.....	6,018	5,952	7,275	6,173
Oceania:				
Australia.....	5,477	5,901	6,080	5,049
New Zealand.....	687	718	833	715
Total specified countries.....	161,428	199,782	178,521	212,365

^{1/} May include some cider varieties in countries not reporting separately. Years shown refer to years of harvest in Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1966 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1966 and ended early in 1967.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Basic production data reported in units other than bushels converted to 50 pound equivalents.

^{4/} Commercial crop.

^{5/} Excludes cider pears reported separately.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Of the three leading South Hemisphere producers, Argentina is the only one anticipating an apple crop smaller than last season. Both the Republic of South Africa and Australia are expecting crops larger than a year earlier.

The combined production of pears in the major producing countries for 1968 is estimated to be 19 percent larger than that of a year earlier and 32 percent above the 1960-64 average.

Production in Italy, the world's leading pear producer, is up slightly from the 1967 crop. Pear output in France is beginning to reflect the heavy plantings of the past decade. The French crop for 1968 is in a record high position, 19.5 million bushels--35 percent larger than the 1967 output.

In the United States, production for 1968 has rebounded from the very short crop of a year earlier. The U.S. commercial crop is estimated at 25.0 million bushels, 35 percent above that of 1967 but nearly 3 percent below the 1960-64 average.

Of the three major South Hemisphere producers, both Australia and Argentina are anticipating smaller harvests than those of a year earlier. Production in the Republic of South Africa is up about 10 percent from 1967.

WORLD ALMOND ESTIMATE REVISED

The 1968 almond crop in 5 major foreign producing countries and the United States is now estimated at 152,000 short tons kernel weight basis. This represents a downward revision of 11,000 tons or 7 percent from the FAS September estimate. A reduction of roughly 10 percent was made in both the Spanish and Italian figures.

Foreign production is now set at 111,000 tons--the highest level since 1961 and 39 percent above average. The Spanish crop of 45,000 tons was the highest on record and the 50,000 ton Italian harvest was the largest since 1961. The other foreign crops were above average but not exceptional.

The U.S. almond crop has been estimated by the USDA at 72,000 tons, inshell basis, as compared to 76,600 tons in 1967. Based on a preliminary estimate of the 1968 shellout, this would mean an outturn of about 41,000 tons kernel weight basis. If accurate, this would make the crop 6 percent below 1967 but 9 percent above the 1962-66 average.

Carryover stocks estimates in exporting countries have been revised upwards by 1,700 tons to 16,600 tons. This is below the high beginning stocks in 1967 but above average.

Exports by the six major producing countries in the 1967-68 marketing year are now estimated to have totaled an above average 78,000 tons shelled basis. This is 5 percent below 1966-67 shipments. 1968-69 exports are forecast at 90,000 tons--up 15 percent from the past season and 24 percent above average.

ALMONDS, SHELLLED BASIS: Estimated commercial production
in selected countries, average 1962-66 and 1965-68 crop years

Country	Average 1962-66	1965	1966	1967	Preliminary 1968
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Iran	5.6	6.6	1.5	6.0	7.0
Italy	35.7	41.0	42.0	43.0	50.0
Morocco	4.2	6.6	4.5	5.5	4.0
Portugal	3.1	4.1	1.7	6.0	5.0
Spain	31.4	30.0	41.0	30.0	45.0
Total foreign ...	80.0	88.3	90.7	90.5	111.0
United States <u>1/</u>	37.7	39.8	46.5	43.5	41.0
Grand total	117.7	128.1	137.2	134.0	152.0
Beginning stocks	15.2	17.5	15.4	17.5	16.6
Total supplies ..	132.9	145.6	152.6	151.5	168.6

1/ Source: Almond Control Board.

ALMONDS, SHELLLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries,
average 1962-66 and 1966-68 marketing years 1/

Country	Average 1962-66	1966	Preliminary 1967	Forecast 1968
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Iran	2.9	0.6	2.8	4.0
Italy	29.4	34.9	31.4	38.0
Morocco	2.6	3.0	4.0	2.5
Portugal	3.0	1.4	5.6	4.5
Spain	24.4	32.4	23.7	33.0
Total foreign	62.3	72.3	67.5	82.0
United States	10.0	10.1	10.5	8.0
Grand total	72.3	82.4	78.0	90.0

1/ Iran--year beginning September 23; Morocco--year beginning July 1; Spain, Portugal, and Italy--year beginning September 1.

ALMONDS, SHELLED, UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices f.o.b.
Bari, Italy, marketing seasons 1964-68

Month	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound
August	66.2	67.9	62.1	64.5	62.3
September	64.7	64.5	61.4	63.2	60.9
October	63.7	62.9	59.8	61.9	61.9
November	61.9	62.0	59.6	62.8	64.2
December	62.0	63.8	61.0	66.6	64.8
January	63.1	64.2	62.1	68.6	65.6
February	63.2	64.2	61.4	66.8	66.0
March	62.5	63.9	61.2	66.9	----
April	61.2	63.9	61.4	67.6	----
May	63.0	65.5	62.8	65.9	----
June	65.2	65.4	63.8	63.7	----
July	66.3	63.4	64.7	62.1	----

U.S. exports are forecast only 8,000 tons shelled basis--20 percent below average and 24 percent below the 1967-68 level. These statistics include only the almonds reported by Bureau of the Census in the "Almonds, shelled" and "Almonds, not shelled" categories. It is now apparent that a significant and increasing volume of almonds is being exported as blanched, roasted, salted or in mixes and is reported along with other nut products exports in a "basket" category. Because of this, the above data should not be considered as an accurate picture of total U.S. exports of almonds.

U.S. imports of almonds during August 1968-January 1969 were, as usual, negligible. They consisted of 155 tons shelled and 32 tons blanched as compared with 134 tons shelled and 64 tons blanched almonds imported in the same period in 1967-68.

Prices of foreign almonds have remained at a fairly high level during the current season in spite of the abundant crop. Shelled unselected Bari almonds have ranged narrowly between 60 and 66 cents a pound during the first 7 months of this season as against a range of 61-69 cents during the same period a year earlier. The market strength in the face of above average exports of competing nuts--particularly filberts--is a strong indication of rising world demand for tree nuts in general.

WORLD FILBERT
ESTIMATE DOWN

The 1968 commercial filbert crop estimate in major producing countries and the United States has been revised down to 256,700 short tons in-shell basis. This is 5 percent below the FAS September estimate but still well above average and the third largest on record. Carryover stocks from the 1967-68 marketing year were negligible; however, and the crop is selling well. Prices are the highest in years and near record exports are expected.

Italy produced an alltime high of 80,000 tons with indications of even larger crops to come in the near future. Nearly one-third of the existing acreage in some sections is said to be below bearing age. Spain, with 18,000 tons, had the smallest crop in the past 4 years. Abnormally dry late summer weather was blamed for the small harvest. Turkey was expected to have a large crop because this was the "on year" in its traditional biennial cycle of production. However, heavy winds during the growing season reportedly contributed to the near average crop of 145,000 tons. The U.S. filbert crop at 7,700 tons is below average but above the small 1967 harvest.

Exports from the three Mediterranean countries in 1968-69 are forecast at 211,000 tons in-shell basis. If this proves accurate, it would be a 4 percent increase over 1967-68 shipments estimated at 203,000 tons but still 22 percent above average. Turkish exports are expected to be 10,000 tons below the all-time high of 148,000 tons shipped in 1967-68. Spanish exports will probably, also, be down but the forecast calls for a record 58,000 tons of Italian sales.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts during October 1968-January 1969 amounted to 1,381 tons as compared with 1,292 in the same period in 1967-68. For the first time in several years, we imported some in-shell filberts--totaling 35

FILBERTS, IN-SHELL: Estimated commercial production in specific countries, average 1962-66 and 1965-68 crop years

Country	Average 1962-66	1965	1966	1967	Preliminary 1968
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Italy	54.4	64.0	70.0	60.0	86.0
Spain	19.5	24.0	20.0	19.0	18.0
Turkey	142.0	75.0	210.0	75.0	145.0
Total foreign ...	215.9	163.0	300.0	154.0	249.0
United States	8.6	7.7	12.2	7.5	7.7
Grand total	224.5	170.7	312.2	161.5	256.7

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries, average 1962-66
and 1966-68 marketing years 1/

Type and Country	Average 1962-66	1966	Preliminary 1967	Forecast 1968
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
In-Shell:				
Italy	14.0	15.5	13.9	<u>2/</u>
Spain .....	.9	1.0	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Turkey	2.0	1.9	1.9	<u>2/</u>
Total	16.9	18.4	----	<u>2/</u>
Shelled:				
Italy	10.5	17.5	10.9	<u>2/</u>
Spain	7.4	9.0	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Turkey	57.7	69.1	73.1	<u>2/</u>
Total	75.6	95.6	----	<u>2/</u>
In-Shell Equivalent:				
Italy	37.1	54.0	38.0	58.0
Spain	17.1	20.8	17.0	15.0
Turkey	119.2	140.1	148.0	138.0
Total	173.4	214.9	203.0	211.0

1/ Marketing year beginning September 1.

2/ No separation into shelled and in-shell available yet.

FILBERTS, SHELLED, KERASSUNDES: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port,
first week each month 1964-69 marketing seasons

First week of	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound
September	45.7	51.1	48.3	52.8	55.0
October	45.1	54.6	49.8	53.1	55.0
November	45.7	53.3	52.1	57.5	55.2
December	44.8	54.9	51.4	56.3	55.8
January	45.1	54.9	52.1	57.7	56.9
February	46.7	56.5	52.1	58.8	60.4
March	44.8	56.5	51.4	59.3	60.7
April	44.1	56.5	52.1	61.0	----
May	43.5	54.9	52.2	58.2	----
June	47.0	54.9	52.6	58.2	----
July	48.3	54.9	52.8	57.7	----
August	48.9	48.9	52.8	57.2	----

tons in October-January of the current season. Nearly all of the in-shell nuts came from Turkey.

Prices have been high for Turkish filberts and they are getting higher. Shelled Kerassundes were quoted at 55 cents a pound, f.o.b. Turkish port, in September and have risen gradually since. In the first week of March, they were 60.7 cents a pound, the highest level since March 1963. Italian prices are a little below last year but are still relatively high. In-shell round Avellinos were quoted at 23 cents a pound, l.d.p. London, on March 1, 1969 as compared with 25.6 cents a year earlier and 20.5 cents the first week of March 1967. Comparable prices for round Avellino kernels were 1969 - 57.9, 1968 - 61.9, and 1967 - 48.4 cents per pound.

WORLD WALNUT CROP ESTIMATE

In 1968 world walnut crop is now estimated at 160,200 short tons inshell basis. (This figure represents commercial production in the United States and 6 foreign countries. Syrian production has been deleted from this series because of the difficulty in obtaining reliable data.) The current estimate is 3 percent above 1967 but 5 percent below average. Foreign production is substantially below average while the U.S. crop is higher than the 1962-66 average.

Foreign production (excluding Syria, Soviet-oriented countries and Mainland China) totaled 71,000 tons--10 percent below 1967. The Italian crop was down sharply, the French and Iranian harvests off slightly and other crops equal to or above their 1967 levels. The U.S. output was well above the poor 1967 harvest.

Exports by the six major foreign countries and the United States are forecast at 34,300 tons during the 1968-69 marketing year. This would represent a 6,400 ton reduction from 1967-68 exports and would be the lowest level in the past 10 years. Part of the reduction in exports from these countries can be attributed to sharply increased exports from Mainland China. Based on data from importing countries, these are believed to have exceeded 23,000 tons, in-shell basis, in 1967-68. Greatly increased sales of other tree nuts--particularly almonds, filberts and cashews have probably also cut into the walnut markets.

The United States imported 199 tons of shelled and no in-shell walnuts during the first 4 months (October-January) of the current marketing year as compared with 401 tons of shelled and virtually no in-shell nuts during the same period in 1967-68.

Because of the shortage of supplies in the past two seasons, prices have been comparatively high. In-shell Sorrentos rose to 36.1 cents a pound in January 1969 as against 24.5 cents a year earlier. French light halves are selling at \$1.41 per pound.

WALNUTS, IN-SHELL BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1962-66 and annual 1965-68 (Revised series 1/)

Country	Average 1962-66	1965	1966	1967	Preliminary 1968
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
France	29.2	18.0	33.0	27.0	24.0
India	14.6	15.0	18.0	12.0	14.0
Iran	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	5.5
Italy	24.7	27.0	18.7	25.0	17.0
Turkey	7.4	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.0
Yugoslavia	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.5
Foreign total ..	83.6	75.0	83.2	78.5	71.0
United States	85.9	80.3	96.0	76.4	89.2
Grand total	169.5	155.3	179.2	154.9	160.2

1/ Syria has been dropped from this table due to the difficulty of obtaining reliable data.

WALNUTS, IN-SHELL BASIS: Exports from selected countries average 1962-66 and 1965-68 crop years 1/

Country	Average 1962-66	1965-66	1966-67	Preliminary 1967-68	Forecast 1968-69
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
France	15.6	8.2	17.1	13.0	11.0
India	8.5	6.1	9.7	6.2	7.0
Iran	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.5	3.0
Italy	11.5	14.4	8.4	13.0	7.0
Turkey	4.2	4.6	3.6	4.0	3.8
Yugoslavia	0.9	0.2	2/	0.1	2/
Foreign total ..	42.7	35.5	39.9	37.8	31.8
United States	3.4	5.0	5.1	2.9	2.5
Grand total	46.1	40.5	45.0	40.7	34.3

1/ Marketing year beginning October 1 in France, Italy, Turkey, Yugoslavia and the United States, and September 23 in Iran.

2/ Less than 50 short tons.

WALNUTS: Prices, landed, duty paid, London

Type	October		January		
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1969
	US cents per pound	US cents per pound	US cents per pound	US cents per pound	US cents per pound
SHELLED:					
French light halves ...	135.4	---	110.8	---	140.8
Turkish light halves ..	101.6	---	88.3	95.3	95.0
Turkish amber halves ..	---	---	55.6	53.6	73.5
Indian light halves ...	49.0	---	50.8	57.2	---
Indian light pieces ...	---	---	36.7	45.4	---
IN-SHELL:					
Sorrentos <u>1</u> /	24.5	29.0	---	24.5	36.1

1/ F.o.b. Italy.

**SUGAR STOCKS SHOW
LITTLE CHANGE**

Sugar stocks in 46 selected countries totaled 12.4 million short tons, raw value, at the beginning of the 1968-69 season. This is very near the level of a year earlier but represents an increase of 1.1 million tons over stocks at the beginning of the 1966-67 season.

The countries included in this report account for about 60 percent of the world's production of centrifugal sugar. Communist countries, which account for about one-third of world production, are not included. There was probably a slight increase in Communist countries during 1967-68.

Stocks at the beginning of the 1968-69 season were larger in Europe and Asia. There was some decline in South America and practically no change for North America. Stocks in the United States, however, increased by 8 percent.

World carryover stocks of sugar at the beginning of the 1968-69 year were more than adequate to meet demand. It should be noted that the estimates in this study relate to carryover stocks at the beginning of each country's season rather than the quantity on hand on a particular date. Invisible user stocks are not included in these figures as they include in-transit shipments, quantities held in homes, small wholesalers, and retailers and are not normally covered by surveys.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Stocks beginning of grinding season in ⁴⁶
 countries, average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68, and 1968-69

Continent and country	Date ^{1/}	Sugar-making season				
		Average				
		1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 ^{2/}
		<u>1,000 short tons, raw value</u>				
North America:						
Canada	September 1	141	253	268	257	263
Costa Rica	October 1	11	22	27	30	41
El Salvador	November 1	2	30	30	62	77
Guatemala	November 1	4	6	18	40	41
Mexico	November 1	316	278	394	645	604
Nicaragua	January 1	5	1	1	1	1
U. S. and Insular Areas	October 1					
		1,220	1,612	1,337	1,458	1,576
Caribbean:						
Barbados	January 1	5	10	3	8	2
Dominican Republic	December 1	71	58	61	104	20
Haiti	January 1	14	36	25	5	3
Jamaica	January 1	13	6	23	41	32
Trinidad and Tobago	January 1	3	4	4	2	2
Total		1,805	2,316	2,191	2,653	2,662
South America:						
Argentina	June 1	204	99	478	570	328
Brazil	June 1	506	831	1,827	1,760	1,745
Chile	April 1	50	78	78	107	103
Colombia	May 1	41	59	40	39	57
Ecuador	July 1	55	96	117	112	115
Guyana	August 1	10	30	15	21	8
Peru	January 1	85	192	242	143	66
Uruguay	October 1	3	14	30	55	23
Venezuela	September 1	66	136	174	210	202
Total		1,020	1,535	3,001	3,017	2,647
Europe:						
Austria	October 1	67	105	24	79	11
Belgium	October 1	30	118	106	78	36
Denmark	October 1	76	78	35	91	90
Finland	August 1	51	83	75	105	115
France	October 1	496	597	810	659	358
Germany, West	October 1	465	803	430	1,107	1,168
Greece	July 1	55	81	77	77	95
Ireland	October 1	52	14	77	102	124
Italy	August 1	371	285	200	322	546
Netherlands	October 1	107	128	93	111	210
Spain	July 1	158	129	140	145	282
Sweden	October 1	127	90	58	43	48
Switzerland	October 1	159	132	157	181	208
United Kingdom	September 1	680	515	595	585	666
Yugoslavia	September 1	159	333	354	643	684
Total		3,053	3,491	3,231	4,328	4,641
Africa:						
Mauritius	June 1	9	19	8	12	12
U.A.R. (Egypt)	November 1	105	113	200	110	27
South Africa, Republic of	May 1	129	59	11	55	85
Total		243	191	219	177	124
Asia:						
India	November 1	704	918	1,177	673	661
Iran	October 1	421	590	550	480	515
Japan	October 1	169	575	280	238	278
Philippines, Republic of	October 1	202	136	20	118	98
Thailand	November 1	108	77	55	44	13
Turkey	August 1	145	270	258	390	539
Total		1,749	2,566	2,340	1,943	2,104
Australia	June 1	192	169	270	248	268
Total of above		8,062	10,268	11,252	12,366	12,446

^{1/} All stock carryover dates, except for January 1 and April 1, apply to the first year mentioned at the head of each column.
^{2/} Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS BY THE FIVE MAJOR
EXPORTERS OFF 7 PERCENT

Wheat exports (grain only) from the five leading shippers--U.S., Canada, Australia, Argentina, and France--declined 7 percent during July-December 1968 as compared to the same period a year ago. These five countries accounted for 81 percent of total world wheat exports during U.S. FY 1967-68.

Losses by the U.S. and Australia (27 and 42 percent, respectively) were partially offset by gains for Canada, Argentina, and France (25, 553, and 82 percent, respectively). If the smaller takings (2.6 million metric tons) by the two major food-aid recipients--India and Pakistan--were not included, instead of a reduction in exports of 1.3 million tons, an increase of 1.3 million would have been shown. Record world production, large carryover stocks, and reduced requirements in some importing countries have led to stiff competition during this period.

U.S. -- Smaller shipments to India and Pakistan (due to record grain harvests in those countries) accounted for the majority of the decline in U.S. exports (2.5 million tons out of the total of 2.7 million). Exports to Japan were down about 220 thousand tons, due mainly to quality problems. Gains and losses to other areas were about offsetting.

Canada -- Larger exports to Mainland China, Japan, Italy, and India much more than replaced smaller shipments to the USSR and several EEC countries.

Australia -- Decreased takings by Mainland China and India accounted for most of the decline in shipments by Australia.

Argentina -- Increased exports to Europe, Brazil, and Peru from the much reduced shipments of a year ago accounted for most of the gain in Argentine exports. There was a virtual prohibition on exports during this period last year to conserve the limited supplies.

France -- Larger exports to other EEC members and increased shipments to the U.K., Bulgaria and UAR accounted for the majority of the gain in French exports. A portion of the wheat shipped to other EEC members and the U.K. was denatured feed wheat.

Cumulative Exports 1/ of Wheat (Excluding Flour) by Major Exporters 2/, by Country of Destination

Country of Destination	U.S. thru December		Canada thru December		Australia thru December		Argentina thru December		France thru December		Totals	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
North and Central America												
Canada	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Costa Rica		42										
Cuba				58								
Dominican Republic	36		62									
El Salvador	26		33									
Guatemala	33		5									
Trinidad and Tobago	39		34									
Others	67		63									
Total	221	266	71	29							294	343
South America												
Brazil	837	549					42	685			879	1,234
Chile	73	93			115		38	60	11		199	191
Colombia	52	123					13				65	123
Paraguay							28	13			28	13
Peru	189	76			54		158				201	298
Uruguay		101					1				1	101
Venezuela	336	373		47							367	420
Others	18	52					3	12	4/		41	61
Total	1,525	1,357	31	47	115	92	99	8	11		1,781	2,444
Western Europe												
EEC:												
Belgium-Luxembourg	96	146	174	111				20	78		348	437
France	152	158	12	33				6	5		170	156
Germany, West	229	192	342	235				1	164		506	374
Italy	100	300	178	312				50	102		386	735
Netherlands	317	460	92	101	262	60		3	13		200	757
Total	814	1,226	728	792	262	60	52	14	434	779	2,447	3,019
Other Western Europe:												
Norway	19	18	48	34		22			1		102	90
Switzerland	44	74	31	103					108	47	183	225
United Kingdom	201	86	995	864	106	314	4/	6	125	200	1,470	43
Others	14	30	63	52				13	38	62	125	177
Total	278	208	1,127	1,035	140	356	13	20	272	343	1,837	1,262
Eastern Europe:												
Bulgaria											186	186
Hungary				50							50	50
Poland	4/		107	182					29		136	182
USSR			533	147							533	147
Yugoslavia	272										272	272
Others	272		46	30							46	30
Total	644	686	686	409					23	186	987	595
Total Europe	1,414	1,464	2,621	2,236	402	416	69	161	735	1,299	5,271	5,276
Asia:												
China, Mainland			205	1,012	1,427	573				238	1,622	1,813
India	2,644	1,031	47	336	562	70		41			3,553	1,775
Israel	73	222									1,222	222
Japan	1,229	1,012	481	622	279	429		4		16	1,989	2,683
Korea, Republic of	498	69									498	69
Morocco											116	116
Pakistan	1,378	491		24	112	161					1,433	566
Philippines	274	263									274	263
Republic of China (Taiwan)	275	193									275	193
Others	164	67	37	70	497	255	21			21	709	214
Total	6,450	3,976	808	3,120	2,929	1,509	45	10	10	69	8,014	2,272
Africa:												
Algeria	80	71	11	49			9		69	122	169	242
Morocco	16	4/							154		170	4/
Nigeria	46	74	11	3							57	77
Tunisia	84	78		19					37		89	24
United Arab Rep. (Egypt)	24										140	289
Others	21	17	105	33	58	79		12	116		202	334
Total	274	240	127	104	79	9	12	12	492	604	959	1,039
Oceania												
Other countries											30	5
World Total	10,000	7,313	2,658	4,986	3,794	2,210	177	1,156	1,248	2,267	18,892	17,632

Equivalent Million bushels: 368 269 134 169 139 81 7 42 46 83 694 644 50
 1/ Data includes shipments for relief. 2/ These five countries accounted for 81.0 percent of total world wheat exports during U.S. FY 1967-68. 3/ Transshipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination. 4/ Less than 500 metric tons.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR
EXPORTS INCREASE SLIGHTLY

Australian exports of wheat and flour (grain equivalent) during fiscal year 1967-68 totaled 257.1 million bushels as compared to 255.8 million shipped in 1966-67. The level of exports was maintained by increased shipments to the Western Hemisphere and Europe which offset decreased exports to Asia, Africa, and Oceania. Exports for this year were the second highest of record, being surpassed by shipments during 1963-64. The large carryover of stocks from the 1966-67 season maintained exports at this high level although 1967 production was low due to drought.

Mainland China continued to be the main market for wheat, receiving 37 percent of the total--an increase of 12 percent over last year's shipments. Other major markets, all of which received larger shipments, were India, Japan, and the United Kingdom. A major portion of these increased exports to India consisted of a gift of 7.5 million bushels under the Colombo Plan as drought relief.

Shipments to Western Europe increased 7 million bushels over last year. In addition, larger quantities were exported to the United Kingdom, Belgium, and the Netherlands. These were partially offset, however, by decreased exports to Ireland, Malta, and Norway.

Chile and Peru also provided growing markets for wheat during the year. Respectively, these countries imported 4.5 and 2.2 million bushels more than a year ago.

Exports to Pakistan declined by 24.7 million bushels due to the curtailment of import needs as a result of a bumper crop. The same reasoning is true for decreased shipments to South Africa.

Shipments of flour (grain equivalent) during 1967-68 increased 6 percent over the previous year. Ceylon and Indonesia remained the largest markets receiving a combined 58 percent of total exports. Other major outlets were the Middle East, Mauritius, and Pacific Islands. These were partially offset by decreased shipments to South Arabia, India, and the United Kingdom.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS OF BARLEY
AND OATS DOWN 62 PERCENT

Exports of barley and oats declined 62 percent as compared to 1966-67, due mainly to smaller production and increased domestic consumption.

Exports of barley amounted to 129,300 metric tons in contrast to 424,500 tons shipped during 1966-67. All markets in Europe showed extensive reductions, particularly shipments to Italy which decreased from 111,800 tons to zero. However, Italian imports were again close to 1 million tons, 104,000 of which came from Australia according to Italian import data. The apparent discrepancy

is probably due to lags in statistics or transshipments.

Other than Saudi Arabia and Taiwan, practically all markets in Asia decreased imports. Exports to Japan, the major market, were reduced by 103,700 tons; however, they still received 51 percent of the total. Combined shipments to Saudi Arabia and Taiwan amounted to 41,300 tons and were 32 percent of the total.

Exports to the Western Hemisphere, Africa, and Oceania continued relatively minor or at about the previous year's level.

Oat exports during 1967-68 were 183,200 metric tons as compared to 401,600 tons for the previous fiscal year. This, too, was due mainly to decreased shipments to all markets in Europe. The Netherlands and West Germany were the dominant importers taking 56 percent of total shipments.

Markets in **other** continents all remained constant or indicated increases that helped to offset the European losses. Exports to the Western Hemisphere, though small, increased by 10,000 tons. Japan's imports were 3,800 tons less, while total shipments to Asian countries increased 36 percent, mainly to Singapore and Malaysia.

Shipments to African countries were 41 percent or 3,200 tons larger.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Australian exports by country of destination,
July-June 1966-67 and 1967-68

Country of destination	1966-67			1967-68 1/		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barbados	--	64	64	--	68	68
Brazil	3,818	--	3,818	3,688	--	3,688
Chile	1,725	--	1,725	6,271	--	6,271
Guyana	--	157	157	--	339	339
Peru	848	--	848	3,041	--	3,041
Trinidad and Tobago	--	47	47	--	--	--
Other countries	--	13	13	--	4	4
Total Western Hemisphere	6,391	281	6,672	13,000	411	13,411
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	--	--	--	512	--	512
Germany, West	--	--	--	227	--	227
Netherlands	4,406	--	4,406	7,716	--	7,716
Total EEC	4,406	--	4,406	8,455	--	8,455
Other Western Europe:						
Ireland	1,947	--	1,947	40	2	42
Malta	1,142	--	1,142	392	--	392
Norway	4,142	--	4,142	2,728	--	2,728
United Kingdom	14,233	891	15,124	21,082	509	21,591
Total O. Western Europe	21,464	891	22,355	24,242	511	24,753
Total Europe	25,870	891	26,761	32,697	511	33,208
Asia:						
Sino-Bloc:						
China, Mainland	79,523	--	79,523	88,781	--	88,781
Korea, North	3,952	--	3,952	1,466	--	1,466
Total Sino-Bloc	83,475	--	83,475	90,247	--	90,247
Other Asia:						
Bahrein	11	58	69	11	54	65
Ceylon	7	6,657	6,664	7	7,375	7,382
Hong Kong	3,627	46	3,673	4,015	57	4,072
India	14,721	968	15,689	25,299	21	25,320
Indonesia	--	1,135	1,135	--	3,011	3,011
Iran	2,078	--	2,078	276	--	276
Iraq	4,902	--	4,902	7,221	--	7,221
Israel	--	--	--	230	--	230
Japan	15,851	--	15,851	22,484	--	22,484
Kuwait	2,809	--	2,809	2,529	--	2,529
Lebanon	5,131	--	5,131	3,497	--	3,497
Malaysia	9,244	422	9,666	9,377	77	9,454
Muscat and Oman	147	241	388	177	257	434
Okinawa	--	--	--	41	--	41
Pakistan	25,863	--	25,863	1,148	--	1,148
Philippines, Republic of	91	23	114	1,143	43	1,186
Polynesia	22	30	52	25	--	25
Qatar	--	143	143	1	205	206
Saudi Arabia	2,318	556	2,874	3,004	789	3,793
Singapore	7,403	38	7,441	9,794	30	9,824
South Arabia	2,665	1,160	3,825	777	457	1,234
Taiwan	1,232	--	1,232	1,540	--	1,540
Thailand	1,282	389	1,671	1,676	254	1,930
Timor	--	45	45	--	54	54
Trucial States	20	387	407	39	561	600
Yemen	399	--	399	439	--	439
Other Asia	734	32	767	--	40	40
Total Asia	184,032	12,331	196,363	184,997	13,285	198,282
Africa:						
Malawi	--	340	340	222	481	703
Mauritius	--	556	556	2	798	800
Mozambique	3,207	159	3,366	886	--	886
Rhodesia	--	--	--	2,948	--	2,948
Seychelles	--	61	61	--	109	109
Somali, French	59	--	59	13	--	13
South Africa, Republic of	10,473	--	10,473	--	3	3
Sudan	--	--	--	1,373	--	1,373
Tanzania	--	--	--	4	--	4
United Arab Republic	1,895	10	1,905	--	--	--
Zambia	1,220	190	1,410	1,442	113	1,555
Other countries	--	79	79	--	--	--
Total Africa	16,854	1,295	18,249	6,890	1,504	8,394
Oceania:						
British Western Pacific Isls.:		890	890	12	955	967
New Caledonia	29	12	41	33	8	41
New Zealand	3,860	--	3,860	1,644	122	1,766
Papua and New Guinea	--	731	731	2	896	898
Other Oceania	--	190	190	5	29	34
Total Oceania	3,889	1,823	5,712	1,696	2,010	3,706
Other Countries	2,015	53	2,068	--	77	77
World Total	239,051	16,774	255,825	239,280	17,798	257,078

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Grain equivalent.

Compiled from official records, Foreign Agricultural Service.

BARLEY AND OATS: Australian exports by country of destination,
July-June 1966-67 and 1967-68

Country of destination	1966-67			1967-68 1/		
	Barley	Oats	Total	Barley	Oats	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
Ecuador	--	1,870	1,870	--	1,133	1,133
Peru	3,513	--	3,513	3,586	3,984	7,570
United States	--	4,471	4,471	--	11,308	11,308
Other countries	--	--	--	--	72	72
Total Western Hemisphere	3,513	6,341	9,854	3,586	16,497	20,083
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	--	2,774	2,774	--	--	--
Germany, West	3,351	148,080	151,431	--	38,997	38,997
Italy	111,751	100,142	211,893	--	--	--
Netherlands	27,693	77,289	104,982	3,205	63,185	66,390
Total EEC	142,795	328,285	471,080	3,205	102,182	105,387
Denmark	3,388	1,469	4,857	--	--	--
Norway	3,465	--	3,465	--	--	--
Spain	12,993	--	12,993	--	--	--
United Kingdom	25,145	16,565	41,710	3,893	773	4,666
Total Europe	187,786	346,319	534,105	7,098	102,955	110,053
Asia:						
Bahrain	382	--	382	405	--	405
Ceylon	--	--	--	11	11	22
Hong Kong	203	813	1,016	163	409	572
India	--	462	462	--	678	678
Israel	--	200	200	3,454	235	3,689
Japan	169,292	18,517	187,809	65,631	14,685	80,316
Kuwait	6,616	--	6,616	2,235	--	2,235
Lebanon	14,647	--	14,647	--	--	--
Malaysia	--	2,117	2,117	9	7,265	7,274
Pakistan	804	--	804	--	--	--
Philippines, Republic of ...	--	1,857	1,857	9	1,748	1,757
Qatar	1,141	--	1,141	59	--	59
Saudi Arabia	14,866	--	14,866	21,664	68	21,732
Singapore	--	822	822	17	8,407	8,424
South Arabia, Fed. of	724	--	724	10	--	10
Taiwan	18,343	--	18,343	19,677	--	19,677
Trucial States	1,040	--	1,040	584	--	584
Vietnam, South	500	--	500	500	--	500
Yemen	203	--	203	--	--	--
Other countries	363	--	363	--	111	111
Total Asia	229,124	24,788	253,912	114,428	33,617	148,045
Africa:						
Mauritius	--	--	--	--	205	205
Mozambique	462	--	462	142	--	142
Rhodesia, South	--	456	456	76	713	789
South Africa, Republic of ..	3,194	7,406	10,600	3,733	9,843	13,576
Zambia	--	--	--	--	335	335
Total Africa	3,656	7,862	11,518	3,951	11,096	15,047
Total Oceania	356	--	356	226	31	257
For orders	--	15,667	15,667	--	19,017	19,017
Other countries	88	613	701	--	--	--
World Total	424,523	401,590	826,113	129,289	183,213	312,502

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official records, Foreign Agricultural Service.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250



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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

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April 1969

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- FFO 3-69 U.S. Exports of Soybeans, September-December; Oils and Meals, October-December
- FFVS 3-69 Grass and Legume Seeds: U.S. exports, January 1969, with comparisons
- FCB 1-69 1968-69 World Cocoa Bean Crop to be Below Consumption Requirements

REPORTS

- FAS-M-204 Peru's Fishmeal Industry, April 1969, 16pp.
This publication examines the development of Peru's fishmeal industry since the early 1950's. Peru now supplies two-fifths of the world's fishmeal production and some three-fifths of its exports.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION
DOWN 11 PERCENT IN 1968

World production of peanuts in 1968 is estimated at 17 million short tons, in shell basis. This is 11 percent or 2 million tons below the record output of 1967 but is 4 percent above the 1960-64 average. Moreover, it is only slightly below the early forecast (World Agricultural Production and Trade, November 1968). The decline from a year earlier is due largely to the sharply reduced harvest in India, but crops also were smaller in most other important growing countries, including Mainland China, Brazil, Argentina, Senegal, South Africa, Niger, the Sudan, and Malawi.

The slight increase in North American production resulted from an increase in the U.S. crop. At 1.27 million tons (farmers' stock basis) the harvest in the United States was a record high for the seventh consecutive year, exceeding the 1967 output by only 3 percent but the 1960-64 average by 39 percent. Acreage harvested for nuts at 1.4 million acres was 2 percent above acreage a year earlier and per acre yields averaged a record 1,771 pounds, 6 pounds above the previous record in 1967.

As of March 1, U.S. growers expected to plant a record 1,509,600 acres of peanuts for all purposes in 1969--12,500 acres more than last year. Applying an average ratio of acreage harvested for nuts and an average yield per acre, (with an allowance for trend) to growers' intended plantings, would indicate a production of 1.34 million tons or 5 percent above last year's record.

Peanut production in South America declined an estimated one-third from the 1967 level. Argentina harvested 312,000 tons during March-May 1968, one-fifth less than in the previous year. Reduced acreage and unfavorable weather caused the decline. A further reduction by 11 percent occurred in plantings for the 1969 crop and was attributed to lower prices which producers have received in recent years. The first official estimate placed the harvest now underway at 276,000 tons, down 12 percent from last year's. This will represent the fourth successive year of reduced production.

The 2 crops harvested in Brazil during January-June 1968 totaled 496,000 tons, 40 percent less than production in 1967 and only half the record crop of 1966. As with Argentina, reduced acreage (by 30 percent) and adverse weather were responsible for the decline. Prospects reportedly are favorable for increased production this year. Harvesting of the wet season crop was completed in February-March. The dry crop to be harvested during May-June reportedly lacks moisture in many areas. Total production is forecast at 550,000 tons or about 10 percent above last year's output.

African countries in aggregate produced about 10 percent less peanuts in 1968 than a year earlier. All major growing areas with the exception of Nigeria appear to have had smaller harvests.

Contrary to highly optimistic views held previously by the trade and semi-official circles, Nigeria's commercial crop of peanuts--purchased for

crushing and export--has now been revised downward to about 1.28 million short tons, unshelled basis, (800,000 long tons shelled basis) compared with 1.1 million tons (684,000) purchased from the 1967 crop. The decline from earlier estimates is attributed to poor rainfall in the far north during the latter part of the growing season and to marketing difficulties. On the basis of this estimate of purchases, total production is estimated at about 1.58 million tons. This tonnage would represent an increase of 14 percent from last year's sharply reduced crop but would be almost 20 percent less than the record output of 1966. A further downward revision of total production will be necessary should purchases fail to reach present expectations.

Senegal experienced a severe drought throughout the entire peanut area in 1968, which reduced the crop by an estimated 10 percent. Another important factor is the continuing decrease in the use of fertilizers by the Senegalese farmers. Farmer incomes are adversely affected, both from the reduced harvest and by lower buying prices resulting from the loss of the French guaranteed price system. Peanut area in Senegal has remained fairly stable in the last few years, with emphasis being placed on new production techniques, rather than the expansion of growing areas. Production has continued to increase, showing a fairly regular 4-year cycle of one poor year, 2 average and one bumper. The 1968-69 season was supposed to be one of the average years; instead it was extremely poor.

Commercial purchases for crushing and export are currently estimated at 770- 825,000 short tons (700 - 750,000 metric tons) in shell basis compared with 948,000 tons (860,000) purchased from the 1967 crop. Total production is estimated at 990,000 tons compared with 1.1 million a year earlier.

Senegal received a World Bank loan of \$9.5 million for use in agricultural development. The main emphasis in the agreement for the loan is to carry out a program of increased peanut production, as well as increases in food crops, such as millet. Plans are for a 25 percent increase in peanut production and self-sufficiency in basic food production.

Peanut acreage for the 1968 crop in South Africa rose 18 percent but the weather was bad throughout the year and the harvest was only 245,000 tons, 4.7 percent below the record output of 1967. Prospects have improved for the new crop now being harvested. Drought conditions prevailed throughout most of the country during the planting season, with the exception of the Northern Transvaal, and acreage increased only slightly. By mid-March, however, good rains had fallen over the greater part of the country and crops were improving. Production is now forecast at about 295,000 tons or one-fourth above last year's small crop and the second largest on record.

In contrast to the previous year, 1968 was not a good year for Malawi's agriculture. Despite increasing acreages under crops, production declined because shortage of rain lowered yields causing them to fall below the record and near-record levels of 1967. Peanuts was among the crops particularly damaged by the drought. The crop is estimated at 144,000 tons against the record 270,000 in 1967. Plantings for the 1969 crop were completed during January and the crop generally showed promise. Due to the rapid establishment of ground cover the spread of Rosette disease has not been as rapid as was

PEANUTS 1/: Acreage and production in specified countries and the world,
average 1960-64, annual 1966-68

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Production			
	Average 1960-64	1966	1967	1968 3/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967	1968 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:								
United States.....	1,397	1,418	1,402	1,436	914	1,205	1,237	1,271
Mexico.....	184	167	173	178	103	105	115	115
Cuba.....	40	37	37	37	15	20	20	17
Dominican Republic.....	124	136	112	125	56	56	50	52
Other.....	26	33	33	28	5	9	9	8
Total 5/.....	1,771	1,791	1,757	1,805	1,093	1,395	1,431	1,463
South America:								
Argentina.....	627	824	809	710	342	453	390	312
Brazil.....	1,016	1,590	1,715	1,193	598	966	828	496
Paraguay.....	57	58	52	49	23	22	23	19
Uruguay.....	22	13	8	6	7	5	2	1
Other.....	50	74	79	79	26	34	36	36
Total 5/.....	1,772	2,559	2,663	2,037	996	1,500	1,279	864
Europe:								
Greece.....	7	8	7	8	5	8	7	5
Italy.....	13	7	6	---	13	8	7	5
Spain.....	13	9	12	12	9	6	8	8
Other.....	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total 5/.....	38	27	28	29	30	25	25	21
Africa:								
Sudan.....	677	961	875	810	251	346	330	217
United Arab Republic.....	48	62	52	---	44	45	36	---
Angola.....	104	104	---	---	30	35	---	---
Cameroon.....	301	415	---	---	123	138	---	---
Central African Republic.....	213	185	---	---	59	66	---	---
Chad.....	440	311	358	---	150	101	108	---
Congo (Brazzaville).....	92	96	---	---	11	12	---	---
Congo (Kinshasa).....	545	494	---	---	146	125	125	---
Dahomey.....	182	163	---	---	26	30	---	---
Gambia.....	328	413	---	---	90	145	132	100
Ghana.....	150	225	---	---	50	67	---	---
Guinea.....	85	62	---	---	25	17	---	---
Ivory Coast.....	128	131	---	---	31	32	35	38
Malagasy Republic.....	95	111	---	99	34	50	43	39
Mali.....	491	545	---	---	137	176	140	140
Mozambique 7/.....	96	86	---	---	49	120	112	110
Niger.....	796	878	907	---	204	245	328	295
Nigeria.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,445	1,935	1,385	1,575
Portuguese Guinea.....	222	222	---	---	71	72	---	---
Malawi.....	173	173	---	---	155	257	270	144
Rhodesia.....	379	415	---	---	136	79	85	39
Zambia.....	103	124	---	---	74	103	93	45
Senegal.....	2,550	2,720	2,720	2,470	1,050	960	1,110	990
Tanzania 7/.....	124	99	---	---	28	13	12	12
Uganda.....	561	691	---	---	181	180	190	190
Upper Volta.....	561	680	400	---	129	140	104	---
South Africa.....	719	688	709	840	247	217	465	245
Other.....	262	347	368	368	73	101	124	122
Total 5/.....	13,425	14,401	14,156	13,963	5,049	5,907	5,669	5,117
Asia:								
Israel.....	10	10	9	7	15	15	14	10
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	23	28	29	29	23	30	32	33
China:								
Mainland.....	4,135	4,900	4,900	4,695	2,065	2,600	2,700	2,425
Taiwan.....	241	242	242	---	112	127	151	109
Burma 6/.....	1,388	1,132	1,259	1,627	414	306	409	467
India.....	16,922	18,036	18,665	17,495	5,673	4,862	6,425	5,510
Indonesia.....	909	945	966	988	399	462	381	408
Japan 6/.....	153	160	148	146	151	153	150	135
Pakistan 6/.....	58	125	189	145	33	78	125	134
Philippines.....	55	64	59	67	14	15	15	17
Thailand.....	224	378	246	257	133	242	143	165
Other.....	225	254	254	252	98	133	135	136
Total 5/.....	24,343	26,274	26,966	25,948	9,130	9,023	10,680	9,549
Oceania:								
Australia.....	40	58	70	62	21	31	46	34
World total 5/.....	41,389	45,110	45,640	43,844	16,319	17,881	19,130	17,048

1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Less than 5 years. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available. 6/ Planted area. 7/ Commercial crop.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

previously feared. Peanuts rate as Malawi's third leading agricultural export.

Other African countries whose peanut crops were down sharply in 1968 include the Sudan, Gambia, Niger, Rhodesia, and Zambia.

Peanut production in Asia declined about 11 percent in 1968 largely because of smaller crops in India and Mainland China. As a result of late and inadequate rains last summer, India's peanut acreage declined about 6 percent from a year earlier. The end monsoon rains plus favorable weather during the last quarter of 1968 were beneficial to the crop, and production estimates have been raised slightly from earlier forecasts to 5.5 million tons. This is 14 percent less than the near-record 6.4 million tons produced in 1967 and 15 percent below the record 6.5 million tons harvested in 1964.

In Mainland China production of most crops in 1968 was below that of the exceptionally good harvest in 1967. The decline was due primarily to less favorable weather and smaller supplies of chemical fertilizers. The peanut crop has been estimated at 2.4 million tons compared with 2.7 million in 1967.

At 135,000 tons, Japan's peanut crop was 10 percent less than in 1967. Acreage declined only slightly, but low temperatures and lack of sunshine at the critical stage of growth cut average yields sharply. The Japanese Government projects 1977 peanut production in excess of 200,000 tons. The import requirement is expected to nearly double by that time.

Among the Asian countries that produced larger peanut crops in 1968 than a year earlier were Burma, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Thailand.

COTTON CONSUMPTION IN FOREIGN IMPORTING COUNTRIES STEADY

The textile industries in the 15 foreign importing countries shown in the accompanying table consumed more than 15.0 million bales 1/ of raw cotton in 1967-68 (August-July), or around three-fifths of the cotton used by all non-Communist foreign countries. Except for India, those countries imported almost all the cotton used in their textile industries.

In the early months of the current season, the selected countries consumed approximately 6.6 million bales, about the same as in a like period in 1967-68. About half of the countries used more cotton this season than in the same period a year earlier and the others used less. Textile activity is strong in most of the countries, and this will probably result in total cotton consumption being slightly above that in 1967-68. However, about all of the growth in fiber demand in the selected countries is being filled by manmade fibers. Even in Hong Kong, which has traditionally been an all-cotton market, the use of manmade fibers, reportedly, now constitutes around 10 percent of total fiber consumption and is expanding rapidly.

1/ Bales are 480 pounds net weight.

COTTON: Imports, consumption, and current stocks in principal foreign non-Communist importing countries, for specified periods, 1967-68 and 1968-69 1/

(Bales of 480 pounds net)

Country	Reporting period		Imports		Consumption		Stocks		Change in stocks since Aug. 1, 1968
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	Aug. 1, 1968	Current (computed)	
Austria.....	45	50	50	51	24	23	1,000	1,000	1,000
Belgium.....	95	109	91	94	86	101	bales	bales	bales
Canada.....	159	143	175	165	90	68	24	101	+15
Finland.....	40	32	40	39	76	69	90	68	-22
France.....	414	414	466	450	359	323	76	69	-7
Germany, West.....	719	582	590	600	455	395	359	323	-36
Hong Kong.....	242	384	322	340	148	192	455	2/ 395	-60
India.....	141	175	1,735	1,725	2,585	3/ 192	148	192	+44
Italy.....	274	255	336	302	353	5/ 316	2,585	3/ 5,997	4/
Japan.....	1,673	1,824	1,920	2,000	1,176	1,000	353	5/ 316	-37
Netherlands.....	186	133	143	150	96	60	1,176	1,000	-176
Portugal.....	129	140	141	145	56	51	96	2/ 60	-36
Sweden.....	30	19	37	31	63	51	56	51	-5
Switzerland.....	77	90	72	73	135	152	63	51	-12
United Kingdom.....	401	379	425	410	273	242	135	152	+17
Total.....	4,625	4,729	6,543	6,575	5,975	9,040	273	242	-31
Total excluding India.....	4,484	4,554	4,808	4,850	3,390	3,043	5,975	9,040	---

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 2/ Allowance made for reexports. 3/ Includes crop of 5.0 million bales, minus export of 38,000 bales. 4/ Not calculated because of large domestic crop. 5/ Includes crop of 10,000 bales.

Imports of raw cotton during the periods covered were slightly higher than in the same periods in 1967-68. Imports were below consumption during the period, and stocks were reduced around 10 percent. This pattern is likely to continue during the remainder of the year with stocks at the end of the 1968-69 season being sharply below the beginning level. Raw cotton imports from the United States by those countries this season will probably be the lowest in over a decade.

SMALLER DRIED PRUNE CROP

Major world producers of dried prunes report 1968 production was below 1967 and the average. Production is estimated at 206,500 short tons, 11 percent below the 1967 total of 232,200 tons and slightly below the 5-year 1962-66 average of 209,400 tons. Both U.S. and foreign production are below 1967.

Foreign prune production in 1968 is estimated at 46,300 tons, 30 percent below the 1967 total of 66,100 tons and 16 percent below average. Cold and rainy weather during the initial bloom period cut production of both fresh and dried prunes in Yugoslavia, where 1968 production is estimated at 16,000 tons. France harvested the third consecutive record crop. French growing-season conditions were excellent through July, but later cool temperatures and rains delayed maturity 8 to 10 days. French production is estimated at 16,000 tons, 16 percent above 1967 and 52 percent above average. All Southern Hemisphere countries reported smaller crops in 1968. Early reports indicate 1969 production in some Southern Hemisphere countries will be even below 1968 output. Current 1969 production estimates are: Argentina, 5,600 tons; Australia, 3,000; Chile, 5,500 tons; and the Republic of South Africa, 1,000 tons. Statistics on prune production and trade for Romania and Bulgaria are not available.

Slightly smaller world exports are expected during the 1968-69 season. Yugoslav exports are estimated at 12,000 tons, 15 percent below the 1967 level and considerably below average. French exports are relatively insignificant now but are being encouraged through an export subsidy. U.S. 1968-69 season exports totaled 21,600 tons through February, 6 percent below the 23,000 tons exported during the same period last season.

LARGER WORLD TABLE OLIVE CROP

A record 1968 U.S. table olive crop lifted world table olive production to the highest level in recent years. Although an official estimate of the 1968 U.S. table olive crop is not yet available, the total U.S. olive crop (used mostly for table olives) is currently estimated at 86,000 short tons. Spanish production, hampered by a prolonged drought and high temperatures, is estimated at 55,800 tons, 21 percent below 1967. Continued rains and adverse weather during December 1968 and January 1969 cut Greek production to 45,000 tons, 21 percent below the 1967 crop of 57,300 tons and 2 percent above the five-year 1962-66 average.

Foreign exports are expected to total less than 1967-68. Spanish exports are forecast at 44,100 tons, 18 percent below the 1966-67 total of 53,500 tons.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in selected countries,
average 1962-66, annual 1965-68

Country	Average 1962-66	1965	1966	1967	Preliminary 1968
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Argentina	7.8	5.5	8.3	10.7	5.5
Australia	4.9	6.0	3.5	6.5	1.8
Chile	5.7	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.8
France	10.5	9.3	13.5	13.8	16.0
Italy	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	1/
South Africa, Rep. of .:	1.9	2.7	1.4	1.9	1.2
Yugoslavia	23.1	6.4	20.1	25.2	16.0
Foreign total	55.4	37.2	54.6	66.1	46.3
United States 2/	154.0	168.7	134.0	166.1	160.2
Grand total	209.4	205.9	188.6	232.2	206.5

1/ Estimate not available; assumed at same level as 1967.

2/ Includes estimate for Oregon crop.

PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from principal producing countries,
average 1962-66, annual 1965-68

Country	Average 1962-66	1965	1966	1967	Forecast 1968
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Argentina	4.3	3.9	2.5	6.6	5.1
Australia	2.5	4.7	1.7	2.3	.3
Chile	2.8	3.1	2.2	1.9	3.5
France .....	.8	.3	1.5	.7	.9
South Africa, Rep. of .:	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Yugoslavia	17.5	6.9	8.1	14.1	12.0
Foreign total	28.0	19.0	16.1	25.7	21.9
United States	48.6	63.8	44.8	44.9	45.0
Grand total	76.6	82.8	60.9	70.6	66.9

Year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile, and the Republic of South Africa; August 1, 1961-65, subsequent years October 1 in France; September 1 in the United States and October 1 in Yugoslavia.

CALIFORNIA DRIED PRUNES: Monthly average prices,
c.i.f., London

Date	Size			
	40/50	50/60	60/70	70/80
	U. S.	U. S.	U. S.	U. S.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	Per	Per	Per	Per
	<u>Pound</u>	<u>Pound</u>	<u>Pound</u>	<u>Pound</u>
October 1966	24.0	22.8	21.7	22.2
January 1967	24.7	23.7	22.7	22.4
September 1967	23.2	20.8	19.4	--
January 1968	24.4	20.6	19.0	17.6
October 1968	21.5	19.9	18.9	17.4
January 1969	22.4	20.7	19.6	17.7
March 1969	22.4	20.7	19.6	17.4

During 1967-68, the United States was again the most important market for Spanish table olives. Other major Spanish export outlets were Canada, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Puerto Rico. Greek exports are forecast at 17,000 tons, 20 percent below the 1967-68 total of 21,300 tons. Italy was the leading buyer of Greek olives during the 1967-68 season. The United States continued to share over 10 percent of the Greek table olive exports while shipments to the EEC countries, Australia and the Soviet Bloc increased.

The United States is a net importer of table olives. Imports during the 1967-68 season (November-October) totaled considerably above 1966-67. Exports totaled 1.0 thousand tons during the 1967-68 season.

(Continued on page 9)

TABLE OLIVES: Production in selected countries,
average 1962-66, annual 1965-68

Country	Average 1962-66	1965	1966	Revised 1967	Estimate 1968
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Greece	44.3	50.5	67.6	57.3	45.0
Spain <u>1/</u>	47.9	53.0	36.8	71.0	55.8
United States <u>2/</u> ...	49.6	46.2	58.2	12.5	--
Total	141.8	149.7	162.6	140.8	--

1/ Of this production, "exportable to the U.S." quality averaged 37,700 tons between 1962-66; and totaled 19,400 tons in 1964; 48,500 tons in 1965; 27,200 in 1966 and 67,200 in 1967.

2/ Total production minus amount crushed for oil. Total 1968 production was 86,000 tons.

TABLE OLIVES: Exports from selected countries, average
1962-66 and annual 1/ 1965 through 1968

Country	Average 1962-66	1965-66	1966-67	Preliminary: 1967-68	Forecast 1968-69
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Greece	18.4	15.6	20.0	21.3	17.0
Spain <u>2/</u>	43.7	55.1	34.3	53.5	44.1
United States	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.0	--
Total	63.6	72.2	55.7	75.8	--

1/ United States and Greece--year beginning November; Spain--year beginning December.

2/ Includes exports of both "exportable to the U.S.", and "other exportable" quality olives.

WORLD OLIVE OIL SUPPLIES INCREASE
DESPITE REDUCED PRODUCTION

World production of pressed olive oil in 1968-69 is now estimated at 1.26 million metric tons--70,000 tons less than previously forecast (see World Agricultural Production and Trade, Statistical Report, December 1968). Although the current production estimate is 6 percent below that of 1967-68, aggregate supplies of pressed oil are estimated to have increased by 3 percent from those in 1967-68 to the largest volume since 1963-64.

Production of sulfur olive oil, amounting to roughly 10 percent of pressed oil output, is estimated at 129,000 tons or 16,000 less than in 1967-68.

Reduction in the estimate of this year's crop since publication of the preliminary estimate was largely the result of less-than-expected production in Spain and Tunisia.

Spain's output of pressed olive oil is now estimated at a volume substantially below preliminary indications of 500,000 to 600,000 tons and 39,000 tons less than our December estimate.

Early predictions for a larger crop did not materialize because of damage suffered from fall rains and early frost. The current estimate of this season's output indicates a 121,000-ton increase from 1967-68 to about the 1959-60/1962-63 average. There has been a long-term uptrend in production, which has resulted largely from the use of improved cultural practices, particularly insect control, although the area planted to olive trees has also increased somewhat over the past decade.

Spanish olive oil exports in 1968-69 may increase somewhat from the relatively small volume of 40,116 tons exported in 1967-68. This expectation is based on the reduced EC threshold price and reduced output from other major producers.

In Spain, olive oil continues to be the preferred table oil; however, the price spread between olive oil and edible seed oils, particularly soybean oil, has shifted traditional consumption patterns toward less-expensive oils. Despite the fact that per capita incomes will likely rise, as will population, olive oil consumption as projected by the Spanish Planning Commission in its second Economic Development Plan will increase by only 4 percent through 1971. The commission comparably projected a 15-percent increase in consumption of edible seed oils. It is not likely that any cost reduction in olive oil production through mechanical harvesting and other improvements could significantly alter these projected growth rates. However, Spanish olive oil prices may rather reflect increased competition for export outlets.

Because of the sizable increase in the new crop output and present consumption and export prospects, it appears that Spain's stocks of olive oil on October 31, 1969, could increase from the 151,200 tons of October 31, 1968.

Trade reports indicate the Spanish Government may recently have established a maximum production quota for soybean oil in calendar 1969; 120,000 tons--equivalent to roughly 710,000 to 720,000 tons or 26.7 million bushels of

soybeans, as such. The quota was suggested as a measure to control the in-flow of imported oils.

Production of pressed olive oil in Italy is now estimated to decline by 34 percent from the 1967-68 volume. However, the current off-year crop exceeds the 1959-60/1962-63 average output by 3 percent. The crop is reported to be of below-average quality and high acidity, reflecting a sizable percentage of wind-fallen and dacus-fly-damaged olives in the total crush. The gradual shift from mixed groves to specialized groves continues, and about 5,000 acres of specialized groves came into production last year. This season approximately 10,000 acres of specialized groves were reportedly planted.

Net imports into Italy in 1968-69 are expected to increase from the 50,938 tons imported in 1967-68. The increase is expected to take place as a result of the lower gate prices set by the EC this season plus increased prices for high-quality oil from this season's reduced crop. Spain is the leading supplier to the Italian market while the United States is the major market for Italian exports.

The EC intervention prices for Italian olive oil production were reduced by the equivalent of \$81.50 and \$103.90 per metric ton for virgin and lampante clear oils, respectively.

The revised EC intervention prices for specific grades of olive oil in 1968-69 are as follows:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Maximum Acidity Percent</u>	<u>Price</u>	
		<u>Italian Lire per 100 Kg.</u>	<u>U.S. dollars per metric ton</u>
Virgin oil, extra.....	1.0	46,781.25	748.50
Virgin oil, fine.....	1.5	43,031.25	688.50
Virgin oil, semifine...	3.3	40,531.25	648.50
Lampante (clear) oil...	1.0	37,656.25	602.50
Lampante oil.....	8.0	33,281.25	532.50
Sansa (olive-husk) oil.	5.0	13,656.25	218.50

A manufacturing tax of 1,400 lire per 100 kilograms (U.S. \$22.40 per metric ton) is also applicable to the above olive oil prices. Supplemental increases of 3,125 and 2,500 lire per 100 kilograms (\$50.00 and \$40.00 per metric ton) have been granted by the EC for production of "extra" and "fine" grades of virgin oil, respectively.

The second U.N. International Olive Oil meeting was held in Geneva, Switzerland, on March 3, 1969. The agenda included renewal of the International Olive Oil Agreement among the principal olive producing countries. The Italian Delegation proposed that the annual fund allotment to member countries be increased. These funds are used to promote olive oil consumption. The discussions also covered such topics as advanced techniques of olive crushing and oil refining and the need to regulate international olive oil trade and expand consumption.

Production of pressed olive oil in Greece is down 20 percent from last

OLIVE OIL, Edible: Aggregate of estimated supplies and requirements
in producing countries 1964-65/1968-69

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Supply:					
Stocks ^{1/}	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Production ^{2/}	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons
	678	313	316	386	530
Total supply	1,003	1,234	1,198	1,346	1,261
	1,681	1,547	1,514	1,732	1,791
Distribution:					
Net exports ^{3/}	53	69	72	82	90
Apparent domestic consumption: ^{4/}	1,315	1,162	1,056	1,120	1,151
Ending stocks	313	316	386	530	550
Total distribution	1,681	1,547	1,514	1,732	1,791

^{1/} Estimated stocks in Spain, Greece, Portugal, Tunisia and Turkey on November 1 in Italy October 1; France and Morocco January 1.

^{2/} Estimated world output of edible olive oil, crop year beginning November 1.

^{3/} Calendar year exports of latter year shown.

^{4/} Derived consumption in producing countries.

Compiled from official and other sources.

OLIVE OIL 1/: Estimated world production, average
1959-60/1962-63 and annual 1964-65/1968-69

Country	Pressed oil										Sulfur oil 2/																	
	Average		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		Average		1959-60/		1962-63		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Europe:																												
France.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Greece.....	136	135	204	180	194	155	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
Italy.....	344	304	420	320	537	355	39	39	32	32	35	39	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	
Portugal.....	87	41	72	38	81	63	5	5	6	6	7	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Spain.....	395	200	324	437	273	394	26	26	8	8	26	26	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Yugoslavia.....	3	3	4	5	7	5	5	5	7	7	5	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Total.....	967	685	1,026	982	1,094	974	86	86	62	62	98	86	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	
Middle East:																												
Israel.....	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jordan.....	7	21	7	7	18	12	12	12	18	18	7	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Syria.....	13	26	13	23	22	15	2	2	4	4	15	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Lebanon.....	7	7	10	5	12	5	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Turkey.....	55	100	52	110	60	115	10	10	20	20	115	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
Total.....	83	157	83	146	115	148	13	13	27	27	148	13	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	
Africa:																												
Algeria.....	18	18	17	16	22	18	18	18	22	22	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
Morocco.....	21	16	38	16	18	45	3	3	2	2	45	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Tunisia.....	63	96	52	19	52	51	6	6	6	6	51	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Libya.....	6	18	3	5	23	5	5	5	23	23	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Total.....	108	148	110	56	115	119	9	9	8	8	119	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Others 4/.....	13	13	15	14	22	20	20	20	22	22	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
World total.....	1,171	1,003	1,234	1,198	1,346	1,261	108	108	96	96	1,261	108	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	

1/ Production in marketing year beginning November 1. 2/ Partly refined for edible use. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Largely Argentina.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

year but is 14 percent above the 1959-60/1962-63 average. Apparently improved cultural practices; i.e., increased application of fertilizers and more successful control of pests such as the dacus fly, have reduced the year-to-year fluctuations in production that were experienced in the past. Despite the reports of labor shortage at harvesttime, a significant number of new olive trees continue to be planted each year.

Olive oil exports in 1968-69, as in 1967-68, are expected to continue at a relatively high volume. Since domestic consumption is about stable, increased imports of seed oils; i.e., soybean oil, are anticipated this season.

A substantial portion of Greek olive oil exports move to Italy, reflecting the preferential treatment under the EC Association Agreement on olive oil. The export subsidy policy for olive oil in containers of 5 kilogram or less to non-EC countries is expected to be continued in 1968-69. Exporters hope that the government will increase the subsidy to 12.0 drachmas per kilogram (18.1 U.S. cents per lb.) compared with 8.5 drachmas per kilogram (12.8 U.S. cents per lb.) in 1967-68. They claim that increased prices in the domestic market make the present level of export subsidy unsatisfactory since olive oil export prices have continued about unchanged in recent months.

In Portugal, following last season's on-year outturn, production of pressed olive oil is down 22 percent. Although production of olive oil has been trending downward, no olive oil has been imported in recent years because of a shift toward increased consumption of seed oils. Olive oil production costs continue to rise under pressure of rising labor costs. Mechanical harvesting of olives in Portugal is not practical because of the rough terrain of many of the groves. Experimental pruning is being conducted to attempt to shape the trees into low shrubs so as to reduce harvesting and spraying costs.

Some attempt is also being made to expand domestic production of oilseed. Sunflowerseed and safflowerseed appear to hold some promise. However, current domestic utilization is heavily dependent upon peanut and corn oils. In February 1969 both safflower and tomato seed oils were added to the list of vegetable oils which have been approved for food use.

Turkish olive oil production, as previously estimated, will be nearly double that of 1967-68 and significantly larger than in recent years. Apparently government policies stressing self-sufficiency in vegetable oil production (largely olive, sunflower, and cottonseed) are having their effect and an additional 750,000 olive trees are expected to come into production next year. Exports are expected to approximate 15,000 tons compared with none in the 1967-68 season. To promote olive oil exports, the Turkish Government recently increased the tax rebate from 3 to 9 percent. This action was taken to stimulate exports following the establishment of a minimum export price of \$560 per ton. Although consumption of vegetable oil in Turkey has been relatively low, about 15 pounds per capita, there is little likelihood that any imports will be required this year because of the increased olive oil crop and adequate supplies of edible seed oils largely sunflower and cottonseed.

Although only a minor producer, Jordan has been expanding plantings and production. Production this year, an off-year in the biennial cycle, is markedly above the 1959-60/1962-63 average. Most of the crop is produced on

the West Bank. Apparently producers plan to continue to expand tree numbers with the addition of 2.5 million trees on 50,000 acres during the next 5 years. Plantings will be largely on eroded hillsides under a soil and water conservation project cosponsored by the FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture. Substantial progress has been made in reducing oil acidity in recent years; however, inadequate packing and labeling methods continue to present some problem in exporting Jordanian olive oil to countries other than traditional Arab customers.

In Tunisia the estimate of this year's output was cut sharply from the preliminary forecast because of severe drought. Exports in the marketing year ending October 31, 1968, totaled 33,971 tons. Exports in the 1968-69 season are not expected to differ significantly from last season since availabilities are about unchanged.

U.S. imports of olive oil in calendar 1968 increased to 29,109 metric tons compared with 25,927 in 1967 and only 22,417 in 1966. Nearly all of the total is of the edible category. The increase in U.S. imports in 1968 reflected the significant increase in 1967-68 supplies in the major exporting countries. Most of the increase was from the major countries of origin--Spain, Italy, and Tunisia. Imports in January-February this year totaled 2,854 tons compared with 4,415 in the comparable 2-month period a year ago. The decline during this period may have reflected the U.S. shipping strike.

According to a recent study on the cross elasticity of olive oil with seed oils in Italy, a 33.3-percent drop in seed oil prices would require a 30.0-percent drop in the price of olive oil in order to maintain olive oil consumption at a constant volume. This assumes a 5.0-percent increase in consumer income. The study was made by Italian economists published under the auspices of the EC Commission as Study No. 30 in the series, "Internal Information about Agriculture."

HARD FIBER OUTPUT DECLINES AGAIN IN 1968

Total world production of the major hard fibers in 1968, the fourth consecutive year of decline, is estimated at 1.8 billion pounds, 8 percent below 1967. Lower sisal production contributed most heavily to this decrease, with production down in all major producing areas except Mozambique and Angola.

Philippine abaca production continues to decline as farmers turn to more profitable crops. Two mills producing special paper from abaca pulp may moderate this trend. Henequen output decreased in Mexico, while abaca production ceased altogether.

This contraction is related to competition from man-made fibers, as well as technological changes, which have dampened demand for natural fibers and depressed prices markedly.

Hard Fibers: World production by countries, average 1960-64,
annual, 1966, 1967 and 1968

Fiber and area	Average 1960-64	Calendar year		
		1966	1967	1968 ^{1/}
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
<u>SISAL</u>				
Brazil	407.7	444.4	437.8	418.9
Haiti	56.9	42.0	^{1/} 17.0	17.0
Tanzania	475.3	496.2	485.2	434.1
Kenya	143.7	126.3	114.0	110.7
Angola	141.4	154.0	125.7	128.1
Mozambique	61.4	67.7	69.2	71.2
China (Taiwan)	20.2	23.5	22.9	20.8
Other ^{2/}	113.5	123.8	120.1	115.0
Total sisal	1,420.1	1,477.9	1,391.9	1,315.8
<u>ABACA</u>				
Philippines	219.0	226.0	195.6	168.8
Other ^{2/}	12.6	12.7	12.9	11.0
Total abaca	231.6	238.7	208.5	179.8
<u>HENEQUEN</u>				
Mexico	329.5	313.5	309.5	264.6
Other ^{2/}	31.7	31.5	31.6	30.0
Total henequen	361.2	345.0	341.1	294.6
Total sisal, abaca and henequen:	2,012.9	2,061.6	1,941.5	1,790.2

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

FEEDGRAIN SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR
EXPORTERS OFF FROM A YEAR AGO

Total feedgrain exports by the major shippers declined about eight percent during the periods shown in tables A thru D compared to a year ago. Corn movement was at about the same level, while sorghum, barley, and oats shipments declined 34, 9, and 16 percent, respectively. The decline in sorghum was due mainly to an unfavorable price relationship with corn and the U.S. dock strike. The drop in barley exports occurred mostly because of smaller takings by Poland and several other minor importers, as shipments to most of the major importers increased slightly. Most of the declines in oat shipments were to the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the minor importers.

Corn - The 1.5 million metric ton drop in U.S. corn exports may be attributed almost entirely to the dock strike, as shipments prior to the strike were ahead of last year. Shipments from Argentina, Mexico, and South Africa were at about the same level as a year ago. Exports from Thailand, Brazil, and France, however, increased 41, 157, and 87 percent, respectively. These increases were mainly because of larger supplies in these principal competing countries at a time when the U.S. was virtually out of the market because of the dock strike.

Sorghum - U.S. shipments declined about 1.5 million tons (2.0 million this July-February vs. 3.5 a year ago) due to the unfavorable corn/sorghum price relationship during part of, and prior to, the period. In addition, the dock strike held shipments to very low levels during January and February. Shipments by Argentina, South Africa, and Thailand increased considerably, percentage wise, during the periods shown.

Barley - Barley exports from the United States and Canada dropped sharply--over 400,000 tons each. Shipments from France and Argentina, however, increased considerably--475,000 and 110,000 tons, respectively. Australian exports remained at about the same level.

Oats - Oat shipments from all the major exporters, except France, were down. France exported somewhat more to the other members of the EEC.

Importers - Japan, the largest single country market for feedgrains, imported about the same amount from the major exporters as during a like period a year ago (4,371 thousand this period vs. 4,363 thousand a year earlier). Western Europe, except East and West Germany and Switzerland, imported less feedgrains. This is attributed mainly to increased domestic supplies, substitution of grain by-products, and/or other feed ingredients, along with record supplies of low quality wheat that can and is being denatured for feed uses.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS BY THE FIVE
MAJOR EXPORTERS OFF 14 PERCENT

Wheat exports (grain only) by the five leading world shippers--United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, and France--declined 14 percent (3.5 million metric tons) during July, 1968 thru February, 1969 as compared to the same period a year

Cumulative exports of feedgrains (corn, sorghum, barley, oats) by major exporters, beginning July

Country of origin	Country of Destination												Total
	Belgium and Luxembourg	France	Italy	West Germany	Netherlands	Spain	Switzerland	United Kingdom	East Germany	Poland	Japan	Others	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.
A. CORN													
U.S. thru February													
1967-68	402	108	1,343	851	2,165	784	41	1,279	106	122	1,326	1,411 1/2	9,938
1968-69	310	107	938	782	1,934	134	6	1,046	178	228	1,422	1,354 1/2	8,439
Argentina thru February													
1967-68	57	6	842	42	147	241	3	92	--	--	63	56	1,549
1968-69	77	4	1,053	28	97	143	2	23	--	--	4	138	1,569
S. Africa, Rep. of thru December													
1967-68	43	9	225	18	--	40	1	419	--	--	--	658	1,429
1968-69	--	10	--	41	--	156	--	437	--	--	--	716	1,430
Thailand thru December													
1967-68	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/	--	--	304	259	563
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	299	497	796
Mexico thru January													
1967-68	--	86	--	12	--	--	250	--	32	--	--	61	441
1968-69	--	2/	--	--	--	--	369	--	--	--	26	101	496
Brazil thru November													
1967-68	--	--	201	5	2	76	4	--	--	--	26	37	351
1968-69	--	--	438	10	--	384	--	--	13	--	--	59	904
France thru February													
1967-68	148	--	2	93	53	270	90	91	--	--	--	43	790
1968-69	322	--	57	268	193	241	98	126	--	--	--	173	1,478
Yugoslavia thru December													
1967-68	--	1	112	34	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	93	260
1968-69	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	87	100
Total	650	211	2,725	1,055	2,367	1,411	409	1,881	138	122	2,377	1,975	15,321
	709	120	2,486	1,142	2,224	1,058	475	1,632	191	228	2,467	2,480	15,212
B. SORGHUM													
U.S. thru February													
1967-68	283	2/	1	68	363	32	1	1	37	61	1,560	1,106	3,513
1968-69	68	2/	2	17	115	2/	3	--	60	32	1,305	399	2,001
Argentina thru February													
1967-68	9	2/	1	24	21	74	--	1	--	--	--	15	145
1968-69	87	2/	12	17	73	--	--	16	--	--	52	18	275
S. Africa, Rep. of thru December													
1967-68	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	69	--	--	--	89	2
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	--	--	--	179	17
Thailand thru December													
1967-68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	21	24
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	12	15	29
Total	292	2/	2	92	390	106	1	71	37	61	1,652	1,144	3,848
	155	2/	14	24	188	2/	3	73	60	32	1,548	449	2,556
C. BARLEY													
U.S. thru February													
1967-68	5	--	199	19	7	--	12	--	--	--	28	120	548
1968-69	--	1	55	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	43	135
Canada thru January													
1967-68	6	--	181	25	29	--	--	54	--	17	196	148	656
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	15	124	199
France thru February													
1967-68	370	--	14	407	79	25	265	--	--	408	--	224	1,792
1968-69	388	--	270	468	165	2	268	4	--	162	294	254	2,275
Argentina thru February													
1967-68	--	--	73	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	74
1968-69	8	--	160	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	185
Australia thru November													
1967-68	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	16	38	57
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	25	30	56
Total	381	--	467	451	119	25	277	54	--	453	332	568	3,127
	397	--	485	495	165	2	268	65	--	162	341	470	2,850
D. OATS													
U.S. thru February													
1967-68	8	--	13	16	30	--	8	--	--	--	--	2	77
1968-69	6	--	--	--	34	--	7	--	--	--	--	7	54
Canada thru January													
1967-68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	2	24	31
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	30	31
Australia thru November													
1967-68	--	--	--	17	33	--	--	--	--	--	6	45	101
1968-69	--	--	--	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	11	51
Argentina thru November													
1967-68	1	--	117	7	35	--	--	2	--	--	2	26	190
1968-69	9	--	129	2	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	175
France thru February													
1967-68	28	--	2/	17	5	--	34	--	--	--	--	1	85
1968-69	32	--	1	27	18	--	17	--	2/	--	--	1	96
Total	37	--	130	57	103	--	44	5	--	--	10	98	484
	47	--	130	62	73	--	24	1	2/	--	7	63	407
E. ALL FEEDGRAINS (Summary Tables A thru D)													
Corn	650	211	2,725	1,055	2,367	1,411	409	1,881	138	122	2,377	1,975	15,321
1968-69	709	120	2,486	1,142	2,224	1,058	475	1,632	191	228	2,467	2,480	15,212
Sorghum	292	2/	2	92	390	106	1	71	37	61	1,652	1,144	3,848
1968-69	155	2/	14	34	188	2/	3	73	60	32	1,548	449	2,556
Barley	381	--	467	451	119	25	277	54	--	453	332	568	3,127
1968-69	397	--	485	495	165	2	268	65	--	162	341	470	2,850
Oats	37	--	130	57	103	--	44	5	--	--	10	98	484
1968-69	47	--	130	62	73	--	24	1	2/	--	7	63	407
Total Feedgrains	1,360	211	3,324	1,655	2,979	1,542	731	2,011	175	636	4,371	3,785	22,780
1968-69	1,308	120	3,115	1,733	2,650	1,060	770	1,771	251	422	4,363	3,462	21,025

1/ Includes exports to Canada of 615 for FY 68 thru February and 661 for FY 69 thru February after making adjustments for transshipments thru Canadian ports to other destinations.
 2/ Less than 500 metric tons.

Country of Destination	United States 1/		Canada		Australia		Argentina		France		Totals	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
North and Central America:												
Canada	2/	53										53
Costa Rica												24
Cuba		58										108
Dominican Republic												57
El Salvador		5										42
Guatemala		35										40
Trinidad and Tobago		6										35
Others	88	71										148
Total	297	307										92
South America:												
Brazil	1,028	570			100		48	855	20		1,396	1,425
Colombia	95	93			108		12	110	11		246	248
Paraguay	55	123					75				10	13
Peru	207	81			68		33				361	380
Uruguay	393	101					54				380	380
Venezuela	56	113					2/				10	101
Others	1,834	1,123					13				152	183
Total	3,834	3,123			276	129	209	1,256	35		2,109	2,888
Western Europe:												
Belgium-Luxembourg	110	148			12		5	37	90		229	563
France	219	181			33		37	21			268	235
Germany, West	287	236			244		1	1	191		169	950
Italy	100	128					268	352	137		122	683
Netherlands	374	344			81		138				1114	131
Other Western Europe:	1,077	1,344			372		347	409	320		3,276	3,107
Norway	28	17			16		13				143	127
Switzerland	49	83			110		3/		128		225	251
United Kingdom	211	96			1,111		38	65	173		309	2,057
Others	20	30			60		20	20	42		157	240
Total	338	226			1,297	234	59	98	314		2,682	2,875
Eastern Europe:												
Albania												
Bulgaria												
Czechoslovakia												
Hungary												
Poland	23				80		1				3/	80
USSR	284				107				214		374	182
Yugoslavia	207				664						664	517
Total	1,732	1,567			439		1		214		106	625
Asia:												
China, Mainland	3,895	1,118			1,307		590		1,116		6,952	7,276
India	201	222			47		70				257	2,454
Israel	1,614	1,214			803		858		119		4,631	1,908
Korea, Republic of	5	3									3/	222
Malaysia	1,608	490			7		178		18		2,775	2,909
Pakistan	381	314			25		31				690	842
Philippines	325	237			11		25				190	214
Rep. of China (Taiwan)	246	138			27		21				33	589
Others	1,973	4,608			1,252		2,087		27		98	357
Total	125	92			22		19		12		104	11,059
Africa:												
Algeria	227	71									189	312
Nigeria	157	78									381	380
Tunisia	24										65	77
United Arab Rep. (Egypt)	25	17			106		94		202		27	191
Others	609	252			113		110		12		427	226
Total					112		19		182		238	103
Oceania:												
Other countries	13,109	8,177			4,925		3,072		1,899		3,427	25,815
World Total	493	300			173		113		73		115	940
Equivalent Million Bushels:												

1/ Data includes shipments for relief. 2/ Transshipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination. 3/ Less than 500 metric tons.

ago. These five countries accounted for 81 percent of total world wheat exports during the fiscal year 1967-68.

Reduced shipments by the United States and Australia of 39 and 38 percent, respectively, were partially offset by gains for Canada - 22 percent, Argentina - 222 percent, and France - 64 percent. If the smaller takings (3.8 million tons) by the two major food-aid recipients--India and Pakistan--were excluded, an increase in total exports of 300,000 tons would have resulted. Record world production, large carryover stocks, and reduced requirements in some importing countries led to stiff competition during this period.

United States - Smaller shipments to India and Pakistan--due to record grain harvests in those countries--accounted for the majority of the decline in U.S. exports (4.3 million tons out of the total reduction of 5.2 million). Exports to Japan were down 400,000 tons, due mainly to quality problems. Gains and losses to other areas were nearly offsetting. The East and Gulf Port dock strike also hurt U.S. exports. Shipments were cut from an average of 10.4 thousand tons per week prior to the strike to 3.8 thousand during the strike.

Canada - Larger exports to Mainland China, Japan, Italy, and India more than replaced smaller shipments to the USSR and West Germany.

Australia - Decreased takings by Mainland China and India accounted for most of the decline in shipments. In contrast, exports to Japan were double those for the same period last year.

Argentina - Increased exports to West Europe, Brazil, Chile, and Peru accounted for most of the gain over reduced shipments of a year ago. There was a virtual prohibition on exports during part of this period last year to conserve limited supplies.

France - Larger exports to most other EEC members and increased shipments to the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Mainland China, and the UAR accounted for the majority of the gain. A portion of the wheat shipped to other EEC members and the United Kingdom was denatured feed wheat.

RECORD WORLD BREADGRAIN
CROP IN 1968 CONFIRMED

World wheat and rye production in 1968 totaled 340 million metric tons, according to the third estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

WHEAT

World wheat production in 1968 is estimated at a record 309 million tons, 11 percent above 1967 and 8 percent over 1966, the previous high. The world wheat harvest has increased 25 percent in the last three years and the 1968 harvest was 33 percent over the 1960-64 five-year average.

Increased acreage, good weather, price assurances, and special programs have expanded wheat harvests around the world.

The 1968 world wheat area reached a new high of 543 million acres, 2 percent larger than in 1967 and 8 percent greater than the 1960-64 average. A record wheat yield, of 20.9 bushels per acre, was 3 percent above the 1966 high and represented a gain of 24 percent over the earlier 5-year level.

North American wheat production, at 62.7 million tons, was up 5 percent, with the United States and Mexico having record crops. The Canadian harvest was up 10 percent although well below the 1966 record. Generally good weather prevailed in the United States which resulted in a 42.7 million-ton crop, 3 percent over the 1967 high. U.S. acreage was off 6 percent, but the yield was up 10 percent to a record 28.4 bushels per acre. Mexico's 2.2 million-ton outturn was 7 percent over the 1967 high and 40 percent over the 5-year average, although acreage was below that in 1960-64. Increased irrigation, and improved seed combined with other factors have raised Mexican yields to the point that the country is now in an excess supply position.

South American wheat production totaled 8.6 million tons, 9 percent below the previous year. Argentina provided the biggest change with a crop of 5.9 million tons, down 19 percent and well below average. Favorable early season prospects were cut sharply by drought during the filling stage and heavy rains at harvest time. The Chilean and Peruvian crops were also reduced by drought.

Brazil, on the other hand, harvested an estimated 700,000-ton crop, nearly double the 1967 outturn. The crop improvement "package," including seed, fertilizer, pesticides and grower incentives, contributed to the good performance. However, the lack of high humidity and heavy rainfall that traditionally plague Brazilian wheat production is credited as the dominating factor. Uruguay recovered with a good harvest after the disasters of 1967.

The West European crop totaled 47.1 million tons, one percent over the 1967 record. The Common Market harvested a record 31.9 million tons of this total, 3 percent above 1967 and 22 percent over the 1960-64 outturn. France and West Germany had record crops, up 6 and 6.5 percent, respectively. They exceeded their 1960-64 levels by 26 and 31 percent. Italian production at 9.3 million tons was down 3 percent due to moisture shortage. French and Italian 1968 wheat acreages were each 4 percent below the 1960-64 averages. In contrast, the West German area was at a new high and 5 percent over the 5-year average. Spain harvested a 5.5 million-ton crop, down 2 percent as area was reduced 7 percent, under a Government program to control over-supply. The United Kingdom crop, at 3.5 million tons, was down 10 percent, a result of wet weather throughout the latter half of the season. Acreage, however, was 5 percent above 1967 and 17 percent over the 5-year average. Drought cut Greek production by 18 percent, to 1.5 million tons.

East European wheat production in 1968 totaled 24.4 million tons, down 3 percent, as area increased 5 percent. Dry weather reduced the Romanian crop by 17 percent to 4.8 million tons and the Yugoslav crop by 9 percent to 4.4 million tons. Both countries had larger acreages. In contrast, with good weather Poland and Czechoslovakia showed increases of 18 and 24 percent. The Polish 1968 wheat area was 28 percent larger than the 1960-64 average. Similarly, the East German area was 32 percent larger and the Czechoslovak 49 percent. These increased largely represent shifts from areas traditionally planted to rye.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1967 and 1968 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 3/	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 3/	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 3/	1967	1968 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:											
Canada	26,797	30,121	29,422	20.1	19.7	22.1	14,651	16,137	17,686	592.9	649.8
United States	48,481	58,771	55,309	25.2	25.9	28.4	33,254	41,433	42,741	1,522.4	1,570.4
Mexico	1,971	1,883	1,856	29.4	40.2	43.6	1,577	2,058	2,200	75.6	80.8
Guatemala	83	93	96	10.6	9.5	13.2	24	24	34	1.9	1.3
Total 5/	77,335	90,870	86,685	23.5	24.1	26.6	49,510	59,655	62,560	2,191.9	2,302.3
South America:											
Argentina	11,615	14,361	14,688	22.6	18.7	14.8	7,164	7,320	5,900	269.0	216.8
Brazil	1,015	1,038	1,532	8.6	12.9	16.8	238	365	700	13.4	25.7
Chile	2,090	1,730	1,628	21.3	26.6	25.6	1,213	1,254	1,136	46.1	41.7
Colombia	350	168	259	13.0	17.5	17.7	124	80	125	2.9	4.6
Ecuador	166	161	173	13.7	13.7	14.4	62	60	68	2.2	2.5
Peru	377	321	321	14.6	17.4	13.7	150	152	120	5.6	4.4
Uruguay	1,107	549	1,290	14.1	9.6	13.3	424	144	144	5.3	17.2
Total 5/	16,960	18,520	20,120	20.4	18.7	15.7	9,425	9,420	8,590	316.1	315.6
Europe:											
EEC:											
Belgium	513	492	502	57.1	61.8	61.4	798	828	839	30.4	30.8
France	10,459	9,513	10,054	41.3	54.0	54.3	11,746	13,969	14,841	513.3	545.3
Germany, West	3,430	3,495	3,618	50.7	61.2	62.9	4,731	5,819	6,198	213.8	227.7
Italy	11,000	9,914	10,564	27.6	35.6	32.3	3,261	9,596	9,300	352.6	341.7
Luxembourg	48	38	38	33.9	47.4	---	44	49	---	1.8	---
Netherlands	326	381	378	65.8	71.2	66.0	583	739	679	27.1	24.9
Total EEC	25,776	23,833	25,156	37.3	47.8	46.6	26,163	31,000	31,907	1,139.0	1,172.4
Austria	683	782	756	38.3	49.2	50.8	712	1,045	1,045	38.4	38.4
Denmark	299	225	235	59.8	68.8	72.1	487	421	461	15.5	16.9
Finland	598	623	596	25.9	29.9	31.2	422	507	506	18.6	18.6
Greece	2,690	2,315	2,538	23.5	29.3	21.9	1,717	1,848	1,515	67.9	55.7
Ireland	294	189	222	43.9	49.6	58.8	351	255	355	9.4	13.0
Norway	21	7	12	38.0	57.7	49.0	22	11	16	0.6	0.6
Portugal	1,754	1,446	1,406	11.0	16.2	20.8	526	637	797	23.4	29.3
Spain	10,251	10,549	9,760	14.8	19.5	20.6	4,120	5,598	5,477	205.7	201.2
Sweden	683	628	605	46.0	66.1	63.2	856	1,130	1,040	41.5	38.2
Switzerland	257	247	245	49.0	59.8	73.5	343	402	490	14.8	18.0
United Kingdom	2,664	2,305	2,417	58.6	62.2	53.2	3,293	3,902	3,500	143.4	128.6
Total Western Europe 5/	45,370	43,150	43,950	31.6	39.4	39.4	39,015	46,755	47,110	1,717.9	1,750.9
Albania	283	---	---	12.8	---	---	99	---	---	---	---
Bulgaria	3,059	2,629	2,619	25.2	45.5	35.5	2,100	3,254	2,530	119.6	93.0
Czechoslovakia	1,739	2,291	2,469	35.5	40.4	46.6	1,682	2,516	3,128	92.4	114.9
Germany, East	1,027	1,317	1,359	46.1	56.1	55.4	1,288	2,012	2,050	75.9	75.3
Hungary	2,594	2,602	2,775	26.2	38.4	37.4	1,849	2,718	2,829	99.9	103.9
Poland	3,619	4,344	4,645	28.2	33.3	36.7	2,781	3,934	4,644	144.5	170.6
Romania	7,256	7,198	7,413	19.5	29.7	22.9	3,923	5,820	4,820	213.8	177.1
Yugoslavia	5,135	4,645	4,967	25.9	38.1	32.2	3,618	4,820	4,360	177.1	150.2
Total Eastern Europe 5/	24,710	25,330	26,550	25.6	36.5	33.8	17,240	25,175	24,445	925.0	898.2
Total Europe 5/	70,080	68,480	70,500	29.5	40.0	37.3	56,255	71,930	71,555	2,642.9	2,629.2
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	160,000	165,620	166,545	11.5	14.2	17.3	50,000	64,000	78,500	2,351.6	2,884.3

Africa:													
Algeria	4,733	4,985	--	10.0	9.6	--	1,290	1,270	1,740	46.7	63.9		
Ethiopia	946	--	--	10.5	--	--	270	--	--	--	--		
Monaco	3,905	4,389	4,885	9.7	9.1	13.5	1,036	1,090	1,800	40.0	66.1		
Sudan	47	--	--	23.0	--	--	30	86	--	3.2	--		
Tunisia	2,661	2,014	1,619	6.0	5.1	8.7	432	282	383	10.4	14.1		
United Arab Republic	1,440	1,292	--	38.4	36.7	--	1,291	--	--	47.4	--		
Kenya	267	372	--	16.2	23.8	--	117	241	227	8.9	--		
South Africa, Republic of	2,851	3,050	--	11.1	13.1	--	862	1,089	1,225	40.0	--		
Total 5/	17,590	18,050	19,040	11.9	11.9	14.2	5,680	5,840	7,360	214.6	270.4		
Asia:													
Cyprus	178	149	--	10.8	23.8	--	52	97	60	3.5	2.2		
Iran	4,925	--	--	20.4	--	--	2,740	4,000	4,400	147.0	161.7		
Iraq	3,060	--	--	8.7	--	--	726	750	1,200	27.6	44.1		
Israel	128	222	210	19.5	36.7	28.0	68	222	160	8.2	5.9		
Jordan	604	673	680	8.1	12.3	9.4	133	226	173	8.3	6.4		
Lebanon	142	150	150	9.8	13.5	11.0	38	55	45	2.0	1.7		
Turkey	16,400	19,768	18,000	15.6	16.7	17.1	6,980	9,000	8,400	330.7	308.6		
Syria	2,750	--	--	9.7	--	--	728	800	500	29.4	18.4		
China, Mainland	62,500	60,500	--	12.7	14.0	--	21,600	23,000	--	845.0	--		
Afghanistan	5,700	--	--	14.2	--	--	2,200	2,550	3,080	93.7	113.2		
India	33,123	31,723	36,860	12.0	13.2	16.5	10,809	11,393	16,568	418.6	608.8		
Japan	1,475	907	773	34.4	40.4	46.7	1,381	997	1,012	36.6	37.2		
Korea, South	328	375	389	30.1	30.4	32.6	269	310	345	11.4	12.7		
Nepal	330	309	371	15.0	22.2	21.4	135	187	216	6.9	7.9		
Pakistan	12,301	13,385	15,370	12.1	12.1	15.9	4,065	4,393	6,477	161.4	238.0		
Total 5/	144,860	147,540	153,500	12.3	14.5	15.6	52,290	58,370	65,040	2,144.7	2,389.8		
Oceania:													
Australia	15,805	22,711	26,375	19.3	12.2	20.2	8,298	7,547	14,533	277.3	534.0		
New Zealand	197	305	312	46.3	51.9	--	248	431	--	15.8	--		
Total 5/	16,002	23,016	26,687	19.6	12.7	20.6	8,546	7,978	14,970	293.2	550.0		
World Total 5/	502,830	532,100	543,080	16.9	19.1	20.9	231,680	277,190	308,680	10,184.9	11,241.9		

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1968 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1968 and end early in 1969. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Metric tons converted to bushels at 36.7433. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

The wheat harvest in the Soviet Union is estimated at 78.5 million tons, 23 percent over 1967, and second only to the record 85 million ton crop in 1966. An excellent spring crop more than offset a sizable loss in the winter crop due to drought. Recent information indicates that high moisture at harvest time for spring wheat was a serious factor and that storage problems were acute. The large crop, however, has undoubtedly enabled the Soviets to obtain a comfortable supply position.

African wheat production is placed at 7.4 million tons, 26 percent above the good 1967 crop. Excellent weather resulted in record harvests for Algeria, Morocco and South Africa.

The Asian wheat crop is estimated at 65.0 million tons, 11 percent over the 1967 level. Record harvests in India, Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan accounted for most of the gain. These countries were all operating under special production programs and generally enjoyed unusually good growing conditions. The Turkish crop at 8.4 million tons was down 7 percent because of drought.

Australia harvested an all-time record 14.5 million tons of wheat, as compared with the 7.5 million ton drought-plagued crop a year earlier. This was 14 percent above the previous 1966 high and was achieved on a record 26.4 million acres. The 1968 crop was 75 percent larger than the 1960-64 average, while acreage had gained 67 percent over the same period.

RYE

World rye production in 1968 totaled 31.8 million tons, up 5 percent. Yield at a record 22.8 bushels per acre gained 7 percent, and area at 54.8 million acres was down 2 percent. The downtrend in rye acreage is generally compensated by increased yield, so that production hold relatively stable. In 1968 acreage showed a decline of 21 percent from the 1960-64 average, while yield gained 25 percent, and production was only 2 percent below the 5-year average.

Production in North America showed little change for 1968 and totaled 921,000 tons. The Canadian crop at 331,000 tons was up 9 percent on improved yield. The United States harvest at 590,000 tons was down 4 percent, while yield advanced 2 percent to a record 23.1 bushels per acre.

Argentina produced 360,000 tons of rye on slightly larger acreage, an increased of 2 percent.

West European production at 5.5 million tons was up 2 percent while area declined 4 percent. The EEC crop was unchanged at 3.9 million tons. West Germany harvested a slightly larger crop at 3.2 million tons on a record yield of 52.8 bushels per acre. The West German 1968 rye acreage showed an 18 percent decline from the 1960-64 average.

East European rye production totaled 11.8 million tons, up 8.5 percent,

with a 7 percent gain in yield. The Polish harvest at 8.6 million tons gained 12 percent on improved yield. The East German crop was off slightly at 2.0 million tons and the Czechoslovak crop was up 10 percent at 761,000 tons. Poland's rye area was off 7 percent as compared with the 1960-64 average, the East German dropped 14 percent, and the Czechoslovak declined 22 percent.

Rye production in the Soviet Union is estimated at 12.4 million tons, up 3 percent. The Soviet rye area at 29.7 million acres was down 3 percent, and was 26 percent below the 1960-64 average.

The Turkish rye crop is placed at 780,000 tons, down 5 percent as dry weather reduced the yield.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1967 and 1968 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 2/	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 2/	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 2/	1967	1968 2/
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	Million 4/ bushels	Million 4/ bushels
North America:	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000	Million 4/	Million 4/
Canada	616	685	679	17.5	17.5	19.2	274	304	331	12.0	13.0
United States	1,629	1,771	1,007	19.2	22.6	21.1	827	616	521	24.2	23.2
Total 2/	2,215	1,756	1,686	18.7	20.6	21.5	1,101	918	852	36.1	36.2
South America:	1,552	1,296	1,478	12.0	9.9	9.6	474	352	360	13.9	14.2
Argentina	1,552	1,296	1,478	12.0	9.9	9.6	474	352	360	13.9	14.2
Europe:											
EEC:											
Belgium	112	67	67	48.4	52.9	51.1	138	90	87	3.5	3.4
France	620	430	410	28.7	31.4	31.9	373	343	332	13.5	13.1
Germany, West	2,905	2,407	2,377	43.7	51.7	52.8	3,225	3,162	3,189	124.5	125.5
Italy	139	114	104	25.2	28.3	26.5	89	82	75	3.2	2.8
Luxembourg	8	8	--	34.1	49.2	--	7	10	--	.4	--
Netherlands	291	181	185	47.9	52.0	50.9	354	239	239	9.4	9.4
Total EEC	4,075	3,207	3,150	40.4	48.2	49.1	4,186	3,526	3,520	154.6	154.7
Austria	451	342	351	35.0	43.4	46.3	401	377	413	14.8	16.3
Denmark	356	91	91	46.3	51.0	54.9	418	118	127	4.6	5.0
Finland	230	238	178	24.0	26.9	29.2	140	169	132	6.4	5.2
Greece	59	27	25	15.9	20.4	14.8	24	14	9	.6	.4
Norway	3	2	3	39.0	45.5	49.1	3	2	4	.1	.2
Portugal	745	591	551	8.6	11.7	14.1	163	175	197	6.9	7.8
Spain	1,149	954	917	13.5	12.7	15.6	393	309	364	12.2	14.3
Sweden	160	151	168	37.8	51.4	48.5	154	197	207	7.8	8.1
Switzerland	37	40	42	54.8	64.0	60.0	51	65	64	2.6	2.5
United Kingdom	19	15	11	42.1	42.6	39.4	20	12	11	.5	.4
Total Western Europe 5/	7,222	5,654	5,441	32.1	37.3	39.5	5,522	5,238	5,428	210.9	214.9
Bulgaria	160	77	74	15.6	19.4	11.7	64	38	22	1.5	.9
Czechoslovakia	1,071	788	835	33.5	34.4	35.9	911	689	761	27.1	30.0
Germany, East	2,088	1,843	1,804	33.6	42.4	42.6	1,784	1,986	1,950	78.2	76.8
Hungary	621	504	469	17.3	17.6	20.0	273	225	238	8.9	9.4
Poland	11,608	10,620	10,774	25.1	28.5	31.5	7,401	7,694	8,630	302.9	339.7
Romania	216	153	210	16.5	18.3	11.2	91	71	60	2.8	2.4
Yugoslavia	427	241	326	16.6	19.8	16.7	185	171	138	6.7	5.4
Total Eastern Europe 5/	16,201	14,326	14,492	25.0	29.9	32.1	10,709	10,874	11,729	428.1	464.5
Total Europe 5/	23,423	19,980	19,933	27.9	32.0	34.1	16,662	16,232	17,257	639.0	679.4
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	40,240	20,688	29,652	13.0	15.4	16.5	13,320	12,000	12,400	472.4	488.2
Asia:											
Turkey	1,550	1,815	1,804	17.0	17.9	17.0	672	825	780	22.5	30.7
World Total 5/	69,550	55,900	54,820	18.3	21.4	22.8	32,330	30,410	31,800	1,197.2	1,251.9

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop in the Northern Hemisphere in 1968 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1968 and end early in 1969. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Metric tons converted to bushels at 39.368. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

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- FLM 2-69 U.S. Exports of Beef Breeding Cattle Calendar Year 1968
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REPORTS

- FAS M-70s Deciduous Fruit Canning in France. April 1969, 12 pp. Production of canned deciduous fruit, particularly peaches, is expanding in France. This could limit the sales of other suppliers, including the United States, to the important European Community market. This survey covers current and prospective trends in the French industry and their effect on the EC canned deciduous fruit market.
- FAS M-93 Rev., FAO Its Organization and Work and United States Participation. 40 pp.

WORLD MEAT PRODUCTION HIGHER
IN 1968: OUTPUT UP 2.6 PERCENT

In response to continued growth in world demand for red meat and meat products, world meat supplies continued to expand in 1968. Total red meat production reached a new record high of 129.5 billion pounds in 1968--16.9 percent above the 1961-65 average and 2.6 percent above the previous year. Red meat production has been increasing at an average annual rate of 3.7 percent during the past 3 years; this indicates a continued growth in the per capita availability of red meats. Increases in total red meat production were recorded in all geographic regions in 1968.

Lamb, mutton, and goat showed the largest percentage gain from 1967--up 3.2 percent. The greatest absolute increase was in beef and veal production, which totaled 68.9 billion pounds in 1968, up from 67.0 billion pounds in 1967. Pork production increased from 49.6 billion pounds in 1967 to 50.8 billion pounds in 1968. Compared with the 1961-65 average, beef and veal production has shown the greatest increase, and, as a result, it constitutes an increasing proportion of total red meat production. Beef and veal accounted for 52 percent of total red meat production during 1961-65, but they increased to 53 percent of the total in 1968. During the same time period, pork continued to account for 39 percent of the total, while lamb, mutton, and goat declined from 8 to 7 percent. Horse meat continues to account for only about 1 percent of total red meat production.

World red meat production has risen steadily and at a rate faster than world population since the early 1960's. Red meat production is expected to rise again in 1969, but at a slightly slower rate than from 1967 to 1968. Beef and veal will account for most of the gain in 1969. Although world cattle numbers are up only slightly in 1969, beef cattle accounted for a greater proportion of the total as dairy cattle numbers continued their downward trend. World beef prices remain strong, especially in the United States, where beef prices are the highest level in more than a decade. World pork production is not expected to show much change in 1969, as world hog numbers declined slightly from 1968 to 1969. Lamb, mutton, and goat production is expected to be down somewhat in 1969, for the slaughter of larger numbers of breeding stock in 1968 will result in a smaller lamb crop in 1969.

Beef and veal. World beef and veal production totaled 68.9 billion pounds in 1968. This was 2.8 percent above the 1967 output and 19.3 percent above the 1961-65 average. The largest percentage increases occurred in Oceania (5.8 percent) and Eastern Europe (5.6 percent). All other areas showed substantial increases in 1968 except Africa and Asia, where output was down 1.4 percent.

Beef production in Oceania--a major beef exporting area--was up 5.8 percent in 1968. Most of the increase occurred in New Zealand where beef production was up 14.3 percent in 1968 and was 23.8 percent above the 1961-65 average. Beef output in Argentina--the world's largest exporter--was up 1.2 percent in 1968 and was 16.7 percent above the 1961-65 average. In the United States--the major beef importer--production was up 2.9 percent in

Meat: Production in selected countries, average 1961-65, annual 1966-68 1/

Continent and country	Beef and veal				Pork ^{2/}			
	Average				Average			
	1961-65	1966	1967	1968 ^{3/}	1961-65	1966	1967	1968 ^{3/}
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:								
Canada.....	1,588	1,865	1,823	1,950	1,003	1,027	1,180	1,195
Mexico.....	1,046	1,124	1,058	1,169	453	509	558	573
United States.....	17,862	20,636	21,011	21,610	11,863	11,339	12,581	13,063
Total.....	20,496	23,625	23,892	24,729	13,319	12,875	14,319	14,831
South America:								
Argentina.....	4,913	5,117	5,666	5,732	384	514	467	410
Brazil.....	3,095	3,203	3,318	3,417	1,022	1,200	1,228	1,221
Chile ^{4/}	346	306	295	---	98	110	112	---
Colombia.....	837	805	818	---	95	87	88	---
Paraguay ^{4/}	256	274	269	259	---	57	---	---
Peru.....	197	209	205	198	96	92	90	88
Uruguay.....	691	575	532	639	54	50	55	48
Venezuela.....	327	396	417	423	62	63	69	71
Total ^{5/}	10,662	10,885	11,520	11,785	1,861	2,173	2,169	2,104
Europe:								
Western:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	482	509	536	545	528	626	705	772
France.....	3,585	3,786	4,041	4,134	2,588	2,757	2,883	2,811
Germany, West.....	2,542	2,632	2,632	2,734	3,979	4,176	4,332	4,740
Italy.....	1,388	1,485	1,570	1,671	887	915	968	948
Netherlands.....	617	619	653	676	928	1,110	1,188	1,336
Total EEC.....	8,614	9,031	9,432	9,760	8,910	9,584	10,076	10,607
Austria ^{6/}	302	326	346	354	540	539	553	575
Denmark.....	343	424	477	470	1,463	1,608	1,618	1,578
Finland.....	189	188	201	195	146	162	200	189
Greece.....	88	134	136	142	76	97	79	80
Ireland.....	274	298	470	394	262	277	244	276
Norway.....	124	125	120	117	121	127	128	137
Portugal.....	113	144	121	133	177	172	187	185
Spain.....	403	436	474	536	632	829	950	---
Sweden.....	330	381	368	346	456	468	486	---
Switzerland.....	237	247	256	279	293	326	348	---
United Kingdom.....	1,978	1,912	2,031	1,992	1,796	1,972	1,814	1,892
Total Other Western.....	4,381	4,615	5,000	4,958	5,962	6,577	6,607	^{5/} 6,792
Eastern:								
Bulgaria.....	157	205	---	---	270	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	468	531	573	594	750	792	---	---
Germany, East.....	456	550	594	---	1,052	1,262	1,299	---
Hungary.....	236	225	---	---	622	645	---	---
Poland.....	878	929	1,077	---	1,826	2,046	1,997	---
Yugoslavia.....	415	476	527	542	648	633	681	705
Total ^{5/}	2,610	2,916	3,226	3,406	5,168	5,710	5,762	5,786
Total Europe ^{5/}	15,605	16,562	17,658	18,124	20,040	21,871	22,445	23,185
USSR.....	6,520	8,240	9,560	9,740	6,250	7,440	7,440	7,440
Africa and Asia:								
South Africa, Republic of.....	998	1,058	905	880	115	137	135	142
China, Taiwan.....	14	12	15	20	485	600	694	710
Japan ^{4/}	400	344	323	331	649	1,113	1,227	1,135
Philippines.....	156	204	183	166	543	699	744	794
Turkey.....	322	360	345	349	---	1	1	1
Total.....	1,890	1,978	1,771	1,746	1,792	2,550	2,801	2,782
Oceania:								
Australia ^{7/}	1,941	2,086	1,937	1,994	257	298	313	333
New Zealand ^{8/}	614	644	665	760	94	89	81	84
Total.....	2,555	2,730	2,602	2,754	351	387	394	417
Total selected countries ^{5/}	57,728	64,020	67,003	68,878	43,613	47,296	49,568	50,759

Meat: Production in specified countries, average 1961-65, annual 1966-68 1/

Continent and country	Lamb, mutton, and goat meat				Total meat production 9/			
	Average				Average			
	1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1961-65	1966	1967	1968
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:								
Canada.....	30	23	21	20	2,621	2,915	3,024	3,165
Mexico.....	129	134	134	135	1,654	1,795	1,780	1,907
United States.....	755	650	646	602	30,480	32,625	34,238	35,275
Total.....	914	807	801	757	34,755	37,335	39,042	40,347
South America:								
Argentina.....	345	414	441	459	5,768	6,204	6,725	6,744
Brazil.....	106	123	114	119	4,226	4,538	4,672	4,775
Chile 4/.....	68	61	61	---	512	477	468	---
Colombia.....	5	5	5	---	937	897	911	---
Paraguay 4/.....	---	4	---	---	---	338	---	---
Peru.....	83	80	81	82	376	381	376	368
Uruguay.....	113	123	182	190	868	764	770	877
Venezuela.....	4	6	6	7	393	465	492	501
Total 5/.....	727	816	894	927	13,394	14,064	14,750	14,980
Europe:								
Western:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	6	4	6	8	1,046	1,159	1,264	1,345
France.....	273	312	315	310	6,675	7,061	7,408	7,418
Germany, West.....	30	24	24	24	6,582	6,852	7,001	7,509
Italy.....	88	90	88	101	2,449	2,563	2,697	2,792
Netherlands.....	18	20	19	19	1,585	1,763	1,872	2,044
Total EEC.....	415	450	452	462	18,337	19,398	20,242	21,108
Austria 6/.....	3	3	3	3	855	873	906	936
Denmark.....	3	4	6	7	1,814	2,039	2,103	2,057
Finland.....	4	3	3	3	348	365	415	397
Greece.....	136	151	157	159	300	382	372	381
Ireland.....	99	107	100	97	635	682	814	767
Norway.....	34	38	39	39	285	296	293	299
Portugal.....	51	69	66	59	347	390	378	380
Spain.....	267	293	295	289	1,345	1,595	1,755	---
Sweden.....	4	6	6	8	808	872	873	---
Switzerland.....	7	7	7	7	544	586	617	---
United Kingdom.....	559	596	577	539	4,333	4,480	4,422	4,423
Total Other Western.....	1,167	1,277	1,259	1,210	11,614	12,560	12,948	5/ 13,035
Eastern:								
Bulgaria.....	134	185	---	---	561	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	4	3	---	---	1,222	1,326	---	---
Germany, East.....	---	---	---	---	1,508	1,812	1,893	---
Hungary.....	18	19	---	---	888	899	---	---
Poland.....	58	53	---	---	2,805	3,066	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	102	101	110	110	1,172	1,213	1,321	1,359
Total.....	316	361	382	389	8,156	9,038	9,419	9,625
Total Europe 5/.....	1,898	2,088	2,093	2,061	38,107	40,996	42,609	43,768
USSR 5/.....	1,870	1,590	1,760	1,760	14,640	17,270	18,760	18,940
Africa and Asia:								
South Africa, Republic of.....	281	295	291	342	1,394	1,490	1,331	1,364
China, Taiwan.....	1	2	2	2	500	614	711	732
Japan 4/.....	6	3	3	3	1,101	1,485	1,579	1,499
Philippines.....	9	10	11	11	711	917	941	974
Turkey.....	654	676	657	681	976	1,037	1,003	1,031
Total.....	951	986	964	1,039	4,682	5,543	5,565	5,600
Oceania:								
Australia 7/.....	1,310	1,341	1,314	1,465	3,508	3,725	3,564	3,792
New Zealand 8/.....	1,038	1,035	1,148	1,249	1,746	1,768	1,894	2,093
Total.....	2,348	2,376	2,462	2,714	5,254	5,493	5,458	5,885
Total selected countries 5/.....	8,708	8,663	8,974	9,258	110,832	120,701	126,184	129,520

1/ Carcass weight basis; excludes offals, rabbit, and poultry meat. 2/ Includes edible pork fat; excludes lard and inedible greases.
 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Excludes slaughter for farm use. 5/ Includes an allowance for missing data for countries shown. 6/ Variety meats (offals) included. 7/ Year ending June 30. 8/ Year ending September 30. 9/ Includes horse meat.

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1968 and was 21.0 percent above the 1961-65 average. Production in the United Kingdom, which is the second largest beef importer, was down 1.9 percent in 1968 and was only slightly above the 1961-65 average. Slaughter in the United Kingdom was down in 1968 as cattle producers were rebuilding their herds following the losses incurred due to foot-and-mouth disease.

Pork. World pork production in 1968 totaled 50.8 billion pounds, 2.4 percent above the year-earlier level and 16.4 above the 1961-65 average. The largest percentage increase occurred in Oceania (5.8 percent), followed closely by the EC (5.3 percent). Only two areas failed to show increases in pork output in 1968--South America, where production was down 3.0 percent and Africa and Asia, where the decline was less than 1 percent.

Substantial increases in West Germany (9.4 percent) and the Netherlands (12.5 percent) accounted for most of the gain in the pork output in the EC. Although pork production was up 4.3 percent in Western Europe, production in Denmark--the world's major pork exporter--was down 2.5 percent. In the two major pork importing countries--the United Kingdom and the United States--production was up 4.3 and 3.8 percent, respectively, in 1968. In South America, where pork production was down 3.0 percent in 1968, the largest decline occurred in Argentina (12.2 percent) while production remained virtually unchanged in the other South American countries. A smaller increase in pork production is anticipated for 1969 than occurred in 1968 as world hog numbers were down slightly in 1969.

Lamb, mutton, and goat. Production of lamb, mutton, and goat totaled 9.3 billion pounds in 1968, up 3.2 percent from 1967 but only 6.3 percent above the 1961-65 average. Most of the gain was due to the 10.2 percent increase in Oceania caused by the drought-induced slaughter in Australia. Substantial increases also occurred in Africa and Asia as production totaled 1.0 billion pounds in 1968, a 7.8 percent increase over 1967. Production continued to decline in North America--1968 production was down 5.5 percent from the previous year and down 17.2 percent from the 1961-65 average. Production also declined in Europe (1.5 percent) in 1968. Most of the decline occurred in Western Europe (down 2.3 percent) while production in Eastern Europe was up 1.8 percent.

WORLD SHEEP NUMBERS INCREASE

World sheep numbers in early 1969 were estimated at 1,029 million head, nearly unchanged from the 1,028 million a year ago. Practically all principal producers in the world showed declines from 1968 except for Australia, Uruguay, the USSR, Turkey, Spain, and Iran. The reversal in the down trend in prices for coarse types wool is not expected to induce producers to increase their flocks.

Oceania, Asia, South America, and the USSR were the only geographic regions showing further increases in sheep numbers on farms. Numbers in EC were up slightly but were down for region of Western Europe as a whole. Sheep numbers in Africa and Eastern Europe decreased last year after showing steady annual gains for a number of years while numbers in North America continued their downward trend.

North America. Numbers in this area continued their downward trend and dropped to 29.6 million head, compared with 30.8 million in 1968. Favorable prices received for slaughtered lambs and supported prices for wool have not halted the continued liquidation of the breeding flocks.

Sheep numbers on farms and ranches in the United States on January 1, 1969 totaled 21.1 million head--about 1 million head, or 5 percent less than for 1968 and a record low. Most of the decline was in breeding ewes which means the 1969 lamb crop will also be smaller.

South America. Numbers in this area rose to 125.9 million head from 125.0 million for 1968. All countries recorded gains, except Argentina, Chile, and Peru. The increase in Brazil was attributed to favorable weather and good pasture conditions in the Rio Grande do Sul where about half the sheep are produced. The slight gain in Uruguay was due to favorable weather during the lambing season which resulted in a high survival rate of young lambs. The increased slaughter of breeding ewes caused the reduction in Argentina. Also, the strong competition for intensive use of land is causing some sheep producers to switch into more profitable crop production. High death loss resulting from severe drought conditions caused the slight decline recorded for Chile.

Europe. Sheep numbers in this region were estimated at 120.2 million head, or down slightly from the 1968 figure of 121.6 million. Declines were recorded for the United Kingdom, Ireland, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, and Greece which more than offset slight increases in France, Italy, West Germany, Portugal, and Spain.

USSR. Numbers in this country set a new high of 140.3 million head at the beginning of 1969. Numbers have been increasing steadily for five consecutive years and are expected to show some additional gain during 1969.

Africa. Numbers in this area were estimated at 133.5 million head, or down slightly from the estimated figure of 135.3 million for 1968. Increased slaughter caused by drought, particularly in the Republic of South Africa, caused numbers on farms to decline.

Asia. Numbers in Asia continued their upward trend and were estimated at 251.1 million head, compared with 249.0 million for 1968. The continued growth in Turkey is attributed to favorable slaughter prices and the replacement of mohair goats. Better forage conditions in Iran accounted for the rise in that country.

Oceania. Sheep numbers in this area at the beginning of 1969 were estimated at 228.5 million head, or about 1 million more than last year. Australia accounted for the gain while numbers in New Zealand approximated the previous year's level. The upturn in auction prices for the coarse types of wool are not of the magnitude to encourage producers to expand their breeding flocks. Some coarse wool producers in Australia are shifting their sheep enterprise to beef production wherever possible and those who cannot switch to beef will be tempted to change to lighter weight fine wool breeds.

Sheep: Number in specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1967-69

Continent and country	Month of enumeration ^{1/}	Average 1961-65	1967	1968 ^{2/}	1969 ^{2/}
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
North America:					
Canada.....	Dec. 1	911	682	653	602
United States ^{3/}	Jan. 1	29,023	23,898	22,140	21,111
Guatemala.....	May 1	729	800	800	---
Mexico.....	Dec.	6,064	6,639	6,706	6,600
Dominican Republic.....		30	26	25	24
Total ^{4/}		37,200	32,500	30,800	29,600
South America:					
Argentina.....	June 30	48,127	48,000	47,800	---
Brazil.....	Dec. 31	19,997	22,170	23,065	---
Chile.....		6,389	6,502	6,600	---
Colombia.....	Jan. 1	1,550	1,845	1,900	2,031
Ecuador.....		1,827	2,040	2,090	---
Peru.....	July 1	14,454	15,200	15,100	---
Uruguay.....	June 30	21,860	21,400	21,500	---
Total ^{4/}		121,100	124,000	125,000	125,900
Europe:					
Western:					
EEC:					
Belgium.....	Dec.	61	68	65	61
France.....	Oct. 1	8,876	9,186	9,510	9,599
Germany, West.....	Dec.	953	812	810	828
Italy.....	Jan.	7,956	8,200	8,300	8,450
Netherlands.....	Dec.	272	370	340	---
Luxembourg.....	May	2	3	4	---
Total ^{4/}		18,120	18,639	19,029	19,300
Austria.....	Dec.	158	138	130	126
Denmark.....	July	65	122	112	---
Finland.....	June	249	173	---	---
Greece.....	Dec.	8,765	7,829	7,919	7,800
Iceland.....	Dec.	787	847	---	---
Ireland.....	Jan.	3,316	3,059	2,990	2,852
Norway.....	Dec.	991	1,044	988	938
Portugal.....	Dec.	5,045	6,101	6,100	6,170
Spain.....	Oct.	20,574	16,671	16,648	16,726
Sweden.....	June	188	267	286	---
Switzerland.....	April	236	268	298	---
United Kingdom.....	Dec.	20,689	21,053	20,424	19,732
Total ^{4/}		61,238	57,747	57,100	56,200
Total Western Europe ^{4/}		79,400	76,400	76,100	75,500

(Continued)

Sheep: Number in specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1967-69

(Continued)

Continent and country	Month of enumeration ^{1/}	Average 1961-65	1967	1968 ^{2/}	1969 ^{2/}
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
Europe (continued):					
Eastern Europe:					
Albania.....		1,595	---	---	---
Bulgaria.....	Jan.	10,070	9,998	9,905	---
Czechoslovakia.....	Jan. 1	574	670	770	---
Germany, East.....	Dec. 3	1,922	1,928	1,818	---
Hungary.....	March	3,048	3,274	3,311	---
Poland.....	June 30	3,177	3,321	3,328	---
Romania.....	Jan.	12,217	14,109	14,380	14,282
Yugoslavia.....	Jan. 15	10,232	10,329	10,345	9,719
Total Eastern Europe ^{4/}		42,800	45,200	45,500	44,700
Total Europe ^{4/}		122,200	121,600	121,600	120,200
USSR.....		133,900	135,500	138,500	140,300
Africa:					
Morocco.....		14,710	12,000	---	---
Rhodesia.....	Dec. 31	372	438	---	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	June 30	---	41,755	42,172	---
Total ^{4/}		134,000	134,700	135,300	133,500
Asia:					
Cyprus.....		418	395	390	---
Iran ^{5/}	March 1	21,445	31,000	33,000	34,000
Turkey.....	Dec. 31	32,863	34,663	35,878	37,000
Japan.....	Feb. 1	410	113	83	70
Total ^{4/}		218,600	243,400	249,000	251,100
Oceania:					
Australia.....	March	160,924	164,237	166,972	---
New Zealand.....	June	50,536	60,003	60,474	60,500
Total ^{4/}		211,500	224,300	227,400	228,500
Total World ^{4/}		978,500	1,016,000	1,027,600	1,029,100

^{1/} Estimates for enumerations falling in October-December are shown in the following year for comparisons.

^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} 50 States. ^{4/} Includes an allowance for missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. ^{5/} 14 provinces only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of the United States Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD HOG NUMBERS DOWN

World hog numbers in early 1969 were estimated at 510.0 million head, slightly below the year-earlier level of 511.9 million but 14.4 percent above the 1961-65 average. This was the first year out of the last five that hog numbers failed to show an increase, but this year's decline is too small to indicate any change in the upward trend. The major decreases occurred in the USSR (3.7 percent), Eastern Europe (2.6 percent), Africa (1.8 percent), and South America (1.7 percent). Hog numbers increased 2.4 percent in North America and 3.4 percent in Oceania while hog numbers in all other areas remained virtually unchanged.

Hog numbers increased for the third consecutive year in North America. The United States recorded the greatest increase, up 3.5 percent, and 3.0 percent above the 1961-65 average. After a 4.8 percent increase in 1968, Canada recorded a 6.0 percent decline in 1969. Hog numbers in Mexico were up 2.2 percent from a year earlier and 11 percent from the 1961-65 average.

In South America, hog numbers were estimated to be down 1.7 percent in 1969, but were 15.0 percent above the 1961-65 average. Although conclusive data are not available, it is believed that the major decline occurred in Brazil where hog numbers were at an alltime high of 63.4 million head in 1968. In 1968, hog numbers in Brazil were 19.4 percent above the 1961-65 average and Brazil continues to be the largest producer of hogs of the countries for which data are available.

In Europe--where one-fourth of the world's hogs are produced--hog numbers were down slightly in early 1969. The decrease occurred in Eastern Europe where numbers were down 2.6 percent, while hog numbers were virtually unchanged in Western Europe.

Although hog numbers were unchanged in Western Europe, some change occurred in the various countries. Hog numbers declined slightly in France and 1.6 percent in West Germany, while slight increases were recorded for the other EC countries. Hog numbers were up 4.7 percent in the United Kingdom, but were down 3.6 percent in Denmark, and 2.2 percent in Spain.

In Eastern Europe hog numbers were estimated to be down 2.6 percent. The greatest decline occurred in Yugoslavia where hog numbers declined to 5.1 million head, a decline of 13.1 percent, and in Hungary where hog numbers declined 9.2 percent. Hog numbers were down in Yugoslavia because of the losses due to foot-and-mouth disease from October 1968 through January 1969 and the drought in the spring of 1968. Hog numbers in Hungary were also affected by the 1968 spring drought.

Soviet hog numbers declined 3.7 percent to 49 million, 18.1 percent below the 1961-65 average. This was the third consecutive yearly drop in hog numbers in the USSR. Hog numbers decreased during 1968 because of reduced feed supplies and disease problems in some areas of the country.

Hog numbers in Africa were down 1.8 percent in 1969 while those in Asia were up slightly. Numbers increased 3.4 percent in Oceania and were 14.4 percent above the 1961-65 average.

Hogs: Number in specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1967-69

Continent and country	Month of enumeration ^{1/}	Average 1961-65	1967	1968 ^{2/}	1969 ^{2/}
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
North America:					
Canada.....	Dec. 1	5,220	5,783	6,058	5,695
United States ^{3/}	Jan. 1	55,544	53,249	55,265	57,205
Puerto Rico.....	Jan.	164	180	184	187
Costa Rica.....	Jan. 1	87	87	90	93
El Salvador.....	June 1	390	398	400	---
Guatemala.....	May 1	422	594	662	675
Honduras.....	Jan. 1	474	503	518	545
Mexico.....	Dec.	9,170	9,756	9,978	10,200
Nicaragua.....	Jan. 1	408	500	525	550
Panama.....	Jan.	201	169	---	---
Dominican Republic.....		618	508	485	460
Total ^{4/}		76,100	75,200	77,800	79,700
South America:					
Argentina.....	June 30	3,388	4,000	3,800	---
Brazil.....	Dec. 31	53,126	62,080	63,406	---
Chile.....	Dec.	962	1,085	1,100	---
Colombia.....	Oct. 1	2,240	2,200	2,100	2,209
Ecuador.....	Aug.	1,432	1,730	1,810	---
Peru.....	July 1	1,856	1,750	1,720	---
Uruguay.....	June 30	403	375	380	---
Venezuela.....		1,848	1,952	1,989	2,027
Total ^{4/}		66,700	76,800	78,000	76,700
Europe:					
Western:					
EEC:					
Belgium.....	Jan.	1,726	2,117	2,392	2,412
France.....	Oct.	8,908	9,334	10,693	10,584
Germany, West.....	Dec.	16,933	17,682	19,033	18,725
Italy.....	Jan.	4,787	5,300	5,350	5,500
Netherlands.....	Jan.	3,124	4,095	4,730	5,000
Luxembourg.....	May	103	116	105	---
Total ^{4/}		35,581	38,644	42,303	42,320
Austria.....	Dec.	2,978	2,786	2,932	3,094
Denmark.....	Jan.	7,284	8,081	8,061	7,769
Finland.....	Dec.	^{5/} 492	^{5/} 691	^{6/} 700	---
Greece.....	Dec.	531	553	640	614
Ireland.....	Jan. 1	1,048	921	1,017	1,062
Norway.....	Dec.	470	495	539	578
Portugal.....	Dec.	1,628	1,450	1,475	1,380
Spain.....	Oct.	5,870	5,770	6,824	6,673
Sweden.....	June	1,900	2,016	2,043	---
Switzerland.....	April	1,396	1,620	1,849	---
United Kingdom.....	Dec.	7,098	7,284	7,633	7,991
Total ^{4/}		30,700	31,672	33,718	33,760
Total Western Europe ^{4/}		66,300	70,300	76,000	76,100
Eastern:					
Albania.....		125	---	---	---
Bulgaria.....	Jan.	2,331	2,276	2,314	---
Czechoslovakia.....	Jan. 1	5,948	5,305	5,582	---
Germany, East.....	Dec. 3	8,654	9,312	9,254	---
Hungary.....	March	6,216	6,005	6,609	6,000
Poland.....	June 30	13,080	14,233	13,911	---
Romania.....	Jan.	4,835	5,400	5,752	5,831
Yugoslavia.....	Jan. 15	5,815	5,525	5,865	5,099
Total Eastern Europe ^{4/}		47,000	48,200	49,400	48,100
Total Europe ^{4/}		113,300	118,500	125,400	124,800
USSR.....	Jan. 1	59,800	58,000	50,900	49,000

(Continued)

Hogs: Number in specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1967-69

Continent and country	Month of enumeration ^{1/}	Average 1961-65	1967	1968 ^{2/}	1969 ^{2/}
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
Africa:					
Rhodesia.....	Dec. 31	122	134	---	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	June 30	---	1,272	1,290	---
Total ^{4/}		5,100	5,500	5,600	5,500
Asia:					
Iran.....	Mar. 1	31	38	40	42
Cambodia.....	Dec.	747	1,000	---	---
China, Taiwan.....	Dec.	2,917	3,110	3,003	---
Japan.....	Feb. 1	3,474	5,975	5,535	---
Korea, South.....	Dec. 31	1,418	1,457	1,296	---
Philippines.....	Mar. 1	9,236	11,200	11,500	12,000
Thailand.....	Mar. 31	4,660	4,400	4,600	---
Vietnam, South.....	Dec. 31	3,382	3,254	3,185	---
Total ^{4/}		122,400	160,200	171,300	171,900
Oceania:					
Australia.....	March	1,567	1,305	2,056	---
New Zealand.....	Jan.	719	603	614	620
Total ^{4/}		2,500	2,700	2,900	3,000
Total World ^{4/}		445,900	496,900	511,900	510,000

^{1/} Official enumerations for countries falling in October-December are shown in the following year for comparisons. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} 50 States. ^{4/} Includes an allowance for missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. ^{5/} Excludes hogs at dairies. ^{6/} Includes hogs at dairies.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD CATTLE NUMBERS UP SLIGHTLY

World cattle numbers continued slowly upward during last year and set a new high of 1,161 million head at the beginning of 1969. The annual rate of growth for the past two consecutive years has been less than 1 percent and is expected to approximate the same percentage increase for the current year.

The increase in beef cattle numbers more than offsets the continuing downward trend in dairy cattle. This is occurring world-wide, except in Western Europe where the number of dairy cattle continues to rise. Many countries in the world, Central America, South America, and Africa, have various types of programs underway for increasing beef cattle production. Also, many of the developing nations have beef cattle development programs and projects underway as part of their over-all economic development plan to increase foreign exchange earnings through exporting more beef to the highly developed nations of the world.

Cattle numbers did not increase in all geographic regions last year. Declines were recorded for South America, Eastern Europe, Africa, and for the USSR. Oceania showed the largest percentage gain, followed by Western Europe, North America, and Asia.

North America. All countries in this region increased herds over the previous year, except for Canada and the Dominican Republic. Continued

growth in this area can be expected in the near future.

Cattle numbers on farms and ranches in the United States set a new high of 109.7 million head as of January 1, 1969. Beef cattle accounted for the increase and more than offset the further decrease in dairy cattle. Dairy cattle numbers have now declined for 15 consecutive years. With record numbers of cattle, including the larger breeding herd, more beef is likely to be produced in the near future.

South America. Cattle numbers in this area declined to 190.2 million head from 191.9 million for 1968. Brazil, Argentina, and Chile accounted for most of the drop and offset the small gains recorded for Colombia and Venezuela. A reversal in the downward trend is expected this year, due to more favorable forage conditions and a significant reduction in death loss from adverse weather and forage. Beef cattle numbers are likely to show marked expansion as certain countries in this area continued their national and international development programs for expanding beef production.

Western Europe. Cattle numbers on farms in this area rose to 88.1 million head from 87.5 million in 1968. Member countries of the EC accounted for four-fifths of the absolute gain from the previous year with the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, and Portugal accounting for most of the remaining 20 percent. The increase was in dairy herds in the Netherlands, France, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, and Portugal. The number of dairy cattle in the Scandinavian countries, Austria, and Switzerland were down from the previous year.

Cattle numbers in the EC rose to 52.4 million head from 51.9 million for 1968. Further increases in numbers are expected as EC strives to improve its self-sufficiency in beef production.

Eastern Europe. Cattle numbers on farms in this area were estimated at 34.7 million head at the beginning of 1968. Yugoslavia, Romania, and Czechoslovakia accounted for most of the area's decline. Also, cattle numbers in the USSR declined to 95.7 million head from 97.2 million for 1968.

Africa. Numbers in this area were estimated at 134.4 million head, down slightly from the estimated figure of 134.6 million for 1968. The continuing disease problems in many countries and their inability to establish foreign outlets for beef have impeded the buildup in cattle numbers in Africa.

Asia. Cattle numbers in this area were estimated at 425.5 million head, compared with 423.5 million for 1968. Most countries show gains from the previous year. Numbers in such countries as Japan, Turkey, Iran, and Thailand continued their upward trends.

Oceania. Cattle numbers in this area at the beginning of 1969 had the largest percentage increase in the world. Numbers increased from 27.8 million head in 1968 to 29.2 million in 1969, or a net gain of 5.0 percent. Australia accounted for about 70 percent of the absolute increase and New Zealand for the remaining 30 percent. Both of these countries now have a much larger potential for further increases in cattle numbers following the voluntary restraints placed on their meat shipments.

Cattle and buffalo: Number in specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1967-69

Continent and country	Month of enumeration 1/	Average 1961-65	1967	1968 2/	1969 2/
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
North America:					
Canada.....	Dec. 1	11,332	11,749	11,775	11,475
United States 3/.....	Jan. 1	103,892	108,645	109,152	109,661
Puerto Rico.....	Jan.	488	490	497	---
Costa Rica.....	Jan. 1	1,128	1,387	1,480	1,575
El Salvador.....	June 1	1,179	1,240	1,250	---
Guatemala.....	May 1	1,245	1,242	1,371	1,419
Honduras.....	Jan. 1	1,255	1,380	1,450	1,493
Mexico.....	Dec.	19,337	23,294	23,628	24,000
Nicaragua.....	Jan. 1	1,299	1,600	1,630	1,750
Panama.....	Jan.	860	1,039	1,110	---
Dominican Republic.....		1,115	1,093	1,082	1,077
Total 4/.....		150,500	160,700	162,000	163,000
South America:					
Argentina.....	June 30	43,341	51,227	51,465	---
Brazil.....	Dec. 31	78,718	90,060	89,992	---
Chile.....	Dec.	3,006	3,097	3,100	---
Colombia.....	Oct.	15,780	17,932	18,830	19,583
Ecuador.....	Aug.	1,680	1,800	1,830	---
Paraguay.....		5,349	5,542	5,461	---
Peru.....	July 1	3,461	3,700	3,700	---
Uruguay.....	June 30	8,526	8,300	8,300	---
Venezuela.....	Dec. 31	6,580	6,822	6,911	7,000
Total 4/.....		168,700	190,700	191,800	190,200
Europe:					
Western:					
EEC:					
Belgium.....	Jan.	2,572	2,597	2,611	2,655
France.....	Oct.	20,020	21,184	21,680	21,918
Germany, West.....	Dec.	13,115	13,973	13,981	14,045
Italy 5/.....	Jan.	9,292	9,700	9,800	9,900
Netherlands.....	Jan.	3,415	3,633	3,663	3,725
Luxembourg.....	May	159	183	187	---
Total 4/.....		48,573	51,270	51,922	52,430
Austria.....	Dec.	2,388	2,497	2,480	2,433
Denmark.....	Jan.	3,318	3,231	3,142	3,004
Finland.....	Dec.	1,961	1,895	1,855	---
Greece 5/.....	Dec.	1,107	1,115	1,131	1,116
Ireland.....	Jan.	4,320	5,150	5,030	5,086
Norway.....	Dec.	1,094	996	969	999
Portugal.....	Dec.	1,120	1,050	1,060	1,070
Spain.....	Oct.	3,697	3,757	3,914	4,021
Sweden.....	June	2,400	2,083	2,065	---
Switzerland.....	April	1,746	1,835	1,855	---
United Kingdom.....	Dec.	11,610	12,171	11,996	12,123
Total 4/.....		34,825	35,847	35,564	35,670
Total Western Europe 4/.....		83,400	87,200	87,500	88,100
Eastern:					
Albania 5/.....		419	---	---	---
Bulgaria 5/.....	Jan.	1,687	1,492	1,462	---
Czechoslovakia.....	Jan. 1	4,466	4,462	4,437	4,325
Germany, East.....	Dec. 3	4,605	4,918	5,019	---
Hungary 5/.....	March	1,941	2,015	2,095	2,060
Poland.....	June 30	9,697	10,768	10,940	---
Romania 5/.....	Jan.	4,639	5,198	5,332	5,130
Yugoslavia 5/.....	Jan. 15	5,509	5,773	5,737	5,305
Total Eastern Europe 4/.....		33,000	35,000	35,400	34,700
Total Europe 4/.....		116,400	122,200	122,900	122,800
USSR.....	Jan. 1	83,500	97,100	97,200	95,700

(Continued)

Cattle and buffalo: Number in specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1967-69

(Continued)

Continent and country	Month of enumeration ^{1/}	Average 1961-65	1967	1968 ^{2/}	1969 ^{2/}
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
Africa:					
Morocco.....		2,745	2,550	---	---
Tunisia.....	Dec. 31	558	---	600	---
Malawi.....	Dec. 31	384	450	---	---
Uganda ^{6/}		3,485	---	3,781	---
Botswana.....		1,293	1,105	---	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	June 30	12,514	11,920	12,145	---
Swaziland.....	Sept.	533	505	---	---
Total ^{4/}		128,100	133,700	134,600	134,400
Asia:					
Iran ^{5/}	Mar. 1	4,782	5,640	5,750	5,855
Turkey ^{5/}	Dec. 31	13,783	15,022	15,413	15,750
Cambodia ^{5/}	Dec.	1,842	2,500	---	---
China, Taiwan ^{5/}	Dec.	405	367	345	---
Japan.....	Feb. 1	3,327	2,928	3,155	---
Korea, South.....	Dec. 31	1,218	1,299	1,255	---
Philippines ^{5/}	Mar. 1	4,849	5,620	5,805	5,970
Thailand ^{5/}		12,128	12,500	12,700	---
Vietnam, South ^{5/}	Dec. 31	1,937	1,764	1,698	---
Total ^{4/}		395,500	419,100	423,500	425,600
Oceania:					
Australia.....	Mar.	18,357	18,270	19,218	---
New Zealand.....	Jan.	6,646	7,747	8,247	8,700
Total ^{4/}		25,300	26,300	27,800	29,200
Total World ^{4/}		1,068,000	1,149,800	1,159,800	1,160,900

^{1/} Official estimates for enumerations falling in October-December are shown in the following year for comparisons. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} 50 States. ^{4/} Includes an allowance for missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. ^{5/} Includes buffalo. ^{6/} On native farms.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of the United States Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

1968-69 WORLD COTTON CROP
ESTIMATED AT 52.6 MILLION BALES

World cotton production in 1968-69 (August-July) is now estimated at 52.6 million bales ^{1/}, compared with a 6-year low of 47.8 million bales a year earlier and the 1965-66 record of 53.9 million bales. Output in the United States is placed at 10.9 million bales, up from the sharply reduced crop of 7.5 million bales in 1967-68. Foreign Free World production is at a record high of 25.4 million bales, an increase of 1.5 million from the previous season. Output in the Communist countries is down slightly to 16.2 million bales from 16.4 million in 1967-68.

Acreage in the United States will increase and average yield may be above last year's. Total foreign Free World acreage next year is expected to be about equal to the 1968-69 level and production in the Communist countries may recover from the small decline experienced this season.

World cotton acreage in 1968-69 is estimated at 80.2 million acres, compared with 76.7 million a year earlier and the 1960-64 average of 80.7 million acres. Acreage in the United States is up 2.2 million acres from the 3.0 million harvested in 1967-68. Foreign Free World acreage is placed at a record of 51.4 million acres this season, compared with the 49.9 million acres harvested a year earlier. Among the countries with large acreage are Brazil,

^{1/} Bales of 480 pounds net weight.

Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Tanzania, and Iran. Offsetting some of the overall acreage increases were reductions in Nicaragua, Spain, Egypt, Pakistan, and Turkey. Current world acreage and production statistics for 1968-69 give an average lint yield per acre of 315 pounds, compared with 299 pounds in 1967-68.

Foreign Free World output is placed at a record of 25.4 million bales in 1968-69, compared with the previous record of 23.9 million bales a year earlier. Most of the increase this year is in Brazil, Colombia, Argentina, Mexico, El Salvador, Sudan, Nigeria, Syria, Pakistan, and Iran. Reductions in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Peru, Greece, and India offset some of the overall gain. Reductions in most of those countries resulted essentially from reduced acreage.

Cotton production in Brazil is estimated at 3.2 million bales, up sharply by 500,000 bales over 1967-68 mainly because of increased area in the south. The Colombian crop is estimated at 650,000 bales, an increase from 465,000 in 1967-68. An increase in both yield and acreage contributed to this gain. Argentina's cotton production is estimated at 450,000 bales, up 115,000 bales from a substantial increase in land devoted to cotton.

Mexico's production of cotton in 1968-69 is placed at 2.4 million bales, compared with 2.0 million bales a year earlier. Most of the increase is a result of an increase in yield. Yield in 1967-68 was down sharply from unfavorable weather and insect damage. The current Nicaraguan crop is smaller than the drought reduced crop of 1967-68, primarily as a result of reduced acreage as producers were pessimistic toward expected returns from cotton and continued insect problems. Production in El Salvador was higher this season than the 1967-68 crop because of larger area but dry weather at the beginning of this season and the use of lower yielding insect resistant varieties reduced yield. Output in Guatemala and Peru was lower than a year earlier.

A sharply lower crop in Europe is placed at 740,000 bales, compared with 869,000 bales the previous season. Production in Greece is 335,000 bales, down from 441,000 bales because of too much rainfall and bollworm and spider mite infestations. Output in Spain is 280,000 bales in 1968-69, down from last year's crop of 297,000 bales, primarily a result of a reduction in low-yielding rain-grown acreage.

The final ginnings report of the United States place production at 10,948,000 bales in 1968-69, up from 7,458,000 bales in 1967-68, which was the smallest crop by the United States in this century. The 1968-69 crop was harvested from 10,160,000 acres, an increase of 2,163,000 acres from the previous year. The increase is attributed to less acreage diversion as well as to more favorable weather. Yield of 516 pounds an acre in 1968-69 is up from 447 pounds a year earlier.

Production of extra-long staple cotton in the United States is 79,200 bales this season, an increase from the weather damaged crop of 69,800 bales in 1967-68. Area harvested totaled 67,000 acres in 1968-69, compared with 66,400 acres a year earlier.

COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1967 and 1968 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production 2/		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1960-64	1967	1968 3/	1960-64	1967	1968 3/	1960-64	1967	1968 3/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	per acre	per acre	per acre	bales	bales	bales
NORTH AMERICA:									
United States.....	14,956	7,997	10,160	475	475	516	14,795	7,458	10,948
Costa Rica.....	6	21	21	640	457	457	8	20	20
El Salvador.....	221	100	130	647	763	702	298	159	190
Guatemala.....	157	218	230	673	771	678	220	350	325
Honduras.....	18	28	30	667	634	608	25	37	38
Mexico.....	2,043	1,702	1,780	518	564	647	2,206	2,000	2,400
Nicaragua.....	236	360	320	698	627	630	343	470	420
Total 4/.....	17,741	10,531	12,776	485	479	540	17,918	10,516	14,363
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina.....	1,249	700	975	212	230	222	552	335	450
Brazil.....	5,500	5,600	6,500	195	231	236	2,235	2,700	3,200
Colombia.....	398	431	585	404	518	533	335	465	650
Ecuador.....	48	50	---	160	192	---	16	20	25
Paraguay.....	184	100	---	138	216	---	53	45	60
Peru.....	648	500	500	468	442	408	632	460	425
Venezuela.....	86	120	---	218	280	---	39	70	70
Total 4/.....	8,123	7,519	8,874	229	262	265	3,867	4,108	4,894
EUROPE:									
Greece.....	469	340	340	386	623	473	377	441	335
Italy.....	49	25	20	225	211	240	23	11	10
Spain.....	680	356	300	301	400	448	427	297	280
Bulgaria.....	145	125	104	209	326	---	63	85	---
Yugoslavia.....	26	25	31	203	288	232	11	15	15
Total 4/.....	1,429	931	855	312	448	399	930	869	710
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):									
	5,855	6,000	6,100	604	744	732	7,370	9,300	9,300
AFRICA:									
Angola.....	97	100	---	124	192	---	25	40	---
Cameroon.....	146	180	---	194	213	---	59	80	100
Central African Republic.....	312	270	---	72	133	---	47	75	80
Chad.....	695	750	750	100	112	128	145	175	200
Kenya.....	125	150	150	50	80	64	13	25	20
Malawi.....	55	75	---	192	96	---	22	15	---
Morocco.....	29	37	35	348	324	343	21	25	25
Mozambique.....	750	1,000	---	103	89	---	161	185	175
Nigeria.....	800	900	900	128	67	128	213	125	240
Rhodesia.....	12	110	---	360	349	---	9	80	110
South Africa, Republic of.....	59	85	90	391	395	533	48	70	100
Sudan.....	1,084	1,202	1,205	299	359	398	675	900	1,000
Tanzania.....	475	475	500	189	323	317	187	320	330
Uganda.....	1,916	2,100	2,100	72	67	69	288	295	300
United Arab Republic.....	1,817	1,688	1,515	538	570	634	2,037	2,005	2,000
Total 4/.....	8,974	9,938	9,946	220	227	246	4,119	4,693	5,088
ASIA AND OCEANIA:									
Afghanistan.....	253	300	---	222	160	---	117	100	---
Australia.....	35	73	79	233	986	1,033	17	150	170
Burma.....	484	500	500	85	86	86	86	90	90
China, Mainland.....	10,860	12,500	12,300	223	269	265	5,040	7,000	6,800
India.....	19,668	20,300	20,300	116	125	118	4,741	5,300	5,000
Iran.....	943	717	890	251	353	359	494	528	665
Iraq.....	86	75	---	201	288	---	36	45	---
Israel.....	33	73	75	945	855	960	65	130	150
Korea, Republic of.....	88	43	---	147	201	---	27	18	---
Pakistan.....	3,499	4,447	4,362	227	258	270	1,656	2,390	2,450
Southern Yemen 5/.....	49	40	---	245	120	---	25	10	---
Syria.....	663	590	600	475	472	560	656	580	700
Thailand.....	136	240	---	226	248	---	64	124	125
Turkey.....	1,600	1,773	1,750	327	487	507	1,091	1,800	1,850
Total 4/.....	38,535	41,782	41,652	176	210	210	14,169	18,306	18,216
World Total 4/.....	80,657	76,701	80,203	288	299	315	48,373	47,792	52,571
Foreign Free World 4/.....	48,697	49,934	51,394	208	230	238	21,052	23,901	25,430
Communist countries 4/.....	17,004	18,770	18,649	354	420	417	12,526	16,433	16,193

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1. 2/ Bales of 480 pounds net. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not shown and allowances for countries where data are not yet available. 5/ Formerly Aden.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION AT
NEAR-RECORD LEVEL

World production of cottonseed in the year beginning August 1, 1968 is estimated at a near-record 24.4 million short tons. This is 9 percent above both the reduced level of last year and the 1960/61-1964-65 average and only one percent less than the record outturn of 1965-66. The gain of 2 million tons is due largely to the sharp rise in U.S. production supplemented by substantial increases in a number of other relatively large cotton-producing countries, including Brazil, Mexico, Sudan, Argentina, Iran, and Syria. Partially offsetting these increases were the declines in a number of countries, including India, Mainland China, Greece, Peru, and Nicaragua.

North American cottonseed production increased an estimated one-third or almost 1.6 million tons from 1967. The May 8 official estimate placed cottonseed production in the United States at 4.6 million tons, well above the sharply reduced crops in 1966 and 1967 of 4.0 and 3.2 million tons, respectively, but 24 percent below the 1960-64 average. Acreage planted in cotton increased 15 percent above that of a year earlier primarily as a result of less required acreage diversion in 1968. Better weather also generally favored planting. Cottonseed yields averaged 910 pounds per harvested acre compared with 803 pounds last year.

Cottonseed production in Central America increased an estimated 12 percent. Sizable gains occurred in Mexico and El Salvador, but production declined in Nicaragua and Guatemala. Cotton production in Mexico recovered from the storm-damaged crops of the 2 previous years, and seed outturn is estimated at 1.15 million tons, up 20 percent from a year earlier. In response to the lower world price for cotton, production in 1969-70 is expected to show a decline.

In line with the increase in cotton, seed output in El Salvador rose an estimated 20 percent from that of a year earlier. In view of relatively low cotton prices and credit conditions, no substantial increase is foreseen in 1969-70. The 11 percent decline in Nicaragua is attributed to the decline in cotton prices, insect problems and general pessimism as to cotton profitability. Guatemala's output was down about 7 percent.

Production in South America is an estimated 19 percent above last year's. Brazil's output is indicated at 1.56 million tons or 18 percent more than in 1967-68 because of acreage expansion in the south and more favorable weather. The increased cottonseed plus larger crops of soybeans and peanuts is expected to result in adequate supplies of edible oils in 1969 with some improvement over 1968.

After declining for three successive years, cotton production in Argentina turned upward this year and seed outturn may be one-third above the small yield last year. Cotton acreage was well above plantings in 1967-68, and weather conditions have been more favorable.

Seed production from Peru's cotton harvest of 1968-69, continuing the downward trend of recent years, is an estimated 7 percent below a year earlier. The smaller production has been attributed in general to unfavorable world prices for cotton and inadequate irrigation water.

The relatively small cottonseed production in Europe declined for the second successive year to the lowest level in recent years. Cotton crops were down in both Spain and Greece, the only producers of significant quantities.

Seed production in the Soviet Union appears to have stabilized at about the 4.3 million-ton level for the third consecutive year. Indications are that the intention is to plant at least as much cotton this year as last. Hence, seed production could be as high or higher in 1969-70. However, the planting of cotton reportedly has not been proceeding as timely as last year because of a late spring.

In Africa cottonseed production increased almost 10 percent. Sudan's output is estimated at a near-record of 425,000 tons, up 15 percent from last year. Acreage in the UAR declined, but pest infestation apparently was brought under control and yields were relatively high. Seed outturn is estimated at about last year's level of 840,000 tons but 20 percent below the high level of 1965-66.

After the disastrous year of 1967-68, cottonseed production in Nigeria reached record proportions in 1968-69. This rapid recovery is believed to be due mainly to excellent weather in most cotton growing areas and the price incentive given to producers.

Total production in Asia was only slightly below last year's above-average output because smaller cotton crops in India and Mainland China were virtually offset by larger crops in Pakistan, Syria, and Iran.

Cotton acreage in India remained at about the previous year's level, but drought in July and floods in some areas caused much damage to crops. Seed production is estimated at about 2.7 million tons against 2.8 million in 1967-68.

Largely because of less favorable weather than a year earlier, seed production in Mainland China is estimated at 3.2 million tons against an estimated 3.3 million last year.

Seed production in Pakistan, the third largest cotton-producing country in Asia, is estimated at 1.19 million tons compared with 1.16 last year.

In Iran increased cotton acreage and timely insect control were key factors to sharply increased cotton production. Seed outturn is indicated at 324,000 tons, one fourth more than in each of the previous 2 years.

Turkey's seed production appears to have been maintained at about the 700,000-ton level of last year; Syria's is estimated at 340,000 tons, up one-fifth.

COTTONSEED: Production in specified countries and the world,
average 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1				
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967	1968 ^{1/}
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:					
United States.....	6,086	6,087	3,960	3,210	4,625
El Salvador.....	139	110	82	74	89
Guatemala.....	103	190	135	163	151
Honduras.....	12	22	21	17	18
Mexico.....	1,059	1,260	1,080	960	1,152
Nicaragua.....	175	258	268	240	214
Other.....	16	23	20	23	23
Total.....	7,590	7,950	5,566	4,687	6,272
South America:					
Argentina.....	269	258	195	163	219
Brazil.....	1,089	1,218	998	1,315	1,558
Colombia.....	163	146	195	226	317
Paraguay.....	26	21	19	22	29
Peru.....	295	242	221	214	198
Venezuela.....	19	29	32	34	34
Other.....	9	18	15	17	20
Total.....	1,870	1,932	1,675	1,991	2,375
Europe:					
Greece.....	192	173	206	225	171
Italy.....	11	10	6	6	5
Spain.....	208	180	200	145	136
Bulgaria.....	32	31	51	43	41
Other.....	21	14	15	18	18
Total.....	464	408	478	437	371
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	3,435	4,100	4,335	4,335	4,340
Africa:					
Sudan.....	311	314	378	368	425
United Arab Republic.....	926	1,060	882	843	---
Angola.....	12	16	15	19	19
Cameroun.....	29	44	44	39	49
Central African Republic.....	23	19	32	37	39
Chad.....	71	73	93	85	97
Congo, (Kinshasa).....	2/36	19	22	22	32
Malawi.....	11	10	9	7	10
Mozambique.....	80	88	97	90	85
Nigeria.....	106	97	114	61	117
Rhodesia.....	4	19	29	39	54
Tanzania.....	91	151	175	156	161
Uganda.....	140	180	170	144	146
South Africa.....	24	34	34	34	49
Other.....	63	112	136	139	156
Total.....	1,927	2,236	2,230	2,083	2,279
Asia and Oceania:					
Iran.....	241	314	253	257	324
Iraq.....	17	22	15	22	22
Israel.....	35	53	61	69	80
Turkey.....	446	581	674	699	705
Syria.....	320	402	317	282	341
China, Mainland.....	2,570	3,075	3,030	3,260	3,170
Afghanistan.....	60	61	51	51	51
Burma.....	46	40	37	48	48
India.....	2,532	2,456	2,456	2,830	2,670
Pakistan.....	807	933	1,023	1,164	1,193
Thailand.....	34	48	61	66	67
Australia.....	8	42	40	70	79
Other.....	57	42	43	37	38
Total Asia and Oceania.....	7,173	8,069	8,061	8,855	8,788
Estimated world total ^{3/}	22,459	24,695	22,345	22,388	24,425

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Including Burundi. ^{3/} Includes estimates for countries for which data are not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Data for countries other than the United States, the United Arab Republic, the Sudan and Turkey were calculated from lint production estimates.

JAPANESE GRAIN IMPORTS
UP 10 PERCENT

Japanese grain imports totaled 6.3 million metric tons during July-December 1968, a 10 percent increase over the same period a year ago. All grain imports increased over the previous year except sorghum, which declined by 9 percent.

Wheat and wheat flour imports totaled 2.1 million tons during July-December 1968, a 2 percent increase over the same period a year ago. Almost 80 percent of these imports came from the United States (49%) and Canada (30%), with Canada gaining a slightly larger share of the market in the last half of 1968.

Feedgrain imports totaled 4.1 million tons compared to 3.6 million for the same period a year ago. Corn imports accounted for almost two-thirds of this total with sorghum, barley, and oats accounting for the remaining third. The major supplier of feedgrains to Japan was the United States, who supplied 53 percent of these imports. South Africa, France, and Thailand were the next important suppliers with 21, 8, and 7 percent, respectively.

Japanese rice imports were 156 thousand metric tons, a 29 percent increase over July-December 1967. The major suppliers of rice to Japan were Mainland China (52%), Thailand (29%), and Taiwan (18%), with most of the increase in imports coming from Taiwan. Japan currently, however, has an exportable surplus.

RICE: Japan's imports by country of origin,
July-December 1967 and 1968

Country of Origin	July-December	
	1967	1968
	Metric tons	Metric tons
North and Central America:		
United States	977	755
Total North and Central America	977	755
Africa:		
Canary Islands	4	--
South Africa, Republic of	--	39
Total Africa	4	39
Asia:		
China, Mainland	77,485	80,561
Taiwan	2,798	45,550
Thailand	39,684	28,901
Total Asia	119,967	155,012
World Total	120,948	155,806

Grain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS
March, 1969

Source: Japan Exports and Imports

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Japan's imports by country of origin,
July-December 1967 and 1968

Country of Origin	July-December 1967			July-December 1968		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
North and Central America:						
United States	1,210,672	31	1,210,703	1,024,565	20	1,024,585
Canada	543,023	74	543,097	619,408	72	619,480
Total	1,753,695	105	1,753,800	1,643,973	92	1,644,065
South America:						
Argentina	--	--	--	3,595	--	3,595
Total	--	--	--	3,595	--	3,595
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
France	--	--	--	5,970	--	5,970
Total Europe	--	--	--	5,970	--	5,970
Australia	286,405	--	286,405	430,883	--	430,883
World Total	2,040,100	105	2,040,205	2,084,421	92	2,084,513
1/ Grain equivalent.						

Grain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS
March 1969

Source: Japan Exports and Imports

FEEDGRAINS: Japan's imports by country of origin, July-December 1967 and 1968

Country of Origin	Corn		Sorghum		Barley		Oats		Total Feedgrains	
	July-December 1967		July-December 1968		July-December 1967		July-December 1968		July-December 1967	
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
North and Central America:										
United States	784,648	1,230,136	1,024,324	925,147	98,094	8,780	27	1,907,460	2,164,090	
Canada	--	--	3,713	5,371	181,129	22,200	--	--	184,842	27,571
Mexico	130,169	147,853	82,793	1,299	--	--	--	--	219,962	149,152
Total	914,817	1,377,989	1,117,830	931,817	279,223	30,980	27	2,312,264	2,340,813	
South America:										
Argentina	48,922	--	73,369	72,388	--	--	--	837	122,291	73,225
Brazil	53,946	--	1,063	3,032	--	--	--	--	55,009	3,032
Colombia	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Peru	37	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	37	10
Total	102,905	90	74,432	75,420	--	--	--	837	177,337	76,347
Western Europe:										
France	--	--	--	--	--	306,387	--	--	--	306,387
Ireland	640	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	640	--
Total Western Europe	640	--	--	--	--	306,387	--	--	640	306,387
Eastern Europe:										
Romania	1,846	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,846	--
Total Europe	2,486	--	--	--	--	306,387	--	--	2,486	306,387
Africa:										
Kenya	14,159	26,619	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,159	26,619
Lesotho	--	415	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	415
Morocco	--	--	--	312	--	--	--	--	--	312
Mozambique	90,726	53,203	--	--	--	--	--	--	90,726	53,203
South Africa, Republic of	598,385	790,905	41,065	61,019	--	--	--	--	639,450	851,924
Southwest Africa	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	--
Sudan	--	--	--	4,010	--	--	--	--	--	4,010
Zambia	14,455	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,455	--
Total	717,759	871,142	41,065	65,341	--	--	--	--	758,824	936,483
Asia:										
Cambodia	8,738	4,096	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,738	4,096
China, Mainland	10,792	34,587	7,769	5,960	--	--	--	--	18,561	40,547
Indonesia	47,130	1,911	9	74	--	--	--	--	47,139	1,985
Korea, North	3,775	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,775	--
Korea, Republic of	429	--	123	861	--	--	--	--	552	861
Singapore	475	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	475	--
Taiwan	82	188	--	--	--	--	--	--	82	188
Thailand	193,280	275,243	9,020	7,240	--	--	--	--	202,300	282,483
Total	264,701	316,025	16,921	14,135	--	--	--	--	281,622	330,160
Australia	208	--	19,717	66,950	29,777	24,720	7,757	8,606	57,459	100,276
World Total	2,002,876	2,565,246	1,269,965	1,153,663	309,000	362,087	8,151	9,470	3,589,992	4,090,466

Grain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS
March, 1969

Source: Japan Exports and Imports.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT INCREASE
BARLEY AND OATS DOWN

Canada's exports of wheat and flour, July-December 1968, totaled 4.9 million metric tons, 24 percent above those in the same period a year earlier. Flour shipments were up 10 percent. Principal gains were in shipments to Mainland China, India, Japan, and Italy. Shipments were larger to Cuba (in flour), Algeria, and Switzerland. Sales were off rather sharply to the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Belgium-Luxembourg.

Canadian barley exports for the 6-month period totaled 185 thousand tons, a decline of 394 thousand from a year earlier. Sales were off generally to European destinations but principal losses were to Japan and Italy. The only substantial gain was to the United States.

Oat exports for the period were up moderately at 29.3 thousand tons. New business to Syria and the United Arab Republic outweighed losses to the United States and the United Kingdom.

Canadian corn imports during July-December 1968 were down 1 percent at 543 thousand tons. Rice imports totaled 18.6 thousand tons, up 11 percent. Both of these commodities came mainly from the United States.

CORN AND RICE: Canadian imports by country of origin

Corn			Rice (Milled)		
Country of Origin	July-Dec. 1967	July-Dec. 1968	Country of Origin	July-Dec. 1967	July-Dec. 1968
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons
United States	548,228	543,223	United States	15,451	18,399
Jamaica	1	--	Cuba	4	--
Total	<u>548,229</u>	<u>543,223</u>	Italy	198	192
			Netherlands	8	--
			United Kingdom	--	10
			China, Mainland	657	--
			Hong Kong	6	5
			Pakistan	1	9
			Australia	514	--
			: Total	<u>16,839</u>	<u>18,615</u>

Source: Compiled from records of Trade of Canada

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination,
July-December 1967 and July-December 1968

Destination	July-December 1967				July-December 1968			
	Wheat	Flour (grain equivalent)	Total	Total	Wheat	Flour (grain equivalent)	Total	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons
Western Hemisphere:								
United States	--	219	219	6	--	265	265	7
Bahamas	--	153	153	4	--	136	136	4
Barbados	--	104	104	3	--	152	152	4
Bermuda	--	55	55	1	--	61	61	2
Cuba	2,293	3,898	6,191	168	2,125	5,762	7,887	215
Ecuador	151	1	152	4	366	--	366	10
Jamaica	6	753	759	21	397	104	501	14
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	406	406	11	--	116	116	11
Trinidad and Tobago	--	249	249	7	--	273	273	7
Venezuela	1,145	24	1,169	32	1,738	1	1,739	47
Others	172	264	436	12	2	275	277	8
Total	3,767	6,126	9,893	269	4,626	7,445	12,073	329
Western Europe:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg	6,408	59	6,467	176	4,067	25	4,092	111
France	452	--	452	12	1,210	--	1,210	33
Germany, West	12,541	--	12,541	341	8,632	--	8,632	235
Italy	6,540	10	6,550	178	11,480	8	11,488	313
Netherlands	3,378	10	3,388	93	3,717	3	3,720	101
Total	29,319	79	29,398	800	29,106	36	29,142	793
Other Western Europe:								
Austria	404	--	404	11	394	--	394	11
Finland	652	--	652	18	639	--	639	18
Ireland	544	2	546	15	515	6	521	14
Malta	263	--	263	7	298	--	298	8
Norway	1,773	--	1,773	48	588	--	588	16
Sweden	414	--	414	11	82	1	83	2
Switzerland	1,159	--	1,159	32	3,797	--	3,797	103
United Kingdom	36,559	1,630	38,189	1,039	31,742	1,401	33,143	902
Others	22	108	130	3	--	48	48	1
Total	41,790	1,740	43,530	1,104	38,055	1,456	39,511	1,075
Eastern Europe:								
Albania	761	--	761	21	1,122	--	1,122	30
Czechoslovakia	914	--	914	25	--	--	--	--
Hungary	--	--	--	--	1,845	--	1,845	50
Poland	3,943	--	3,943	107	6,670	--	6,670	182
Yugoslavia	--	5	5	1/	--	--	--	--
USSR	19,572	--	19,572	533	5,392	--	5,392	147
Total	25,190	5	25,195	686	15,029	--	15,029	409
Total Europe	96,299	1,824	98,123	2,670	82,190	1,492	83,682	2,277
Asia:								
Afghanistan	360	--	360	10	--	1	1	1/
Ceylon	--	860	860	23	--	839	839	23
China, Mainland	7,530	--	7,530	205	37,185	--	37,185	1,012
Hong Kong	450	231	681	19	428	189	617	17
India	1,737	79	1,816	49	12,333	--	12,333	335
Indonesia	--	--	--	--	--	362	362	10
Israel	--	544	544	15	--	140	140	4
Japan	17,664	3	17,667	481	22,861	3	22,864	622
Lebanon	37	183	220	6	--	182	182	5
Malaysia	279	--	279	8	188	--	188	5
Pakistan	876	--	876	24	2,754	--	2,754	75
Philippines	480	--	480	13	--	--	--	--
Syria	49	--	49	1	2,021	92	2,113	58
Thailand	--	112	112	3	--	95	95	2
Others	218	158	376	10	113	31	144	4
Total	29,680	2,170	31,850	867	77,883	1,934	79,817	2,172
Africa:								
Algeria	414	50	464	13	1,796	66	1,862	51
Congo (Kinshasa)	--	46	46	1	37	14	51	1
Ghana	90	855	945	26	476	828	1,304	35
Gambia	--	47	47	1	--	42	42	1
Ivory Coast	--	3	3	1/	687	4	691	19
Liberia	--	112	112	3	--	116	116	3
Nigeria	419	--	419	11	104	--	104	3
South Africa, Republic of	3,554	2	3,556	98	--	--	--	--
Tanzania	149	5	154	4	4	--	4	1/
Togo	--	88	88	2	--	109	109	3
Tunisia	--	2	2	1/	692	--	692	19
United Arab Republic	--	--	--	--	--	368	368	10
Others	36	211	247	7	25	260	285	8
Total	4,662	1,421	6,083	166	3,821	1,807	5,628	153
Oceania	--	34	34	1	--	31	31	1
World Total	134,408	11,575	145,983	3,973	168,522	12,709	181,231	4,932

1/ Less than 50 metric tons.

Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

BARLEY AND OATS: Canadian exports by country of destination,
July-December 1967 and July-December 1968

Country of destination	July-December 1967			July-December 1968		
	Oats	Barley	Total	Oats	Barley	Total
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	10,666	87,451	98,117	7,206	109,941	117,147
US Dependencies (Puerto Rico)	897	--	897	931	--	931
Mexico	--	--	--	150	--	150
Costa Rica	--	--	--	177	--	177
Panama	444	13	457	721	23	744
Barbados	239	--	239	142	--	142
Bermuda	20	--	20	12	--	12
Dominican Republic	64	--	64	125	--	125
Jamaica	325	--	325	358	--	358
Leeward and Windward Islands ..	38	--	38	71	--	71
Trinidad and Tobago	589	--	589	236	--	236
Chile	--	--	--	--	42	42
Guyana	264	--	264	158	--	158
Peru	27	--	27	--	--	--
Venezuela	2,685	42	2,727	3,194	25	3,219
Total	16,258	87,506	103,764	13,481	110,031	123,512
Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	--	5,866	5,866	--	--	--
Germany, West	--	24,739	24,739	--	--	--
Italy	--	121,840	121,840	--	--	--
Netherlands	--	28,460	28,460	--	--	--
Total	--	180,905	180,905	--	--	--
Other Western Europe:						
Denmark	--	20,405	20,405	--	--	--
Ireland	2,015	--	2,015	2,744	--	2,744
Norway	--	6,842	6,842	--	--	--
Spain	--	17,056	17,056	--	--	--
United Kingdom	2,856	51,903	54,759	1,113	46,371	47,484
Total	4,871	96,206	101,077	3,857	46,371	50,228
Eastern Europe:						
Poland	--	17,111	17,111	--	--	--
Total	--	17,111	17,111	--	--	--
Total Europe	4,871	294,222	299,093	3,857	46,371	50,228
Asia:						
Israel	--	16,258	16,258	--	--	--
Japan	--	181,140	181,140	--	15,000	15,000
Korea, Republic of	--	145	145	--	--	--
Syria	776	--	776	5,199	--	5,199
Turkey	--	--	--	299	--	299
Total	776	197,543	198,319	5,498	15,000	20,498
Africa:						
United Arab Republic	--	--	--	5,174	--	5,174
Total	--	--	--	5,174	--	5,174
Oceania:						
Australia	--	--	--	--	13,970	13,970
Total	--	--	--	--	13,970	13,970
World Total	21,905	579,271	601,176	28,010	185,372	213,382
Seed:						
United States	870	--	870	1,335	--	1,335
Mexico	26	--	26	--	--	--
Bermuda	--	--	--	1	--	1
Grand Total	22,801	579,271	602,072	29,346	185,372	214,718

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled by the Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Previous data published were based on clearances for exports as reported by the Statistics Division, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. Henceforth, the Trade of Canada will be used because data therein are available two months earlier.

AUSTRALIAN GRAIN EXPORTS,
JULY-DECEMBER 1968, DECLINE

Australia's exports of wheat, flour, barley, and oats during the second half of 1968 declined from the previous season.

Wheat and flour exports at 89.8 million bushels were 39 percent below those of a year earlier. Wheat shipments at 81.2 million bushels were down 41 percent and those of flour at 8.5 million bushels were 10 percent lower. Declines of 31.4 million bushels to Mainland China, 18.1 million bushels to India, 6.1 million to Iraq, and 5.3 million to South America were the principal losses, while an increase of 5.5 million bushels to Japan was the main gain. The small flour loss was mostly in shipments to Ceylon.

Barley exports during July-December 1968, at 57.0 thousand metric tons, were off 8 percent. Gains to Taiwan and Japan and a decline to Saudi Arabia were the main changes.

Australian oat exports during the period totaled 85.1 thousand tons, down 17 percent. The largest declines were shown in shipments to the United States, the Netherlands, and South Africa, while those to West Germany increased 39.2 thousand tons:

MAJOR FEEDGRAIN IMPORTERS TAKE MORE CORN
BUT LESS SORGHUM, BARLEY AND OATS

Total feedgrain imports by the major world markets during the last six months of 1968 increased over the same period a year ago. This was due mainly to Italy and Japan, where imports showed an increase of about 2.5 million tons; elsewhere, however, imports by other EC countries, United Kingdom, and Spain declined by a total of about 1.1 million tons. Corn imports gained 23 percent and more than offset the decreases registered by sorghum, barley, and oats. These commodities declined 20, 9, and 22 percent, respectively. The gain in corn purchases was accounted for primarily by larger imports by Italy (1.8 million metric tons) and Japan (560,000 tons). The declines in sorghum, barley, and oats were distributed through several countries.

Corn - Total purchases by the major importers increased over 2 million tons (11.7 vs. 9.6 million a year ago). The most significant gain was by Italy-- 2.8 vs. 1.0 million tons a year ago. Increases in imports by other countries (in thousand tons) were: Japan - 562, Belgium-Luxembourg - 71, West Germany - 7. Other major importers, however, showed declines--United Kingdom - 20, Spain - 122, Netherlands - 134, and France - 35. Corn imports by several of these countries were larger than normal during this 6-month period in anticipation of the U.S. dock strike. Due to the possibility of the strike, many West European countries, especially Spain and Italy, bought greater than normal quantities from Brazil, which had a large exportable surplus. Spain and Italy, respectively, imported 480,000 and 467,000 tons of Brazilian corn, compared to 74,000 and 16,000 tons during the same period a year ago.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Australian exports by country of destination, July-December 1967 and July-December 1968

Country of Destination	July-December 1967			July-December 1968			+ or -
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	
Western Hemisphere:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Barbados	--	44	44	--	28	28	- 16
Brazil	3,688	--	3,688	--	--	--	- 3,688
Chile	3,957	--	3,957	1,407	--	1,407	- 2,550
Guyana	--	93	93	--	131	131	+ 38
Peru	995	--	995	1,971	--	1,971	+ 976
Trinidad and Tobago	--	2/	2/	--	--	--	+ 2/
Total	8,640	137	8,777	3,378	159	3,537	- 5,240
Western Europe:							
EEC:							
Belgium-Luxembourg	386	--	386	--	--	--	- 386
Netherlands	2,541	--	2,541	2,208	--	2,208	- 333
Total EEC	2,927	--	2,927	2,208	--	2,208	- 719
Other Western Europe:							
Ireland	355	--	355	--	--	--	- 355
Malta	--	--	--	737	--	737	+ 737
Norway	1,272	--	1,272	818	--	818	- 454
United Kingdom	10,176	321	10,497	11,524	239	11,763	+ 1,266
Total Other Western Europe	11,803	321	12,124	13,079	239	13,318	+ 1,194
Total Europe	14,730	321	15,051	15,287	239	15,526	+ 475
Asia:							
Sino-Bloc:							
China, Mainland	52,451	--	52,451	21,042	--	21,042	- 31,409
Korea, North	--	--	--	3,491	--	3,491	+ 3,491
Total Sino-Bloc	52,451	--	52,451	24,533	--	24,533	- 27,918
Other Asia:							
Bahrain	--	41	41	3	33	36	- 5
Ceylon	--	4,157	4,157	438	3,245	3,683	- 474
Hong Kong	1,091	--	1,091	1,141	44	1,185	+ 94
India	20,668	--	20,668	2,572	--	2,572	- 18,096
Indonesia	--	1,295	1,295	--	1,704	1,704	+ 409
Iran	276	--	276	--	--	--	- 276
Iraq	6,097	--	6,097	--	--	--	- 6,097
Japan	10,254	--	10,254	15,769	--	15,769	+ 5,515
Kuwait	988	--	988	987	--	987	- 1
Lebanon	2,635	--	2,635	2,019	--	2,019	- 616
Malaysia	3,946	32	3,978	5,912	29	5,941	+ 1,963
Muscat and Oman	112	172	284	82	223	305	+ 21
Pakistan	1,148	--	1,148	--	--	--	- 1,148
Philippines, Republic of	837	9	846	1	45	46	- 800
Qatar	--	129	129	--	132	132	+ 3
Saudi Arabia	2,694	412	3,106	550	161	711	- 2,395
Singapore	3,908	--	3,908	2,767	--	2,767	- 1,141
South Arabia, Federation of	431	330	761	768	232	1,000	+ 239
Taiwan	769	--	769	756	--	756	- 13
Thailand	805	129	934	833	120	953	+ 19
Timor	--	24	24	--	47	47	+ 23
Trucial States	--	329	329	13	344	357	+ 28
Yemen	256	--	256	240	--	240	- 16
Total Other Asia	56,915	7,059	63,974	34,851	6,359	41,210	- 22,764
Total Asia	109,366	7,059	116,425	59,384	6,359	65,743	- 50,682
Africa:							
Malawi	3	248	251	2	114	116	- 135
Mauritius	--	565	565	1	390	391	- 174
Mozambique	886	--	886	537	--	537	- 349
Rhodesia	1,234	--	1,234	1,288	--	1,288	+ 54
Seychelles	--	37	37	--	33	33	- 4
Sudan	951	--	951	--	--	--	- 951
Tanzania	--	--	--	2	--	2	+ 2
Zambia	805	75	880	1,068	--	1,068	+ 188
Total	3,879	925	4,804	2,898	537	3,435	- 1,369
Oceania:							
British Western Pacific Islands	--	483	483	42	478	520	+ 37
New Caledonia	--	--	--	19	--	19	+ 19
New Zealand	1,095	--	1,095	187	--	187	- 908
Papua and New Guinea	--	343	343	2	339	341	- 2
Others	--	61	61	12	78	90	+ 29
Total	1,095	887	1,982	262	895	1,157	- 825
Other Countries	808	129	937	--	356	356	- 581
World Total	138,518	9,458	147,976	81,209	8,545	89,754	- 58,222

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 bushels.

 Grain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS
 May 5, 1969

Source: Overseas Trade Special Returns

BARLEY AND OATS: Australian exports by country of destination,
July-December 1967 and July-December 1968

Country of Destination	July-December 1967			July-December 1968		
	Barley	Oats	Total	Barley	Oats	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	--	11,308	11,308	--	--	--
Ecuador	--	808	808	--	569	569
Peru	3,586	2,666	6,252	--	--	--
Others	--	72	72	--	153	153
Total	3,586	14,854	18,440	--	722	722
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Germany, West	--	16,793	16,793	--	56,037	56,037
Netherlands	3,205	32,258	36,163	--	8,840	8,840
Total EEC	3,205	49,751	52,956	--	64,877	64,877
United Kingdom.....	1	661	662	1,208	386	1,594
Total Europe	3,206	50,412	53,618	1,208	65,263	66,471
Asia:						
Bahrein	290	--	290	285	--	285
Ceylon	11	11	22	11	8	19
Hong Kong	51	281	332	102	364	466
India	--	278	278	--	120	120
Israel	3,454	235	3,689	--	--	--
Japan	15,610	5,956	21,566	24,730	7,670	32,400
Kuwait	2,235	--	2,235	508	--	508
Malaysia	3	3,486	3,489	7	5,284	5,291
Philippines, Republic of	--	668	668	--	972	972
Polynesia	--	40	40	--	--17	17
Qatar	8	--	8	91	--	91
Saudi Arabia	21,664	35	21,699	91	25	116
Singapore	9	8,165	8,174	9	4,124	4,133
South Arabia, Federation of	10	--	10	--	--	--
Taiwan	2,992	--	2,992	25,498	102	25,600
Trucial States	318	--	318	840	--	840
Vietnam, South	500	--	500	--	--	--
Total	47,155	19,155	66,310	52,172	18,686	70,858
Africa:						
Mauritius	--	109	109	--	113	113
Mozambique	132	--	132	442	223	665
Rhodesia, South	--	607	607	--	102	102
South Africa, Republic of	3,733	9,440	13,173	--	--	--
Zambia	--	335	335	--	--	--
Total	3,865	10,491	14,356	442	438	880
Total Oceania	92	11	103	96	26	122
For orders	3,892	7,434	11,326	3,070	--	3,070
Other countries	--	207	207	--	--	--
World Total	61,796	102,564	164,360	56,988	85,135	142,123

Grain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS
May, 1969

Source: Overseas Trade Special Returns

Sorghum - Receipts by the major importers declined 445,000 tons during this period. Tonnage declines were: United Kingdom - 34,000, Japan - 116,000, Spain - 68,000, and the EC - 226,000. A less favorable corn/sorghum price relationship, especially during the first half of 1968, caused buyers to turn to corn in place of sorghum.

Barley - Imports by the major markets declined 179,000 tons during this period. Decreases in tons were: United Kingdom - 36,000, Spain - 113,000, and the EC - 93,000; Japan, however, increased imports 51,000 tons. The declines to Western European countries were primarily due to increased local supplies.

Oats - The major importers took 101,000 tons less oats during this period compared to a year ago. Declines in tons were: United Kingdom - 4,000 and the EC - 98,000.

Cumulative imports of feedgrains (corn, sorghum, barley, oats) by major importers, July-December 1/

Country of Origin	European Economic Community										Total	+ or -
	United Kingdom	Japan	Spain	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	EEO Total	Total		
	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	
A. CORN												
United States	992	785	368	225	168	767	128	877	2,185	4,330		
1967-68	1,048	1,230	95	226	199	900	963	895	3,203	5,576	+ 1,246	
1968-69	67	49	554	135	46	222	652	101	1,176	1,846		
1967-68	15	—	271	—	14	56	1,189	22	1,281	1,567	- 279	
1968-69	372	598	55	—	30	39	—	1	70	1,095		
1967-68	310	791	2/	—	11	117	—	1	129	1,230	+ 135	
1968-69	—	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193		
1967-68	—	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275	+ 82	
1968-69	—	130	—	30	22	19	—	141	212	342		
1967-68	—	148	—	31	12	15	—	31	89	237	- 105	
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1967-68	—	54	74	—	—	9	16	—	25	153		
1968-69	—	—	480	—	—	21	457	—	488	968	+ 815	
1967-68	—	—	149	102	—	77	—	48	227	376		
1968-69	49	—	120	224	—	175	—	79	478	667	+ 291	
1967-68	—	—	—	—	—	33	30	—	63	63		
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	13	13	- 50	
1967-68	430	194	122	26	17	150	197	41	431	1,177		
1968-69	419	121	214	108	12	52	241	47	460	1,214	+ 37	
Total	1,861	2,003	1,322	538	283	1,176	1,023	1,209	4,389	9,575		
1967-68	1,841	2,565	1,200	609	248	1,349	2,860	1,075	6,141	11,747	+ 2,172	
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B. SORGHUM												
United States	4	1,024	32	236	2	57	1	158	454	1,514		
1967-68	—	925	2/	60	1	36	1	47	145	1,070	- 444	
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1967-68	1	73	40	25	—	33	8	24	90	204		
1968-69	—	72	4	75	3	24	11	16	129	205	+ 1	
1967-68	83	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124		
1968-69	—	61	2/	—	4	—	—	—	4	65	- 59	
1967-68	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9		
1968-69	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	- 2	
1967-68	32	123	6	105	—	12	6	17	140	301		
1968-69	86	89	5	127	9	10	9	25	180	360	+ 59	
Total	120	1,270	78	366	2	102	15	199	684	2,152		
1967-68	86	1,154	9	262	17	70	21	88	458	1,900	- 176	
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
C. BARLEY												
United States	—	98	—	—	—	33	79	3	115	213		
1967-68	—	9	—	—	—	35	52	—	87	96	- 117	
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1967-68	77	181	55	—	—	55	113	—	168	481		
1968-69	47	22	—	—	—	2/	73	—	73	142	- 339	
1967-68	—	—	24	266	—	356	—	59	681	705		
1968-69	—	306	2/	293	—	355	112	86	846	1,152	+ 447	
1967-68	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2		
1968-69	—	—	1	—	—	—	58	—	58	59	+ 57	
1967-68	11	30	—	—	—	13	85	—	98	139		
1968-69	1	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	- 113	
1967-68	—	—	39	35	—	408	27	14	484	523		
1968-69	4	—	4	8	—	237	152	4	401	409	- 114	
Total	88	309	118	301	—	867	304	76	1,548	2,063		
1967-68	52	362	5	301	—	627	447	90	1,465	1,884	- 179	
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
D. OATS												
United States	—	2/	—	—	—	32	1	14	67	67		
1967-68	—	2/	—	—	—	1	—	9	10	10	- 57	
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1967-68	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3		
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 3	
1967-68	2	8	—	1	—	71	44	24	140	150		
1968-69	—	9	—	—	—	43	13	—	56	65	- 85	
1967-68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1967-68	—	—	—	—	—	7	21	2	30	30		
1968-69	—	2/	—	—	—	4	109	6	119	119	+ 89	
1967-68	—	—	—	23	—	14	—	4	41	41		
1968-69	—	—	2/	25	—	20	—	13	58	58	+ 17	
1967-68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1968-69	—	—	2/	—	—	169	1	4	174	174		
1967-68	—	—	—	8	—	92	—	12	112	112	- 62	
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total	4	8	—	44	—	294	67	42	453	453		
1967-68	2/	9	2/	33	—	160	122	40	355	364	- 101	
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
E. ALL FEEDGRAINS (Summary Tables A thru D)												
Corn	1,861	2,003	1,322	538	283	1,336	1,023	1,209	4,389	9,575		
1967-68	1,841	2,565	1,200	609	248	1,349	2,860	1,075	6,141	11,747	+ 2,172	
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sorghum	120	1,270	78	366	2	102	15	199	684	2,152		
1967-68	86	1,154	9	262	17	70	21	88	458	1,707	- 445	
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Barley	88	309	118	301	—	867	304	76	1,548	2,063		
1967-68	52	362	5	301	—	627	447	90	1,465	1,884	- 179	
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Oats	4	8	—	44	—	294	67	42	453	453		
1967-68	2/	—	—	33	—	160	122	40	355	364	- 101	
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total Feedgrains	2,073	2,590	1,518	1,249	285	2,599	1,409	1,432	7,074	14,255		
1967-68	1,979	4,050	1,214	1,249	245	2,205	3,450	1,223	8,479	15,752	+ 1,447	
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

1/ These major importers account for 70 to 75 percent of total world feedgrain imports. 2/ Included in "Others." 3/ Less than 500 metric tons.

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Subheads of columns on tables, pp. 23
and 24, should read "metric tons"
instead of "gallons."

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- FAS M-146 Nontariff Barriers to the Movement of Tobacco in Free World Countries, May 1969, 20 pp. This publication deals with the nontariff barriers--actual and potential-- to the movement of tobacco in the Free World. Some of these barriers are: licensing and exchange requirements, bilateral trade agreements, government tobacco monopolies, mixing regulations, common markets and free-trade associations, export subsidies, and exchange bonuses. No legal interpretation is implied or intended.

WORLD PALM OIL PRODUCTION BEGINS UPWARD TREND

With marked emphasis upon 1968 as the turning point, world palm oil production during 1969 began an upward trend that is expected to result in double the volume by 1975. This expectation is based on the widening gap between planted and harvested plantation acreage in such areas as Malaysia, the Ivory Coast, and Sierra Leone.

World palm oil production for 1969 is estimated at 1.5 million metric tons--or 228,000 tons above last year's and 32 percent above the low volume of 1967. Comparably, exports in 1969 are expected to increase by a substantial volume, reflecting increased export availabilities from new plantations--largely in Malaysia. Exports in 1968 rose to an estimated 687,600 tons, or 192,300 tons above the reduced 1967 volume and one-fourth above the 1960-64 average.

World exports of palm kernels and palm kernel oil in 1968, on an oil equivalent basis, are estimated at 316,200 tons--38,300 tons above the low volume in 1967 but 34 percent below the 1960-64 average. The increase reflected larger exports from Sierra Leone, the Congo (Kinshasa), Dahomey, and Malaysia; exports from Nigeria, however, declined slightly.

The apparent discrepancy in the rates of increase between exports of palm oil and those of palm kernel oil reflects the fact that new oil palm plantings account for much of the expanded palm oil production. The newer varieties used in these plantings (as in Malaysia) produce a relatively low proportion of palm kernel oil to palm oil. At the same time production from older trees of the traditional varieties (as in Nigeria), which produce a relatively larger volume of palm kernel oil, continues to be markedly reduced.

Because of the sharp expansion in oil palm plantings in recent years Malaysia has become the world's leading exporter of palm oil. Malaysia's exports of palm oil totaled 285,100 tons in 1968 and are expected to nearly double by 1970. Increases in output from plantings not yet in production are expected to result in further expansion by 1975. This expansion has been due largely to a shift from rubber production, which has become less profitable because of depressed prices.

Because domestic needs are not expanding significantly, it would appear that new and expanded foreign markets will be needed. However, increased exports could cause palm oil prices to decline from those in recent years, thus reducing profitability. Because of the abundant availabilities of vegetable oils in the world market at prices which appear to be on a long-term downward trend, the oil palm industry will no doubt give careful appraisal to new projects involving a further shift in land utilization into oil palm production.

The Government of Malaysia recently established an Institute for Agricultural Research and Development. The Institute will conduct research on various crops including oil palm. Concern has been expressed that research on the marketing, end uses, and technical aspects of palm oil has been lagging far behind the expansion in oil palm plantings.

PALM OIL AND KERNELS: World production by major producing countries 1965-68 and forecast 1969

Country	1965		1966		1967		1968		Forecast 1969		1966		1967		1968		Forecast 1969		
	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	metric tons	
Western Hemisphere																			
Costa Rica	9.2	9.1	9.5	10.2	11	11	25.5	26.0	26.5	27.0	28								
Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---								
Brazil	8.5	11.0	9.8	12.0	13	13	---	---	---	---	---								
Colombia	2.2	2.8	8.6	20.0	31	31	---	---	---	---	---								
Ecuador	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.8	6.2	7.5	9.0	6								
Paraguay	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.5	5	5	---	---	---	---	---								
Total	24.9	27.4	32.1	46.7	60	60	32.3	32.2	34.0	36.0	34								
Africa																			
Angola	15.2	14.5	15.0	14.5	15	15	3/17.1	3/16.7	3/20.0	3/16.6	3/17								
Cameroon	34.0	40.0	35.0	40.0	45	45	38.0	37.0	38.0	48.9	55								
Congo, Brazzaville	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.0	3	3	5.6	4.0	5.0	4.0	4								
Congo, Kinshasa	125.0	146.9	178.9	210.0	220	220	75.0	80.0	95.0	105.0	110								
Dehoney	43.5	38.7	34.0	44.4	58	58	54.9	48.8	42.9	56.0	58								
Cabon	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	2	2	---	---	---	---	---								
Gambia	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2								
Ghana	36.8	36.8	37.9	38.4	40	40	22.1	22.4	22.7	25.0	30								
Guinea, Portuguese	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---								
Guinea, Republic	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---								
Guinea, Spanish	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---								
Ivory Coast 5/	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4	4	16.0	17.0	18.1	21.0	26								
Liberia	28.0	30.0	32.0	35.0	43	43	17.0	17.0	18.1	21.0	26								
Nigeria	15.0	16.0	17.0	12.0	12	12	---	---	---	---	---								
Sao Tome & Principe	530.0	508.0	325.0	350.0	400	400	461.5	435.0	250.0	225.0	257								
Senegal	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2	2	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3								
Sierra Leone	38.6	39.6	40.6	42.0	45	45	50.1	55.5	21.3	66.4	70								
Togo	.4	.5	.1	.1	---	---	15.3	16.6	13.0	12.9	13								
Total	878.8	882.7	727.7	798.8	891	891	799.4	774.3	574.2	626.6	688								
Asia																			
Indonesia 5/	165.0	175.0	174.0	180.0	185	185	34.0	33.2	39.2	41.6	44								
Malaysia 5/	150.4	189.7	225.1	279.9	327	327	39.5	44.2	51.3	63.4	68								
Total	315.4	364.7	399.1	459.9	582	582	69.5	77.4	90.5	105.0	112								
Grand total	1,219.1	1,274.8	1,158.9	1,305.4	1,533	1,533	901.2	883.9	698.7	767.6	834								

1/ Commercial production unless otherwise specified. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Exports of kernels and oil, kernel basis. 4/ Exports. 5/ Statistics only.

The bulk of the increase in Malaysia's oil palm plantation acreage has been in West Malaysia. Production is expected to increase by over 100,000 tons from 1968, reflecting estimated increases in harvested acreage as well as yields. A further rise in output from new acreage entering production is expected next year.

In Nigeria heavy rains and flooding were reported during 1968. However, the major factor reducing the commercial production of oil palm products continues to be the civil war in the former Eastern Region where fruit was not harvested. The outlook for future recovery in production has improved from a year ago, and plans are being made by the Federal Military Government for a postwar reconstruction in the agricultural sector. The Nigerian Federal Government will reportedly launch a special Agricultural Production Scheme for which the equivalent of \$14 million will be granted to the states.

In liberated areas of the former Eastern Region, some effort is being made to resume planting new trees and rehabilitate existing producing plantations. There are no large-scale plans for expansion at this time. It seems likely that the area, once back to normal, will yield crops comparable to those recorded before the war.

Exports of palm oil and kernels from Nigeria are not expected to increase significantly until security can be restored to the area and transportation and other facilities repaired.

Although exports of palm products may increase somewhat this year, needs for domestic consumption have grown significantly in recent years and will in the future tend to restrict export availabilities unless production is significantly expanded.

Production of oil palm products in the Congo (Kinshasa) continued to recover in 1968 and exports of palm and palm kernel oils increased significantly. The recovery largely reflected resumed harvesting of fruit by small holders who had abandoned many of the small plantations during the period of internal strife.

Under pressure of reduced world palm oil prices, increases in the minimum price paid to growers, and higher labor and internal transportation rates, the Congolese Government reduced the 15-percent tax on palm oil exports to 2 percent on October 31, 1968.

Production is expected to be up slightly this year, reflecting the increased price paid to the growers for palm fruit. The bulk of the increase would probably move into export, since domestic needs are relatively stable.

Future production of palm oil in the Congo (Kinshasa) may not increase significantly unless old plantations are replanted with new trees and old processing equipment is replaced.

Indonesia's palm oil exports in 1968 are estimated to have increased significantly from the reduced volume of 1967, on the basis on reported imports by major trading partners. Exports in 1968, although somewhat below the large volume of 1966, were 41 percent above the 1960-64 average. The major destination for Indonesian palm oil exports have been West Germany, the

PAIM OIL: Exports from principal exporting countries,
average 1960-64, annual 1962-68

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/	1968 1/
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
South America:								
Paraguay.....	2.2	1.3	3.9	3.5	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.0
Africa:								
Angola.....	15.5	15.1	16.7	17.8	14.6	14.5	15.5	14.0
Cameroon 2/.....	8.0	7.1	6.1	8.9	13.0	15.0	17.2	15.5
Congo (Brazzaville).....	3.3	3.9	3.2	2.6	2.1	.8	.4	.5
Congo (Kinshasa) 4/.....	148.2	152.0	143.5	123.9	78.6	78.1	115.4	158.8
Dahomey.....	10.2	9.3	9.3	12.7	13.3	9.9	8.5	10.0
Gabon.....	.1	0	.1	.4	1.1	.9	1.0	1.5
Guinea (Portuguese).....	.1	5/	.1	.1	0	0	.1	0
Guinea (Spanish).....	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.8	2.7	3.0	3.0
Ivory Coast 6/.....	-2.6	-4.5	-3.3	.9	-3.3	-3.5	-6	-6
Nigeria 7/.....	146.0	120.6	127.7	136.4	152.4	146.1	16.7	4.3
Sao Tome and Principe:	1.0	1.1	1.0	.6	.9	.7	.5	.5
Togo.....	.4	.3	.2	.1	5/	.2	.2	5/
Total.....	333.0	308.1	307.4	307.2	279.5	265.4	177.9	207.5
Asia:								
Indonesia.....	113.8	100.1	109.8	133.2	125.9	177.1	131.4	160.0
Malay States 6/.....	104.4	101.8	114.9	124.7	141.2	181.1	180.0	267.4
Sri Lanka.....	.2	0	.1	.9	1.7	3.3	8.9	17.7
Singapore 6/.....	-1.7	-3.3	-6.7	1.5	-1.1	-2.9	-5.0	33.0
Total.....	216.7	193.6	218.1	260.3	267.7	358.6	315.3	478.1

Grand total..... 551.9 : 508.0 : 529.4 : 571.0 : 549.7 : 626.7 : 495.3 : 687.6
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Including West Cameroon data which had been included in Nigerian statistics prior to October 1960. 3/ Estimated. 4/ From July 1960 excludes production from Katanga, Rwanda, and Burundi; in 1961 excluding production from South Kasai, and Oriental Province as well. 5/ Less than 50 tons. 6/ Net exports. 7/ 1960 data adjusted on basis of West Cameroon purchases.

Compiled from official and other sources.

Netherlands, Japan, and the United States. Exports of palm kernels have trended upward about in line with increased production, with most of the volume moving to Japan, West Germany, and the Netherlands.

The Ivory Coast is beginning to make significant strides towards increasing production of African oil palm and thus becoming a potentially significant exporter of palm oil. Plantation acreage increased in 1968 to an estimated 123,550 acres, compared with only 31,000 acres in 1964. In 1970, it is expected to be nearly 190,000 acres. The expansion is being funded by a \$17.1-million loan from the World Bank.

Last year palm oil was produced at eight major mills, two of which began operations in 1968. Six additional palm oil mills are to be constructed to accommodate the future increase in production. Reportedly, aggregate future production capacity is planned to exceed 300,000 tons of palm oil annually.

Sierra Leone's exports of palm kernels in 1968, at 65,300 tons, increased by 53,400 tons from the low volume exported in 1967. This sharp increase of kernels as such reflected stock disposal of kernels produced in 1967.

The Government of Sierra Leone continues its attempts to expand oil palm plantings. Improved varieties of oil palm seedlings are being distributed to farmers at the rate of 100,000 annually. These new varieties are smaller and more productive than wild trees. Two new oil palm plantations were started in 1968 on which 900 acres were planted. An additional 1,000 acres are scheduled for planting this year. One of the projects is being funded by the World Bank and additional assistance for the other project is being sought. Expansion of the plantation area is expected to continue for a 5-year period, after which a processing mill is to be constructed. Technical assistance for both projects is being provided by the Research Institute for Oils and Oil Bearing Plants (IRHO).

Most of Sierra Leone's palm oil needs are currently being met through harvesting of fruit from wild palms, which is processed locally.

Monthly average prices for palm oil, Malaysia 5 percent bulk c.i.f. European ports, averaged 7.7 U.S. cents per pound in calendar 1968 compared with 10.2 and 10.7 cents in 1967 and 1966 respectively. May prices averaged about 7.5 cents per pound or 26 percent below the comparable month in 1968. Palm oil prices in 1968, although below the long-term average trend, are not expected to register any significant increase this year, in view of increased export availabilities and future price adjustments in soybean oil from new-crop soybeans this fall.

Soybean oil prices, any origin, basis Europe, in 1968 at 8.1 cents per pound were 0.4 cent above palm oil, an inversion of the previous year's 0.9-cent-per-pound average discount based on an average soybean oil price of 9.8 cents per pound in 1967.

Through April of this calendar year, U.S. imports of palm oil totaled 54.4 million pounds, compared with 24.1 million imported in the comparable 4 months a year ago. Although some reduction in soybean oil prices from 1969-crop beans may decrease monthly imports late this year, U.S. imports could perhaps approach

PAIM KERNELS: World exports by principal producing countries, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Continent and country	Average: 1960-64:	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/	1968 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Africa:						
Angola.....	12.3:	16.7:	14.3:	14.1:	16.8:	14.5
Cameroon, Rep. of 2/.....	20.0:	24.2:	24.5:	17.3:	19.5:3/	26.6
Congo (Brazzaville).....	7.3:	6.4:	5.6:	4.0:	5.0:	4.0
Congo (Kinshasa) 4/.....	11.2:	1.1:	5/ :	0:	4.1:	2.2
Dahomey.....	52.1:	56.2:	16.7:	5.8:	4.0:	7.5
Guinea, Portuguese.....	12.5:	9.1:	9.0:	9.0:	10.2:	8.0
Guinea, Republic of.....	20.3:	14.2:	12.0:	10.0:	13.0:	12.0
Guinea, Spanish.....	3.1:	2.2:	2.2:	1.6:	1.7:3/	2.0
Ivory Coast.....	12.6:	12.8:	14.9:	9.4:	10.1:	9.0
Liberia 6/.....	9.9:	6.9:	11.6:	11.9:	14.1:	14.0
Nigeria 7/.....	404.0:	400.5:	422.2:	400.3:	165.1:	161.6
Sao Tome and Principe...	4.0:	3.5:	3.5:	3.5:	3.3:3/	3.3
Senegal.....	4.6:	4.3:	3.8:	3.3:	3.9:	4.5
Sierra Leone.....	56.5:	53.0:	50.1:	55.5:	11.7:	65.3
Togo.....	12.6:	14.5:	15.3:	16.6:	13.0:	12.9
Others.....	5.3:	5.2:	4.9:	4.8:	4.9:3/	3.0
Total.....	648.3:	630.8:	610.6:	567.1:	300.4:	350.4
Asia:						
Indonesia.....	32.3:	33.0:	32.9:	31.5:	37.7:3/	40.0
Malay States 5/.....	19.2:	18.3:	19.0:	22.9:	23.6:	32.5
Sabah.....	2/ :	1:	1:	8:	1.7:	3.0
Total.....	51.5:	51.4:	52.0:	55.2:	63.0:	75.5
World total...	699.8:	682.2:	662.6:	622.3:	363.4:	425.9

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Including West Cameroon data formerly included in Nigerian statistics prior to October 1960. 3/ Estimated. 4/ From July 1960 excludes production from Katanga, Rwanda, Kiru and Oriental Province as well. 5/ Less than 50 tons. 6/ Net exports. 7/ 1960 data adjusted on basis of West Cameroon purchases.

PAIM KERNEL OIL: World exports by principal producing countries, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Continent and country	Average: 1960-64:	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/	1968 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
South America:						
Paraguay.....	2.3:	2.3:	3.2:	4.2:	4.1:	6.0
Africa:						
Angola.....	2.2:	2.2:	1.3:	1.2:	1.5:	1.0
Cameroon.....	.7:	1.3:	1.1:	.9:2/	1.0:2/	5.0
Congo (Kinshasa).....	44.1:	44.3:	31.3:	32.3:	41.8:	54.8
Dahomey.....	0:	0:	16.7:	11.7:	16.4:	21.0
Nigeria.....	.8:	.9:	1.0:	32.6:	37.8:	27.3
Sierra Leone.....	0:	0:	0:	0:	4.5:	.5
Total.....	47.8:	48.7:	51.4:	78.7:	103.0:	109.6
Asia:						
Singapore 3/.....	.2:	-4/ :	-4/ :	.5:	-4/ :	.4
Grand total.....	50.3:	51.0:	54.6:	83.4:	107.1:	116.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Net exports. 4/ Less than 50 tons.

Compiled from official and other sources.

200 million pounds this calendar year, compared with 103.3 million in 1967.

Based on U.S. census import data, the average per unit landed value of imports in 1968 was 7.2 cents per pound compared with 10.0 cents in 1967. This 28-percent decline occurred while soybean oil prices, crude tanks f.o.b. Decatur, declined from 9.6 cents in 1967 to 8.2 cents in 1968.

The inversion in spread between palm and soybean oils in 1968, favoring palm oil by 1.0 cent per pound, generated a 61-percent increase in imports from the previous year when palm oil was at a 0.4-cent disadvantage or premium relative to soybean oil. Last year's experience would seem to indicate that the U.S. market for palm oil enjoys significant intersubstitution with soft oils in a sizable fraction of the U.S. domestic market (mostly for production of shortening), and that it is extremely sensitive to relative price changes among the soft oils, largely soybean oil. Consequently, increased world availabilities of palm oil at cutrate prices could result in increased consumption in the U.S. market at the expense of domestically produced oils despite abundant supplies of these oils at prices below those in recent years.

Malay States: Palm oil estimated supply and distribution annual
1965-68 and forecast 1969 and 1970

Supply and distribution	1965	1966	1967	1968	Forecast	
					1969	1970
-----1,000 metric tons-----						
Supply:						
Stocks, January 1	9.0	8.8	9.1	35.3	25.3	35
Production	148.7	186.3	216.8	264.7	367.0	540
Imports	.3	.1	1/	.1	---	---
Total supply	158.0	195.2	225.9	300.1	392.3	575
Distribution:						
Exports	141.5	181.3	180.0	267.5	350.0	530
Apparent domestic disappearance	7.7	4.8	10.6	7.3	7.3	10
Stocks, December 31	8.8	9.1	35.3	25.3	35.0	35
Total distribution	158.0	195.2	225.9	300.1	392.3	575
	Unit					
Plantation acreage:						
Total planted	1,000 acres	207.9	304.0	340.0	396.0	n.a.
Harvested	" "	144.3	2/ 155.0	2/ 175.0	2/ 185.0	2/ 205.0
Harvested as a percentage: of total planted area	percent	69.4	51.0	51.5	46.7	n.a.
Yield per harvested acre	tons per acre	1.03	1.20	1.24	1.43	1.79
						1.80

1/ Less than 500 tons. 2/ Estimated.

Compiled from official and other sources.

WORLD TALLOW PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO RISE

World production of tallow and greases continued to rise in 1968 and set a new high of 9,310 million pounds. This was an increase of 1.3 percent from the 9,190 million pounds produced in 1967 and 17.8 percent above the 1961-65 average of 7,900 million.

All major producing countries showed gains over 1967 except the United States, Denmark, and Sweden. Italy and Uruguay recorded the largest increases, 14 percent each, followed by Canada with 13, France and Brazil with 7 each, New Zealand and Australia with 5 percent each. The United States showed a slight decline of 1 percent, Denmark and Sweden recorded decreases of 3 percent each.

North America. There was no change in this region's 1968 production from the previous year's level of 5,710 million pounds. The 1 percent decline in the United States offset the gains recorded for both Canada and Mexico of 13 and 4 percent, respectively. U.S. production dropped to 5,283 million pounds from 5,331 million for 1967 despite the record number slaughtered but was still 14.8 percent above the 1961-65 average of 4,602 million. The decline was due to a drop in the average slaughter weights per animal from 1,039 to 1,030 pounds and less trimming of the wholesale cuts.

South America. Tallow and grease production rose to 570 million pounds from 560 million for 1967. Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina accounted for most of the gain. Small declines were recorded for Chile and Paraguay.

Europe. Production in Western Europe was 1,550 million pounds--up 3 percent from the 1,500 million produced in 1967 and 28.1 percent above the 1961-65 average of 1,210 million. Gains were recorded in Italy, France, West Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. Belgium showed no change from 1967 while production in Denmark and Sweden was down from the previous year.

Output in Eastern Europe, excluding the USSR, increased 10 million pounds over the 1967 level of 170 million pounds. All countries in this region showed slight gains over the previous year. Production in the USSR was estimated at 580 million pounds, compared with 570 million for 1967.

Oceania. This region's production was up 5 percent from 1967. Production in Australia totaled 395 million pounds--up 5 percent from the 375 million produced in 1967 but was still 6.0 percent below the 1966 high of 420 million. Production in New Zealand continued its upward trend and was estimated at 5 percent over the 1967 level of 195 million pounds.

Production Outlook. World tallow and grease production in 1969 is expected to continue its upward trend and show a similar percentage gain as that recorded for 1968. Output is expected to rise in all continents resulting from the slaughter of more animals. Also, more boneless and primal cuts, particularly beef, are entering world trade, making more trim and waste available for rendering.

Tallow and greases ^{1/}: Estimated production for specified countries, average 1961-65, annual 1966-68

Continent and country	Average 1961-65	1966	1967	1968 ^{2/}
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:				
Canada.....	231	246	275	311
United States.....	4,602	5,037	5,331	5,283
Mexico.....	65	69	77	80
Total North America ^{3/}	4,930	5,380	5,710	5,710
South America:				
Argentina.....	263	277	305	310
Brazil.....	119	117	116	124
Chile.....	21	18	18	---
Colombia.....	42	41	41	---
Peru.....	9	9	9	9
Uruguay.....	40	35	36	41
Venezuela.....	13	13	13	13
Total South America ^{3/}	520	530	560	570
Europe:				
Western:				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	41	43	46	46
France.....	262	307	324	346
Germany, West.....	149	187	207	214
Italy.....	101	121	128	146
Netherlands.....	99	122	131	134
Total EEC.....	652	780	836	886
Denmark.....	85	111	113	110
Spain.....	52	57	61	---
Sweden.....	51	68	67	---
United Kingdom.....	286	318	329	335
Total Western Europe ^{3/}	1,210	1,420	1,500	1,550
Eastern:				
Bulgaria.....	15	20	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	24	27	---	---
Germany, East.....	23	28	30	---
Hungary.....	13	13	---	---
Poland.....	48	50	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	16	18	22	22
Total Eastern Europe ^{3/}	140	160	170	180
Total Europe ^{3/}	1,350	1,580	1,670	1,730
USSR.....	420	490	570	580
Africa:				
South Africa, Republic of.....	13	15	13	12
Total Africa ^{3/}	30	30	30	30
Asia:				
Iran.....	28	30	33	33
Turkey.....	12	13	12	12
Japan.....	23	19	18	18
Total Asia ^{3/}	80	80	80	90
Oceania:				
Australia ^{4/}	380	420	375	395
New Zealand ^{5/}	190	190	195	205
Total Oceania.....	570	610	570	600
Total World ^{3/}	7,900	8,700	9,190	9,310

^{1/} Includes edible and inedible tallow and greases. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Includes an allowance for any missing data from countries shown and minor producing countries not shown. ^{4/} Year ending June 30. ^{5/} Year ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD HOPS
ESTIMATE

The 1968 world hops production (excluding the output in North Korea, Manchuria, Mexico, Switzerland, and possibly some other minor producing areas) is now estimated at 199.3 million pounds. If this proves accurate, the 1968 crop would be 4 percent below the 1967 harvest and about equal to the 1962-66 average. The West German crop was nearly as large as the huge 1967 output. Czechoslovakia had a substantially larger crop than in 1967. The U.S. and English crops, however, were considerably smaller than in 1967 and more than offset the larger Czech output. The total Eastern European crop was virtually unchanged from the year before.

No substantial world acreage change occurred in 1968. Although the West German acreage increased 2 percent to 29,192 acres, this was the smallest increase in the past 5 years. Hop area dropped 5 percent in the United States, to only 28,400 acres; 6 percent in Britain, to 17,919; and 1 percent in Czechoslovakia, to 21,619. So, the big four producers (excluding the USSR, for which reliable statistics are not available) experienced a slight acreage reduction.

World prices for 1968 hops have been mixed so far this season. West German Hallertaus were sold by growers at about 59 cents per pound spot in April 1969--about the same as in April 1968. English prices dropped somewhat as the agreed provisional average price was reduced from 88 cents for the 1967 crop to 84 cents for the 1968 crop. Yugoslav prices were also below a year ago, with Backa hops being exported at a declared average value of 69 cents this season as against 73 cents last year. U.S. prices, on the other hand, improved considerably. Yakima Seedless were quoted to brewers f.o.b. West Coast at 61 cents on May 1, 1969, compared with 50 cents a year ago.

U.S. imports of hops during September 1968-April 1969 totaled 9.2 million pounds as compared with 9.1 million in the same period a year earlier. Imports during the entire 1967-68 season totaled 9.1 million pounds and are expected to reach about 9.4 million in 1968-69. There were no imports of extracts so far in 1968-69 and almost none in the entire 1967-68 marketing year.

U.S. exports of whole hops during the first 8 months were down to 15.1 million pounds (partly as a result of the East Coast dock strike) as against 15.9 million a year earlier. An additional 2.6 million pounds of hops equivalent (2.5:1 conversion ratio) were exported in the form of extract in the first 8 months of 1968-69. During the same period in 1967-68, these exports totaled 2.8 million pounds. Shipments of 18.0 million pounds of whole hops and 3.9 million pounds hops equivalent of extracts brought total 1967-68 hops exports to 21.9 million pounds. The 1968-69 totals are expected to be about 16.5 million pounds of whole hops and 4.0 million pounds of hops equivalent of extracts or about 20.5 million pounds in all.

HOPS: Production in specified countries, 1965-69 1/

Country	1965	1966	1967	Revised 1968	Prelim. 1969
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	----
United States	56.1	2/55.4	2/49.5	2/43.7	----
Argentina	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Austria	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	----
Belgium	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.2	----
France	4.4	5.7	4.7	4.6	----
Germany, West	40.1	38.6	49.2	48.6	----
Spain	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	----
United Kingdom	29.0	25.6	24.1	22.3	----
Bulgaria	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.1	----
Czechoslovakia	15.9	20.4	16.1	18.6	----
Germany, East	4.5	5.5	6.6	5.8	----
Hungary	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	----
Poland	4.6	4.6	5.3	4.4	----
Romania	1.1	1.2	1.3	(3/)	----
Yugoslavia	10.8	12.1	11.7	11.2	----
USSR	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	----
South Africa, Republic of ..	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Japan	5.9	6.8	7.0	7.3	----
Australia	3.1	4.2	3.2	4.3	4.4
New Zealand	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0
Total	203.1	208.4	207.3	199.3	----

1/ Production shown by year of harvest. Production in North Korea, Manchuria, Mexico, Switzerland, and the other minor producers excluded.

2/ This is total production; due to fire losses and quantities withheld under the Federal Marketing Order, only 53.8 million pounds were marketed in 1966, 48.3 million in 1967, and an estimated 43.6 million in 1968.

3/ Not available; 1962-66 average used in total.

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WORLD LARD OUTPUT UP SLIGHTLY

World lard production in 1968 in the major producing countries was estimated at 7,880 million pounds--up 0.8 percent from the 7,820 million produced in 1967 and 7.8 percent from the 1961-65 annual average of 7,310 million.

The European Economic Community (EEC), East Germany, Yugoslavia, Taiwan, and the Philippines accounted for most of the gain over 1967. Countries showing declines from 1967 included the United States, Canada, Argentina, Poland, and Japan. Lard production in most countries, except the United States, continues to show larger percentage increases than those for pork indicating heavier market weights and closer trimming of wholesale cuts. The smaller percentage gain in lard production compared with pork production in the United States is indicative of the downward trend in average yields per animal.

Lard production in North America was down almost 1 percent. The declines in the United States and Canada more than offset the small gain recorded for Mexico. Production in the United States totaled 2,062 million pounds, compared with 2,076 million produced in 1967. Production in Canada dropped to 130 million pounds from 137 million for 1967, while output in Mexico rose to 146 million from 144 million for the previous year.

European lard production was estimated at 2,800 million pounds, compared with 2,720 million for 1967. EEC, particularly West Germany, accounted for most of the gain in Western Europe while East Germany and Yugoslavia accounted for most of the rise in Eastern Europe. Poland and the United Kingdom were the only two countries in this area showing declines from the previous year. Production in the USSR approximated the 1967 figure of 1,860 million pounds.

Production declines in both Argentina and Brazil caused the drop recorded for South America. No significant changes occurred in Africa or Oceania from 1967. Production in Asia equaled the previous year's level of 470 million pounds with the gains recorded for Taiwan and the Philippines offset by the drop in Japan.

World lard production for 1969 is expected to show a slight increase over 1968. The absolute gain in the United States resulting from an expected rise in hog slaughter may offset the small decline expected in the EEC. The small increase forecast for Eastern Europe is likely to be offset by a smaller production in the USSR due to smaller numbers available for slaughter.

WORLD TOBACCO INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONTINUES AT HIGH LEVELS IN 1968

Free World exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1968 are estimated at 1,796 million pounds. This quantity is slightly below 1967 exports of 1,810 million pounds but 107 million pounds above the 1966 level.

The United States, by far the largest world exporter of tobacco, con-

Lard: Estimated production for specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1966-68

Continent and country	Average 1961-65	1966	1967	1968
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:				
Canada.....	127	114	137	130
United States.....	2,397	1,929	2,076	2,062
Mexico.....	130	139	144	146
Total North America 2/.....	2,680	2,210	2,390	2,370
South America:				
Argentina.....	58	77	70	62
Brazil.....	197	220	202	198
Chile.....	15	16	17	---
Colombia.....	14	13	13	---
Paraguay.....	8	9	9	---
Peru.....	14	14	14	13
Venezuela.....	9	10	10	11
Total South America 2/.....	320	360	340	330
Europe:				
Western:				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	41	49	57	64
France.....	153	168	181	183
Germany, West.....	569	596	621	677
Italy.....	44	45	45	47
Netherlands.....	33	39	42	47
Total EEC.....	840	897	946	1,018
Austria.....	79	70	71	71
Denmark.....	79	87	88	88
Portugal.....	20	19	20	22
Spain.....	23	31	35	---
Sweden.....	14	15	15	---
Switzerland.....	19	22	21	---
United Kingdom.....	22	24	24	22
Total Western Europe 2/.....	1,120	1,190	1,240	1,320
Eastern:				
Bulgaria.....	68	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	187	198	---	---
Germany, East.....	263	316	325	---
Hungary.....	156	161	---	---
Poland.....	489	549	536	---
Yugoslavia.....	162	158	170	176
Total Eastern Europe 2/.....	1,330	1,470	1,480	1,480
Total Europe 2/.....	2,450	2,660	2,720	2,800
USSR.....	1,560	1,860	1,860	1,860
Africa:				
South Africa, Republic of.....	19	23	20	23
Total Africa 2/.....	20	30	20	30
Asia:				
China, Taiwan.....	68	84	97	112
Japan.....	117	200	225	204
Philippines.....	81	105	112	119
Total Asia 2/.....	270	420	470	470
Total World 2/.....	7,310	7,560	7,820	7,880

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes an allowance for any missing data for countries shown and minor producing countries not shown.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign government, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64				1966				1967 2/				1968 2/			
	Exports		Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports		Imports	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
North America:																
Canada.....	43,135	2,769	37,852	2,862	42,909	6,503	47,377	3,926	497,190	165,081	551,162	179,339	571,561	197,109	598,800	
United States.....	25	378	2	3,201	275	188 3/	110 3/	175	86	496	351	183	735	4,062 3/	300 3/	
Costa Rica.....	35	103	3,510	150	5,293	202 3/	500 3/	200	El Salvador.....	12,604	5,894	3,767	15,601	1,323	5,000 3/	
Guatemala.....	0	500	80	777	778	697	584	0	Nicaragua.....	39,434	0 3/	30,000	0 3/	30,000	0	
Mexico.....	42,941	116	28,006	1,289	44,076	2,108	33,733	1,861	Cuba.....	491	1,827	991	1,021	2,210	2,200	
Dominican Republic.....	0	1,785	0	1,567	0	1,429	2	1,415	Jamaica.....	639,593	182,404	674,673	195,926	712,631	216,028	
Trinidad and Tobago.....									Total.....							
	17,709	1,302	18,558	1,013	23,452	1,021	30,467	2,025		99,979	14	102,686	13	99,921	10	
South America:									Argentina.....	0	746	0	769	0	655	
Brazil.....	0	2,032	0	7,153	0	4,824	0	700	Guyana.....	23,027	10	28,985	0	26,333	0	
Chile.....	20,553	2	17,700	0	25,490	3	33,084	2	Colombia.....	217	0	304	1	4,012	4,409	
Paraguay.....	0	197	0	2,831	0	260	300	0	Peru.....	0	8,708	0	8,528	0	9,275	
Surinam.....	0	153	5	188	252	248	13	88	Uruguay.....	161,638	14,338	168,238	20,755	175,449	20,347	
Venezuela.....									Total.....							
	3,830	64,742	4,258	65,627	2,390	82,264	4,560	66,517		5,950	2,222	116,987	1,737	121,621	2,110	
Europe:									Belgium and Luxembourg.....	2,169	253,968	6,439	12,365	333,799	10,388	
EEC:	28,778	45,100	14,475	15,072	14,832	22,727	15,507	13,482	France.....	5,668	91,317 4/	11,605	98,374 4/	11,036	103,202 4/	
Belgium.....	46,395	540,825	38,999	625,530	42,360	663,613	46,701	593,341	Germany, West.....	1,040	21,644	1,488	27,723	406	25,790	
France.....	606	29,510 4/	1,173	32,472 4/	739	38,308 4/	589	40,715	Italy.....	4	14,415	0	12,441 4/	23	17,402	
Germany, West.....	135,648	4	161,414	50	178,041	0	154,777	207	Netherlands.....	0	14,609	0	13,349	0	13,255	
Italy.....	0	814	0	720	0	600	0 3/	700	Netherlands.....	0	13,300 4/	320	13,148 4/	562	11,940 4/	
Netherlands.....	302	13,378	0	14,128	0	13,753	0	21,128	Total, EEC.....	1,040	21,644	1,488	27,723	406	25,790	
Ireland.....	0	814	0	720	0	600	0 3/	700	Austria.....	4/	29,510 4/	1,173	32,472 4/	739	38,308 4/	
Malta.....	0	814	0	720	0	600	0 3/	700	Denmark.....	4/	14,415	0	12,441 4/	23	17,402	
Norway.....	0	814	0	720	0	600	0 3/	700	Finland.....	4	14,415	0	12,441 4/	23	17,402	
Portugal.....	34	56,019	77	58,301	216	24,418	79	22,998	Greece.....	135,648	4	161,414	50	178,041	0	
Spain.....	60	24,295	351	26,779	31	43,575	28	47,245	Ireland.....	0	14,609	0	13,349	0	13,255	
Sweden.....	124	35,337	34	38,609	31	43,575	28	47,245	Malta.....	0	814	0	720	0	600	
Switzerland.....	3,570	325,514 4/	3,980	262,093 4/	2,990	279,573 4/	3,600	328,431	Norway.....	0	13,300 4/	320	13,148 4/	562	11,940 4/	
United Kingdom.....	39,550	10,476	46,063	2,197	42,413	647	32,555	1,200,427	Portugal.....	1	13,378	0	14,128	0	13,753	
Yugoslavia.....	227,334	1,100,140	253,899	1,127,540	267,781	1,207,001	239,291	1,200,427	Spain.....	34	56,019	77	58,301	216	24,418	
Total, Europe.....									Sweden.....	60	24,295	351	26,779	31	43,575	
	17,164	172,195	17,164	172,195	17,164	172,195	17,164	17,164	Switzerland.....	124	35,337	34	38,609	31	43,575	

Africa:										
Algeria.....	7,489	12,415	507	8,778	3,054	7,831	2,000	3/	8,000	8,000
Morocco.....	408	8,318	0	9,415	0	10,231	0		9,636	9,636
Tunisia.....	106	5,762	882	4,992	441	3,953	441	3/	5,500	5,500
United Arab Republic.....	75	26,690	0	32,577	0	30,128	0	3/	30,000	30,000
Angola.....	2,389	465	6,390	448	5,750	527	6,000	3/	500	500
Cameroon.....	2,318	2,021	2,712	1,587	3,500	2,000	3,500	3/	2,000	2,000
Canary Islands.....	2	14,229	318	24,173	657	30,322	3,700	3/	30,000	30,000
Congo, Brazzaville.....	744	2,033	1,204	758	1,000	700	1,000	3/	700	700
Congo, Kinshasa.....	27	4,988	30	7,178	187	8,233	100	3/	8,000	8,000
Ghana.....	5	2,632	0	3,707	0	2,584	0	3/	3,600	3,600
Malagasy Republic.....	7,901	1,698	10,676	1,804	4,835	1,091	5,500	3/	1,012	1,012
Mozambique.....	1,854	1,004	1,823	1,596	2,703	584	3,000	3/	500	500
Nigeria.....	30	4,456	3,643	3,467	567	2,018	408	3/	915	915
Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi.....	216,986	52	3/ 120,000	15,217	110,000	17,000	100,000	3/	5,000	5,000
Sierra Leone.....	0	2,061	0	2,489	0	2,734	0	3/	2,000	2,000
South Africa, Republic of.....	14,208	4,635	16,547	25,316	19,935	20,482	22,113	3/	2,810	2,810
Total.....	254,542	93,459	161,732	143,502	152,629	140,418	144,762	3/	110,173	110,173
Asia:										
Southern Yemen 5/.....	4/	8,920	4/	10,344	4/	2,952	8,076	3/4/	3,000	3/
Cyprus.....	1,631	1,280	1,063	1,372	1,245	1,236	2,000	3/	1,500	1,500
Lebanon.....	3,744	564	3,486	842	9,296	1,429	7,211	3/	1,444	1,444
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	147,444	0	187,874	0	202,317	0	173,202	3/	0	0
Syria.....	1,458	424	1,166	800	3,100	800	2,000	3/	800	800
Cambodia.....	0	1,049	0	600	0	600	0	3/	600	600
Ceylon.....	169	2,680	0	1,095	942	305	1,300	3/	275	275
China, Taiwan.....	4,467	2,705	10,750	4,781	6,279	13,837	6,863	3/	3,624	3,624
Hong Kong.....	553	16,182	4/	15,536	4/	731	15,348	4/	10,200	10,200
India.....	129,381	1,682	78,506	206	122,880	1,544	114,812	3/	727	727
Indonesia.....	34,816	1,796	28,808	0	35,000	0	35,000	3/	0	0
Japan.....	14,588	35,374	19,559	70,726	12,982	65,277	14,875	3/	60,082	60,082
Korea, South.....	621	1	21,993	0	23,913	174	21,120	3/	2,000	2,000
Laos.....	0	934	0	1,500	0	2,000	0	3/	2,000	2,000
Malaysia, West.....	115	9,967	196	13,093	872	11,107	350	3/	10,000	10,000
Singapore.....	4,319	9,335	2,049	8,011	1,516	8,521	2,668	3/	47,873	47,873
Pakistan.....	240	1,820	2,500	1,200	8,000	2,000	9,000	3/	2,000	2,000
Philippines.....	46,305	1,879	50,744	3,835	50,073	5,373	94,015	3/	7,436	7,436
Thailand.....	6,785	9,214	17,372	19,473	18,875	20,523	22,992	3/	29,999	29,999
Vietnam, South.....	62	5,686	0	8,675	0	11,557	0	3/	11,000	11,000
Total.....	401,937	111,492	429,768	162,089	500,973	169,707	510,785	3/	197,700	197,700
Oceania:										
Australia.....	234	29,276	819	22,884	858	23,345	815	3/	27,900	27,900
New Zealand.....	65	5,649	104	6,962	100	6,578	100	3/	7,000	7,000
Total.....	299	34,925	923	29,846	958	29,923	915	3/	34,900	34,900
Total World.....	1,685,343	1,536,758	1,689,233	1,679,658	1,810,421	1,783,424	1,795,653	3/	1,797,780	1,797,780

1/ Does not include trade of Sino-Soviet bloc countries. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Re-exports. 5/ Formerly Aden.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

tinued to dominate in trade with 599 million pounds exported, which represented one-third of the world's total during 1968. Turkey and Greece, the major suppliers of oriental leaf in international trade, exported 173 million and 155 million pounds respectively, bringing the combined share for the three countries to one-half of the world's total exports.

Other major exporters were: India 115 million pounds, Rhodesia-Zambia-Malawi about 100 million, the Philippines 94 million, Brazil 85 million, and Canada 47 million. The Philippines alone increased its exports by 88 percent from 1967 and recorded the largest quantity increase, 44 million pounds. Countries with exports between 30 million and 35 million pounds during 1968 included Indonesia, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Yugoslavia, and Argentina.

Free World imports reached 1,798 million pounds during 1968, representing an alltime record level of trade in tobacco. This import level was slightly above the previous year and about 17 percent above the 1960-64 average.

The United Kingdom regained its number one position as the world's largest importer of tobacco with 328 million pounds during 1968, representing an increase of 49 million pounds from 1967. West Germany, which had held the top position since 1965, came in second with 306 million pounds. United States imports for consumption were at the record level of 222 million pounds. The total for these three major tobacco-importing countries represented nearly one-half of the world's total imports.

France and the Netherlands, with 105 and 102 million pounds respectively, were the fourth and fifth largest importers during 1968. Other major importing countries included: Spain 67 million pounds, Belgium-Luxembourg 66 million, Japan 60 million, Singapore 48 million, Switzerland 47 million, and Denmark 41 million. Noteworthy were Singapore's imports of 48 million pounds, of which 29 million originated in Mainland China.

Increasing demand for world tobacco brought about keener competition among major exporting countries. This situation indicated certain shifts in traditional patterns of tobacco trade as some importing countries appeared to be turning to alternate sources of supply. The pattern of tobacco trade continues to be affected by sanctions against Rhodesian tobacco. Consequently, trade patterns are still in a fluid state; many importing countries endeavor to meet the strong demand for cigarette tobaccos with substitutes for Rhodesian leaf.

COFFEE PRODUCTION UP FOR 1969-70

After falling sharply in 1968-69, coffee production will increase during the coming year. The Foreign Agricultural Service's first estimate of the 1969-70 world coffee crop is for an increase of about 7 percent over that harvested in the 1968-69 marketing year. The total 1969-70 world crop is forecast at approximately 65.2 million bags, of which about 47.6 million bags are estimated to be exportable production.

There have been further adjustments in the figures for 1968-69 based on recent information. Total production is now put at 60.8 million bags, with exportable production now estimated at 43.7 million bags.

GREEN COFFEE: World total harvested production for the marketing year 1969-70, with comparisons ^{1/}

Continent and country	Average 1960/61- 1964/65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1st estimate 1969-70
	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}
North America:					
Costa Rica	1,056	1,215	1,350	1,260	1,200
Cuba	645	450	450	500	500
Dominican Republic	607	505	635	540	600
El Salvador	1,812	1,960	2,400	1,950	2,300
Guatemala	1,704	1,670	1,850	1,600	1,850
Haiti	564	465	500	465	500
Honduras	379	340	480	395	435
Mexico	2,431	2,650	2,800	2,800	3,000
Nicaragua	491	480	550	550	560
Other ^{3/}	505	433	552	497	520
Total North America	10,194	10,168	11,567	10,557	11,465
South America:					
Brazil	25,840	20,000	23,000	16,500	20,000
Colombia	7,760	7,600	8,000	8,000	7,800
Ecuador ^{4/}	751	975	1,175	1,000	800
Peru	700	875	880	860	1,000
Venezuela	821	725	700	750	750
Other ^{5/}	114	121	136	182	172
Total South America	35,986	30,296	33,891	27,292	30,522
Africa:					
Angola	2,910	3,300	3,400	3,300	3,350
Burundi	180	240	315	300	300
Cameroon	801	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,100
Central African Republic	147	140	175	175	175
Congo (Kinshasa)	990	900	1,000	1,000	1,100
Ethiopia	1,490	1,750	1,750	2,045	2,000
Guinea	195	120	170	180	165
Ivory Coast	3,185	2,200	4,500	3,600	4,100
Kenya	624	935	650	850	900
Malagasy Republic	923	900	1,000	1,000	800
Rwanda	115	155	190	225	215
Sierra Leone	79	65	80	95	85
Tanzania	497	990	740	900	900
Togo	186	95	230	200	175
Uganda	2,429	2,450	2,700	3,100	2,900
Other ^{6/}	326	369	374	389	374
Total Africa	15,077	15,609	18,374	18,459	18,639
Asia and Oceania:					
India	1,045	1,395	1,050	1,200	1,300
Indonesia	2,016	1,850	2,150	2,000	2,000
Philippines	631	740	700	675	675
Other ^{7/}	390	559	627	644	634
Total Asia and Oceania	4,082	4,544	4,527	4,519	4,609
World total production	65,339	60,617	68,359	60,827	65,235

^{1/} Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. ^{2/} Of 60 kilograms each. ^{3/} Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. ^{4/} As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1967 in that country is shown as production for the 1967-68 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1966-67 crop. ^{5/} Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. ^{6/} Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. ^{7/} Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1969-70, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1st estimate
	1960/61- 1964/65	1,000	1,000	1,000	1969-70
	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	937	1,080	1,210	1,115	1,050
Cuba	70	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	461	340	465	365	420
El Salvador	1,702	1,825	2,260	1,805	2,150
Guatemala	1,500	1,450	1,625	1,365	1,610
Haiti	395	290	320	280	315
Honduras	308	250	390	300	335
Mexico	1,521	1,350	1,550	1,400	1,500
Nicaragua	446	420	490	485	490
Other 3/	161	96	102	89	92
Total North America	7,501	7,101	8,412	7,204	7,962
South America:					
Brazil	18,840	12,000	14,745	8,000	11,250
Colombia	6,800	6,350	6,700	6,670	6,430
Ecuador 4/	555	780	975	795	590
Peru	540	675	670	645	780
Venezuela	355	175	130	160	160
Other 5/	62	53	67	100	90
Total South America	27,152	20,033	23,287	16,370	19,300
Africa:					
Angola	2,859	3,240	3,340	3,240	3,290
Burundi	175	235	310	295	295
Cameroon	780	970	1,070	1,070	1,070
Central African Republic	142	135	170	170	170
Congo (Kinshasa)	940	850	950	950	1,050
Ethiopia	1,152	1,385	1,380	1,670	1,615
Guinea	181	105	155	175	160
Ivory Coast	3,135	2,145	4,445	3,580	4,080
Kenya	605	915	630	830	880
Malagasy Republic	825	795	890	885	680
Rwanda	110	150	180	215	205
Sierra Leone	69	55	70	85	75
Tanzania	484	975	725	885	885
Togo	183	90	225	195	170
Uganda	2,416	2,435	2,685	3,085	2,885
Other 6/	301	345	350	363	348
Total Africa	14,357	14,825	17,575	17,693	17,858
Asia and Oceania:					
India	462	700	350	480	575
Indonesia	1,756	1,490	1,650	1,500	1,500
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Other 7/	225	334	402	413	413
Total Asia and Oceania	2,443	2,524	2,402	2,393	2,488
World exportable production	51,453	44,483	51,676	43,660	47,608

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. 2/ Of 60 kilograms each. 3/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago. 4/ As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1967 in that country is shown as production for the 1967-68 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1966-67 crop. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. 7/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The principal reason for the larger 1969-70 crop is a substantial increase in Brazilian production. Central American and Caribbean production, in general, is also expected to be higher as compared with 1968-69. In Africa, the Ivory Coast crop should be a large one.

Shipments from South America were up slightly in 1968, to 50.8 percent of total world coffee exports. Africa also increased its share of total exports, to 30.1 percent, while shipments from North America (Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean) declined to 14.4 percent. Shipments from Asia and Oceania were off sharply to only 4.7 percent of the total as compared with 5.8 percent in 1967. Brazil and the Ivory Coast showed the largest gains.

The market weakness noted in the first quarter of 1969 was accentuated during the second quarter. By early May, prices of Colombian Milds and Other Milds were at their lowest level since 1963, while Robustas had declined to the 1965 level. Brazils remained quite steady throughout the quarter.

Exportable production in the smaller producing countries is estimated to be as follows (with comparable 1968-69 estimates in parentheses), in 1,000 bags of 60 kilograms each: Jamaica, 8,000 (9,000); Panama, 21,000 (26,000); Trinidad and Tobago, 56,000 (45,000); Bolivia, 35,000 (45,000); Paraguay, 50,000 (50,000); Congo (Brazzaville), 14,000 (19,000); Dahomey, 13,000 (16,000); Gabon, 18,000 (18,000); Ghana, 83,000 (83,000); Liberia, 56,000 (63,000); Nigeria, 48,000 (48,000); Equatorial Guinea, 110,000 (110,000); New Caledonia, 25,000 (25,000); Papua and New Guinea, 275,000 (275,000); Portuguese Timor, 50,000 (50,000); Yemen, 60,000 (60,000).

1968-69 SUGAR CROP LARGEST EVER

World sugar production in 1968-69 set another record; 75.7 million short tons, raw value, representing an increase of 4 percent over the 1967-68 crop of 72.8 million tons. This record crop was accomplished despite unfavorable weather conditions in some of the larger producing countries.

Although total world sugar production set a new high in 1968-69, some producing areas suffered setbacks due to climatic conditions, primarily drought. Among those countries or areas, hardest-hit were Puerto Rico, Cuba, Peru, and South Africa. Offsetting these poor harvests were record, or near record, productions in the United States (beet), Dominican Republic, France, India, and Australia.

The International Sugar Agreement became effective, provisionally, on January 1, 1969. Prices for world-market sugar have risen considerably since September, 1968 and have been averaging slightly less than 4 cents per pound for the past several months.

The production of noncentrifugal sugar was up 14 percent in 1968-69 over the previous year. This increase is attributed to India's large crop which represents about 64 percent of total production.

World molasses production for the 1968-69 year is estimated at 19,450,000 metric tons (3.64 billion gallons). This is 2.6 percent larger than the previous year.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries
average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1966-67 through 1968-69 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Canada (beet).....	155	163	149	133
Mexico.....	1,899	2,679	2,536	2,570
United States				
Continental (beet).....	2,774	2,860	2,694	3,535
Continental (cane).....	934	1,215	1,457	1,212
Hawaii.....	1,122	1,191	1,232	1,235
Puerto Rico.....	999	818	645	475
Virgin Islands of the U.S.....	12	0	0	0
British Honduras.....	33	65	71	69
Costa Rica.....	91	143	159	150
El Salvador.....	79	138	149	122
Guatemala.....	137	200	160	200
Honduras.....	29	50	55	65
Nicaragua.....	97	114	117	137
Panama.....	42	68	76	85
Cuba.....	5,596	6,200	5,500	5,200
Dominican Republic.....	852	896	735	900
Antigua.....	24	5	1	0
Bahamas.....	0	0	0	50
Barbados 4/.....	200	225	178	162
Guadeloupe.....	165	160	155	161
Haiti.....	70	60	56	60
Jamaica.....	524	502	498	480
Martinique.....	85	52	41	47
St. Kitts.....	47	44	39	43
Trinidad and Tobago.....	258	222	268	281
Total North America.....	16,244	18,070	16,971	17,372
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Argentina.....	950	1,001	844	1,006
Bolivia.....	66	100	120	125
Brazil.....	3,815	4,807	4,922	4,942
Chile (beet).....	88	131	178	207
Colombia.....	421	635	743	797
Ecuador.....	162	185	205	235
Guyana.....	359	385	355	403
Paraguay.....	40	43	43	40
Peru.....	878	823	836	698
Surinam.....	12	20	19	20
Uruguay (beet and cane).....	53	69	37	68
Venezuela.....	325	421	392	450
Total South America.....	7,169	8,620	8,694	8,991
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):				
Austria.....	312	393	331	322
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	497	459	634	650
Denmark 5/.....	341	352	363	376
Finland.....	58	62	58	55
France.....	2,309	1,967	1,905	2,608
Germany, West.....	1,980	2,109	2,271	2,218
Greece 6/ 7/.....	30	126	133	105
Ireland.....	156	123	166	178
Italy.....	1,082	1,513	1,804	1,420
Netherlands.....	620	633	828	790
Portugal				
Azores and Madeira (beet and cane).....	19	23	23	25
Spain (cane and beet).....	560	679	692	804
Sweden.....	312	252	283	323
Switzerland.....	44	65	71	73
United Kingdom.....	988	1,030	1,075	1,086
Total West Europe (beet and cane).....	9,308	9,786	10,637	11,033

Continued -

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) ^{1/}: Production in specified countries
average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1966-67 through 1968-69 ^{2/}

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 ^{3/}
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe - continued:				
Albania ^{7/}	14	18	17	17
Bulgaria ^{7/}	207	375	338	300
Czechoslovakia ^{7/}	1,160	1,021	1,000	1,005
Germany, East ^{7/}	869	748	820	815
Hungary.....	492	528	495	500
Poland.....	1,693	1,853	2,100	2,000
Romania.....	408	536	500	485
Yugoslavia.....	323	635	540	433
Total East Europe.....	5,166	5,714	5,810	5,555
Total Europe (beet and cane).....	14,474	15,500	16,447	16,588
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	7,623	10,304	11,503	11,622
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Ethiopia.....	67	82	80	80
United Arab Republic.....	401	385	410	425
Congo (Kinshasa).....	38	39	50	50
Kenya ^{7/}	41	56	71	111
Malagasy Republic.....	110	117	120	125
Mauritius.....	559	704	658	689
Mozambique.....	183	220	207	276
Reunion.....	246	240	250	275
Rhodesia ^{8/}	95	290	150	132
Tanzania ^{7/ 11/}	51	90	95	100
Uganda ^{7/}	128	157	156	163
Swaziland ^{10/}	105	163	165	170
South Africa, Republic of ^{9/}	1,233	1,794	2,009	1,659
Other Africa ^{12/}	154	487	484	540
Total Africa.....	3,411	4,824	4,905	4,795
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Iran (beet and cane).....	185	394	508	600
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet).....	639	773	872	778
China, Mainland (cane and beet).....	1,026	1,800	2,000	2,200
Taiwan.....	991	884	838	953
Burma.....	66	86	90	90
India ^{13/}	3,694	3,039	3,094	4,000
Indonesia.....	708	661	716	750
Japan (beet and cane).....	229	380	427	457
Pakistan (beet and cane).....	225	510	498	560
Philippines.....	1,704	1,718	1,759	1,755
Ryukyu Islands ^{14/}	161	215	243	265
Thailand.....	212	271	264	356
Other Asia (beet and cane) ^{15/}	101	132	113	122
Total Asia.....	9,941	10,863	11,422	12,886
Oceania (cane):				
Australia.....	1,806	2,564	2,556	3,055
Fiji Islands.....	266	392	350	425
Total Oceania.....	2,072	2,956	2,906	3,480
World Total (cane).....	34,382	40,087	39,542	41,266
World Total (beet).....	26,532	31,050	33,306	34,468
World Total (cane and beet).....	60,914	71,137	72,848	75,734

^{1/} Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from noncentrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. ^{2/} Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. ^{3/} Preliminary. ^{4/} 1960-61 through 1964-65 average includes 3,000 tons each for St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and 50,000 tons for Bahamas in 1968-69. ^{5/} Danish beets exported to Finland, Sweden, and West Germany, in terms of sugar, not included in the production for those countries. ^{6/} No sugar produced prior to 1961-62. ^{7/} Production refers to calendar year for the first of the two years indicated. ^{8/} Prior to 1964-65, included Malawi and Zambia. ^{9/} Beginning 1962-63, Swaziland reported separately. ^{10/} Two year average, prior to 1962-63 included in South Africa. ^{11/} Formerly Tanganyika, beginning 1964-65 includes Zanzibar. ^{12/} Other Africa includes Algeria, Afars-Issas, Somali Republic, Sudan, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Liberia, Tunisia, Ghana, Nigeria, Malawi, Zambia and Morocco. ^{13/} Includes khandsari. ^{14/} Prior to July 1965 issue, included in "Other Asia." ^{15/} Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Israel, Syria, South Vietnam, Iran, Lebanon, Ceylon, Nepal and South Korea.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR ^{1/}: Production in specified countries, average
1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1966-67 through 1968-69 ^{2/}

Continent and country	Average			
	1960-61 through 1964-65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 ^{3/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
North America:				
Costa Rica.....	76	44	44	45
El Salvador.....	24	31	29	33
Guatemala.....	38	46	53	53
Mexico.....	136	130	127	130
Nicaragua.....	22	18	18	18
Panama.....	4	4	4	4
Total.....	300	273	275	283
South America:				
Colombia.....	683	749	738	716
Ecuador.....	38	39	44	44
Peru.....	26	14	14	13
Venezuela.....	53	39	42	42
Total.....	800	841	838	815
Asia:				
Burma.....	163	160	160	160
China, Mainland.....	417	700	800	800
Taiwan.....	24	24	24	24
India.....	4,995	5,511	4,960	6,063
Indonesia.....	334	330	330	340
Japan.....	24	8	8	5
Pakistan.....	768	616	726	706
Philippines.....	51	62	60	60
Ryukyu Islands.....	15	15	15	15
Thailand.....	148	182	198	215
Vietnam.....	36	40	40	40
Total.....	6,975	7,648	7,321	8,428
Total of above.....	8,075	8,762	8,434	9,526

^{1/} Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

^{2/} Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May-April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. ^{3/} Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, averages 1960-61 through 1964-65,
and annual 1966-67 through 1968-69 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
North and Central America:				
Canada 2/.....	57	66	33	34
Costa Rica	19	32	33	32
Cuba 3/.....	1,211	1,200	1,120	1,100
Dominican Republic.....	297	272	205	277
El Salvador.....	22	44	50	43
Guatemala.....	38	53	52	69
Haiti.....	21	20	20	20
Jamaica.....	168	160	152	162
Mexico.....	710	1,015	842	900
Nicaragua.....	32	31	32	37
Panama.....	16	45	45	50
Trinidad and Tobago.....	94	77	81	88
United States, Mainland.....	1,380	1,538	1,550	1,575
Hawaii.....	296	319	330	335
Puerto Rico.....	324	330	257	200
Other.....	164	176	187	170
Total.....	4,849	5,378	4,989	5,092
South America:				
Argentina.....	378	299	291	285
Brazil.....	1,306	1,432	1,468	1,497
Chile.....	17	22	35	51
Colombia.....	102	145	170	187
Guyana.....	115	137	134	144
Peru 2/.....	251	246	250	220
Uruguay.....	19	21	15	26
Venezuela 2/.....	133	170	177	180
Other.....	114	176	185	185
Total.....	2,435	2,648	2,725	2,775
Europe:				
Austria.....	70	81	70	68
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	102	98	137	140
Denmark.....	80	57	95	102
Finland.....	20	24	22	20
France.....	504	428	433	590
Germany, West.....	4/ 462	447	515	510
Greece.....	13	38	39	33
Ireland.....	38	23	33	36
Italy.....	270	511	557	468
Netherlands.....	129	131	218	200
Spain.....	170	200	214	227
Sweden.....	71	59	68	86
Switzerland.....	10	13	15	16
United Kingdom.....	278	287	333	335
Total West Europe.....	2,217	2,397	2,749	2,831

(Continued)

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, averages 1960-61 through 1964-65,
and annual 1966-67 through 1968-69 1/ (continued)

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Europe (continued):				
Hungary.....	135	170	135	140
Poland.....	383	460	500	475
Romania.....	<u>5/</u> 109	139	125	115
Yugoslavia.....	77	130	184	145
Other East Europe.....	569	560	480	460
Total East Europe.....	1,273	1,459	1,424	1,335
Total Europe.....	3,490	3,856	4,173	4,166
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	2,003	2,403	2,483	2,500
Africa:				
Angola.....	16	17	18	20
Mauritius.....	121	133	130	135
Mozambique.....	53	65	60	80
South Africa, Republic of.....	227	408	454	376
United Arab Republic <u>6/</u>	166	168	160	165
Other Africa.....	272	366	347	375
Total.....	855	1,157	1,169	1,151
Asia:				
China, Taiwan.....	173	230	240	250
India.....	1,076	700	800	1,000
Indonesia.....	176	185	195	200
Iran.....	39	78	100	115
Japan.....	<u>2/</u> 50	37	39	39
Philippines.....	444	443	503	500
Thailand.....	146	161	148	196
Turkey.....	131	164	193	168
Other Asia.....	282	660	680	700
Total.....	2,517	2,658	2,898	3,168
Oceania:				
Australia.....	340	438	433	498
Fiji.....	60	96	85	100
Total.....	400	534	518	598
Total world.....	16,549	18,634	18,955	19,450

1/ In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. Production has been estimated by groups of countries known to produce centrifugal sugar, but for which insufficient data are available to show production for each country. Figures in parentheses are Foreign Agricultural Service estimates. 2/ Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading. 3/ Includes hi-test molasses. 4/ Four-year average. 5/ Three-year average. 6/ May include edible molasses.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION
IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES, 1968

Production.--Milk production in seventeen principal producing countries was 401 billion pounds in 1968--less than 1 percent above the previous year's level. Cow numbers and production per cow were virtually unchanged from 1967.

In Western Europe, milk production in 1968 was 237 billion pounds--2 percent above the 1967 level. In Belgium, France, and the Netherlands, a rise in the number of cows led to a gain in milk output. West German cow numbers were relatively stagnant, but higher yield per cow in turn increased total milk production. In Ireland, a combination of more cows, favorable weather, and higher producer prices was responsible for a 6-percent gain in production. Norway also experienced a 6-percent rise in milk production as farmers continued to improve herds. In the United Kingdom, production increased despite the foot-and-mouth disease epidemic which continued into the early months of 1968.

Countries in Western Europe that decreased milk production in 1968 were Austria, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Sweden, and Switzerland. In most of these countries, a reduction in the number of cows was attributed to the decline in output.

In Oceania, milk production was 28 billion pounds--6 percent below the 1967 level. Unfavorable weather in both Australia and New Zealand was largely responsible for the reduced milk production.

In North America, milk production at 136 billion pounds was 1 percent below the 1967 level. Canadian milk production increased, but the United States' output remained below the year-earlier level.

Utilization.--One-third of the milk produced in 1968 in the seventeen countries was consumed as fluid milk. Fluid milk consumption amounted to 135 billion pounds, relatively unchanged from a year earlier. In Western Europe and North America, fluid milk consumption was down slightly, while in Oceania consumption remained unchanged.

About 36 percent of the milk produced in 1968 in the seventeen countries was utilized for butter production. Milk used for this product amounted to 144 billion pounds--1 percent higher than in 1967. Western Europe increased the quantity of milk used for butter production, while Oceania recorded a decrease in this category. In North America, Canada utilized more milk for butter but the United States used less.

Milk utilized for cheese totaled 60 billion pounds--about the same as a year earlier. Countries that used more milk for cheese production were Austria, France, West Germany, Greece, and Ireland. In Oceania, Australia processed more milk into cheese. In North America, both Canada and the United States used more milk for this product.

COWS' MILK: Production and Utilization in Specified Countries, 1961-65

Country	Production			Utilization					
	Milk cows	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses	Feed
	1,000 head	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada	2,930	6,283	18,404	6,381	8,350	1,669	720	474	810
United States	16,195	7,778	125,660	58,215	31,842	15,073	5,014	13,267	2,249
Austria	1,122	6,010	6,743	2,498	2,009	566	26	440	1,204
Belgium	1,024	8,461	8,664	2,227	4,845	400	123	363	706
Denmark	1,428	8,202	11,713	1,886	7,007	1,674	3/	3/	463
France	9,409	5,756	54,162	11,037	22,515	7,936	788	1,049	10,837
Germany, West	5,852	7,753	45,368	12,232	23,294	2,775	3/	3/	4,214
Greece	434	2,671	1,159	637	168	158	0	0	196
Ireland	1,373	4,704	6,458	1,433	3,303	240	0	491	991
Italy 4/	3,448	5,959	21,872	6,238	3,314	7,155	3/	3/	5,037
Netherlands	1,701	9,169	15,597	2,305	4,914	4,505	2,157	1,069	647
Norway 5/	568	6,426	3,666	1,881	984	587	3/	3/	171
Sweden	1,180	7,158	8,446	3,112	3,948	820	2	194	370
Switzerland 5/	926	7,328	6,837	2,434	1,202	1,879	3/	3/	1,124
United Kingdom 6/	4,202	5,900	24,791	17,766	2,331	2,648	959	1,087	-
Australia	3,190	4,779	15,244	3,337	9,597	1,324	164	740	82
New Zealand 7/	2,007	6,130	12,302	1,138	8,682	1,929	3/	3/	333
Total-all above countries	56,989	-	387,086	134,757	138,305	51,338	9,953	23,299	29,434

1/ Includes milk used for cream. 2/ Includes milk used for ice cream, dried whole milk, minor products, waste, and balance, unless otherwise indicated. 3/ Canned milk included with other uses. 4/ Production and utilization include sheep and goat milk, 1961-65 only. 5/ Production and utilization include goat milk. 6/ Under Milk Marketing Scheme only. 7/ Years ending May 31. Calendar year data for 1967 and 1968.

COWS' MILK: Production and Utilization in Specified Countries, 1968 (preliminary) and 1967

Country	Production				Utilization							
	Milk cows 1,000 head	Production: per cow Pounds	Milk production:		Fluid milk ^{1/} Million pounds	Butter Million pounds	Cheese Million pounds	Canned milk Million pounds	Other uses ^{2/} Million pounds	Feed Million pounds		
			Million pounds	Million pounds								
1968												
Canada	2,616	7,060	18,335	5,972	7,914	2,182	785	793	689			
United States	13,022	9,006	117,281	56,357	24,886	17,433	3,706	13,080	1,819			
Austria	1,115	6,574	7,330	2,425	2,414	750	44	451	1,246			
Belgium	1,065	8,717	9,283	2,360	5,263	485	155	600	400			
Denmark	1,295	8,720	11,303	1,803	6,834	1,435	3/	942	309			
France	10,333	6,514	68,343	11,762	30,423	10,858	1,025	1,488	12,787			
Germany, West	5,865	8,314	48,768	12,339	26,418	3,338	2,522	703	3,448			
Greece	481	2,576	1,239	766	175	214	0	0	84			
Ireland	1,607	5,046	8,110	1,476	4,184	632	0	662	1,156			
Italy	3,430	6,043	20,723	6,627	3,120	6,867	75	396	3,638			
Netherlands	1,830	9,303	17,017	2,268	5,723	5,388	2,306	832	500			
Norway ^{1/}	470	8,594	4,105	2,090	1,160	669	51	7	128			
Sweden	853	8,532	7,275	2,959	3,097	842	1	133	243			
Switzerland ^{1/}	929	7,594	7,103	2,273	1,314	2,189	3/	313	1,014			
United Kingdom ^{5/}	4,399	6,019	26,476	18,776	2,735	2,823	904	1,238	--			
Australia	2,794	5,490	15,340	3,665	9,047	1,594	286	677	81			
New Zealand	2,165	6,080	13,080	1,110	9,275	2,000	3/	370	325			
Total of above countries:	54,269	--	401,111	135,038	143,982	59,699	11,860	22,665	27,867			
1967												
Canada	2,668	6,861	18,228	6,049	7,794	2,099	760	826	700			
United States	13,501	8,797	118,769	56,882	26,346	17,185	4,013	12,450	1,893			
Austria	1,109	6,579	7,407	2,447	2,379	725	40	537	1,279			
Belgium	1,026	8,705	8,934	2,355	4,585	575	200	764	455			
Denmark	1,303	8,785	11,448	1,766	6,651	1,766	168	657	440			
France	9,817	6,592	64,716	11,587	28,644	9,971	1,005	1,324	12,185			
Germany, West	5,858	8,172	47,877	12,198	25,558	3,126	2,617	690	3,688			
Greece	492	2,527	1,243	777	200	210	0	0	56			
Ireland	1,568	4,881	7,652	1,479	3,829	570	0	641	1,133			
Italy	3,485	6,250	21,781	6,876	3,638	7,103	75	427	3,662			
Netherlands	1,780	9,332	16,612	2,307	4,766	5,776	2,189	1,067	507			
Norway ^{1/}	478	8,126	3,948	2,008	979	769	57	9	126			
Sweden	873	8,377	7,315	2,972	3,053	858	1	164	267			
Switzerland ^{1/}	928	7,716	7,202	2,377	1,499	2,249	3/	195	882			
United Kingdom ^{5/}	4,356	5,920	25,786	18,728	2,022	2,878	951	1,207	--			
Australia	2,881	5,615	16,177	3,600	9,887	1,536	313	758	83			
New Zealand	2,141	6,519	13,957	1,129	10,150	2,072	3/	243	363			
Total of above countries:	54,264	--	399,052	135,537	141,980	59,468	12,389	21,959	27,719			

^{1/} Includes milk used for cream. ^{2/} Includes milk used for ice cream, dried whole milk, minor products waste and balance, unless otherwise indicated. ^{3/} Canned milk included with other uses. ^{4/} Production and utilization include goat milk. ^{5/} Under Milk Marketing Scheme only.

Milk utilized for canned milk production amounted to 12 billion pounds. Countries utilizing more milk in condensed and evaporated milk production were Austria, France, the Netherlands, and Canada.

Milk utilized for dried whole milk, ice cream, and other products amounted to 23 billion pounds. Increased use of milk for these products occurred in France, West Germany, Ireland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Milk fed to livestock in the seventeen countries in 1968 amounted to 28 billion pounds--about the same quantity as a year earlier. Countries that increased the quantity of milk fed to livestock were France, Greece, Ireland, Norway, and Switzerland.

WORLD CORN CROP OFF 4 PERCENT FROM RECORD PRODUCTION IN 1967

World corn production in 1968 amounted to about 230 million metric tons, compared to the 1967 record crop of 240 million tons. The total decline may be accounted for by the lower production in the United States, since gains and losses registered in other countries were about offsetting. On a worldwide basis, area devoted to corn--252 million acres--was about unchanged.

North American corn production declined to 124.4 million tons--off 6.5 percent on 5.5 percent less acreage. The Canadian crop increased to about 2.0 million tons, up 9 percent on an 8.5 percent larger area. Yield increased to a record 84.8 bushels per acre.

Production in the United States declined to 111.1 million tons, 8 percent below the record 1967 crop. Acreage also dropped about 8 percent to 55.7 million and yield was off slightly. The 1968 crop was 17 percent over the 1960-64 average. Area and yield were 7 percent below and 26 percent above the 5-year average, respectively.

Corn crops in Central America were larger in all countries. Production registered an 8-percent gain over the drought-reduced outturn of last year and a 48-percent increase over the 1960-64 average. Mexican production was up 700,000 tons over last year's 8.5 million tons and more than 50 percent above the 1960-64 average of 6.1 million.

The South American corn crop is estimated at 21.5 million tons-- down 2 percent from a year ago. Brazil's crop, the largest in the Free World after that of the United States, declined about 8 percent from last year, due primarily to inclement weather and a 5-percent reduction in acreage. Argentina shows an increase in production of 8 percent over last year's poor crop and a gain of 42 percent over the 1960-64 average.

The West European harvest gained 15 percent to 12.2 million tons. French production, at 5.2 million tons, was 26 percent over last year's drought-reduced crop of 4.1 million tons and double the 1960-64 average. Italian production--4.0 million tons--was up 3 percent from a year ago. The EC corn

harvest was 9.4 million tons, up 16 percent--due to increased yields--on slightly less acreage. A record 1.4 million tons was produced in Spain-- a gain of 18 percent from a year ago.

The East European crop at 18.0 million tons is 10 percent below the 1967 crop, due mainly to drought problems last spring.

It is estimated that corn acreage and production in the Soviet Union were somewhat larger than in 1967.

The Asian corn harvest is estimated at 28.2 million tons, slightly less than the 1967 crop. Thailand, however, increased production about 15 percent, due primarily to increased acreage and improved weather conditions. Production of 1.4 million tons in Thailand, the major corn exporter in the Asian area, is about double the 1960-64 average.

The Australian crop estimate has been raised to 201,000 tons versus 181,000 tons a year ago. Production in South Africa, estimated at 5.0 million tons, is off from the 5.3-million-ton crop of 1968 and the 9.6-million-ton record harvest of 1967. Drought, during the first 3 months of this year, is mainly responsible for the reduced prospects.

WORLD RICE CROP EXCEEDS PREVIOUS YEAR'S RECORD BY 2 PERCENT

World rice production (excluding Communist Asia) in 1968-69 is now estimated to have exceeded last year's record by 2 percent. The latest figure includes major upward revisions for India and Indonesia plus a lesser increase for Thailand.

Although this year's harvest establishes a new record, the increase of 2 percent is small as compared with the jump of 14 percent in the 1967-68 crop versus 1966-67. Indications, therefore, are that rice production may be sustained and/or increased beyond the new level, which is approximately one-seventh larger than the 1960-64 average.

World acreage in rice is estimated at 238 million acres, the same level as the preceding year. Yield per acre, however, increased to an alltime high in all areas except Europe and thus pushed production to a new record.

Total production in the Asian countries, the major rice producing area, increased 1 percent in 1968-69 over last year's previous high. The crop in India was 2 million tons larger than the earlier forecast, mainly as a result of improved weather conditions. This increase put India's 1968 crop slightly below last year's record harvest. Asia's major exporting countries--Thailand, Burma, and Cambodia--all had larger production than last year. The 11-percent increase in Thailand was due to both increased acreage and higher yields. The Japanese again harvested a bumper crop, which along with last year's heavy carryover aggravated an already serious problem and generated increased pressures on the government to find effective uses for the rice surplus.

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1967 and 1968 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production				
	Average : 1960-64 :	1967 :	1968 1/ :	Average : 1960-64 :	1967 :	1968 1/ :	Average : 1960-64 :	1967 :	1968 1/ :		
	1,000 acres :	1,000 acres :	1,000 acres :	Bushels :	Bushels :	Bushels :	m. t. :	m. t. :	m. t. :		
									Million bushels :		
North America:											
Canada	500	876	952	71.0	84.6	84.8	903	1,882	2,051	74.1	80.7
United States	59,876	60,557	55,707	62.5	78.6	78.5	94,562	120,906	111,121	4,760.1	4,374.8
Costa Rica	175	180	180	16.9	17.1	18.6	76	78	85	3.1	3.3
El Salvador	448	474	490	17.2	17.4	20.9	196	209	260	8.2	10.2
Guatemala	1,682	1,848	1,920	13.3	14.7	15.1	570	690	736	27.2	29.0
Honduras	959	1,013	1,018	12.5	13.8	15.1	303	355	390	14.0	15.4
Mexico	15,416	18,740	18,780	15.5	17.9	19.3	6,064	8,500	9,200	334.6	362.2
Nicaragua	353	563	573	13.9	14.1	14.2	124	202	206	8.0	8.1
Panama	213	279	--	13.3	12.6	--	72	89	96	3.5	3.8
Total 5/	80,540	85,410	80,775	50.4	61.4	60.6	103,190	133,170	124,390	5,243.1	4,377.2
South America:											
Argentina	7,008	8,347	--	28.4	30.9	--	4,984	6,560	7,100	258.3	279.5
Brazil	19,308	23,388	22,239	20.6	21.0	20.4	10,112	12,452	11,500	490.2	452.7
Chile	183	220	143	37.9	57.4	49.6	176	321	180	12.6	7.1
Colombia	1,814	1,952	1,829	17.5	17.1	17.2	807	850	800	33.5	31.5
Ecuador	508	524	519	11.7	13.9	13.7	151	185	180	7.3	7.1
Peru	833	840	890	23.2	26.2	26.5	497	560	600	22.0	23.6
Uruguay	563	400	432	10.3	6.8	8.7	147	69	95	2.7	3.7
Venezuela	1,058	1,370	1,347	17.2	16.4	17.5	461	570	600	22.4	23.6
Total 5/	32,280	37,970	37,520	21.7	22.8	22.6	17,820	21,970	21,540	864.8	847.6
Europe:											
EEC:											
France	2,229	2,478	2,533	46.4	65.3	80.4	2,625	4,111	5,174	161.8	203.7
Germany, West	41	104	143	37.6	74.0	79.0	39	196	287	7.7	11.3
Italy	2,816	2,513	2,389	52.2	60.5	65.7	3,732	3,860	3,988	152.0	157.0
Total EEC	5,086	5,095	5,065	49.5	63.1	73.4	6,396	8,167	9,449	321.5	372.0
Austria	130	148	182	61.2	84.0	86.3	202	316	399	12.4	15.7
Greece	461	326	339	24.4	40.8	43.7	286	339	339	13.3	14.8
Portugal	1,139	1,077	1,045	18.3	21.1	19.7	562	577	524	22.7	20.6
Spain	8,090	7,850	7,920	37.2	40.1	43.9	1,075	1,224	1,440	48.2	56.7
Total Western Europe 5/	1,610	1,404	--	40.7	57.7	60.6	8,520	10,623	12,187	418.1	479.8
Bulgaria	509	361	--	39.7	46.1	--	1,655	2,058	--	81.0	--
Czechoslovakia	3,226	3,054	--	40.3	45.4	--	3,304	3,522	--	138.7	--
Hungary	8,305	7,959	--	27.4	33.9	--	5,784	6,858	--	270.0	--
Romania	6,118	6,202	6,103	26.4	45.7	43.9	5,664	7,200	6,810	283.5	268.1
Yugoslavia	1,760	18,980	18,742	33.7	41.6	37.9	16,920	20,061	18,050	789.9	710.6
Total Eastern Europe 5/	27,730	26,829	26,665	36.0	45.0	44.6	25,440	30,684	30,237	1,208.0	1,119.0
Total Europe 5/											

U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	15,518	8,611	--	24.3	36.6	--	9,564	8,000	--	314.9	--
Africa:											
Morocco	1,122	1,139	1,611	11.4	8.6	5.8	297	250	240	9.8	9.4
United Arab Republic	1,793	1,682	--	40.0	53.8	--	1,823	2,300	--	90.5	--
Angola	1,465	--	--	10.6	--	--	407	--	--	--	--
Kenya	2,900	3,100	3,000	18.5	20.7	20.2	1,360	1,633	1,542	64.3	60.7
Malagasy Republic	247	--	--	14.4	--	--	90	--	--	--	--
South Africa, Republic of	13,106	13,394	12,897	15.5	15.6	15.5	5,147	5,316	5,040	209.3	198.4
Total 5/	35,700	36,250	36,500	17.1	18.5	18.7	15,500	17,250	17,330	679.0	681.0
Asia:											
Turkey	1,689	1,668	1,656	21.4	25.5	23.8	916	1,080	1,000	42.5	39.4
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,580	--	--	--	--
Afghanistan	1,236	--	--	22.5	--	--	707	--	--	--	--
China, Taiwan	43	59	59	29.4	42.7	33.9	32	64	52	2.5	2.0
India	11,200	13,781	13,590	15.5	17.9	18.8	4,402	6,275	6,500	247.0	255.9
Indonesia	7,156	7,413	--	15.5	15.7	--	2,823	2,960	--	116.5	--
Japan	100	52	44	40.9	46.2	44.7	104	61	51	2.4	2.0
Pakistan	1,190	1,511	1,531	16.5	20.7	16.2	498	795	629	31.3	24.8
Philippines	4,759	5,572	5,609	10.2	10.7	11.2	1,230	1,517	1,600	59.7	63.0
Thailand	922	--	--	30.7	--	--	720	1,200	1,375	47.2	54.1
Total 5/	53,400	59,500	59,510	17.2	18.9	18.6	23,390	28,600	28,170	1,129.6	1,110.1
Oceania:											
Australia	206	201	230	33.6	35.5	34.3	176	181	201	7.1	7.9
New Zealand	8	15	15	77.8	94.5	89.3	16	36	34	1.4	1.2
Total 5/	214	216	245	35.3	39.3	37.6	192	217	235	8.5	9.2
World Total 5/	245,502	254,780	252,070	31.3	37.1	36.0	195,130	239,880	230,500	9,443.9	9,073.1

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1968 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1968 and ends early in 1969. 2/ Harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1960-61/64-65, annual 1966-67 to 1968-69 1/2

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1966-67	1967-68	Average	1966-67	1967-68	Average	1966-67	1967-68
	1960-61 to 1964-65	1,000 acres	2/	1960-61 to 1964-65	Pounds	2/	1960-61 to 1964-65	m. t.	2/
North America:									
Mexico	342	408	413	1,961	2,107	2,301	304	390	430
United States	1,702	1,967	1,970	3,738	4,322	4,537	2,887	3,856	4,054
Costa Rica	132	138	148	1,042	1,297	1,297	62	87	93
El Salvador	33	49	69	1,979	2,204	2,300	30	49	72
Guatemala	26	30	32	1,369	1,323	1,378	16	18	20
Honduras	34	49	49	1,476	1,612	1,490	23	36	33
Nicaragua 2/	55	64	64	1,353	2,065	2,204	34	60	64
Panama	253	325	319	978	950	1,044	112	140	151
Cuba	240	--	--	1,700	--	--	185	--	--
Dominican Republic	206	220	220	1,284	1,782	1,473	120	178	147
Total North America	3,132	3,580	3,647	4,089	3,093	3,188	3,839	5,022	5,274
South America:									
Argentina	135	153	198	3,159	3,127	3,152	193	217	238
Bolivia	74	80	--	1,811	1,735	--	61	63	--
Brazil	9,404	10,625	12,000	1,420	1,409	1,286	6,058	6,792	7,000
Chile	82	72	79	2,440	2,750	2,620	91	90	94
Colombia	643	865	867	1,823	1,733	1,780	532	680	700
Ecuador	273	259	148	1,525	1,548	1,414	189	182	127
Guyana	247	341	--	2,000	1,751	--	224	271	--
Paraguay	38	41	--	1,950	2,044	--	34	39	--
Peru	196	203	111	3,562	4,172	3,856	317	384	300
Surinam	70	73	83	2,486	2,967	3,193	79	98	120
Uruguay	51	84	77	2,841	3,035	2,831	66	116	99
Venezuela	165	257	282	1,476	1,876	1,901	111	210	243
Total South America	11,378	13,053	14,319	14,323	15,541	14,143	7,955	9,141	9,177
Europe:									
France	77	69	66	3,474	3,196	3,841	121	100	115
Greece	49	43	44	3,704	4,388	4,409	82	86	90
Italy	299	327	356	4,679	4,187	3,660	635	621	745
Portugal	92	86	80	4,073	3,949	3,832	170	154	146
Spain	157	143	150	5,460	5,781	5,542	389	375	367
Total Western Europe	674	668	698	4,569	4,409	4,620	1,397	1,336	1,463
Bulgaria	32	30	30	2,497	3,527	3,820	36	48	52
Hungary	52	47	50	1,715	1,503	1,500	40	31	34
Romania	35	49	52	2,589	2,518	2,962	41	56	70
Yugoslavia	15	13	11	3,333	3,931	4,042	23	23	20
Total Eastern Europe	142	143	152	2,282	2,559	2,634	147	166	184
Total Europe	816	811	848	4,171	4,083	4,282	3,809	4,502	4,647
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	332	600	682	2,068	2,352	2,598	311	640	804

Africa:													
Morocco	9	12	11	18	4,033	3,483	5,464	4,900	16	19	27	46	
United Arab Republic	829	1,200	1,250	1,250	4,745	3,674	4,056	4,145	1,784	2,000	2,300	2,350	
Congo (Kinshasa)	130	133			915	945			54	57			
Gambia	61	67			1,098	1,218			30	37			
Ghana	78	65	88	92	959	985	1,061	1,054	34	29	42	44	
Guinea	1,025				618				287	315	330		
Ivory Coast	614				786				219	274	340	380	
Malagasy Republic	1,996	2,050	1,946	1,946	1,370	1,538	1,558	1,586	1,240	1,430	1,464	1,400	
Mali	442	417	400		893	837	772		179	158	140	150	
Nigeria	500				1,074				250	406	391	376	
Portuguese Guinea	138				1,664				104				
Senegal	180	200	200	200	1,151	1,375	1,510	408	325	390	400	410	
Sierra Leone	800				895				108	110	115		
Tanzania 2/	204				1,161				33				
Upper Volta	112				649								
Total Africa	8,176	8,765	8,746	8,725	1,405	1,511	1,630	1,642	5,211	6,007	6,448	6,448	
Asia:													
Iran	846	930	930		1,861	2,013	2,193		714	849	925	970	
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	129	160	160	148	2,598	2,797	2,687	2,577	152	203	195	173	
Afghanistan	524				2,053				488				
Burma	12,000	12,328	12,193	12,297	1,456	1,168	1,362	1,437	7,925	6,637	7,770	8,186	
Cambodia	5,731	6,212			952	872			2,475	2,457			
Ceylon	1,239	1,307	1,566	1,657	1,714	1,609	1,614	1,785	963	954	1,147	1,342	
China, Taiwan	1,905	1,945	1,944	1,950	3,242	3,560	3,613	3,748	2,802	3,141	3,186	3,315	
India 2/	86,359	87,927	90,740	88,956	1,356	1,146	1,486	1,487	52,105	45,707	59,300	59,000	
Indonesia	17,530	19,504			1,600	1,582			12,718	14,000	16,308	16,308	
Japan 2/	8,108	8,041	8,063	8,105	4,329	4,368	4,940	4,913	15,931	15,931	18,066	18,066	
Korea, South	2,837	3,068	3,052		3,647	3,835	3,544		4,693	5,337	4,906	4,330	
Laos	1,606	1,330			1,020	989			740	623			
Malaysia:													
Malaya States 2/	851	957	1,167	1,182	2,176	2,165	2,078	2,167	840	940	1,100	1,162	
Sabah (North Borneo)	89				1,897				77				
Sarawak	282	277			860	772			110	97			
Nepal	2,800	2,717	2,766		1,647	1,628	1,767		2,095	2,007	2,217		
Pakistan 2/	24,955	25,897	27,945	27,235	1,467	1,398	1,501	1,587	16,539	16,424	19,024	19,604	
Philippines	7,821	7,614	7,820	7,904	1,096	1,206	1,285	1,276	3,883	4,165	4,560	4,576	
Thailand	14,735	16,995	16,457	17,866	1,507	1,751	1,500	1,531	10,074	13,500	11,200	12,410	
Vietnam, South	6,054	5,671	5,328		1,841	1,686	1,977		5,056	4,336	4,688		
Total Asia, excl. Communist Asia 4/	137,086	204,305	210,072	209,551	1,586	1,493	1,669	1,692	147,787	138,335	159,053	160,835	
Oceania:													
Australia	56	74	76	82	5,429	6,376	6,382	6,533	138	214	220	243	
Fiji Islands	30				1,543				21				
Total Oceania	36	104	106	112	4,075	4,982	5,012	5,197	159	235	241	264	
World Total	221,000	231,000	238,000	238,000	1,606	1,537	1,645	1,723	161,000	161,000	181,000	186,000	

1/ Crops harvested in the Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia in November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere during the first part of the following year. Harvested acreage is shown unless data for planted acreage only are available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Excluding Communist Asia (China, North Korea, and North Vietnam).

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

In Western Europe, area increased 6 percent, while production declined 7 percent. Poor weather conditions in France and Italy were the major reasons for the decrease in production.

Production in the USSR increased markedly over the preceding year as the result of record acreage and yield. Eastern Europe's production declined slightly.

North American production increased 15 percent this year over last. This was due mainly to a 19-percent acreage increase in the United States, the principal producer.

The South American crop, which in some areas is still being harvested, is expected to be 3 percent above last year's crop. Major increases were in Peru and Ecuador, where production recovered to previous levels after last year's drought. Colombia also increased production substantially, despite a decline in area, as more rice was grown on irrigated land. Chile is the only country that experienced a major drop in production (about 50 percent); this was due to the severe drought last year and the first part of this year.

Total African production again set a new record, as outturn was slightly above last year's previous high. Crops increased in the UAR, Morocco, and Ivory Coast, while the Malagasy Republic and Senegal recorded declines.

Australia continued to expand its rice production and recorded its eighth consecutive record harvest in 1968-69 as a result of an 8-percent increase in acreage.

CANADIAN JULY-MARCH WHEAT EXPORTS UP 18 PERCENT BARLEY OFF SHARPLY, OATS UNCHANGED

Canadian exports of wheat and flour during July-March 1968-69 totaled 6.8 million metric tons, 18 percent, or one million tons, over exports in the same period a year earlier. Most of the increase was in wheat, while flour exports, at 513,000 tons, gained only slightly.

Exports to Cuba, the principal market in the Western Hemisphere, were down 8 percent at 305,000 tons, 81 percent as flour. However, shipments to all Western Hemisphere destinations were off by only 14,000 tons or less than 3 percent.

Shipments to the Common Market during the 9-month period totaled 942,000 tons, up 9 percent. Sales to Italy, at 313,000 tons, were up 76 percent for the principal gain in the area. The United Kingdom took 1.3 million tons, down 0 percent. Hungary bought 169,000 tons versus none a year ago. Shipments to the Soviet Union amounted to only 147,000 tons as compared with 730,000 tons during July-March 1967-68, making the USSR the major market to which shipments were substantially lower.

Canadian exports to Asia doubled, at 3.2 million tons. Mainland China took 1.4 million tons, up from 664,000. Japan took 861,000 tons, up 8 percent, and India 703,000 tons compared with 49,000 a year earlier.

BARLEY AND OATS: Canadian exports by country of destination,
July-March 1967-68 and July-March 1968-69

Country of destination	July-March 1967-68			July-March 1968-69		
	Oats	Barley	Total	Oats	Barley	Total
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	17,068	87,518	104,586	12,123	110,071	122,194
US Dependencies (Puerto Rico)	1,352	--	1,352	1,013	--	1,013
Mexico	--	--	--	150	--	150
Costa Rica	--	--	--	177	--	177
Panama	730	17	747	989	32	1,021
Barbados	345	--	345	203	--	203
Bermuda	25	--	25	21	--	21
Dominican Republic	110	--	110	179	--	179
Jamaica	479	--	479	566	--	566
Leeward and Windward Islands	136	--	136	89	--	89
Trinidad and Tobago	813	--	813	271	--	271
Chile	--	--	--	--	42	42
Guyana	310	--	310	192	--	192
Peru	27	--	27	--	--	--
Venezuela	4,032	56	4,088	3,682	51	3,733
Total	25,427	87,591	113,018	19,655	110,196	129,851
Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	--	5,866	5,866	--	--	--
Germany, West	--	24,739	24,739	--	--	--
Italy	--	251,150	251,150	--	--	--
Netherlands	--	28,460	28,460	--	--	--
Total	--	310,215	310,215	--	--	--
Other Western Europe:						
Denmark	--	20,405	20,405	--	--	--
Ireland	2,015	--	2,015	3,558	--	3,558
Norway	--	6,842	6,842	--	--	--
Spain	--	17,056	17,056	--	--	--
United Kingdom	4,868	67,371	72,239	1,443	92,449	93,892
Total	6,883	111,674	118,557	5,001	92,449	97,450
Eastern Europe:						
Poland	--	17,111	17,111	--	--	--
Total	--	17,111	17,111	--	--	--
Total Europe	6,883	439,000	445,883	5,001	92,449	97,450
Asia:						
Israel	--	16,258	16,258	--	31,697	31,697
Japan	1,800	283,616	285,416	--	15,000	15,000
Korea, Republic of	--	254	254	--	72	72
Syria	1,733	--	1,733	5,199	--	5,199
Turkey	300	--	300	299	--	299
Total	3,833	300,128	303,961	5,498	46,769	52,267
Africa:						
United Arab Republic	--	--	--	5,174	--	5,174
Total	--	--	--	5,174	--	5,174
Oceania:						
Australia	--	--	--	--	14,514	14,514
Total	--	--	--	--	14,514	14,514
World Total	36,143	826,719	862,862	35,328	263,928	299,256
Seed:						
United States	3,991	--	3,991	5,230	--	5,230
Mexico	97	--	97	--	--	--
Bermuda	--	--	--	1	--	1
Grand Total	40,231	826,719	866,950	40,559	263,928	304,487

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled by the Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination,
July-March 1967-68 and July-March 1968-69

Destination	July-March 1967-68				July-March 1968-69			
	Wheat	Flour (grain equivalent)	Total		Wheat	Flour (grain equivalent)	Total	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons
Western Hemisphere:								
United States	4	359	363	10	--	338	338	9
Bahamas	--	234	234	6	--	223	223	6
Barbados	--	159	159	4	--	216	216	6
Bermuda	--	87	87	2	--	85	85	2
Cuba	4,236	7,872	12,108	330	2,125	9,066	11,191	305
Ecuador	293	1	294	8	524	1/	524	14
Jamaica	8	1,204	1,212	33	744	133	877	24
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	615	615	17	--	636	636	17
Trinidad and Tobago	--	346	346	9	220	452	672	18
Venezuela	2,081	1/	2,081	57	2,505	1	2,506	68
Others	304	383	687	19	19	413	432	12
Total	6,926	11,260	18,186	495	6,137	11,563	17,700	481
Western Europe:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg	7,343	89	7,432	202	5,686	61	5,747	156
France	462	--	462	13	1,229	--	1,229	33
Germany, West	13,516	--	13,516	368	9,725	--	9,725	265
Italy	6,540	14	6,554	178	11,481	12	11,493	313
Netherlands	4,388	15	4,403	120	6,426	3	6,429	175
Total	32,249	118	32,367	881	34,547	76	34,623	942
Other Western Europe:								
Austria	404	--	404	11	394	--	394	11
Finland	652	--	652	18	639	--	639	17
Ireland	998	--	998	27	907	8	915	25
Malta	263	--	263	7	298	--	298	8
Norway	1,773	--	1,773	48	588	1/	588	16
Switzerland	1,785	--	1,785	49	4,559	--	4,559	124
United Kingdom	50,638	2,407	53,045	1,444	46,255	2,056	48,311	1,315
Others	33	143	176	4	104	93	197	5
Total	56,546	2,550	59,096	1,608	53,744	2,157	55,901	1,521
Eastern Europe:								
Albania	761	--	761	21	1,122	--	1,122	31
Czechoslovakia	914	--	914	25	--	--	--	--
Hungary	--	--	--	--	6,195	--	6,195	169
Poland	3,943	--	3,943	107	3,415	--	3,415	93
USSR	26,818	--	26,818	730	5,392	--	5,392	147
Others	426	--	426	11	--	--	--	--
Total	32,862	--	32,862	894	16,124	--	16,124	440
Total Europe	121,657	2,668	124,325	3,383	104,415	2,233	106,648	2,903
Asia:								
Afghanistan	361	1	362	10	1	1	2	1/
Ceylon	--	860	860	23	--	839	839	23
China, Mainland	24,404	--	24,404	664	52,427	--	52,427	1,427
Hong Kong	677	321	998	27	528	275	803	22
India	1,737	80	1,817	49	25,832	1	25,833	703
Indonesia	--	--	--	--	29	362	391	11
Israel	--	544	544	15	--	228	228	6
Japan	29,217	4	29,221	795	31,629	8	31,637	861
Lebanon	29	195	224	6	--	199	199	5
Malaysia	391	--	391	11	270	--	270	7
Pakistan	876	--	876	24	2,754	--	2,754	75
Syria	49	--	49	1	2,021	101	2,122	58
Thailand	--	174	174	5	--	216	216	6
Others	1,664	193	1,857	51	844	89	933	25
Total	59,405	2,372	61,777	1,681	116,335	2,319	118,654	3,229
Africa:								
Algeria	819	139	958	26	1,796	66	1,862	51
Congo (Kinshasa)	--	73	73	2	37	42	79	2
Chana	137	1,109	1,246	34	890	1,187	2,077	57
Cambodia	--	63	63	2	--	47	47	1
Ivory Coast	--	7	7	1/	687	4	691	19
Liberia	--	140	140	4	--	130	130	4
Nigeria	118	--	118	3	104	--	104	3
South Africa, Republic of	2,652	7	2,659	72	--	--	--	--
Tanzania	261	6	267	7	110	6	116	3
Togo	--	122	122	3	--	124	124	3
Tunisia	462	2	464	13	692	--	692	19
United Arab Republic	--	--	--	--	--	752	752	20
Others	1,520	220	1,810	50	167	323	490	13
Total	5,969	1,958	7,927	216	4,483	2,681	7,164	195
Oceania:								
	--	45	45	1	--	36	36	1
World Total	193,957	18,303	212,260	5,776	231,370	18,832	250,202	6,809

1/ Less than 50 metric tons.

Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

CORN AND RICE: Canadian imports by country of origin,
 July-March 1967-68 and July-March 1968-69

CORN			RICE (Milled)		
Country of Origin	July-March 1967-68	July-March 1968-69	Country of Origin	July-March 1967-68	July-March 1968-69
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons
United States	666,191	655,960	United States	27,503	30,154
Portugal	--	4	Cuba	4	--
Total	<u>666,191</u>	<u>655,964</u>	Italy	256	290
			Netherlands	8	3
			United Kingdom	--	10
			China, Mainland	657	--
			Hong Kong	6	5
			Pakistan	1	9
			Australia	514	--
			Total	<u>28,950</u>	<u>30,471</u>

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from records of Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Canada exported 264,000 tons of barley during July-March 1968-69, down from 827,000 tons in the same period last season. The United Kingdom took 92,000 tons, up 20,000. Otherwise the European market, which amounted to 439,000 tons a year earlier, was entirely lost. Shipments of 15,000 tons to Japan were off from 284,000 as France took over the bulk of this market. Australia imported 14,500 tons.

Exports of oats for the period were 40.6 million tons, up slightly. Larger shipments to the United Arab Republic and Syria offset declines to the United States and the United Kingdom.

Canadian corn imports during the 9-month period, mostly from the United States, totaled 656,000 tons, off 2 percent. Rice imports totaled 30,500 tons, up 5 percent. Receipts from the United States were up 10 percent at 30,100 tons.

BRAZIL'S GRAIN EXPORTS INCREASE; IMPORTS DECREASE

Brazil's grain trade includes exports of corn and rice and imports of wheat and feedgrains. Brazil is a major world exporter of corn and a major importer of wheat.

Wheat and flour imports totaled 1.3 million metric tons for the period July-December 1968, 28 percent less than a year ago. Imports from the United States dropped sharply during this period while those from Argentina rose by a substantial amount.

Feedgrain imports were 41,000 tons during July-December 1968. This is more than a 50-percent increase from the previous year. Feedgrain imports were comprised of barley (46 percent), oats (23 percent), sorghum (23 percent), and corn (8 percent). Argentina supplied over 50 percent of these imports and also accounted for the majority of the increase this year versus last year. Other suppliers were the United States, Morocco, and Chile.

Corn exports almost tripled in the last half of 1968 versus the last half of 1967--936,000 tons versus 349,000. The major increase in Brazil's corn exports went to its largest buyers, Italy and Spain. These two countries accounted for 49 and 42 percent, respectively, of Brazil's corn export total for this 6-month period. Increased exports were mainly a result of near-record production and sizable carryover stocks.

Rice exports also increased significantly to 124,235 tons during this period, as compared to 18,251 tons the year before. Rice shipments to Senegal and Peru accounted for most of this increase. Neither of these countries had imported rice from Brazil during July-December 1967, but shipments this year totaled over 85,000 tons.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Brazilian imports by country of origin, July-December 1967 and 1968

Country of Origin	July-December 1967			July-December 1968		
	Wheat	Flour (grain equivalent)	Total	Wheat	Flour (grain equivalent)	Total
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	1,495	16	1,511	522	13	535
Argentina	83	--	83	691	--	691
Mexico	57	--	57	--	--	--
Total	1,635	16	1,651	1,213	13	1,226
Eastern Europe:						
Bulgaria	66	--	66	38	--	38
USSR	--	--	--	79	--	79
Total	66	--	66	117	--	117
Total Europe	66	--	66	117	--	117
Oceania:						
Australia	142	--	142	--	--	--
Total	142	--	142	--	--	--
World Total	1,843	16	1,859	1,330	13	1,343

Compiled from ADP runs.

CORN AND RICE: Brazilian exports by country of destination,
July-December 1967 and July-December 1968

CORN		RICE (Milled)			
Country of Destination	July-Dec. 1967	July-Dec. 1968	Country of Destination	July-Dec. 1967	July-Dec. 1968
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons
:Western Hemisphere:					
United States	2,446	7,740	Bolivia	1	---
Uruguay	1,973	---	Peru	---	25,727
Total	4,419	7,740	Total	1	25,727
:Western Europe:					
:EEC:					
Germany, West	5,000	11,336	Belgium and Luxembourg	1,040	4,592
Italy	200,550	461,039	France	100	297
Netherlands	2,000	---	Germany, West	3,293	3,702
Total	207,550	472,375	Italy	---	312
:Other Western Europe:					
Portugal	---	597	Netherlands	840	---
Spain	75,940	391,385	Total	5,273	8,903
Switzerland	4,456	---	:Other Western Europe:		
Total	80,396	391,982	Portugal	---	1,586
:Eastern Europe:					
Bulgaria	30,380	51,395	United Kingdom	254	99
Germany, East	---	13,294	Total	254	1,685
Total	30,380	64,689	:Eastern Europe:		
Total Europe	318,326	929,046	Bulgaria	498	299
:Asia:					
Japan	26,218	---	Czechoslovakia	---	1,219
Total	26,218	---	Hungary	736	---
:Africa:					
World Total	348,963	936,786	USSR	9,980	19,925
:Total Europe:					
Japan	26,218	---	Total	11,214	21,443
Total	26,218	---	Total Europe	16,741	32,031
World Total	348,963	936,786	:Asia:		
:Africa:					
:Ivory Coast:					
:Senegal:					
:South Africa, Republic of:					
Total	---	---	Total	1,509	---
World Total	18,251	124,235	Total	1,509	---

Compiled from ADF runs.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS BY THE FIVE MAJOR EXPORTERS SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Wheat exports (grain only) by the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, and France totaled 29.3 million metric tons during July 1968-April 1969. This is 11 percent less than shipments during the same 10-month period of 1967-68.

Although the deficit of shipments over a 2-month span (March-April) was reduced by 2.4 percent, the anticipated total at the end of the current fiscal year will still be around 10 percent less than 1967-68. The smaller shipments from the United States to India and Pakistan and reduced Australian shipments to Mainland China and India continue to be the major reasons for reduced exports.

United States - Shipments to practically all markets except the EC, Switzerland, and the Republic of Korea declined, resulting in a total 6.0 million tons less than the previous year. Aside from the dock strike at east coast and gulf ports, reduced shipments to India and Pakistan remain the major reason for decreased U.S. exports. Since the strike, exports have averaged between 10 million and 12 million bushels per week. However, shipments between May 1 and June 30 can only make up a part of the reductions through April, at best.

Canada - Exports were 0.6 million tons greater than the same period last year. Major differences were more shipments to Mainland China, India and Italy and less to West Germany and the USSR.

Australia - Shipments of 4.2 million tons were 25 percent less than during July 1967-April 1968. This is due to significantly decreased exports to Mainland China. Part of the loss is being recovered by a near-doubling in shipments to Japan, as U.S. exports to this destination declined about the same amount.

Argentina - Exports of 2.4 million tons were more than double the amount for the same period last year. The major markets are in South America and Western Europe, with most of them taking increased shipments. Current indications, however, are that Argentina will barely be able to meet export commitments prior to next season's harvest.

France - While exports to most other countries have slipped a little, those to the other EC members have increased by 2-1/2 times--with the exception of Italy. Many of these shipments have been in the form of denatured feed wheat. Other major countries receiving increased shipments are the United Kingdom and the UAR; total movements for this 10-month period increased to 5.5 million tons, 1.8 million above last year.

FEEDGRAIN EXPORTS BY MAJOR SHIPPERS
DECLINE SLIGHTLY FROM A YEAR AGO

Total feedgrain exports by the major shippers declined about 1.5 percent

Country of Destination	United States 1/		Canada		Australia		Argentina		France		Totals	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
North and Central America	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Coste Rice	2/	2/									2/	2/
Cuba		70		58							115	57
Dominican Republic											78	70
El Salvador		58									68	58
Guatemala		48									48	0
Trinidad and Tobago		62		8							62	101
Others	106	55		21							73	55
Total	375	394		79							113	120
South America:											505	473
Brazil	1,201	570			100		1,028		230		1,685	1,598
Chile	95	93			135		39		11		280	271
Colombia	80	173					53				121	208
Paraguay	14						44				67	11
Peru	225	89			68		184				477	512
Uruguay	47	101					330				65	60
Venezuela	197	537		62			14		12		571	609
Others	63	71		8			18				89	108
Total	2,222	1,634		70	303	253	1,532	253			3,351	3,211
Western Europe:												
EEC:												
Belgium-Luxembourg	129	176		185			5	48	130		483	833
France	238	302		11			36	21			290	380
Germany, West	126	300		389		25	1	356			1,295	1,805
Italy	126	391		314			343	398			1,064	1,805
Netherlands	159	512		126		163	73	217			915	1,281
Total	1,256	1,711		923		188	413	542			2,477	3,228
Other Western Europe:												
Norway	28	17		16		62	13	15			155	202
Switzerland	65	129		52			3/	10			318	292
United Kingdom	255	108		1,286		501	108	299			2,663	2,717
Others	36	30		42		62	11	65			241	51
Total	364	284		1,497		605	115	280			3,177	3,282
Eastern Europe:												
Albania				21							21	30
Bulgaria												186
Czechoslovakia				25							25	25
Hungary				80							80	79
Poland	23			107				459			589	182
USSR				862							862	147
Yugoslavia	284			147							284	284
Others				22							22	22
Total	307			1,037		139		459		186	1,801	625
Total Europe	1,947	1,925		3,713		708	479	668	2,011	3,591	8,658	10,134
Asia:												
China, Mainland				853		1,495				258	2,983	2,728
India	5,145	1,707		448		703					5,882	5,860
Israel	201	278		14		689		119			201	293
Japan	1,958	1,520		914		554		18		16	3,426	3,590
Korea, Republic of	771	1,046									1,936	285
Malaysia	5	3		9		212					637	11
Pakistan	1,895	505		24		75					1,950	1,346
Philippines	483	388		31		31					524	470
Rep. of China (Taiwan)	407	299		9		21					447	114
Others	232	319		72		81		10			361	231
Total	11,077	6,065		1,929		4,383	2,794	137	184	1,336	11,991	12,622
Africa:												
Algeria	212	169		22		49		19			503	548
Morocco	346	1						24		306	500	1
Nigeria	69	111		3							212	42
Tunisia	199	129		13				37		84	719	281
United Arab Republic	24							142		719	146	7
Others	30	28		124		61		11		329	653	588
Total	880	438		162		132	19	35	1,662	1,455	2,493	2,292
Other Countries												
World Total	16,521	10,526		6,004		6,579	5,222	4,211	1,011	3,710	51,919	53,611
Equivalent Million Bushels	607	387		221		212	156	88	136	283	1,208	1,076

1/ Data includes shipments through Canada have been included in date for countries of ultimate destination. 2/ Less than 500 metric tons.

Cumulative exports of feedgrains (corn, sorghum, barley, oats) by major exporters, beginning July

Country of origin	Country of Destination												Total
	Belgium and Luxembourg	France	Italy	West Germany	Netherlands	Spain	Switzerland	United Kingdom	East Germany	Poland	Japan	Others	
	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	
A. CORN													
U.S. thru April													
1967-68	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1968-69	1,065	1,122	1,217	1,480	2,774	1,709	752	1,611	251	279	3,500	3,753	20,543
Argentina thru April													
1967-68	77	12	1,327	50	164	407	3	50	--	--	63	112	2,295
1968-69	115	5	1,474	58	184	469	2	53	--	--	71	289	2,720
S. Africa, Rep. of thru December													
1967-68	43	10	225	18	--	40	1	--	--	--	658	434	1,429
1968-69	--	9	--	41	--	156	--	--	--	--	716	508	1,430
Thailand thru April													
1967-68	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	523	503	1,028
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	446	74	1,192
Mexico thru March													
1967-68	--	109	--	12	--	--	--	329	--	--	--	185	635
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	507	--	--	--	97	800
Brazil thru December													
1967-68	--	--	201	5	2	76	4	--	--	--	26	35	319
1968-69	--	--	461	11	--	391	--	--	13	--	--	61	937
France thru April													
1967-68	273	--	2	174	61	527	147	133	--	--	--	80	1,397
1968-69	535	--	8	446	385	525	157	246	--	--	--	335	2,717
Yugoslavia thru December													
1967-68	--	1	112	34	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	93	260
1968-69	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	98	111
Total	860	297	3,194	1,318	2,811	1,992	549	1,636	194	186	3,169	3,231	19,767
1968-69	1,065	1,122	3,217	1,480	2,774	1,709	752	1,611	251	279	3,500	3,753	20,543
B. SORGHUM													
U.S. thru April													
1967-68	307	1	1	68	371	32	1	1	37	61	1,746	1,416	4,042
1968-69	68	3	2	18	115	1	3	--	3	51	1,637	505	2,406
Argentina thru April													
1967-68	52	1	11	48	72	98	2/	1	--	--	26	21	330
1968-69	134	1	13	22	129	13	2/	42	--	--	401	50	805
S. Africa, Rep. of thru December													
1967-68	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	69	--	--	89	2	166
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	--	--	179	17	251
Thailand thru April													
1967-68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	29 5/	45
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	15	31 5/	48
Total	359	2	12	116	449	130	1	71	37	61	1,877	1,468	4,583
1968-69	202	4	15	40	244	14	3	99	3	51	2,232	603	3,510
C. BARLEY													
U.S. thru April													
1967-68	5	--	202	19	5	--	12	--	--	28	121	251	643
1968-69	1	--	55	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	112	196
Canada thru March													
1967-68	6	--	251	25	28	17	--	68	--	17	281	131	827
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	92	--	--	15	157	264
France thru April													
1967-68	550	--	26	624	148	25	429	--	--	644	--	440	2,886
1968-69	610	--	425	1,020	240	2	408	4	--	162	457	357	3,685
Argentina thru April													
1967-68	--	--	109	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	110
1968-69	8	--	167	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	205
Australia thru January													
1967-68	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	45	43	91
1968-69	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	63	10	156
Total	561	--	588	668	184	43	441	68	--	689	1,500	865	4,557
1968-69	619	--	626	1,044	240	2	408	130	--	162	542	693	4,506
D. OATS													
U.S. thru April													
1967-68	8	--	12	15	30	--	8	--	--	--	--	15	88
1968-69	6	--	--	--	34	--	7	--	--	--	--	8	55
Canada thru March													
1967-68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	2	29	36
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	34	35
Australia thru January													
1967-68	--	--	--	17	54	--	--	1	--	--	7	47	126
1968-69	--	--	--	56	9	--	--	8	--	--	28	15	116
Argentina thru April													
1967-68	1	--	133	17	50	--	4	--	--	--	4	32	241
1968-69	9	--	134	2	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	188
France thru April													
1967-68	50	--	2/	37	13	--	58	--	--	--	--	--	158
1968-69	53	--	7	52	28	--	21	--	--	--	--	1	162
Total	59	--	145	86	147	--	70	6	--	--	13	123	649
1968-69	68	--	144	110	92	--	28	9	--	--	28	73	556
E. ALL FEEDGRAINS (Summary Tables A thru D)													
Corn													
1967-68	860	297	3,194	1,318	2,811	1,992	549	1,636	194	186	3,169	3,231	19,767
1968-69	1,065	1,122	3,217	1,480	2,774	1,709	752	1,611	251	279	3,500	3,753	20,543
Sorghum													
1967-68	359	2	12	116	449	130	1	71	37	61	1,877	1,468	4,583
1968-69	202	4	15	40	244	14	3	99	3	51	2,232	603	3,510
Barley													
1967-68	561	--	588	668	184	43	441	68	--	689	1,500	865	4,557
1968-69	619	--	666	1,044	240	2	408	130	--	162	542	693	4,506
Oats													
1967-68	59	--	145	86	147	--	70	6	--	--	13	123	649
1968-69	68	--	144	110	99	--	28	9	--	--	28	73	556
Total Feedgrains													
1967-68	1,839	299	4,239	2,218	3,591	2,165	1,061	1,781	231	236	5,509	5,687	29,556
1968-69	1,254	126	4,069	2,674	3,357	1,725	1,191	1,819	254	482	6,302	5,122	29,115

1/ Includes exports to Canada of 690 for FY 68 thru April and 705 for FY 69 after making adjustments for transshipments thru Canadian ports to other destinations.
 2/ Less than 1 metric ton.
 3/ Includes 197 tons to Taiwan.
 4/ Includes 381 tons to Taiwan.
 5/ Includes 2 tons to Taiwan.

during the periods shown in tables A thru D compared to like periods a year ago. Corn movement increased 4 percent, but sorghum, barley, and oats shipments declined 23, 3, and 16 percent, respectively. The decline in sorghum was due mainly to an unfavorable price relationship with corn and to the U.S. dock strike. The smaller shipments of barley to Poland and several minor importers were about offset by increased takings by West Germany and other importers. Most of the losses in oats occurred in shipments to the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the minor importers.

Corn - While total shipments were up 800,000 tons, U.S. corn exports dropped by 1.7 million metric tons. The decrease in U.S. shipments may be attributed mostly to the dock strike, as shipments prior to the strike were ahead of last year. U.S. shipments since settlement of the strike, however, have not been as large as expected. Exports from South Africa were at about the same level as a year ago, but they are now basically out of the market. Shipments by the remaining major exporters (except Yugoslavia), increased significantly. These gains were mainly due to the larger exportable surpluses available in these principal competing countries at a time when the United States was virtually out of the market because of the dock strike.

Sorghum - U.S. shipments declined about 1.6 million tons (2.4 million this July-April vs. 4.0 million a year ago) while the total for the four major exporters fell by one million tons. This decline in U.S. sorghum movements is due primarily to the unfavorable corn/sorghum price relationship prior to and during part of the period. In addition, the dock strike held shipments to very low levels during January thru March. Shipments by Argentina and South Africa increased considerably during the periods shown.

Barley - Exports from the United States and Canada dropped sharply--450,000 and 560,000 tons, respectively. Shipments by France, Argentina, and Australia, however, increased considerably--800,000, 95,000, and 60,000 tons, respectively, as total shipments remained basically unchanged.

Oats - Shipments from all the major exporters except France declined. France exported more to the other members of the EC and to Japan.

Importers - Japan, the largest single country market for feedgrains, took about 800,000 tons more feedgrains from the major exporters compared to a like period a year ago--6.3 million tons this period against 5.5 million a year ago. Several European countries--Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and East Germany--also took more feedgrains. The increased shipments to these European countries and Japan more than offset the declines to France, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, and Poland. Exports to other feedgrain importers, however, were down about 365,000 tons.

JAPANESE GRAIN IMPORTS THROUGH MARCH UP 8 PERCENT

Japanese grain imports totaled 9.5 million metric tons during the first 9 months or FY 1969 (July 1968-March 1969), an 8- percent or 700,000-ton increase over the same period a year ago. All grain imports increased over the same period a year ago except sorghum, which declined by 7 percent or 138,000 tons.

Wheat and wheat flour imports totaled 3.1 million tons during this period-- a 2-percent increase over the previous year. Imports from the United States declined from 1.8 million last year to 1.3 million, mainly because of quality problems arising from sprout-damaged wheat. Most of this decline was made up with increased imports from Australia.

Feedgrain imports totaled 6.2 million tons, up 600,000 tons from the same period a year ago. Corn accounted for almost two-thirds of this total, with sorghum, barley, and oats accounting for the remaining third. The major source of feedgrains was the United States, which supplied 51 percent of these imports. South Africa and Thailand were the next most important suppliers, with 20 and 8 percent of the market, respectively.

Rice imports were 163,000 tons during the first 9 months of FY 1969, up almost 40,000 from the comparable period for last year. The major suppliers were Mainland China (49 percent), Taiwan (28 percent), and Thailand (22 percent). Currently, however, Japan has an exportable surplus, and it is not expected to import rice in the near future except for some specialty rice.

FRENCH GRAIN EXPORTS CONTINUE SHARP UPWARD TREND

French exports of wheat and flour (grain equivalent) for July 1968-March 1969 were 4.2 million metric tons, 51 percent above the same 9-month period of the previous year. Excess supplies of soft wheat have been a predominant problem for France during the current year. This has had repercussions in a number of areas--pricing, denaturing, and competitive markets.

Wheat exports totaled 3.6 million metric tons, 60 percent more than the 2.3 million tons shipped during July 1967-March 1968. Shipments to member countries of the EC more than doubled even though Italy received 30,000 tons less than the previous year. Of the total exports, 40 percent was shipped to member countries of the EC, an increase of 12 percent. All other markets in Western Europe showed increases except Switzerland, Portugal, and Denmark. Total shipments to East European countries were 58,000 tons less with practically all wheat going to Bulgaria.

The next important markets of French wheat were to the countries of Africa-- 989,000 tons, an increase of 20 percent. The major recipients were the UAR, Algeria, and Senegal, receiving 805,000 tons, or an increase of 281,000 tons.

RICE: Japan's imports by country of origin,
July-March 1967-68 and 1968-69

Country of origin	July-March		+ or -
	1967-68	1968-69	
	Metric tons	Metric tons	
North and Central America:			
United States	1,869	1,527	- 342
Total	1,869	1,527	- 342
Africa:			
Canary Islands	4	--	- 4
Kenya	2	--	- 2
South Africa, Republic of	--	39	+ 39
Total	6	39	+ 33
Asia:			
China, Mainland	77,485	80,561	+ 3,076
Taiwan	2,798	45,550	+ 42,752
Thailand	41,905	35,473	- 6,432
Total	122,188	161,584	+ 39,396
World Total	124,063	163,150	+ 39,087

Source: Japan Exports and Imports.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Japan's imports by country of origin
July-March 1967-68 and 1968-69

Country of Origin	July-March 1967-68			July-March 1968-69			+ or -
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	
North and Central America:							
United States	1,780,860	43	1,780,903	1,301,825	52	1,301,877	- 479,026
Canada	867,106	109	867,215	835,101	95	835,196	- 32,019
Total	2,647,966	152	2,648,118	2,136,926	147	2,137,073	- 511,045
South America:							
Argentina	--	--	--	17,679	--	17,679	+ 17,679
Western Europe:							
France	--	--	--	16,738	--	16,738	+ 16,738
Total Europe	--	--	--	16,738	--	16,738	+ 16,738
Australia	426,264	--	426,264	952,142	--	952,142	+ 525,878
World Total	3,074,230	152	3,074,382	3,123,485	147	3,123,632	+ 49,250
1/ Grain equivalent.							

Source: Japan Exports and Imports.

FEDGRAINS: Japan's imports by country of origin, July-March 1967-68 and 1968-69

Country of Origin	Corn		Sorghum		Barley		Oats		Total Feedgrains	
	July-March 1967-68	1968-69	July-March 1967-68	1968-69	July-March 1967-68	1968-69	July-March 1967-68	1968-69	July-March 1967-68	1968-69
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
North and Central America:										
United States	1,381,362	1,714,905	1,557,198	1,475,956	98,522	8,780	27	3,037,476	3,199,668	+ 162,192
Canada	--	--	7,615	11,273	283,600	22,498	--	292,810	33,771	- 259,039
Mexico	187,817	283,936	90,078	24,703	--	--	--	277,895	308,639	+ 30,744
Total	1,569,179	1,998,841	1,654,891	1,511,932	382,122	31,278	27	3,608,181	3,542,078	- 66,103
South America:										
Argentina	48,922	--	73,461	79,956	--	--	--	122,383	80,793	- 41,590
Brazil	54,171	--	1,063	3,279	--	--	--	55,234	3,279	+ 51,955
Colombia	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	80	+ 80
Peru	56	15	--	--	--	--	--	56	15	+ 41
Total	103,149	95	74,524	83,235	--	--	--	177,673	84,167	- 93,506
Western Europe:										
France	--	--	--	--	--	363,215	--	--	363,215	+ 363,215
Ireland	640	--	--	--	--	--	--	640	--	+ 640
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	--	45	--	--	45	+ 45
Total Western Europe	640	--	--	--	--	363,260	--	640	363,260	+ 362,620
Eastern Europe:										
Romania	1,846	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,846	+ 1,846
Total Europe	2,486	--	--	--	--	363,260	--	2,486	363,260	+ 360,774
Africa:										
Kenya	14,159	26,619	--	--	--	--	--	14,159	26,619	+ 12,460
Lesotho	--	415	--	--	--	--	--	--	415	+ 415
Malawi	503	--	--	--	--	--	--	503	--	+ 503
Morocco	--	--	--	312	--	--	--	--	312	+ 312
Mozambique	203,470	120,180	--	--	--	--	--	203,470	120,180	- 83,290
South Africa, Republic of	866,364	1,212,314	119,021	61,688	--	--	--	985,385	1,274,002	+ 288,617
Southwest Africa	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	--	+ 34
Sudan	14,455	--	--	4,010	--	--	--	14,455	--	+ 4,010
Zambia	1,098,985	1,359,528	119,021	66,010	--	--	--	1,218,006	1,425,538	+ 207,532
Total Africa	1,607,317	2,678,647	238,042	72,698	--	--	--	1,845,866	2,500,157	+ 892,841
Asia:										
Cambodia	16,804	11,317	--	--	--	--	--	16,804	11,317	- 5,487
China, Mainland	10,792	34,587	11,607	10,220	--	--	--	22,399	44,807	+ 22,408
Indonesia	48,526	20,672	9	74	--	--	--	48,535	20,746	- 27,789
Korea, North	9,175	2,504	--	--	--	--	--	9,175	2,504	- 6,671
Korea, Republic of	2,099	--	806	1,987	--	--	--	2,905	1,987	- 918
Singapore	475	--	--	--	--	--	--	475	--	+ 475
Taiwan	82	188	--	--	--	--	--	82	188	+ 106
Thailand	388,269	510,423	13,517	14,711	--	--	--	401,786	525,134	+ 123,348
Total Asia	476,222	579,691	25,939	26,992	--	--	--	502,161	606,683	+ 104,522
Oceania:										
Australia	502	--	19,947	68,063	79,794	122,710	10,732	23,007	110,975	+ 102,805
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	439	--	--	--	--	439	+ 439
Total	502	--	19,947	68,502	79,794	122,710	10,732	23,007	110,975	+ 103,244
World Total	3,250,523	3,938,155	1,894,322	1,756,671	461,916	517,248	12,721	5,619,482	6,235,945	+ 616,463

Source: Japan Exports and Imports.

Principal decreased shipments were to the Ivory Coast and Morocco, but mainly Morocco, which received none as compared to 154,000 tons the previous year.

Shipments to Asian countries were 421,000 tons, an increase of 361,000 tons. Many new markets appeared on the scene over the last year, and Mainland China received 245,000 tons more. This is part of the agreement France has with China. Only Lebanon showed a decrease of 34,000 tons.

Exports to countries in the Western Hemisphere were off as compared with the 92,000 tons shipped last year to Brazil, Chile, and Venezuela.

Flour exports during July 1968-March 1969 were 569,000 metric tons, compared with 505,000 tons the previous 9-month period. One-third of the total shipments were made to the UAR, which increased its takings 45 percent over last year. Other major increases were to Belgium-Luxembourg, Ceylon, Yemen, and Reunion. Principal decreases were to Guadeloupe, Libya, Mauritius, and Sudan.

French exports of feedgrains (corn, oats, barley, and sorghum) for July, 1968-March 1969 were 4.5 million metric tons, 45 percent above the same 9-month period of the previous year. All feedgrains increased in shipments over the preceding year; however, corn and barley accounted for most of the increase. Barley continues as the major export at 2.6 million tons, over 50 percent of total feedgrain exports.

Corn exports totaled 1.7 million metric tons, 86 percent more than the 0.9 million tons shipped during July 1967-March 1968. Shipments of corn were 38 percent of all feedgrains shipped, with the majority of countries showing increased takings over the previous year. Exports to member countries of the EC were 56 percent of total corn shipments and almost triple the amount shipped during the previous 9-month period. Other major markets were Spain, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland. Countries receiving less were Spain, Denmark, and Morocco.

Sorghum shipments continue to expand in some markets. The 91,000 tons shipped were almost three times greater than the previous year. The United Kingdom was the major market, receiving 43 percent of total sorghums shipped, with 29 percent going to member EC countries. The only significant decreases were in shipments to Spain and Denmark.

Barley exports of 2.6 million tons were 57 percent of total feedgrains shipped. This is 26 percent greater than the 2.0 million tons shipped during July 1967-March 1968. Member countries of the EC received 59 percent of the total barley shipped, with significant increases in each country. Other major markets are Japan, Poland, and Switzerland. Principal decreases were to Poland, Switzerland, Israel, and Algeria.

Oats shipments of 109,000 tons showed a small gain of 11 percent over the previous year. Belgium-Luxembourg was the major market, followed by West Germany as a close second, each taking more than 30,000 tons. Two other major recipients were the Netherlands and Switzerland; however, the only significant decrease in shipments was to Switzerland, which received 18,000 tons less.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: French exports by country of destination,
July-March 1967-68 and 1968-69

Destination	July-March 1967-68			July-March 1968-69			+ or -
	Wheat	Flour (Grain equivalent)	Total	Wheat	Flour (Grain equivalent)	Total	
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	
Western Hemisphere:							
Jamaica	--	23,247	23,247	--	26,110	26,110	+ 2,863
Martinique	--	24,112	24,112	--	24,510	24,510	+ 398
Trinidad and Tobago	--	3,818	3,818	--	5,089	5,089	+ 1,271
West Indies	--	5,175	5,175	--	5,606	5,606	+ 431
Guadeloupe	--	18,630	18,630	--	7,997	7,997	- 10,633
Brazil	77,125	--	77,125	--	--	--	- 77,125
Chile	11,000	6,060	17,060	--	7,042	7,042	- 10,018
French Guiana	--	2,553	2,553	--	2,981	2,981	+ 428
Guyana	--	4,773	4,773	21	5,428	5,449	+ 676
Surinam	--	560	560	--	860	860	+ 300
Venezuela	4,000	--	4,000	--	--	--	- 4,000
Others	2	94	96	5	8,588	8,593	+ 8,497
Total	92,127	89,022	181,149	26	94,211	94,237	- 86,912
Western Europe:							
EEC:							
Belgium and Luxembourg	99,107	1,007	100,114	271,226	8,968	280,194	+ 180,080
Germany, West	236,731	25,475	262,206	641,407	26,232	667,639	+ 405,433
Italy	163,354	14	163,368	132,607	5	132,607	- 30,761
Netherlands	143,275	--	143,275	400,796	63	400,859	+ 257,584
Total	642,467	26,496	668,963	1,446,031	35,268	1,481,299	+ 812,326
Other Western Europe:							
Andorra	274	1,543	1,817	311	1,188	1,499	- 318
Denmark	562	--	562	33	--	33	- 529
Greece	--	777	777	--	693	693	- 84
Iceland	--	280	280	--	323	323	+ 43
Ireland	2,089	--	2,089	77,390	--	77,390	+ 75,301
Malta	3,298	--	3,298	4,497	--	4,497	+ 1,199
Norway	6,165	576	6,741	49,555	479	50,034	+ 43,293
Portugal	43,125	--	43,125	39,697	--	39,697	- 3,428
Switzerland	148,939	1,215	150,154	52,036	138	52,174	- 97,980
United Kingdom	197,183	--	197,183	360,523	68	360,591	+ 163,408
Others	181	26	207	1,208	548	1,756	+ 1,549
Total	401,816	4,417	406,233	585,250	3,437	588,687	+ 182,454
Eastern Europe:							
Bulgaria	2	--	2	185,786	--	185,786	+ 185,784
Poland	243,925	--	243,925	20	--	20	- 243,905
Others	32	12	44	244	51	295	+ 251
Total	243,959	12	243,971	186,050	51	186,101	- 57,870
Total Europe	1,288,242	30,925	1,319,167	2,217,331	38,756	2,256,087	+ 936,920

WHEAT ANF FLOUR: French exports by country of destination,
July-March 1967-68 and 1968-69 (Continued)

Destination	July-March 1967-68			July-March 1968-69			+ or -
	Wheat	Flour	Total	Wheat	Flour	Total	
	:(Grain equivalent):			:(Grain equivalent):			
Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons		
Asia:							
Cambodia	--	12,277	12,277	--	10,616	10,616	- 1,661
Ceylon	--	27,568	27,568	--	32,658	32,658	+ 5,090
China, Mainland	12,423	--	12,423	257,454	--	257,454	+ 245,031
Hong Kong	--	866	866	6,096	836	6,932	+ 6,066
Indonesia	--	694	694	--	2,816	2,816	+ 2,122
Iran	--	774	774	--	--	--	- 774
Iraq	--	1,365	1,365	--	211	211	- 1,154
Japan	--	--	--	15,868	--	15,868	+ 15,868
Korea, North	--	299	299	--	--	--	- 299
Lebanon	47,371	1,715	49,086	13,220	1,646	14,866	- 34,220
Malaysia	--	118	118	--	--	--	- 118
Muscat and Oman	--	2,695	2,695	--	3,785	3,785	+ 1,090
North Vietnam	--	362	362	--	--	--	- 362
Philippines	--	23,392	23,392	46,507	22,490	68,997	+ 45,605
Qatar	--	704	704	--	1,347	1,347	+ 643
Saudi Arabia	10	1,543	1,553	--	8,145	8,145	+ 6,592
Southern Yemen (Aden)	--	16,599	16,599	--	16,360	16,360	- 239
Syria	--	758	758	50,211	1,033	51,244	+ 50,486
Turkey	--	--	--	27,500	--	27,500	+ 27,500
Yemen	--	9,925	9,925	--	14,863	14,863	+ 4,938
Others	95	2,383	2,478	4,414	2,006	6,420	+ 3,942
Total	59,899	104,037	163,936	421,270	118,812	540,082	+ 376,146
Africa:							
Afars and Issas (French)	--	2,556	2,556	--	2,972	2,972	+ 416
Algeria	185,809	--	185,809	214,890	689	215,579	+ 29,770
Angola	22,040	343	22,383	17,595	480	18,075	- 4,308
Burundi and Rwanda	--	798	798	--	1,075	1,075	+ 277
Cameroon	20,750	11,555	32,305	23,016	11,483	34,499	+ 2,194
Central African Republic	2,490	6,752	9,242	5,000	5,621	10,621	+ 1,379
Congo (Kinshasa)	--	310	310	--	593	593	+ 283
Ethiopia	12,630	368	12,998	--	--	--	- 12,998
Gabon	--	6,067	6,067	--	6,012	6,012	- 55
Gambia	--	371	371	--	876	876	+ 505
Ghana	--	1,145	1,145	--	2,193	2,193	+ 1,048
Ivory Coast	35,178	--	35,178	9,063	--	9,063	- 26,115
Libya	--	12,375	12,375	--	4,411	4,411	- 7,964
Malagasy Republic	--	587	587	15	486	501	- 86
Mauritius Islands, Seychelles	--	29,056	29,056	--	23,327	23,327	- 5,729
Morocco	154,065	--	154,065	--	--	--	- 154,065
Portuguese Guinea	--	2,267	2,267	--	2,324	2,324	+ 57
Reunion	--	5,516	5,516	--	10,306	10,306	+ 4,790
Senegal	87,801	312	88,113	117,625	102	117,727	+ 29,614
Spanish North Africa	--	3,135	3,135	--	1,311	1,311	- 1,824
Sierra Leone	--	2,194	2,194	--	645	645	- 1,549
Somaliland	--	1,765	1,765	--	4,237	4,237	+ 2,472
Sudan	--	11,263	11,263	59,699	820	60,519	+ 49,256
Togo	--	907	907	49	2,726	2,775	+ 1,868
Tunisia	37,071	709	37,780	42,079	--	42,079	+ 4,299
United Arab Republic	251,183	127,771	378,954	472,935	185,802	658,737	+ 279,783
Western Africa, n.e.c.	17,492	19,739	37,231	14,970	20,216	35,186	- 2,045
Others	37	7,083	7,120	12,191	13,098	25,289	+ 18,169
Total	826,546	254,944	1,081,490	989,127	301,805	1,290,932	+ 209,442
Oceania	--	26,286	26,286	--	15,732	15,732	- 10,554
Unspecified	--	45	45	20	115	135	+ 90
World Total	2,266,814	505,259	2,772,073	3,627,774	569,431	4,197,205	+ 1,425,132
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	83,291	18,565	101,856	133,298	20,923	154,221	+ 52,365

FEEDGRAINS: French exports by country of destination, July-March 1967-68 and July-March 1968-69

Destination	July-March 1967-68				July-March 1968-69				+ or -	
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Corn	Oats	Barley		Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
United States	3,194	---	25,898	120	26,018	2	---	28,788	157	28,947
Guadeloupe and Martinique	---	236	---	---	3,438	3,703	219	6	---	3,928
Cuba	---	---	11,983	---	11,983	9,513	---	---	---	9,513
Peru	---	---	6,480	---	6,480	---	---	10,250	---	10,250
Uruguay	197	---	---	22	220	---	---	---	---	3,650
Others	3,321	236	44,370	142	48,139	13,416	219	42,795	214	56,644
Total	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Western Europe:										
EEO:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	172,410	33,042	406,630	1,375	613,457	367,720	35,586	438,730	16,049	858,085
Germany, West	117,184	21,594	454,121	5,472	598,371	297,907	32,640	607,964	6,193	944,704
Italy	1,653	416	18,096	---	20,165	60,261	3,092	282,095	2	325,285
Netherlands	54,782	7,469	96,457	---	158,708	229,729	19,428	179,638	4,287	433,082
Total	346,029	62,521	975,304	6,847	1,390,701	955,617	90,746	1,508,427	26,551	2,581,321
Other Western Europe:										
Austria	1,085	---	20,327	---	21,412	1,093	---	2,301	---	3,394
Cyprus	---	---	---	---	---	10,935	---	---	---	10,935
Denmark	7,604	10	7,791	3,099	18,504	---	---	50,347	1	50,348
Finland	---	---	250	---	250	---	---	---	---	2,300
Ireland	6,427	---	1,100	5,710	13,237	33,373	---	15,882	5,614	54,869
Malta	2,869	---	1,474	---	4,343	12,890	---	10,810	1,751	25,451
Norway	1,240	---	31,389	3,159	35,788	40,353	---	25,058	5,099	70,510
Portugal	5,525	---	4,545	9,295	356,946	295,518	---	70	---	12,745
Spain	322,889	---	24,762	---	356,946	295,518	---	1,615	5,639	302,772
Sweden	---	---	---	---	---	18,431	---	1,900	---	20,331
Switzerland	102,526	35,336	327,296	2,094	467,212	108,990	17,430	295,051	5,410	426,301
United Kingdom	94,093	---	1,618	1,618	95,712	140,866	---	3,599	39,569	184,034
Others	409	43	140	---	592	404	141	166	2	713
Total	544,667	35,389	419,035	24,975	1,024,066	675,468	17,571	493,079	63,085	1,165,203
Eastern Europe:										
Bulgaria	---	---	23	---	23	---	---	55,148	---	55,148
Poland	---	---	417,542	---	417,542	---	---	162,157	---	162,157
USSR	---	---	---	---	---	22,535	---	---	---	22,536
Others	32	14	100	---	146	---	---	376	---	537
Total	32	14	417,665	---	417,711	22,535	161	217,632	---	210,378
Total Europe										
Total	890,728	97,924	1,812,004	31,822	2,832,478	1,653,620	108,448	2,195,188	89,616	3,986,902
Asia:										
Japan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	311,313	---	311,313
Israel	---	---	72,945	---	72,945	2,500	---	1,598	---	2,500
Lebanon	---	---	---	---	---	4,502	---	---	2	6,102
Saudi Arabia	---	---	5,580	---	5,580	---	---	---	---	5,580
Singapore	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,201	---	2,201
South Vietnam	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,239	---	2,239
Others	---	---	---	---	---	1,799	---	250	---	2,049
Total	---	---	78,525	---	78,525	8,801	---	317,601	2	326,404
Africa:										
Algeria	8,736	---	35,817	66	44,619	7,550	---	---	---	7,550
Libya	---	---	46,524	---	46,524	---	---	34,568	---	34,568
Morocco	4,204	---	5,580	6	9,790	---	---	---	---	9,782
Senegal	3,394	---	168	7	3,574	12,741	10	203	25	12,979
Spanish Africa	4,360	---	---	---	4,360	9,303	---	1,549	---	10,852
Tunisia	---	---	8,980	---	8,980	---	---	26,488	---	26,488
Others	---	---	546	1	547	30	14	12	1,009	1,059
Total	20,694	5	97,625	80	118,404	29,624	24	62,320	1,036	93,504
Oceania										
Unspecified	25	62	13	163	263	16	12	13	121	162
World Total	914,838	98,227	2,032,537	32,207	3,077,809	1,705,477	108,723	2,558,417	90,992	4,463,619
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	35,015	6,767	93,354	1,268	137,404	67,141	7,491	117,507	3,582	195,721

THAILAND'S GRAIN EXPORTS
INCREASE; IMPORTS DECREASE

Grain trade in Thailand includes exports of corn, sorghum, and rice, and imports of wheat and flour. It is one of the major world exporters of corn and is second only to the United States in rice shipments. Trade in sorghum and wheat is still relatively small. During the first 10 months of fiscal year 1969, shipments of all three export commodities were above the comparable period in 1968.

Feedgrain exports for the period July-April 1968-69 of 1.2 million tons were 15 percent above the same period a year ago. Feedgrain exports are 96 percent corn with sorghum representing the balance. Major markets were Japan and Taiwan, taking about 37 and 31 percent, respectively. Taiwan has been an increasingly important market since 1967 when Taiwan dropped its import restrictions on corn. Other important markets were Hong Kong, West Malaysia, and Singapore. All five of these markets except Japan took larger quantities as compared with last year.

Rice exports were 899 thousand tons for the period July-April 1968-69 an increase of 7 percent over the same period last year. The largest gain came in India which took 95 thousand more than last year. Singapore and Saudi Arabia also had significant increases during this period. Ceylon and the Philippines, who were major importers last year, sharply reduced purchases this year, mainly due to increased production.

Wheat and flour imports totaled 26 thousand tons in July-December 1968. This is a 20 percent decline from the comparable period in 1967. The major suppliers were Australia (70 percent), United States (15 percent), and Canada (9 percent). The United States showed a slight gain this year over last, while imports from the other major suppliers declined.

FEEDGRAINS: Thailand's exports by country of destination, July-April 1967-68 and 1968-69

Country of Destination	Corn		Sorghum		Total	
	July-April		July-April		July-April	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
North America:						
United States	---	---	---	210	---	210
Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	300	12	---	---	300	12
France	1,004	---	---	---	1,004	---
Total EEC	1,304	12	---	---	1,304	12
Ireland	---	19	---	---	---	19
United Kingdom	712	---	---	2,350	712	2,350
Total Europe	2,016	31	---	2,350	2,016	2,381
Asia:						
Bahrein	---	84	---	---	---	84
Brunei	---	38	---	---	---	38
Ceylon	1,000	---	---	---	1,000	---
Hong Kong	94,415	111,219	5,277	8,701	99,692	119,920
Indonesia	25	---	---	---	25	---
Iran	792	---	---	---	792	---
Japan	522,879	445,714	15,762	14,697	538,641	460,411
Kuwait	5,670	9,630	250	---	5,920	9,630
Malaysia, West	74,134	85,804	5,685	5,432	79,819	91,236
Okinawa	---	20,225	---	1,613	---	21,838
Penang	2,980	---	320	---	3,300	---
Sabah	826	---	---	---	826	---
Saudi Arabia	1,275	2,456	2,570	400	3,845	2,856
Singapore	113,304	117,572	13,311	12,515	126,615	130,087
Taiwan	196,765	380,817	2,000	2,468	198,765	383,285
Vietnam, South	10,700	13,018	---	---	10,700	13,018
Total Asia	1,024,765	1,186,577	45,175	45,826	1,069,940	1,232,403
Africa:						
Reunion	1,016	4,466	---	---	1,016	4,466
World Total	1,027,797	1,191,074	45,175	48,386	1,072,972	1,239,460

July-April 1967-68, The Imports and Exports of Thailand, July-December 1968, The Imports and Exports of Thailand. January-April 1969, AGR-Board of Trade of Thailand, export certification.

RICE: Thailand's exports by country of destination, July-April 1967-68 and 1968-69

Country of Destination	July-April		Country of Destination	July-April	
	1967-68	1968-69		1967-68	1968-69
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons		Metric Tons	Metric Tons
North America:			Asia: (Continued)		
United States	16	--	Brunei	--	2,830
Western Europe:			Ceylon	91,142	22,205
Belgium and Luxembourg			Hong Kong	103,914	133,604
France	250	--	India	122,310	217,753
Germany, West	129	1,321	Indonesia	45,452	40,523
Italy	152	--	Iran	1	--
Netherlands	101	--	Iraq	205	--
Total EEC	450	3,927	Israel	1,050	--
Other Western Europe:	1,082	5,248	Japan	68,912	48,708
Denmark			Korea, South	1	--
Sweden	5,211	4,628	Kuwait	115	--
United Kingdom	1	--	Laos	5	--
Total	1,826	9,375	Malaysia, West	128,912	89,492
Eastern Europe:	7,038	14,003	Muscat and Oman	--	1,425
USSR	1	--	Penang	1,336	--
Other countries	28	6,663	Persian Gulf	4,900	--
Total Europe	8,149	25,914	Philippines, Republic of	38,326	--
Africa:			Sabah	15,069	4,802
Ethiopia	1,020	--	Sarawak	--	17,049
Mauritius	20,093	22,434	Saudi Arabia	34,025	54,366
Morocco	30	--	Singapore	80,858	115,076
Mozambique	267	--	Southern Yemen	3,391	3,858
Reunion	70	--	Taiwan	4,005	5,000
Somali, British	1,059	--	Vietnam, South	59,899	--
Somali, French	795	787	Other countries	3	3,911
Somali, Republic of	--	1,650	Total	808,059	777,312
South Africa, Republic of	548	2,491	Oceania:		
Other countries	41	44,736	Australia	1	--
Total	23,923	72,098	Fiji Islands	16	--
Asia:			New Zealand	68	--
Aden	3,801	16,630	Total	85	--
Bahrain	427	80	Other Countries	--	24,048
			World Total	840,232	899,372

Source: July-April 1967-68, The Imports and Exports of Thailand,
 July-December 1968, Commonwealth Secretariat,
 January-April 1968, AGR Department of Foreign Trade.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Thailand's imports by country of origin, July-December 1967 and 1968 1/

Country of Origin	Wheat		Flour 1/		Wheat and Flour 1/	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	2,994	2,939	613	950	3,607	3,889
Canada	6	6	3,323	2,352	3,329	2,358
Total	3,000	2,945	3,936	3,302	6,936	6,247
Western Europe:						
France	--	--	158	123	158	123
Switzerland	--	--	47	--	47	--
Total Europe	--	--	205	123	205	123
Asia:						
Hong Kong	--	--	249	75	249	75
Japan	--	--	4	4	4	4
Singapore	--	--	234	364	234	364
Taiwan	--	--	217	1,048	217	1,048
Total	--	--	704	1,491	704	1,491
Oceania:						
Australia	21,614	11,891	3,150	6,287	24,764	18,178
World Total	24,614	14,836	7,995	11,203	32,609	26,039

1/ Preliminary.

Grain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS
May 1969

Source: July-December 1967 - The Imports and Exports of Thailand.
July-December 1968 - Shuttle Cards.

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REPORTS

- FAS M-205 Foreign Competition in Horticultural Products, 16 pp.
July 1969. Rapidly expanding foreign supplies of horticultural products have generated a highly competitive atmosphere in the marketing of similar U.S. products in overseas markets. The purpose of this report is to examine the sources and results of this competition with respect to four prominent U.S. export commodities: canned pineapple, asparagus, and peaches and fresh and processed citrus.
- FAS M-206 U.S. Honey in the West European Market, July 1969. This report is based largely on a survey conducted in six West European countries. It covers their consumption, domestic production, and imports of honey and shows where the U.S. product stands in this competitive market. No such study of U.S. honey in this important market has ever been done, and this one aims to assist the U.S. honey industry in developing a practical export policy.
- FAS M-207 Export Credit for Cotton, 12 pp, June 1969. This publication is designed to assist exports by providing information to U.S. cotton exporters and their customers on several U.S. export credit assistance programs. It gives a brief general description of each program as applicable to cotton specifically, traces the flow of credit arrangements, and gives the addresses of additional sources of information.
- FAS M-208 The Beef Cattle Industries of Central America and Panama. 20pp., June 1969. This study is one of a series designed to help those in government and business keep abreast of developments in meat and livestock exporting countries.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE SPECIAL REPORTS: List of available publications.

CITRUS PRODUCTION UP

The major producing country in each of the three main categories - oranges and tangerines, grapefruit, and lemons - expects a larger output in 1968 than the previous year. These increases plus significant advances in other countries should result in another record year for the production of citrus.

Oranges - Total production in 1968 is estimated at 668.1 million boxes, almost 18 percent above the previous year, another new record. Most of this gain lies in the United States, where a 44 percent increase in output to 238.6 million boxes left the crop just short of the record set in 1966. A substantial increase was also registered by Japan.

For the past 3 years overall production in the Mediterranean area has remained fairly static. In 1968, approximately 205.3 million boxes are anticipated, 627,000 boxes below the 1967 crop and only 4.1 million boxes less than in 1966. Spain again accounted for the largest single decline, while Italy and Greece expanded production significantly.

Production in the Southern Hemisphere continued the expansion witnessed in recent years, as output reached 101.8 million boxes. All countries listed in this series participated in the expansion.

Grapefruit - Total output in 1968 is expected to rise 11.8 million boxes from 1967 to an all-time high of 72.0 million, barely exceeding the old record established in 1966. Production in the United States, which accounted for 78 percent of the total grapefruit crop, rose 11.4 million boxes. Other major producers expect minor increases, including Israel, where the eighth consecutive record crop is anticipated.

Lemons - Total production in 1968 is estimated at 57.9 million boxes, 8 percent above the record 1967 crop. Output in Italy, now the largest producer of lemons in the world, reached 22.7 million boxes for the sixth consecutive increase, more than double the production at the beginning of the decade. The U.S. crop declined again and now stands at 16.6 million boxes compared with 17.9 million in 1966. Smaller producers registering increases in 1968 include Turkey, Argentina and Chile, while Greece and Spain expect declines.

SMALL WORLD ALMOND CROP FORECAST

The 1969 world almond crop is forecast at 128,000 short tons. If this forecast is accurate, the crop would be 13 percent under the 1968 crop and the smallest since 1963.

Foreign production at 69,000 tons is the smallest since the 1962 crop. Spain is expected to harvest 32,000 tons or 29 percent less than 1968. Italy with a 25,000 ton estimate is 47 percent below the large 1968 crop. Portugal and Morocco also expect smaller crops in 1969, with Iran matching its 1968 production.

The U.S. almond crop has been estimated at 108,000 tons, inshell basis by the USDA. This compares to 74,500 tons in 1968. Based on a preliminary

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
annually 1965-68 1/

Commodity and Area	1965	1966	1967	1968 <u>2/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
ORANGES, INCLUDING TANGERINES				
North America:				
British Honduras.....	1,224	898	940	1,093
Jamaica.....	3,221	2,738	2,800	2,500
Mexico.....	27,244	27,715	27,778	28,313
Trinidad and Tobago.....	489	472	301	286
United States <u>3/</u>	177,914	242,092	166,018	238,626
Total.....	210,092	273,915	197,837	270,818
Mediterranean Area:				
Algeria.....	12,020	12,015	11,800	11,500
Cyprus.....	1,900	2,500	2,800	2,900
Greece.....	9,995	12,787	6,607	11,810
Israel.....	20,780	25,123	29,144	27,715
Italy.....	36,996	43,131	45,308	52,441
Lebanon.....	3,742	4,101	4,176	4,189
Morocco.....	18,784	21,295	24,446	23,080
Spain.....	58,926	73,882	65,390	54,517
Tunisia.....	2,079	2,991	2,053	2,299
Turkey.....	10,511	11,584	14,204	14,850
Total.....	175,733	209,409	205,928	205,301
Far East:				
Japan.....	52,013	65,629	61,685	85,145
Taiwan.....	3,400	4,083	4,603	5,000
Total.....	55,413	69,712	66,288	90,145
Northern Hemisphere total.....	441,238	553,036	470,053	566,264
South America:				
Argentina.....	16,409	24,849	23,772	25,699
Brazil <u>4/</u>	40,400	42,500	49,183	49,799
Chile.....	1,301	1,386	1,257	1,370
Surinam.....	291	316	351	361
Total.....	58,401	69,051	74,563	77,229
Other Southern Hemisphere:				
Australia.....	6,621	7,805	7,085	8,229
New Zealand.....	27	24	24	42
South Africa, Republic of.....	16,741	16,431	15,830	16,350
Southern Hemisphere total.....	81,790	93,311	97,502	101,850
Total specified countries.....	523,028	646,347	567,555	668,114

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
annually 1965-68 1/

Commodity and Area	1965	1966	1967	1968 <u>2/</u>
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
GRAPEFRUIT				
North America:				
British Honduras.....	247	236	233	260
Jamaica.....	720	540	677	609
Mexico.....	312	287	328	344
Trinidad and Tobago.....	797	657	502	450
United States <u>3/</u>	47,358	57,355	44,535	55,938
Total.....	49,434	59,075	46,275	57,601
Mediterranean Area:				
Algeria.....	83	75	86	80
Cyprus.....	652	882	980	1,030
Israel.....	5,099	6,137	7,311	7,495
Morocco.....	440	476	413	350
Spain.....	179	190	176	193
Total.....	6,453	7,760	8,966	9,148
Northern Hemisphere total.....	55,887	66,835	55,241	66,749
South America:				
Argentina.....	1,992	2,315	2,254	2,315
Surinam.....	141	161	175	186
Other Southern Hemisphere:				
Australia.....	255	234	254	208
New Zealand.....	93	85	77	77
South Africa, Republic of.....	2,199	2,150	2,150	2,450
Southern Hemisphere total.....	4,680	4,945	4,910	5,236
Total specified countries.....	60,567	71,780	60,151	71,985

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
annually 1965-68 ^{1/}

Commodity and Area	1965	1966	1967	1968 ^{2/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
<u>LEMONS</u>				
North America:				
United States ^{3/}	15,761	17,921	16,868	16,605
Mediterranean Area:				
Algeria.....	455	428	400	390
Cyprus.....	366	495	707	638
Greece.....	2,833	3,100	2,701	1,740
Israel.....	1,025	1,175	1,188	1,044
Italy.....	16,233	17,518	19,444	22,684
Lebanon.....	1,334	1,421	1,450	1,450
Morocco.....	253	261	145	141
Spain.....	2,683	2,748	3,236	2,321
Tunisia.....	421	387	330	290
Turkey.....	2,277	2,451	2,611	3,191
Total.....	27,880	29,984	32,212	33,889
Northern Hemisphere total.....	43,641	47,905	49,080	50,494
South America:				
Argentina.....	2,031	2,582	2,164	5,192
Chile.....	1,291	1,340	914	1,102
Total.....	3,322	3,922	3,078	6,294
Other Southern Hemisphere:				
Australia.....	502	599	571	628
New Zealand.....	47	68	64	67
South Africa, Republic of.....	548	550	550	368
Southern Hemisphere total.....	4,419	5,139	4,263	7,357
Total specified countries.....	48,060	53,044	53,343	57,851

^{1/} Southern Hemisphere harvests begin in the spring of year shown and Northern Hemisphere in the fall of the year shown. Production converted to boxes of the following weights: oranges, 70 pounds; grapefruit, 80 pounds; lemons, 76 pounds.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Revised series. Data expressed in designated box equivalents. In prior years data published in terms of actual boxes the weight of which varied by producing areas.

^{4/} Production in the state of Sao Paulo only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

estimate of 1969 shell-out, this would mean an outturn of about 59,000 tons kernel weight basis, the largest U.S. almond crop on record.

Carryover stocks in exporting countries are expected to total 13,900 tons, compared to 16,800 tons in 1967-68. This is a very low carryout considering the bumper world crop in 1968.

Exports by the six major producing countries during the 1968-69 marketing year are estimated at 89,800 tons--the highest level in 7 years.

U.S. exports are forecast at 8,000 tons shelled basis. This compares with 10,529 tons, shelled basis, in 1967-68. The August-May totals are 6,939 tons shelled and 761 tons inshell almonds exported. This compares with 9,163 tons shelled and 653 tons inshell for the same period in 1967-68. These statistics include only the almonds reported by Bureau of the Census in the "Almonds, shelled" and "Almonds, not shelled" categories. It is now apparent that a significant and increasing volume of almonds is being exported as blanched, roasted, salted, or in mixes and is reported along with other nut products exports in a "basket" category. Because of this, the above data should not be considered as an accurate picture of total U.S. exports of almonds.

U.S. imports are negligible so far this year. The August-May totals are 485 tons shelled and 58 tons blanched almonds. This compares to 206 tons shelled and 86 tons blanched imported in the 1967-68 marketing year (August-July). There were, as usual, no imports of shelled almonds.

Prices of foreign almonds have remained at a fairly high level during the current season in spite of the abundant crop. In light of new crop pessimism and speculation, current almond quotations are high for shelled unselected Bari almonds. Since early April, when it became clear that the new crop was heavily damaged, prices have soared.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Estimated commercial production
in selected countries, 1965-69 crop years

Country	1965	1966	1967	Prelim. : 1968	Forecast 1969
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Iran	6.6	1.5	6.0	7.0	7.0
Italy	41.0	42.0	43.0	47.0	25.0
Morocco	6.6	4.5	5.5	3.5	2.0
Portugal	4.4	1.7	6.0	5.0	3.0
Spain	30.0	41.0	30.0	45.0	32.0
Total foreign	88.6	90.7	90.5	107.5	69.0
United States 1/.....	39.4	47.4	41.1	39.6	59.0
Grand total	128.0	138.1	131.6	147.1	128.0
Beginning stocks	18.0	13.7	16.8	16.8	13.9
Total supply	146.0	151.8	148.4	163.9	141.9

1/ Based on Almond Control Board Redemption Report.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries,
1966-68 marketing year 1/

Country	1966	1967	Preliminary 1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons
Iran	0.6	2.8	4.0
Italy	35.0	31.5	38.5
Morocco	3.0	4.0	1.7
Portugal	1.4	5.6	4.6
Spain	32.4	23.7	33.0
Total foreign	72.4	67.6	81.8
United States	10.1	10.5	8.0
Grand total	82.5	78.1	89.8

1/ Iran--year beginning September 23; Morocco--year beginning July 1; Spain, Portugal, and Italy--year beginning September 1.

ALMONDS, SHELLED, UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices f.o.b.
Bari, Italy, marketing seasons 1964-68

Month	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	U.S. cents	U.S. cents	U.S. cents	U.S. cents	U.S. cents
	per pound	per pound	per pound	per pound	per pound
August	66.2	67.9	62.1	64.5	62.3
September	64.7	64.5	61.4	63.2	60.9
October	63.7	62.9	59.8	61.9	61.9
November	61.9	62.0	59.6	62.8	64.2
December	62.0	63.8	61.0	66.6	64.8
January	63.1	64.2	62.1	68.6	65.6
February	63.2	64.2	61.4	66.8	66.0
March	62.5	63.9	61.2	66.9	65.8
April	61.2	63.9	61.4	67.6	68.5
May	63.0	65.5	62.8	65.9	77.2
June	65.2	65.4	63.8	63.7	77.6
July	66.3	63.4	64.7	62.1	----

FOREIGN FILBERT
ESTIMATES

Foreign filbert producers expect smaller crops in 1969. At the same time, carryover stocks are expected to be negligible in producing countries at the beginning of the coming marketing year (September 1). Prices strengthened as exportable supplies became reduced and new crop forward quotations have been very high.

Italy expects a near average crop of 55,000 short tons inshell basis--down 39 percent from the record 1968 output. Turkish production is forecast at only 110,000 tons, down 35,000 from last year's near average crop. At present no Spanish forecast is available. The U.S. crop is set at 9,470 tons and if accurate, it will be the best harvest in 3 years.

Exports from the three Mediterranean countries in 1968-69 are forecast at 215,000 tons inshell basis. If this proves accurate, it would be a 6 percent increase over 1967-68 shipments estimated at 203,000 tons but still 24 percent above average. Turkish exports are expected to be 10,000 tons below the all-time high of 148,000 tons shipped in 1967-68. Spanish exports will probably be down also but the forecast calls for a record 62,000 tons of Italian sales.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts during October 1968-May 1969 amounted to 3,839 tons as compared with 2,807 in the same period in 1967-68. For the first time in several years, we imported some inshell filberts--totaling 38 tons in October-May of the current season. Nearly all of the inshell nuts came from Turkey.

Prices have been high for Turkish filberts. 1968 crop shelled Kerassundes were quoted at 55 cents a pound, f.o.b. Turkish port, in September and have gradually increased. In the first week of March, they were 60.7 cents a pound, the highest March level since 1963. Italian prices are a little above last year. Forward prices for new crop Turkish nuts have opened higher than in any recent year. Shelled Kerassundes are being quoted at 59.9 cents f.o.b. Black Sea for September-October shipment.

FILBERTS, IN-SHELL: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1965-69 crop years

Country	1965	1966	1967	Preliminary 1968	Forecast 1969
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Italy	64.0	70.0	60.0	90.0	55.0
Spain	24.0	18.0	19.0	18.0	N/A
Turkey	75.0	210.0	77.0	145.0	110.0
Total foreign	163.0	298.0	156.0	253.0	---
United States	7.7	12.2	7.5	7.6	9.5
Grand total	170.7	310.2	163.5	260.6	----

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries, average 1962-66
and 1966-68 marketing years 1/

Type and Country	Average 1962-66	1966	Preliminary 1967	Forecast 1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons
In-Shell:				
Italy	14.0	15.5	13.9	<u>2/</u>
Spain .....	.9	1.0	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Turkey	2.0	1.9	1.9	<u>2/</u>
Total	16.9	18.4	----	<u>2/</u>
Shelled:				
Italy	10.5	17.5	10.9	<u>2/</u>
Spain	7.4	9.0	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Turkey	57.7	69.1	73.1	<u>2/</u>
Total	75.6	95.6	----	<u>2/</u>
In-Shell Equivalent:				
Italy	37.1	54.0	38.0	62.0
Spain	17.1	20.8	17.0	15.0
Turkey	119.2	140.1	148.0	138.0
Total	173.4	214.9	203.0	215.0

1/ Marketing year beginning September 1.

2/ No separation into shelled and in-shell available yet.

FILBERTS, SHELLED KERASSUNDES: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port,
first week each month 1964-68 marketing seasons

First week of	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	U.S. cents	U.S. cents	U.S. cents	U.S. cents	U.S. cents
	per pound	per pound	per pound	per pound	per pound
September	45.7	51.1	48.3	52.8	55.0
October	45.1	54.6	49.8	53.1	55.0
November	45.7	53.3	52.1	57.5	55.2
December	44.8	54.9	51.4	56.3	55.8
January	45.1	54.9	52.1	57.7	56.9
February	46.7	56.5	52.1	58.8	60.4
March	44.8	56.5	51.4	59.3	60.7
April	44.1	56.5	52.1	61.0	60.7
May	43.5	54.9	52.2	58.2	----
June	47.0	54.9	52.6	58.2	<u>1/</u> 59.9
July	48.3	54.9	52.8	57.7	<u>1/</u> 59.9
August	48.9	48.9	52.8	57.2	----

1/ New crop forward quotations.

UK IMPORTS MORE WHEAT
BUT LESS FLOUR

The United Kingdom imported about 8.5 percent more wheat and 14 percent less flour (grain equivalent) during July-May this fiscal year than in a like period a year ago.

The main reasons for the increased wheat imports are that the poor quality of last year's domestic crop caused an increase in need for imported milling quality wheat and that more feed wheat was imported. Wheat flour imports continued the existing downward trend.

Western Hemisphere - Imports from the United States and Canada were down considerably from a year ago -- 140,000 and 325,000 metric tons, respectively. Takings from Argentina were more than double the considerably reduced amount received a year ago (106,200 tons vs. 50,800).

EEC - Imports from France increased considerably (522,000 tons vs 283,000 a year ago). A portion of the gain was denatured feed wheat. Takings from Belgium-Luxembourg and the Netherlands, however, declined.

Oceania - Imports from Australia increased about 40,000 tons (415,000 tons vs. 373,500 a year ago).

Others - Increased imports from countries included in the category labeled "others" more than offset the declines in shipments from the United States and Canada. The major suppliers in this group are Spain, USSR, Romania, and Sweden.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS BY THE FIVE MAJOR
EXPORTERS DOWN 13 PERCENT

Wheat exports (grain only) by the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, and France totaled 31.1 million metric tons during July 1968-May 1968; 13 percent less than shipments during the same 11-month period of 1967-68. The smaller shipments from the United States to India and Pakistan and reduced Australian shipments to Mainland China and India remain the major reasons for the reduced exports.

United States - Shipments to practically all markets--except the EC, Switzerland, and the Republic of Korea--declined, resulting in a total drop in exports of 5.6 million tons compared to a like period a year ago. In addition to losses attributed to the dock strike at east coast and gulf ports, reduced shipments to India and Pakistan continue to be the major reason for decreased U.S. exports.

Canada - Exports were 250,000 tons greater than the same period last year. Major differences were increased shipments to Mainland China, India, and Italy and decreased exports to West Germany, the United Kingdom, and the USSR.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: United Kingdom's Imports by Country of Origin
July-May 1967-68 and 1968-69

Country of Origin	July-May 1967-68			July-May 1968-69			+ or -
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	
North America:							
United States	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Canada	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	
Total North America	228.5	2.5	231.0	90.5	0.3	90.8	140.2
South America:							
Argentina	1,544.4	77.3	1,621.7	1,228.4	67.6	1,296.0	325.7
Total South America	1,772.9	79.8	1,852.7	1,318.9	67.9	1,386.8	465.9
Western Europe:							
Belgium-Luxembourg	50.8	--	50.8	106.2	--	106.2	55.4
France	74.4	--	74.4	55.8	--	55.8	18.6
Netherlands	283.0	--	283.0	521.9	--	521.9	238.9
Other Western Europe	776.2	--	776.2	711.7	--	711.7	64.5
Total Western Europe	1,133.6	--	1,133.6	1,289.4	--	1,289.4	155.8
Oceania:							
Australia	2.7	1.7	4.4	0.2	1.4	1.6	2.8
Others	1,136.3	1.7	1,138.0	1,289.6	1.4	1,291.0	153.0
World Total	3,726.1	110.5	3,836.6	4,044.6	95.0	4,139.6	303.0
1/ Grain equivalent.							

Source: Overseas Trade Accounts of The United Kingdom.

Cumulative Exports of Wheat (Excluding Flour) by Major Exporters, by Country of Destination (July thru May)

Country of Destination	United States 1/		Canada		Australia		Argentina		France		Total
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	
	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Metric Tons
North and Central America:											
Canada	3/	6/									2/
Costa Rica	4/	6/									6/
Cuba											78
Dominican Republic	78	78	141	58							58
El Salvador	49	58									49
Guatemala	56	49									56
Honduras	68	61									68
Trinidad and Tobago	114	111	15	35							114
Others	413	421	156	99							413
Total	1,207	1,207	303	284							1,207
South America:											
Brazil	669	669	100	95	100	95	1,098	1,098	153	153	1,764
Chile	93	93	135	35					11	11	281
Colombia	83	173									124
Paraguay	37	102									90
Peru	245	101			68	154	341	341			507
Uruguay	86	101									86
Venezuela	544	606									544
Others	68	73	81	73					8	8	63
Total	1,817	1,817	303	284					172	172	3,600
Western Europe:											
Belgium-Luxembourg	150	195			14				122	122	524
France	253	325	14	108							454
Germany	340	311	425	320	2				356	356	1,724
Italy	165	428	189	352					199	199	1,354
Netherlands	500	570	131	181	101				237	237	594
Total	1,808	1,829	922	1,151	117	199	565	565	914	914	3,871
Other Western Europe:											
Norway	33	17	62	16	62	87	13	13	212	212	176
Switzerland	72	135	67	135	4/				10	10	345
United Kingdom	267	111	1,713	1,412	593	697	118	118	311	311	486
Others	71	30	77	46	28	28	15	15	60	60	243
Total	403	293	1,921	1,640	661	815	156	156	601	601	755
Eastern Europe:											
Albania			21	30							30
Bulgaria									18	18	186
Czechoslovakia			12	80							25
Hungary			107	182							182
Poland	23		1,175	147					244	244	1,775
USSR											284
Yugoslavia			61								61
Others	307		1,401	439					262	262	1,971
Total	2,124	2,122	4,314	3,220	778	1,014	721	721	1,777	1,777	3,114
Asia:											
China, Mainland	5,424	1,970	1,118	1,829	2,258	1,112			363	363	3,739
India	201	278	14	14	689	70					2,887
Israel	2,093	1,677	1,021	1,091	588	1,093	18		3	3	3,895
Japan	771	1,277									1,287
Korea, Republic of	5	5	10	12	251	232					249
Malaysia	1,895	505	24	75	31	24			4/	4/	604
Pakistan	545	456			31	10			5	5	581
Philippines	467	341			21	21					509
Rep. of China (Taiwan)	281	438	72	14	899	417			107	107	1,057
Others	11,682	6,917	2,431	3,816	4,738	2,989	10		486	486	19,367
Total	21,224	11,939	7,455	7,402	6,089	4,242	1,207	1,207	3,595	3,595	16,359
Africa:											
Algeria	246	247	22	49					277	277	564
Morocco	408	53							154	154	562
Nigeria	72	118									75
Tunisia	205	186	3	3					37	37	42
United Arab Republic	24										440
Others	30	28	127	69	187	159	11		276	276	620
Total	985	632	165	140	187	159	19	35	1,160	1,159	2,515
Other Countries											
World Total	47,569	11,939	7,455	7,402	6,089	4,242	1,207	1,207	3,595	3,595	31,109

1/ Data includes shipments for relief. 2/ Data shown for July-June; data for July-May not available. 3/ Transshipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination. 4/ Less than 500 metric tons.

Australia - Shipments of 4.5 million tons were 25 percent less than during the comparable 11-month period a year ago. The decline was due mainly to significantly decreased exports to Mainland China and India. Part of the loss has been recovered by a near-doubling of shipments to Japan, an increase of about 500,000 tons. U.S. exports to this destination declined about 400,000 tons.

Argentina - Exports of 2.5 million tons were more than double the reduced amount shipped during the same period last year. Argentina's major markets are South America and Western Europe. Exports to Brazil amounted to 700,000 tons more than a year ago. Shipments to Peru and Chile also increased; respectively, 147,000 and 73,000 tons. The total increase in shipments to South American destinations was about one million tons, while the gain to West European countries was about 215,000 tons. However, current indications are that Argentina will barely be able to meet export commitments prior to next season's harvest. In fact, Argentina has started buying wheat (so far, about 175,000 tons).

France - While exports to many countries have slipped a little, shipments to the other EC members, except Italy, more than doubled. Many of these shipments have been in the form of denatured feed wheat. Other major countries receiving increased shipments are the United Kingdom and the UAR.

WORLD VANILLA BEAN EXPORTS UP

Preliminary data indicates that world vanilla bean exports in 1968 approximated 2.9 million pounds, an increase of 27 percent over the previous year's level of 2.3 million pounds. Although exports were up sharply in 1968, reflecting a recovery in shipments by the Malagasy Republic, they still remained under the 1965 level of 3.2 million pounds.

Current New York spot "Bourbon" vanilla bean prices range from \$5.50 to \$5.60 per pound, about unchanged from July 1968 prices of \$5.50 to \$5.75 per pound.

Vanilla exports from the Malagasy Republic in 1968 totaled 2.1 million pounds valued at \$10.3 million, compared with only 1.47 million pounds valued at \$6.8 million in the year before. The sharp rise in exports was due to a recovery in shipments to the United States, where importers and dealers were replacing stocks which had undergone considerable reduction during the previous 2 years. The Republic's exports to the U.S. in 1968 amounted to 1.49 million pounds valued at \$7.2 million, well above 1967 shipments of .93 million pounds. Other major recipients of the Republic's vanilla exports in 1968 were France (348,327 pounds) and West Germany (233,688 pounds).

Mexico's exports in 1968 amounted to 118,103 pounds, off about 37,000 pounds from 1967 shipments. The U.S. remained the largest market, taking 110,717 pounds, with the balance going to Argentina and Japan. Current N.Y. spot prices for Mexican vanilla range between \$6.25 to \$6.50 per pound.

Exports from French Polynesia in 1968 are placed at 145,680 pounds, virtually the same as during the year before.

Total U.S. vanilla imports in 1968 amounted to 2.16 million pounds valued at \$9.8 million, well above the 1967 level of 1.28 million pounds valued at \$5.6 million. However, imports during the first 5 months of 1969 have totaled 558,200 pounds valued at \$2.64 million, off from the corresponding period of a year earlier when shipments were 877,700 pounds valued at \$3.89 million.

VANILLA BEANS: Exports from specified major producing countries, average 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Country	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967	1968 <u>1/</u>
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Malagasy Republic....	1,065	2,169	1,951	1,468	2,119
Comores.....	264	368	296	320	<u>3/</u> 300
French Polynesia <u>2/</u> ...	440	293	242	147	146
Indonesia <u>3/</u>	63	131	123	130	150
Mexico.....	131	85	49	155	118
Reunion.....	93	126	37	40	<u>3/</u> 40
Uganda.....	4	6	14	6	7
Other <u>4/</u>	16	9	15	<u>3/</u> 11	<u>3/</u> 10
Total.....	2,076	3,187	2,727	2,277	2,890

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes the Islands of Tahiti, Moorea, Raiatea, Tahaa, Huahine, and Bora Bora.

3/ Estimated.

4/ Includes Seychelles, Guadeloupe, and Dominica.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD FISHMEAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE RECORD LARGE IN 1968

Supplies

World fishmeal exports, including the meal equivalent of fish solubles, attained a record 3.9 million short tons in 1968--up 694,200 tons or 22 percent from 1967 and more than double than 1960-64 average. The marked increase chiefly reflected the record anchovy catch in Peru. This gain was accented by substantial recovery in Chile's catch and further expansion by Denmark, South Africa and South West Africa. However, herring availabilities from Norway and Iceland declined sharply. World production increased by 330,000 tons, or 6.6 percent.

Aggregate stocks of fishmeal in the primary exporting countries on

December 31, 1968 were estimated to have declined sharply, as evidenced by the fact that world exports in 1968 increased by nearly 400,000 tons more than production. In 1968 total exports accounted for 73 percent of the 5.3 million tons produced compared with 64 percent in 1967 and only 60 percent during the 1960-64 period.

Imports

Fishmeal imports into the major markets in 1968, at nearly 3.5 million tons, expanded at an accelerated rate nearly 24 percent above the previous year. The average annual increase in imports during the 1962-68 period has been 13.2 percent.

Throughout the 1960-68 period, aggregate imports by specified countries have been substantially less than world exports. The annual unaccounted margin although erratic has widened sharply. A sizable portion of the unexplained difference was due to increased imports by nonreporting countries in Eastern Europe.

Of the 666,400 ton net increase in 1968 fishmeal imports, the United States accounted for 30 percent, the EC countries 22 percent, the United Kingdom 16 percent, and Japan 10 percent.

Imports into the United States--the largest market--were up 31 percent in 1968 to a volume of 855,800 tons or 24.5 percent of the aggregate total compared with 23.1 percent in 1967 and only 15.4 percent in 1962.

In recent months the volume of imports into the United States has declined reflecting sharply higher prices for Peruvian anchovy meal. In the January-May period this year, U.S. imports totaled only 203,144 short tons compared with 327,000 tons in the same 5 months of 1968. However, imports into West Germany--the second largest market--were well maintained during the January-April period at 218,500 tons compared with 216,200 tons in the comparable 1968 period.

Prices

The price for fishmeal has increased substantially since the beginning of this year and in early July was quoted at \$168 per short ton c.i.f. European ports or \$36 above the comparable period a year ago and \$47 above the average annual price in 1968. Compared with a year ago, soybean meal prices have not changed appreciably. Therefore, fishmeal has become less competitive with soybean meal and this could result in some shift toward heavier utilization of soybean meal in livestock and poultry rations.

Current situation and prospects

Production in the major producing countries through May was slightly less than the comparable period in 1968. Exports were maintained during this period at an aggregate volume nearly equal to the corresponding 1968 period despite the fact that stocks in the major producing countries are currently below last year's volume by roughly a quarter million tons. Stocks are expected to be drawn down even more sharply before October 1 when availabilities from the 1969-70 season in Peru start moving into export. Since 1963 the volume of

FISHMEAL ^{1/}: Production from selected countries,
average 1960-64, annual 1963-68

Continent and country	Average :1960-64	: 1963	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967 ^{2/}	: 1968 ^{2/}
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: short	: short	: short	: short	: short	: short	: short
	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons
North America:							
Canada.....	75.4:	88.5:	86.0:	88.1:	99.6:	98.2:	3/124.7
United States.....	329.8:	304.7:	280.2:	301.2:	264.8:	247.4:	270.0
Mexico.....	5.9:	5.8:	6.1:	7.8:	10.9:	11.7:	12.1
Other.....	1.7:	1.7:	3.1:	6.2:	11.5:	11.6:	12.0
Total.....	412.8:	400.7:	375.4:	403.3:	386.8:	368.9:	418.8
South America:							
Argentina.....	6.4:	8.9:	13.1:	17.4:	24.3:	29.2:	20.6
Chile.....	105.1:	119.3:	192.6:	103.8:	244.0:	180.1:	260.1
Peru.....	1,151.0:	1,277.8:	1,711.0:	1,413.1:	1,620.9:	2,001.8:	2,118.6
Other.....	6.9:	7.4:	7.9:	7.6:	11.4:	13.6:	15.9
Total.....	1,269.4:	1,413.4:	1,924.6:	1,541.9:	1,900.6:	2,224.7:	2,415.2
Europe:							
Denmark.....	89.3:	106.0:	123.9:	124.1:	107.7:	177.2:	255.7
France.....	14.0:	12.1:	13.2:	14.6:	15.0:	14.6:	14.9
Germany, West.....	89.4:	87.2:	86.8:	88.6:	87.3:	97.0:	76.8
Iceland.....	96.9:	100.2:	138.7:	191.7:	193.9:	122.9:	57.3
Netherlands.....	8.2:	8.6:	8.9:	6.5:	10.6:	5.5:	3/ 6.0
Norway.....	159.2:	147.2:	207.3:	352.3:	465.0:	542.0:	443.0
Portugal.....	7.0:	5.2:	8.2:	8.8:	12.0:	7.7:	3/ 7.2
Spain.....	30.6:	34.6:	35.0:	37.6:	37.4:	36.5:	39.1
Sweden.....	7.0:	7.2:	8.5:	7.1:	7.6:	7.7:	3/ 7.7
United Kingdom.....	82.9:	82.8:	87.3:	95.1:	96.3:	89.5:	97.8
Poland.....	7.3:	9.3:	13.1:	18.6:	22.4:	23.7:	3/ 24.2
Other.....	6.1:	6.8:	7.4:	11.2:	18.8:	23.0:	22.9
Total.....	597.9:	607.2:	738.3:	956.2:	1,074.0:	1,147.3:	1,052.6
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	114.2:	124.2:	159.5:	223.3:	262.9:	325.1:	330.7
Africa:							
Morocco ^{4/}	20.0:	22.0:	24.1:	8.3:	40.9:	27.9:	42.1
Angola.....	48.6:	36.2:	60.3:	51.7:	53.0:	45.8:	50.7
South West Africa.....	110.8:	151.1:	169.5:	171.1:	175.0:	189.7:	3/262.8
South Africa, Rep. of.....	121.1:	119.6:	117.7:	131.4:	120.2:	201.2:	3/269.0
Other.....	2.3:	3/ .1:	2.3:	.9:	1.4:	1.6:	3/ 1.6
Total.....	302.8:	329.0:	373.9:	363.4:	390.5:	466.2:	626.2
Asia:							
Australia.....	1.1:	1.0:	1.1:	.9:	.9:	.9:	3/ .9
Japan.....	333.4:	276.7:	385.6:	376.1:	392.6:	447.9:	467.9
Other.....	7.5:	9.3:	8.0:	9.7:	9.5:	10.5:	9.2
Total.....	342.0:	287.0:	394.7:	386.7:	403.0:	459.3:	478.0
Grand total.....	3,039.1:	3,161.5:	3,966.4:	3,874.8:	4,417.8:	4,991.5:	5,321.5

^{1/} Includes solubles, dry weight basis, where separately classified. ^{2/} Preliminary.
^{3/} Estimated. ^{4/} Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

FISHMEAL 1/: Exports from specified countries
average 1960-64, annual 1962-68

Continent and country of destination	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 2/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
North America:								
Canada.....	48.9:	48.2:	56.7:	63.4:	59.9:	53.8:	52.8:	70.7
Greenland.....	1.0:	1.2:	1.2:	1.4:	2.0:	2.4:	2.5:3/	2.4
Panama.....	1.1:	.9:	.8:	2.4:	5.0:	11.3:	10.0:3/	10.0
Total.....	51.0:	50.3:	58.7:	67.2:	66.8:	67.5:	65.3:	83.1
South America:								
Argentina.....	1.7:	1.7:	4.4:	2.0:	2.4:	.8:	4.3:	.3
Chile.....	82.0:	80.2:	95.7:	161.4:	73.8:	202.2:	113.2:	197.1
Peru.....	1,084.9:	1,175.0:	1,278.4:	1,561.5:	1,388.9:	1,437.9:	1,754.7:	2,296.3
Total.....	1,168.6:	1,256.9:	1,378.5:	1,724.9:	1,465.1:	1,640.9:	1,872.2:	2,493.7
Europe:								
Belgium-Luxembourg..	4.4:	6.4:	3.4:	3.2:	5.0:	1.9:	.6:	1.9
France.....	3.0:	1.7:	2.0:	2.7:	5.6:	7.1:	4.6:	4.5
Germany, West.....4/	4.7:4/	4.1:4/	6.0:4/	7.7:4/	8.7:	6.6:	1.8:	9.0
Netherlands.....	6.0:	6.6:	3.9:	7.9:	11.4:	3.9:	1.0:	16.2
Total EEC.....	18.1:	18.8:	15.3:	21.5:	30.7:	19.5:	8.0:	31.6
Denmark 5/.....	60.4:	68.0:	74.5:	77.1:	89.5:	89.9:	112.1:	203.4
Faeroe Islands.....	1.7:	2.3:	2.0:	1.4:	3.5:	7.1:	12.1:	14.8
Iceland.....	92.7:	76.8:	111.9:	136.2:	155.4:	169.2:	146.4:	68.4
Norway.....	127.1:	65.9:	114.1:	201.5:	286.3:	283.9:	545.6:	480.1
Portugal.....	3.2:	2.9:	.8:	4.9:	2.4:	4.0:	4.6:3/	4.0
Sweden.....	.5:	.3:	.9:	.4:	.3:	1.3:	.9:	1.2
Total Europe.....	303.7:	235.0:	319.5:	443.0:	568.1:	574.9:	829.7:	803.5
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	4.6:	4.1:	3.7:	4.6:	7.9:	12.7:	39.4:	35.3
Africa:								
Angola.....	46.4:	35.9:	30.8:	60.0:	52.9:	59.7:	40.5:	45.2
Morocco.....	20.0:	17.6:	22.0:	24.1:	8.3:	40.9:	27.9:	42.1
South Africa 5/6/...	219.9:	228.7:	235.9:	308.6:	256.6:	191.4:	318.3:7/	389.6
Total.....	286.3:	282.2:	288.7:	392.7:	317.8:	292.0:	386.7:	476.4
Asia:								
Japan.....	8.6:	20.0:	4.0:	6.8:	14.4:	17.1:	12.5:	7.5
Grand total	1,822.8:	1,848.5:	2,053.1:	2,639.2:	2,440.1:	2,605.1:	3,205.8:	3,900.0

1/ Includes solubles and similar products. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Including small quantities of meat meal. 5/ Including solubles, dry meat basis. 6/ Including the production of South West Africa. 7/ Fishmeal Exporters Organization estimate.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

FISHMEAL: Imports into specified countries,
average 1960-64, annual 1962-68

Continent and country of source	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
North America:								
Canada.....	3.3:	.2:	3.0:	4.9:	.1:	2/	1.1:	2.7
Mexico.....	24.3:	22.1:	30.7:	38.3:	35.2:	54.5:	57.0:	78.0
United States.....	286.8:	256.6:	379.8:	441.7:	273.3:	450.1:	653.5:	855.8
Total.....	314.4:	278.9:	413.5:	484.9:	308.6:	504.6:	711.6:	936.5
South America:								
Brazil.....	3.2:	5.8:	2.3:	3.9:	.5:	2.0:	6.9:3/	5.0
Colombia 4/.....	1.9:	1.8:	2.8:	3.7:	6.1:	7.3:	3.5:3/	4.0
Venezuela.....	14.0:	14.6:	16.6:	21.1:	15.0:	17.8:	27.5:	32.0
Total.....	19.1:	22.2:	21.7:	28.7:	21.6:	27.1:	37.9:	41.0
Europe:								
Belgium-Luxembourg....	58.9:	62.8:	56.6:	76.0:	77.0:	80.3:	88.1:	105.4
France.....	78.5:	90.9:	84.3:	115.6:	109.1:	100.4:	109.3:	118.2
Germany, West.....	329.0:	373.1:	325.5:	432.1:	447.7:	398.0:	506.5:	573.6
Italy.....	58.0:	53.6:	67.5:	101.0:	98.3:	106.3:	113.1:	122.8
Netherlands.....	180.0:	190.2:	193.7:	200.7:	188.1:	152.3:	160.8:	205.4
Total EEC.....	704.4:	770.6:	727.6:	925.4:	920.2:	837.3:	977.8:1,	1,125.4
Austria.....	31.0:	30.9:	33.4:	40.1:	42.2:	41.9:	50.2:	56.0
Denmark.....	20.5:	17.1:	13.6:	20.5:	23.0:	24.3:	14.2:	8.7
Finland.....	13.2:	17.8:	8.0:	19.6:	21.6:	22.7:	29.0:	45.3
Ireland.....	7.1:	5.8:	9.5:	11.1:	14.8:	12.6:	19.2:	22.1
Poland.....	25.8:	17.3:	31.7:	61.3:	69.3:	74.0:	93.7:	122.4
Greece 4/.....	10.9:	10.2:	12.7:	14.0:	17.6:	19.9:	19.7:	11.3
Spain.....	38.1:	41.2:	84.1:	44.6:	101.8:	109.9:	117.6:	125.1
Sweden.....	29.3:	26.2:	33.0:	43.6:	49.8:	55.6:	62.5:	79.9
Switzerland 4/.....	32.7:	31.4:	32.0:	42.3:	50.2:	45.0:	55.3:	62.6
United Kingdom.....	292.8:	305.0:	310.5:	404.8:	397.4:	340.9:	440.5:	550.3
Yugoslavia.....	16.8:	3.1:	25.8:	37.2:	30.0:	45.3:	43.2:	53.0
Total Europe.....	1,222.6:1,	1,276.3:1,	1,321.9:1,	1,664.5:1,	1,737.9:1,	1,629.4:1,	1,922.9:2,	2,262.1
Africa:								
Rhodesia.....	5.5:	5.4:	5.9:	4.9:	5.8:	NA	NA	NA
Zambia.....	5/	5/	5/	.9:	1.9:	2.1:	2.1:	8.0
Asia:								
Israel 4/.....	14.0:	11.3:	12.1:	12.5:	11.6:	14.4:	11.7:	16.6
Japan.....	59.0:	42.4:	92.9:	112.7:	124.2:	105.4:	95.7:	165.6
Malay States.....	2.8:	2.2:	4.6:	5.1:	7.5:	11.9:	11.2:	19.3
Singapore.....	16.7:	16.0:	19.6:	22.2:	25.2:	24.3:	25.9:	36.3
Philippines.....	7.0:	6.9:	4.3:	10.2:	9.9:	8.8:	8.0:3/	8.0
Total.....	99.5:	78.8:	133.5:	162.7:	178.4:	164.8:	152.5:	245.8
Grand total.....	1,661.1:1,	1,661.6:1,	1,896.5:2,	2,346.6:2,	2,254.2:2,	2,328.0:2,	2,827.0:3,	4,493.4

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 50 tons. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Includes small amounts of meat meal. 5/ Prior to 1964 included with Rhodesia.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Peruvian production in the October-December quarter has been erratic ranging between 366,000 in 1963 and 806,000 tons in 1967. Peruvian fishmeal production during the October-December 1968 quarter amounted to 659,000 tons. In the past, sharp price fluctuations have taken place in the October-December quarter, as in 1967, when European prices in November, at \$120 per ton, had dropped by \$35 per ton from those in September.

WORLD SUNFLOWERSEED PRODUCTION DOWN SLIGHTLY IN 1968

In 1968 world production of sunflowerseed--estimated at 9.2 million metric tons--declined by 2 percent from the 9.4 million produced in 1967. The decline primarily reflected (1) reduced spring harvested acreage in Argentina and Uruguay; and (2) lower yields in Bulgaria and Turkey. These declines were in part offset by a larger harvest in Yugoslavia due to acreage expansion and higher yields as well as a slight increase in the reported USSR output due to larger acreage.

Current prospects indicate the possibility of a slight increase in world sunflowerseed production this year but output is not expected to exceed the 1967 record. The expected increase chiefly reflects an anticipated increase in acreage in the USSR, Romania and Bulgaria. This could possibly more than offset a significant decline in spring harvests in the Southern Hemisphere where smaller harvests in Argentina and Chile overshadowed larger output in Uruguay and South Africa.

Aggregate imports in 1968, of sunflowerseed and oil into major markets, increased by roughly 54,000 tons or nearly 10 percent from that in 1967. This excludes East Europe and Cuba, for which statistics are not available. Most of the increase reflects expanded imports of sunflower oil as such. Movements of sunflowerseed and oil, oil basis, to the reporting countries in 1967 accounted for only one-half of the total exports of 1.08 million metric tons. The volume of trade not included was largely Soviet exports to East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba and possibly the U.A.R.

Prices for sunflowerseed oil, any origin, crude, ex-tank Rotterdam, during the first week in July averaged about 8.9 cents per pound, significantly above the 6.9 cents per pound July average price a year ago. Sunflower oil prices are at the highest level since July 1967 and have once again resumed a price premium over soybean oil which currently has been quoted at about 8.1 cent per pound, any origin, ex-tank Rotterdam. The European Community, however, continues to impose a compensatory levy--currently \$27 per metric ton compared with \$40 recently--on imports from the Soviet Bloc and Yugoslavia.

Although no series of official estimates of U.S. sunflowerseed production is available, output in the major producing states is estimated to have declined to about 88,500 tons in 1968 compared with 130,000 tons in 1967. The decline reflected a significant reduction in prices which resulted in 1968 plantings of roughly 190,000 acres compared with about 256,000 acres in 1967. Reportedly some increase in production is expected this year. A significant share of U.S. output is of the lower oil content varieties which is used for bird feed rather than crushing.

SUNFLOWERSEED 1/: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world average 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Continent and country	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production													
	Average 1960-64	1965	Average 1960-64	1965	Average 1960-64	1965												
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	1,000 Metric tons	1,000 Metric tons												
North America:																		
Canada.....	42.4	68.0	53.0	45.8	40.0	667	430	619	786	12.8	13.3	14.9	16.3	11.2	---			
South America:																		
Argentina.....	2,311.6	2,509.1	2,527.1	3,066.8	2,604.9	2,797.4	604	665	682	804	796	---	633.8	757.0	782.0	1,120.0	940.0	
Chile.....	86.6	78.1	87.7	55.4	71.9	60.9	1,018	1,330	1,352	1,327	1,325	1,159	40.0	53.6	53.3	43.0	32.0	
Uruguay.....	394.4	271.3	300.7	405.4	269.3	225.8	447	314	728	413	396	638	71.9	36.7	76.0	48.6	65.4	
Other 3/.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	2,792.6	2,865.5	2,924.7	3,540.2	2,957.1	3,096.5	597	690	707	760	771	660	745.9	844.4	937.0	1,233.3	1,034.8	986.8
Europe:																		
France.....	37.2	29.1	29.7	29.9	37.3	---	1,308	1,340	1,527	1,364	1,682	---	22.1	17.7	20.6	18.5	28.4	---
Spain.....	13.9	27.9	95.9	63.9	74.1	---	573	695	749	710	683	---	3.6	8.8	32.6	20.6	27.0	---
Bulgaria.....	607.6	659.8	628.9	661.5	642.5	---	1,215	1,193	1,483	1,593	1,486	---	345.0	377.0	423.0	478.0	433.0	---
Rumania.....	271.7	235.2	233.4	204.0	197.7	---	683	707	959	859	1,004	---	108.9	75.4	101.5	79.1	90.0	---
Romania 5/.....	1,180.8	1,141.6	1,155.7	1,173.6	1,173.7	---	925	1,069	1,280	1,338	1,364	---	495.3	564.0	671.2	719.8	726.0	---
Yugoslavia.....	288.3	392.9	380.5	363.2	397.8	---	1,425	1,487	1,634	1,517	1,712	---	173.4	265.0	282.0	290.0	309.0	---
Other 3/.....	32.2	18.9	19.3	19.1	17.2	---	1,116	1,108	1,279	1,235	1,256	---	16.3	9.5	11.2	10.7	9.8	---
Total.....	2,411.7	2,505.4	2,543.4	2,529.2	2,540.3	---	1,065	1,112	1,337	1,371	1,409	---	1,164.6	1,297.4	1,542.1	1,576.7	1,623.2	---
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/.....	10,771.6	12,033.4	12,364.9	11,779.2	12,009.1	472,016.5	898	918	1,009	1,138	1,121	---	4,390.0	5,013.0	5,658.0	6,079.0	6,109.0	---
Africa:																		
Ethiopia.....	128.8	138.4	145.8	---	---	---	7,455	494	514	---	---	---	23.7	31.0	34.0	---	---	---
Morocco.....	24.1	42.0	49.4	29.7	---	---	533	204	112	204	---	---	5.8	3.9	2.5	2.7	---	---
Kenya 8/.....	10.4	4.9	4.9	4.9	---	---	432	1,338	1,338	---	---	---	2.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.3	---
Mozambique 8/.....	8.1	7.4	---	---	---	---	599	446	---	---	---	---	2.2	2.5	1.5	2.0	1.5	---
Tanzania 8/.....	55.6	49.4	49.4	---	---	---	261	308	316	---	---	---	6.6	6.9	7.1	---	4.8	---
South Africa.....	438.4	380.9	465.5	321.6	340.7	338.6	479	429	482	693	564	---	95.2	74.1	101.9	101.1	87.2	89.0
Other 3/.....	7.6	10.9	19.4	19.4	---	---	609	485	557	746	761	---	2.1	2.4	4.9	6.3	6.7	---
Total.....	673.0	633.9	741.8	577.4	591.8	---	451	431	460	600	530	---	137.7	123.8	154.9	157.1	142.2	---
Asia:																		
Turkey.....	291.5	395.4	538.7	531.3	568.3	---	714	892	819	954	815	---	94.4	160.0	200.0	230.0	210.0	---
Other 2/.....	133.3	139.5	136.0	136.4	134.9	---	1,098	1,245	1,178	1,259	1,177	---	66.4	78.8	72.7	77.9	72.0	---
Total.....	424.8	534.9	674.7	667.7	703.2	---	835	984	691	1,011	694	---	160.8	238.8	272.7	307.9	282.0	---
Oceania:																		
Australia.....	8.1	7.8	10.7	14.2	---	---	594	567	511	576	---	---	2.2	2.0	2.5	3.7	3.8	---
World Total.....	17,084.2	18,648.9	19,313.2	19,153.7	18,957.1	---	853	890	1,079	1,176	1,076	---	6,614.0	7,532.7	8,582.7	9,374.0	9,206.2	---

1/ Southern Hemisphere sunflower crops which are harvested early in the calendar year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere which are harvested in the latter months of the same year.
 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for minor producing countries. 4/ Planned area. 5/ Includes production from intercropping. 6/ Adjusted official estimates; that is, official Soviet data ("bar yields") less 8 percent dockage. 7/ Less than 5 years. 8/ Commercial crops only. 9/ Includes estimates for Mainland China as well as for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign government, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

IMPORTS OF SUNFLOWERSEED AND OIL INTO MAJOR IMPORTING COUNTRIES,
CALENDAR YEAR 1967 AND 1968

Imports into	from	Sunflowerseed										Sunflowerseed Oil														
		U.S.S.R.		Bulgaria		Hungary		Romania		Others		Total		Argentina		U.S.S.R.		Hungary		Romania		Others		Total		
		metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons		
Belgium-Luxembourg		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
France		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
West Germany		4,160	213	4,907	2,160	11,498	4,907	2,160	11,498	22,938	3,748	93,261	3,482	19,393	21,730	141,614	6,186	49,342	932	37,316	22,862	36,988	2,608	42,030	2,175	
Netherlands		0	0	69	0	1,330	0	1,330	0	1,330	5,341	31,285	0	6,530	6,186	49,342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy		409	120,152	6,966	55,747	8,230	191,504	2,884	1,487	8,967	1,487	8,967	8,967	8,592	8,592	22,862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total EC		4,569	120,365	12,091	57,907	24,322	219,254	15,050	132,389	12,449	36,988	37,316	22,862	36,988	2,608	42,030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria 1/		236	0	1,167	742	2,528	4,673	1,614	18,833	13,323	5,652	2,608	42,030	2,608	42,030	2,175	2,175	2,175	2,175	2,175	2,175	2,175	2,175	2,175	2,175	2,175
Denmark		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain 2/		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Yugoslavia		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco		6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan		77,603	13,044	0	0	5,798	7,351	0	7,351	0	7,351	0	7,351	0	7,351	0	7,351	0	7,351	0	7,351	0	7,351	0	7,351	0
Total		82,414	133,409	13,258	66,000	33,181	328,262	23,087	235,462	25,872	59,226	66,169	409,816	59,226	66,169	409,816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1/ Includes pumpkinseed. 2/ Includes sesame and saffron seeds.																										
N.A.-not available.																										
Belgium-Luxembourg		0	0	197	0	2,669	2,866	2,671	409	0	0	20,888	23,960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France		40	0	74	0	781	895	860	0	0	170	3,541	4,571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Germany		0	5,250	8,035	98	23,295	36,678	4,017	71,207	4,103	19,943	23,363	22,633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands		0	0	15	0	2,154	2,169	6,143	17,674	0	7,286	47,925	79,028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy		57,444	109,613	0	26,234	17,483	211,474	2,937	0	4,347	2,900	5,471	15,655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total EC		57,484	114,863	8,321	27,032	46,382	254,082	16,628	89,290	8,450	30,299	101,188	145,855	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria 1/		708	197	996	328	3,001	5,230	980	17,313	11,446	10,572	1,889	42,200	1,889	42,200	1,889	42,200	1,889	42,200	1,889	42,200	1,889	42,200	1,889	42,200	1,889
Denmark		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain 2/		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sweden		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Yugoslavia		25,121	354	0	0	2,368	27,843	0	24,847	0	0	21,811	46,658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan		69,656	0	0	0	1,394	14,351	0	20,908	0	6,289	3,123	30,320	6,289	30,320	6,289	30,320	6,289	30,320	6,289	30,320	6,289	30,320	6,289	30,320	6,289
Total		152,969	115,414	9,317	41,711	53,577	372,968	17,949	189,111	19,916	62,199	156,771	445,946	62,199	156,771	445,946	62,199	156,771	445,946	62,199	156,771	445,946	62,199	156,771	445,946	62,199
1/ Includes pumpkinseed. 2/ January-September. N.A.-not available.																										

WORLD FISH OIL PRODUCTION AND
EXPORTS AT RECORD VOLUME IN 1968

In 1968 net exports of fish oil, including fish liver oil, were 757,800 short tons or 42,100 tons above 1967 and more than double the 1960-64 average. The increase reflected a phenomenal expansion in exports of Peruvian anchovy oil and South African pilchard oil largely offset by sharp reductions in the movement of herring oil from Norway and Iceland. Much of the overall increase in exports of fish oil reflected heavy disposal of stocks which were largely built up during the big bulge of 1967.

The outlook for production this year is as usual clouded by several major uncertainties. However, the basic question continues to be: Will the low Peruvian anchovy oil yields and a possibly smaller catch there and a reduced quota on South African pilchard as well as herring scarcities in Norway and Iceland--if they continue--possibly more than offset the expected increases in oil output from Chile and Denmark? Any substantial recovery by Norway and Iceland could result in another overall increase which, if it occurs, would be a new record volume.

Despite the fact that fish oil output may continue near the record 1968 volume, exports are expected to decline somewhat in 1969. Peru's exports, which in 1968 exceeded production by a substantial volume, are expected to be a major factor influencing this decline. However, movement from Chile and Denmark could increase somewhat. Exports from Iceland and Norway will likely remain substantially below the 1966 level. Exports from South Africa and South West Africa are expected to continue large but may be somewhat below the 1968 record. Reportedly the sharp spurt in 1968 production of pilchard oil from South African factory ships might not be matched in 1969 due to the quota restrictions this year. In the long run the key factor there will be whether or not the present catch limit for pilchard can be maintained without depleting stocks.

Aggregate exports, according to data available from the major producing countries, are running substantially less than the comparable period in 1968.

In 1968, record large fish oil exports resulted in markedly lower prices, averaging about 4.5 U.S. cents per pound for Peruvian, semirefined, c.i.f. European ports, compared with 5.8 and 8.9 cents in 1967 and in 1966, respectively. However, prices in recent months have strengthened to 6.1 cents in June and early July. Although prices for most other oils have also strengthened from those of a year ago, the price spreads or discount for fish oil relative to most competing oils compared with June and early July 1968 have substantially narrowed. Thus fish oil in recent months has become less competitive, price wise in world markets. The notable exception of course is palm oil which declined to about 7.3 cents per pound, Malaysia 5% bulk c.i.f. Europe, in July compared with 7.8 cents a year earlier.

FISH OIL (including fish liver oil): Production by major producing countries and estimated world total, average 1960-64, annual 1963-68.

Continent and country	Average						
	1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 1/
	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000
	:short	:short	:short	:short	:short	:short	:short
	:tons	:tons	:tons	:tons	:tons	:tons	:tons
North America:							
Canada.....	25.1:	31.4:	29.6:	29.4:	27.4:	30.9:	2/37.7
United States.....	106.8:	91.8:	88.5:	96.4:	81.3:	60.0:	85.8
Other 3/.....	.5:	.5:	.9:	2.2:	4.0:	4.9:	7.8
Total.....	132.4:	123.7:	119.0:	128.0:	112.7:	95.8:	131.3
South America:							
Chile.....	12.3:	13.8:	19.4:	11.1:	24.9:	11.5:	40.7
Peru.....	149.0:	170.7:	224.1:	137.7:	161.7:	286.6:	308.6
Other 3/.....	1.5:	1.7:	2.1:	4.3:	5.3:	6.6:	5.8
Total.....	162.8:	186.2:	245.6:	153.1:	191.9:	304.7:	355.1
Europe:							
Denmark.....	26.2:	29.8:	35.1:	43.8:	47.5:	67.5:	77.4
Germany, West.....	29.0:	26.8:	24.8:	22.0:	21.7:	21.2:	18.2
Iceland.....	64.2:	60.6:	100.3:	114.2:	143.9:	81.5:	33.3
Norway.....	81.6:	71.1:	99.2:	196.8:	263.4:	372.0:	276.7
Portugal.....	8.3:	8.6:	10.1:	10.1:	9.0:	9.4:	9.7
United Kingdom.....	20.3:	25.4:	21.8:	14.4:	13.3:	15.4:	14.4
Other 3/.....	14.3:	16.1:	16.0:	16.6:	18.9:	25.5:	24.3
Total.....	243.9:	238.4:	307.3:	417.9:	517.7:	592.5:	454.0
U.S.S.R.....	29.7:	33.1:	38.6:	48.5:	54.0:	60.6:	62.8
Africa:							
Morocco 4/.....	5.3:	5.7:	5.8:	1.4:	5.9:	9.1:	12.0
Angola.....	5.6:	4.0:	8.2:	6.2:	5.1:	4.9:	4.4
South West Africa.....	27.9:	20.8:	52.0:	39.0:	38.0:	42.3:	2/78.5
South Africa, Rep. of.....	34.7:	32.2:	25.2:	26.4:	17.9:	29.8:	2/54.5
Total.....	73.5:	62.7:	91.2:	73.0:	66.9:	86.1:	149.4
Asia:							
Japan.....	39.6:	31.5:	32.8:	38.0:	40.0:	46.3:	61.0
Other 3/.....	2.4:	2.4:	2.7:	3.5:	2.6:	2.6:	2.6
Total.....	42.0:	33.9:	35.5:	41.5:	42.6:	48.9:	63.6
World Total.....	684.3:	678.0:	837.2:	862.0:	985.8:	1,188.6:	1,216.2

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes estimates for minor producing countries.
4/ Exports only.

FISH OIL (INCLUDING FISH LIVER OILS): World net exports,
average 1960-64, annual 1963-68

Continent and country	Average : 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 ^{1/}
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: short	: short	: short	: short	: short	: short	: short
	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>
Gross Exports:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
North America:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada.....	9.0:	6.4:	15.8:	7.6:	3.8:	6.0:	4.2
Mexico.....	.4:	.3:	.5:	.3:	.4:	.5:	-1
United States.....	80.3:	131.2:	75.7:	51.9:	38.6:	38.4:	32.6
Total.....	89.7:	137.9:	92.0:	59.8:	42.8:	44.9:	36.9
South America:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Argentina.....	.6:	.5:	.8:	1.3:	2.1:	1.0:	.3
Chile.....	10.3:	12.7:	15.1:	8.8:	18.1:	10.7:	30.7
Peru.....	115.5:	138.3:	121.9:	151.5:	96.4:	212.6:	356.5
Total.....	126.4:	151.5:	137.8:	161.6:	116.6:	224.3:	387.5
Europe:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	1.0:	1.1:	1.1:	.8:	.6:	.9:	1.0
Denmark.....	18.4:	23.3:	33.6:	57.5:	38.2:	70.3:	62.2
Faroe Islands.....	.9:	.8:	.9:	2.3:	3.1:	7.8:	7.9
France.....	2.9:	4.0:	2.8:	2.1:	2.9:	2.4:	3.4
Germany, West.....	22.2:	20.3:	16.4:	17.2:	17.7:	21.7:	16.2
Iceland.....	62.2:	71.2:	68.5:	97.6:	146.3:	87.0:	36.8
Netherlands ^{2/ 3/}	4.2:	2.8:	2.7:	1.7:	4.8:	2.3:	3.5
Norway ^{4/}	102.4:	124.8:	121.5:	164.6:	229.4:	295.6:	200.5
Portugal.....	8.1:	12.8:	8.8:	10.6:	9.7:	11.7:	11.7
Spain.....	.4:	.3:	.4:	.4:	.8:	2.2: ^{5/}	2.0
Sweden ^{4/}	16.7:	21.6:	20.3:	15.1:	13.3:	17.2:	14.2
United Kingdom.....	6.7:	7.3:	5.9:	4.9:	5.7:	5.7:	7.8
U.S.S.R.....	1.0:	1.1:	.9:	.8:	.7:	.5:	.5
Total.....	247.1:	290.3:	283.8:	375.6:	473.2:	525.3:	367.7
Africa:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Angola.....	5.0:	3.4:	8.1:	5.2:	5.9:	5.0:	3.3
Morocco.....	5.3:	5.7:	5.8:	1.4:	5.9:	9.1:	12.0
South Africa, Rep. of ^{6/}	44.6:	35.3:	49.1:	38.9:	27.2:	27.1:	72.6
Total.....	54.9:	44.4:	63.0:	45.5:	39.0:	41.2:	87.9
Asia:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan.....	2.8:	2.0:	2.3:	1.3:	1.3:	2.9:	2.0
Turkey.....	.1:	.1:	.3:	.3:	.1:	0.5: ^{5/}	0
Total.....	2.9:	2.1:	2.6:	1.6:	1.4:	2.9:	2.0
World total.....	521.0:	626.2:	579.2:	644.1:	673.0:	838.6:	882.0
Gross Imports:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada.....	11.3:	12.7:	.5:	4.1:	5.1:	3.9:	1.9
Mexico.....	1.0:	.8:	1.2:	1.2:	1.1:	1.3:	2.3
United States.....	9.1:	8.0:	11.4:	5.3:	8.5:	5.0:	4.8
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	15.1:	15.3:	14.5:	18.9:	21.5:	24.9:	17.2
Denmark.....	24.9:	26.5:	31.0:	49.1:	31.5:	32.6:	24.6
France.....	11.9:	12.4:	16.5:	36.7:	30.3:	33.9:	23.8
Germany, West.....	73.7:	74.2:	74.8:	78.4:	85.7:	106.5:	173.5
Netherlands ^{2/ 3/}	62.5:	71.0:	64.8:	69.5:	85.8:	135.5:	151.0
Norway ^{4/}	69.8:	77.8:	91.5:	18.2:	23.2:	25.6:	42.7
Spain.....	3.7:	6.5:	4.2:	4.4:	7.3:	8.6:	17.5
Sweden ^{4/}	41.2:	59.5:	38.6:	50.2:	36.6:	46.5:	44.9
United Kingdom.....	101.7:	119.7:	111.3:	168.2:	178.6:	289.4:	205.4
Japan.....	.5:	.5:	.4:	.6:	6.6:	3.7:	6.9
Total gross imports from exporting countries	426.4:	383.9:	460.7:	504.8:	521.8:	717.4:	716.5
Net Exports	359.7:	452.5:	394.3:	524.3:	558.5:	715.7:	757.8

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} May include some whale oil in 1960. ^{3/} Excludes sizable quantities of hardened fish oils exported annually which are not separately classified in trade returns.
^{4/} Includes hardened fish oils. ^{5/} Estimated. ^{6/} Including the territory of S. West Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

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WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION UP SLIGHTLY IN 1969

World wool production in 1969 (including the 1969-70 season in the Southern Hemisphere) is estimated at 6,230 million pounds--exceeding the 1968 high of 6,228 million by only 2 million pounds.

Virtually all of the major producing countries in the world, except for Australia, New Zealand, and Turkey, expect their production to be down from the previous season. The new highs estimated for Australia, New Zealand, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Morocco were enough to offset the smaller clips expected in the United States, the USSR, Argentina, Uruguay, South Africa, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, India, and Pakistan. A combination of factors--such as forced slaughter caused by last season's drought conditions, above normal death loss resulting from the severe winter, and continued poor grower returns for crossbred and coarse type wools--all contributed to the smaller increase this season compared to the 3.5 percent increase last year.

North America. Production in this region continues to decline. Wool production for 1969 is estimated at 217 million pounds, compared with 230 million in 1968 and the 1961-65 annual average of 301 million. Production in all countries registered declines from 1968 levels.

U.S. wool production in 1969 is estimated at 200 million pounds (including pulled wool, greasy basis), 5.9 percent below the 1968 figure of 213 million. This is the ninth consecutive year of declining wool production in the United States due to the sharp downward trend in sheep numbers. The first estimate of the 1969 clip of shorn wool was placed at 167 million pounds, down 6 percent from the previous season's figure of 178 million for shorn wool.

South America. Production has declined for the third consecutive year. The 1969 forecast is tentatively placed at 788 million pounds, compared with 792 million in 1968, 795 million in 1967, and 811 million in 1964. All major producers expect smaller 1969 clips, except Brazil.

Wool production in Argentina is forecast at 445 million pounds, compared with 450 million in 1968. The decline is expected to result from the continued liquidation of the Lincoln breed. The continued decline in sheep numbers is causing smaller clips in both Uruguay and Peru. The drought in Chile, which forced additional slaughter, has reduced the number to be shorn. In Brazil, however, production continues to set new highs, particularly in Rio Grande do Sul, where sheep numbers are increasing.

Europe. Production in Western Europe is estimated at 403 million pounds, no significant change from the 1968 figure of 404 million. The small gains expected in France, West Germany, Italy, and Spain were enough to offset declines in the United Kingdom, Greece, Ireland, Portugal, and Norway.

In Eastern Europe, excluding the USSR, production is expected to drop to 219 million pounds from 227 million in 1968. The decline is attributed to both the drought in 1968, which forced additional slaughter, and the prolonged winter, which caused above-normal death losses; this reduced the number shorn in Bulgaria, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

Wool: Production in selected countries, greasy basis,
average 1961-65, annual 1966-69 1/

Country	Average 1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:					
Canada.....	6.7	5.0	3/ 3.8	3/ 3.5	3/ 3.0
United States 4/.....	278.6	236.0	227.0	212.6	200.0
Mexico.....	12.7	13.6	13.1	11.0	10.8
Other.....	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Total North America.....	301.3	257.4	246.7	229.9	216.6
South America:					
Argentina.....	437.6	462.4	450.7	449.7	445.3
Brazil.....	61.7	59.4	64.8	78.5	79.6
Chile.....	52.3	56.2	57.5	56.0	55.5
Falkland Islands.....	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Peru.....	23.4	22.1	21.8	21.6	21.0
Uruguay.....	188.7	189.6	178.6	165.3	165.0
Other.....	16.5	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
Total South America.....	784.9	810.9	794.6	792.3	787.6
Europe:					
Western:					
EEC:					
France.....	61.3	61.4	63.9	66.6	68.2
Germany, West.....	9.3	7.1	7.9	7.3	7.7
Italy.....	30.7	31.9	32.7	29.4	29.8
Other.....	3.7	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1
Total EEC.....	105.0	104.8	108.7	107.4	109.8
United Kingdom.....	128.9	131.2	128.0	127.0	124.0
Greece.....	18.7	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.0
Ireland.....	25.9	25.5	22.6	22.4	22.0
Norway.....	8.6	11.7	12.0	11.4	11.0
Portugal.....	28.2	29.7	31.0	31.0	30.6
Spain.....	80.6	79.4	79.0	76.1	77.7
Other.....	10.1	10.6	10.8	10.9	10.9
Total Western Europe.....	406.0	410.4	409.6	403.8	403.0
Eastern Europe:					
Bulgaria.....	53.3	56.2	59.5	63.9	59.5
Germany, East.....	16.8	17.9	17.6	17.2	17.2
Hungary.....	21.2	21.8	22.3	22.0	22.0
Poland.....	17.2	17.6	19.0	19.4	19.4
Romania.....	51.5	57.5	62.8	62.8	61.7
Yugoslavia.....	28.4	29.7	30.5	30.9	28.0
Other.....	9.4	9.9	10.7	11.0	11.2
Total Eastern Europe.....	197.8	210.6	222.4	227.2	219.0
Total Europe.....	603.8	621.0	632.0	631.0	622.0
USSR.....	794.2	817.9	870.8	910.5	881.8
Africa:					
Algeria.....	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Morocco.....	31.1	30.9	28.7	33.1	34.0
Tunisia.....	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
UAR, Egypt.....	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
South Africa 5/.....	348.1	322.0	332.6	340.5	332.5
Other.....	15.0	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Total Africa.....	427.6	401.9	410.3	422.6	415.5

(Continued)

Wool: Production in selected countries, greasy basis,
average 1961-65, annual 1966-69 1/

(Continued)

Country	Average	1966	1967	1968	1969
	1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Asia:					
Iran.....	39.7	41.9	42.3	43.0	43.7
Iraq.....	23.0	28.0	28.0	29.0	30.0
Turkey.....	93.9	97.0	101.4	103.6	105.8
Syrian Arab Republic.....	20.7	33.1	30.0	28.0	28.0
India.....	76.2	80.0	81.6	81.6	79.4
Japan.....	3.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5
Pakistan.....	33.2	40.0	44.0	46.0	45.0
Other.....	205.5	235.5	237.5	239.5	241.5
Total Asia.....	495.5	556.7	565.7	571.4	573.9
Oceania:					
Australia.....	1,720.5	1,762.3	1,769.7	1,938.7	1,997.7
New Zealand.....	628.4	709.4	728.3	731.7	735.0
Total Oceania.....	2,348.9	2,471.7	2,498.0	2,670.4	2,732.7
Total World.....	5,756.2	5,937.5	6,018.1	6,228.1	6,230.1

1/ Includes shorn, pulled wool, and wool exported on skins, with the latter two converted to a greasy basis. Wool produced in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. 2/ Preliminary.
3/ Does not include pulled wool. 4/ Pulled wool converted to greasy basis using 1.7 conversion factor.
5/ Includes Republic of South Africa, Lesotho, and South West Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign government, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Production in the USSR is estimated at 882 million pounds, a drop of 3.2 percent from the 1968 high of 911 million. The severe, long winter halted the steady upward trend in production by reducing the number shorn through heavy death loss on both the open range and under shelters. Even under shelter, the losses mounted because feed supplies were insufficient for such an unexpectedly prolonged period. The lack of adequate equipment for watering stock under prolonged freezing temperatures also contributed to the high mortality rate. Sheep numbers on farms as of July 1, 1969, totaled 125.9 million head, compared with 138.5 million on the same date last year.

Africa. This region's production is forecast at 416 million pounds, down slightly from the 423 million produced in 1968. South Africa accounted for the drop as a result of drought again. Production in this country is forecast at 333 million pounds, compared with 341 million in 1968.

Asia. Total production in 1968 is forecast at 574 million pounds, up a little from the preceding year's figure of 571 million. Countries showing gains include Turkey, Iraq, and Iran. Also, these three countries' clips are expected to set new highs this season. Production in both India and Pakistan decreased after showing steady annual gains for many years.

Oceania. Production for 1969 is forecast at 2,733 million pounds. This is a 2.3 percent increase over the 2,670 million produced in 1968. This area now produces 44 percent of the world's wool, compared with 41 percent during the 1961-65 period.

Production in New Zealand is forecast at 735 million pounds--up slightly from the 732 million produced in 1968.

The first forecast for wool production in Australia for the 1969-70 season is placed at 1,997.7 million pounds--up 3.0 percent from the recently revised 1968-69 figure of 1,938.7 million. Sheep numbers on farms have completely recovered from the severe drought effects of the 1965-66 season and set a new high of 176.2 million head on March 31, 1969. This was an increase of 5.6 percent from the 166.9 million head on farms last year and 3.3 percent above the previous 1965 high of 170.6 million head.

WORLD EXPORTS OF COPRA AND COCONUT OIL INCREASE; FURTHER RECOVERY INDICATED IN 1969

In 1968 world exports of copra and coconut oil (oil basis) increased to 1.21 million long tons or 4 percent above the reduced 1967 volume of 1.16 million tons. Except for the low volume of 1967, last year's volume was the smallest since 1960--4 percent below the 1960-64 average.

Exports of copra as such, including estimates of unregistered shipments, totaled 1.13 million tons in 1968--down 65,100 tons from those in 1967 and 23 percent below the 1960-64 average. The decline reflected reduced production in the Philippines as well as some shift toward increased exports of coconut oil as such. The decline was, however, partly offset by an unanticipated sharp increase in movements from Indonesia.

Coconut oil exports, as such, totaled a record 482,300 tons--23 percent more than the reduced 1967 volume and 3 percent above the previous record of 1966. The increase reflected larger movements from the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore.

Exports of coconut oil, as such, now account for a larger percentage of total exports of copra and coconut oil (oil basis)--40 percent in 1968, compared with 34 percent in 1967 and only 25 percent in the 1960-64 period. This trend is expected to continue despite the fact that the current rates of duty on coconut oil imports into the Economic Community (10 percent for crude and 15 percent for refined oil) favor the importation of copra, as such, which is duty free. Likewise, imports from the Philippines into the U.S. market favor imports of duty-free copra against the imports of coconut oil in excess of the 80,000-ton duty-free quota which is taxed at 1.0 cent per pound.

In 1969, world exports of copra and coconut oil (oil basis) are expected to increase to about the 1960-64 average but will remain substantially below the high volume of 1966. The increase largely reflects anticipation of some recovery in Philippine exports as well as further expansion in exports from Papua and New Guinea, although Indonesian exports may decline.

Aggregate Philippine exports of copra and coconut oil in 1968 on an oil basis declined by 6 percent from the storm-damaged 1967 output. The further decline in exports in 1968 was due to the sharp reduction in rainfall through-

out the major producing areas. In 1968, Philippine exports on an oil basis accounted for 56 percent of the world exports compared with 58 percent in the 1960-64 period.

Interestingly, Philippine exports (oil basis) in 1968 were 6 percent below the 1960-64 average--about in line with the production trend--although planted acreage was estimated to have increased by 45 percent.

Based on preliminary rainfall data weighted by major producing areas through May 1969, it would seem that a further decline in yield per bearing tree is in prospect this calendar year. However, the effects of this should be more than offset by new production from trees planted since 1960.

Several factors believed to be contributing to the decline in yields per bearing tree include: (1) Below average rainfall; (2) an increase proportion of new trees which have not yet reached their peak yields; (3) inadequate use of fertilizer on older trees to replenish soil nutrients which have been depleted by continuous cropping.

Philippine exports (oil basis) in the January-May period, at 235,900 tons, were slightly less than the 246,300 tons of the comparable 6-month period in 1968.

Despite an estimated decline in production in 1968, Indonesia's exports of copra and coconut oil increased substantially from the reduced volume in 1967. The increase in exports was estimated on the basis of imports by reporting trade partners and is believed to reflect some stock dispersal and/or reduced consumption. Exports have in recent years accounted for 12 to 16 percent of the copra output; most of the crop has moved into domestic usage.

Based on projections of increased domestic needs, with Indonesia's population increasing at about 3.0 percent annually, and on relatively static production prospects, future export availabilities should decline. However, the wide price disparity between coconut oil and African palm oil could result in a shift toward increased consumption of palm oil, thus releasing a larger volume of the higher priced coconut oil for export.

Net exports from Malaysia, although relatively small, increased as a result of production expansion as well as reduced domestic consumption. In Sabah alone, the area planted to coconut palms has more than doubled in the last 10 years and now exceeds 100,000 acres. In this area coconuts are grown largely as a small holders' crop. Part of this development has come about through land settlement schemes undertaken by the State Government.

In 1968, Papua's and New Guinea's export availabilities increased--reflecting record copra production of 134,500 tons--one-sixth above that in 1967 and 10 percent above the previous record output of 1965. The increase was due to improved growing conditions as well as the fact that trees planted some 7 or 8 years ago are now reaching the bearing stage. Further increases in output are in prospect as additional trees already planted come into production.

A large and increasing share of Philippine exports of copra and coconut oil move to the U.S. market. Aggregate U.S. imports of copra and coconut oil are virtually all from the Philippines. In 1968 U.S. imports declined by 3 percent, because of reduced Philippine availabilities at substantially higher prices. Imports by the U.S. were, however, relatively well maintained, while the bulk of the Philippine export reduction was reflected in European markets. In 1968, the United States imported 382,000 long tons of copra and coconut oil (oil basis)--about 56 percent of Philippine exports compared with an annual average volume of 312,000 tons or 43 percent of the Philippine exports in the 1960-64 period. This increase occurred during a period in which the preferential duty treatment of imports from the Philippines was reduced. The annual U.S. duty-free quota on coconut oil imports from the Philippines has been scaled down to 80,000 long tons for the 1968-70 period compared with an average of 184,000 tons during the 1960-64 period. The quota is scheduled to be further reduced to 40,000 tons annually in 1971 through 1973, after which the preferential quota shall cease.

During the first few months of 1969, aggregate imports of copra and coconut oil (oil basis) into the major importing countries were 3 percent above the comparable 1968 period. However, total imports in 1969 are expected to register a somewhat larger increase.

Prices for Philippine copra, bulk c.i.f. Europe, increased in late July to \$197 per metric ton from a low of \$181 in May. However, prices through July of this year averaged 24 percent below the monthly prices for the comparable 7 months in 1968. Unweighted average monthly prices in calendar 1968 were \$232 per ton against \$202 in 1967, and \$185 in 1966.

Average prices for Philippine copra in Europe during the January-June periods since 1960 have averaged 3 percent above the respective annual average but have ranged between 9 percent below the annual average in 1967 and 15 percent above the annual average in 1968. The strong price tendency during the first half reflects the fact that monthly exports are smallest during this period, owing to the rainfall-production pattern. Philippine exports in the January-June period normally account for only about 42 percent of the average annual exports on an oil basis against 58 percent in the average July-December period. Past relationships between the volume of exports and the level of world prices for copra and coconut oil indicate that reduced availabilities of a given percentage generate price increases of much larger proportions (inelastic demand).

There appears to be some lag (about 2 months) in the trend of prices received by producers from those prevailing in international markets. To what extent such a lag in price might influence producers' sales patterns in attempting to maximize their returns cannot be determined, but it would seem that it might tend to restrict sales on a rising world market price and inversely hasten sales on a falling price.

Coconut oil prices, Ceylonese, basis Europe, declined in July to 14.0 cents per pound--the lowest since August 1967 and 21 percent below the 1968 average. The decline is attributed to some recovery in the availabilities

COPRA: Exports, by principal exporting continents and countries,
average 1960-64, annual 1963-68

Continent and country	Average: 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/	1968 1/
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: long	: long	: long	: long	: long	: long	: long
	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons
REGISTERED EXPORTS 2/							
Asia:							
Philippines.....	801.3:	928.7:	807.5:	858.7:	919.5:	753.7:	653.5
Indonesia.....	160.2:	106.8:	172.7:	121.4:	117.5:	110.5:	3/150.0
Malay States 4/.....	8.9:	4.3:	5.3:	15.0:	10.6:	-.6:	-2.5
Sabah 4/.....	16.8:	17.5:	16.1:	14.6:	16.1:	11.9:	15.0
Sarawak 4/.....	-.7:	-.2:	(5/)	0:	(5/)	-.7:	0
Sub-total Malaysia 4/.....	25.0:	21.6:	21.4:	29.6:	26.7:	10.6:	12.5
Singapore 4/.....	-29.2:	-22.1:	-21.5:	-24.7:	-19.5:	-3.8:	3.8
Ceylon.....	51.5:	43.1:	58.1:	40.9:	20.9:	15.8:	21.3
Portuguese Timor.....	1.5:	1.6:	1.6:	1.5:	1.2:	1.5:	3/1.0
Total Asia.....	1,010.3:	1,079.7:	1,039.8:	1,027.4:	1,066.3:	888.3:	842.1
Oceania:							
New Guinea.....	57.9:	53.4:	58.4:	66.5:	63.2:	59.1:	3/60.0
Papua.....	15.4:	14.7:	15.8:	16.7:	15.0:	13.1:	3/15.0
New Caledonia.....	1.1:	1.0:	1.9:	1.0:	1.0:	1.0:	3/ 1.0
New Hebrides.....	31.7:	35.1:	37.1:	28.3:	33.9:	41.7:	38.4
Cook Islands.....	1.2:	1.1:	1.3:	.9:	1.1:	1.5:	3/1.9
Solomon Islands.....	23.4:	24.3:	24.6:	25.0:	21.9:	24.2:	23.6
French Oceania.....	23.7:	22.8:	24.5:	20.8:	19.9:	16.7:	7.9
Western Samoa.....	14.3:	15.2:	15.0:	12.4:	14.0:	6.9:	12.8
Gilbert and Ellice Isl.....	7.4:	6.1:	5.4:	9.0:	9.0:	10.8:	3/8.5
Trust Territories (U.S.).....	11.3:	10.1:	10.9:	13.1:	12.7:	11.2:	3/9.0
Tonga Islands.....	12.6:	9.9:	10.8:	6.9:	12.4:	10.7:	8.1
Fiji Islands.....	5.6:	6.0:	6.9:	6.4:	2.1:	1.8:	0
Total Oceania.....	205.6:	199.7:	212.6:	207.0:	206.2:	198.7:	186.2
Africa:							
Ghana.....	1.4:	.5:	0:	.1:	0:	0:	0
Mozambique.....	48.0:	45.7:	43.1:	28.1:	33.4:	42.3:	41.3
Tanzania 6/.....	11.8:	18.0:	15.1:	11.0:	8.0:	4.0:	11.6
Seychelles.....	5.5:	5.2:	7.0:	5.5:	5.7:	6.9:	6.0
Togo.....	3.3:	2.9:	3.7:	1.0:	.9:	.7:	.4
Nigeria.....	4.3:	2.8:	7.8:	6.6:	5.2:	2.6:	4.0
Comoro Islands.....	3.3:	3.2:	3.3:	2.7:	3.5:	4.1:	3/4.0
Sao Tome and Principe.....	5.5:	5.0:	5.7:	6.2:	5.3:	5.6:	4.5
Total Africa.....	83.1:	83.3:	85.7:	61.2:	62.0:	66.9:	71.8
Americas:							
Dominican Republic.....	5.4:	7.0:	6.9:	5.5:	2.8:	4.8:	1.4
Jamaica.....	1.2:	(5/):	0:	(5/):	0:	0:	0
Mexico.....	5.9:	22.4:	7.2:	0:	0:	0:	0
Saint Vincent.....	2.5:	2.4:	2.5:	2.4:	2.3:	2.4:	3/ 2.2
Total Americas.....	15.0:	31.8:	16.6:	7.9:	5.1:	7.2:	3.6
Total registered.....	1,314.0:	1,394.5:	1,354.7:	1,303.5:	1,339.6:	1,160.4:	1,103.7
UNREGISTERED EXPORTS 7/							
Philippine to:							
Sabah.....	18.5:	5.3:	6.3:	6.9:	1.9:	.8:	3/5
Other.....	89.7:	.8:	.5:	.5:	.8:	29.3:	(5/)
Indonesia to:							
Sabah.....	17.6:	16.9:	10.4:	3.0:	8.5:	1.1:	3/1.0
Malay States and Singapore	16.1:	7.1:	.9:	(5/):	.1:	1.2:	3/1.0
Via Malay States and	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Singapore to Burma, India,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pakistan.....	2.2:	5.1:	3.2:	.1:	3.5:	(5/)	2.0
Other.....	10.5:	2.0:	7.3:	20.1:	44.9:	10.5:	3/30.0
Total unregistered.....	154.6:	37.2:	28.6:	30.6:	59.7:	42.9:	34.5
Total Registered and	unregistered.....	1,468.6:	1,431.7:	1,383.3:	1,334.1:	1,303.3:	1,138.2

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Officially recorded shipment. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Net exports.
5/ Less than 50 tons. 6/ Territory of Zanzibar and Tanganyika. 7/ Excess of imports from

the Philippines and Indonesia over recorded exports of destinations listed, after allowances were made for the time shipments were afloat, for shrinkage, and for diversions en route to destination.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

COCONUT OIL: Exports, by principal exporting areas
average 1960-64, annual 1963-68

Continent and country	Average: 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^{1/}	1968 ^{1/}
	:1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	:long	: long	: long	: long	: long	: long	: long
	:tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons
Asia:							
Philippines registered	141.7:	212.1:	226.4:	230.3:	310.5:	229.7:	265.5
unregistered ^{2/}.....	.2:	.1:	.1:	0:	0:	0:	.7
Indonesia-registered...	0:	0:	0:	0:	1.5:	0:	16.0
unregistered ^{2/}.....	.8:	.9:	1.3:	0:	.5:	2.6:	.5
Malay States ^{3/}	28.0:	27.8:	13.0:	16.7:	23.8:	28.2:	35.4
Sabah ^{3/}.....	.2:	.4:	-.1:	-.1:	^{4/} -	-.1:	^{5/} -.1
Sarawak ^{3/}	2.1:	2.0:	1.9:	1.9:	2.7:	2.6:	3.7
Brunei ^{3/}	-.2:	-.3:	-.3:	-.4:	-.4:	-.4:	^{5/} -.4
Sub-total							
Malaysia ^{3/}	30.1:	29.9:	14.5:	18.1:	26.1:	30.3:	38.6
Singapore ^{3/}	9.2:	6.7:	7.0:	7.0:	15.3:	11.9:	38.5
Ceylon.....	89.6:	81.1:	117.6:	86.9:	72.9:	66.7:	63.1
Total Asia.....	271.5:	330.8:	366.9:	342.3:	426.8:	341.2:	422.9
Oceania:							
French Oceania.....	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	6.8
Fiji.....	20.5:	20.0:	22.8:	14.8:	14.5:	14.2:	17.1
New Guinea.....	21.2:	23.1:	22.7:	24.4:	21.3:	24.7:	^{5/} 25.0
Total Oceania.....	41.7:	43.1:	45.5:	39.2:	35.8:	38.9:	48.9
Africa:							
Mozambique.....	5.2:	9.5:	8.3:	6.4:	4.7:	8.7:	8.9
Tanzania.....	1.8:	1.3:	.8:	.5:	1.5:	2.0:	1.6
Total Africa.....	7.0:	10.8:	9.1:	6.9:	6.2:	10.7:	10.5
Total.....	320.2:	384.7:	421.5:	388.4:	468.8:	390.8:	482.3

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Excess of imports from the Philippines and Indonesia over recorded exports after allowances were made for time shipments were afloat and for diversions enroute.

^{3/} Net exports.

^{4/} Less than 50 tons.

^{5/} Estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

PHILIPPINES: Aggregate monthly exports of copra, coconut oil and desiccated coconut (oil basis), 1962-66 average and annual, 1967-69

Month	1962-66 average		1967		1968		1969	
	1,000 long tons	Percent of monthly average	1,000 long tons	Percent of monthly average	1,000 long tons	Percent of monthly average	1,000 long tons	Percent of monthly average
January	57.5	83	68.3	119	56.5	98	44.6	78
February	58.5	84	56.0	96	36.9	63	49.7	85
March	59.6	86	57.1	96	37.9	64	50.1	84
April	54.5	78	52.7	97	50.7	93	34.9	64
May	56.9	82	44.0	77	64.3	113	56.6	99
June	63.5	91	64.1	101	44.6	70	---	---
July	74.4	107	76.9	103	57.7	78	---	---
August	79.2	114	62.6	79	75.1	95	---	---
September	88.3	127	78.8	89	83.6	95	---	---
October	86.8	125	84.0	97	78.0	90	---	---
November	78.9	113	63.8	81	79.4	101	---	---
December	77.2	111	59.8	77	86.4	112	---	---
Total	835.3	100	768.1	92	751.5	92	---	---

Source: Associated Steamship Lines, Inc., Manila.

IMPORTS OF COPRA AND COCONUT OIL INTO SELECTED COUNTRIES

Item and country	Period	1968	1969
		1,000 long tons	1,000 long tons
Copra:			
United States	January-May	114.5	106.1
Denmark	January-March	5.7	9.2
France	January-April	34.4	27.9
West Germany	January-May	79.9	96.9
Italy	January-March	2.7	7.8
Netherlands	January-April	46.4	47.1
Sweden	January-March	9.5	11.8
Switzerland	January-March	.5	9.1
United Kingdom	January-May	33.6	20.6
Total		327.2	336.5
Coconut oil:			
United States	January-May	110.2	114.4
France	January-March	4.4	5.6
West Germany	January-March	24.9	19.3
Italy	January-March	3.3	6.5
Netherlands	January-April	1.2	4.5
United Kingdom	January-May	18.7	16.2
Total		162.7	166.5
Total (oil equivalent basis)		372.1	381.9

PHILIPPINES: Coconut acreage, production, and yields, 1960-69

Year	Planted area	Annual change in planted area	Total trees	Annual change in number of trees	Total number of bearing trees	Annual change in number of trees	Copra production	Estimated copra yield per bearing tree
	Million acres	Percent	Million trees	Percent	Million trees	Percent	1,000 long tons	Pounds per tree
1960.....	2.62	+ 13.0	167	+ 10.8	134	+ 11.1	1,283	2,148
1961....	2.96	+ 7.1	185	+ 6.8	149	+ 10.1	1,284	1,930
1962.....	3.17	+ 6.3	198	+ 7.1	4/ 164	---	1,373	1,875
1963.....	3.37	+ 8.6	212	+ 9.6	4/ 164	---	1,511	2,064
1964.....	3.66	+ 8.5	232	+ 3.8	4/ 164	---	1,456	1,989
1965.....	3.97	---	241	+ 1.7	4/ 164	+ .6	1,483	2,026
1966.....	3.98	+ 13.1	245	---	4/ 165	+ .6	1,663	2,257
1967.....	4.50	+ .9	244	+ 3.6	4/ 166	+ .6	1,361	1,837
1968 1/.	4.54	+ .7	252	(3/)	4/ 167	+ 10.8	1,286	1,725
1969 2/.	4.57		(3/)		4/ 185		4/1,340	4/ 1,625

1/ Estimated on the basis of the copra equivalent of exports of coconut products using an assumed copra equivalent as follows: coconut oil 1,562.5; desiccated coconut 1.30; and copra meal 2,857. Excludes quantities of mature and immature nuts used directly for food purposes. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Not available. 4/ Estimated.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers. Compiled from official and other sources.

of lauric acid oils from the restricted volume of 1967--there have been larger movements of palm kernels and/or oil from Nigeria and Malaysia as well as an increase in world availabilities of copra and/or coconut oil.

According to recent trade reports, a coconut oil derivative has proven successful as a de-icing agent in gasoline. Formerly, smaller quantities of the same derivative were used as a rust inhibitor in gasoline. The coconut oil derivative reportedly could be used to replace another more expensive additive now used for such purposes.

POULTRY MEAT TRADE UP IN 1968

Imports of poultry meat into the eight leading world markets in 1968 rose 10 percent--the sharpest increase since 1965. Shipments into these principal markets totaled 676 million pounds compared with 615 million pounds in 1967.

West Germany accounted for 70 percent of world trade, importing 474 million pounds in 1968 or 39 million pounds more than in the previous year. The Netherlands continued to be the main supplier of poultry to the West German market, shipping 67 percent of that country's total imports of slaughtered poultry. Dutch shipments to West Germany during 1968 totaled 316 million pounds, an increase of 53 million pounds from 1967. France and Italy, EC members, increased shipments of poultry meat to the German market, while imports from Belgium, also a member country supplier, declined from the previous year.

German imports of U.S. poultry amounted to 28 million pounds, a decline of 40 percent compared with 1967. Imports of U.S. poultry parts in 1968 totaled 25 million pounds compared with 36 million pounds a year earlier. U.S. exports of turkey parts to Germany were somewhat higher than in 1967. German imports of only 5 million pounds of poultry meat from Denmark were down by 1.6 million pounds from the previous year. Shipments of poultry meat from East European countries increased by 10 million pounds in 1968 as compared with the previous year, for a total of 50.1 million pounds.

In 1968, Hong Kong's imports of poultry meat increased by 46 percent to 43 million pounds with the United States supplying 40 percent of the total. Japanese imports totaled 36 million pounds nearly double the 1967 figure of 18.5 million pounds in 1967. The sharp increase in Japan's imports of poultry meat can be partially attributed to higher prices of red meats--especially pork--during the past year. The United States supplied 40 percent of Japan's total poultry meat requirement.

Imports of poultry meat into the United Kingdom declined by 32 percent to 16.6 million pounds in 1968, with Denmark supplying most of the requirements under quota arrangements. The decline in U.K. import requirements can be attributed to an increase in domestic production of poultry meat, especially turkeys.

Although the United States has only limited access to the important

1/ POULTRY MEAT: Imports of Major Markets by Country of Origin, 1967 and preliminary 1968

Country of Origin	West Germany		Switzerland		Hong Kong		Austria		Greece		United Kingdom		Japan		Spain		8-country total	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Million pounds	45.7	27.8	1.4	6.2	17.9	19.0	2.4	2.0	5.4	2.7	0.1	10.6	14.3	0.1	0.1	83.5	72.2	
Million : Million	45.9	27.8	1.4	6.2	18.5	20.8	2.4	2.0	5.4	2.7	0.1	10.6	14.3	0.1	0.1	84.3	74.0	
North America:																		
Canada	0.2	-	-	-	0.6	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	1.8	
United States	45.7	27.8	1.4	6.2	17.9	19.0	2.4	2.0	5.4	2.7	0.1	10.6	14.3	0.1	0.1	83.5	72.2	
Total	45.9	27.8	1.4	6.2	18.5	20.8	2.4	2.0	5.4	2.7	0.1	10.6	14.3	0.1	0.1	84.3	74.0	
Western Europe:																		
Belgium-Luxembourg	56.6	46.5	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.1	-	-	-	1.1	1.9	59.1	48.7	
Denmark	6.6	5.0	12.0	6.3	2.7	4.8	12.5	9.8	7.7	1.9	22.9	15.0	4.8	8.1	5.7	5.8	74.9	56.7
France	16.2	21.5	8.5	7.7	2/	2/	0.6	0.2	4.7	3.4	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	30.2	32.9	
Germany, West	-	-	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.8	1.0	-	-	-	-	2/	2/	2.2	2.6	
Italy	3.4	4.6	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	4.9	
Netherlands	262.6	316.0	7.5	8.5	0.7	2.8	3.3	4.4	2.2	0.9	2/	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	276.5	333.9	
Yugoslavia	1.0	1.8	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.9	
Total	346.4	395.4	29.1	23.1	3.5	9.0	16.9	15.6	16.9	6.3	22.9	15.2	5.0	8.4	7.0	8.6	447.7	481.6
Eastern Europe:																		
Bulgaria	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.8	-	-	0.9	1.3	0.1	5.5	-	-	0.2	3.8	-	5.1	15.5	
Czechoslovakia	6.2	4.3	0.2	1.5	2/	-	0.9	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.3	7.8	
Hungary	10.3	16.7	9.7	12.1	-	-	4.4	7.2	2.0	2.2	-	-	-	3.0	0.2	2.5	26.6	43.7
Poland	22.2	24.9	4.3	3.2	-	-	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.3	-	0.1	-	1.3	0.2	0.7	28.6	31.9
Romania	0.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.6	2.3	
Total	40.7	50.1	16.2	19.6	-	0.1	7.7	11.9	3.0	8.0	-	0.1	0.2	8.2	0.4	3.2	68.2	101.2
Asia:																		
China, Mainland	-	-	-	-	7.1	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	4.8	-	-	9.8	17.4
Total	-	-	-	-	7.1	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	4.8	-	-	9.8	17.4
Others 3/	2.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.4	0.7	0.2	-	0.5	-	1.4	1.2	-	-	0.2	-	5.0	2.1
Grand Total	435.1	473.5	46.9	48.9	29.5	43.2	27.2	29.5	25.8	17.0	24.3	16.6	18.5	35.7	7.7	11.9	615.0	676.3

1/ Does not include canned poultry or liver, 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds, 3/ Origin not specified.

West German market and is faced with subsidized competition in other world markets, imports from the United States into the 7 leading countries other than West Germany rose from 37.8 million pounds in 1967 to 44.4 million in 1968.

WORLD SUGAR TRADE CHANGES LITTLE IN 1968

World sugar trade in 1968 declined slightly from 1967. Exports of sugar, on a raw-value basis, amounted to 20.0 million metric tons compared with 20.2 million in 1967. Imports in 1968 amounted to 19.4 million tons compared with 19.9 million a year earlier.

North America showed the only significant decline in exports in 1968. This was caused by a 1 million ton drop in Cuban exports. Shipments to the USSR declined sharply with total Soviet imports down by 700,000 tons. France and Poland significantly increased their exports, while the United States and Japan increased their imports. The primary reason for the rise in Japanese imports was increased consumption, while a decline in offshore trade caused by a large Puerto Rican deficit affected U.S. imports.

Exports from Communist Bloc countries fell by almost 1 million tons in 1968. Imports also declined, but did not change as much. On a net export basis, the Bloc countries shipped 4,190,000 tons in 1968.

SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL, RAW VALUE: Imports, average 1960-64, annual 1967 through 1968

Continent and country	Average: 1960-64:	1967	1968 1/	Continent and country	Average: 1960-64:	1967	1968 1/
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000		: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: metric	: metric	: metric		: metric	: metric	: metric
	: tons	: tons	: tons		: tons	: tons	: tons
North America:				Africa:			
Canada.....	716	893	863	Algeria.....	228	330	242
United States.....	3,934	4,252	4,526	Ghana.....	55	65	70
Other 2/.....	13	21	12	Kenya.....	30	20	27
Total North America...	4,663	5,166	5,401	Libya.....	26	93	41
South America:				Morocco.....	345	301	280
Bolivia.....	15	0	0	Nigeria.....	64	83	65
Chile.....	184	158	167	Sierra Leone.....	16	26	25
Uruguay.....	60	48	55	Sudan.....	127	77	196
Other 2/.....	6	3/	3/	Tanzania.....	17	2/	1
Total South America...	265	206	222	Tunisia.....	86	90	83
Europe:				United Arab Republic....	68	104	75
Austria.....	22	1	1	Other 2/.....	312	321	300
Belgium and Luxembourg..	49	29	52	Total Africa.....	1,374	1,510	1,405
Denmark.....	18	25	1	Asia:			
Finland.....	154	211	223	Aden.....	44	42	68
France.....	500	489	377	Afghanistan.....	40	62	75
Germany, West.....	142	320	285	Ceylon.....	200	264	242
Greece.....	111	64	101	China, Mainland.....	773	556	430
Iceland.....	10	11	12	Cyprus.....	14	18	15
Ireland.....	43	92	51	Hong Kong.....	177	118	154
Italy.....	195	95	52	Indonesia.....	0	38	120
Malta.....	14	20	20	Iran 5/.....	336	250	104
Netherlands.....	192	156	200	Iraq.....	204	331	263
Norway.....	155	173	195	Israel.....	71	93	153
Portugal.....	158	178	122	Japan.....	1,427	1,817	2,054
Spain 4/.....	134	222	316	Jordan.....	45	74	79
Sweden.....	70	143	112	Korea, South.....	52	144	157
Switzerland.....	229	256	283	Lebanon.....	39	35	25
United Kingdom.....	2,344	2,138	2,018	Malaysia & Singapore....	273	418	300
Total West Europe.....	4,540	4,623	4,421	Pakistan.....	55	0	234
Bulgaria.....	129	195	310	Syria.....	70	75	55
Czechoslovakia.....	75	188	200	Vietnam, South.....	49	221	200
Germany, East.....	164	323	298	Other 2/.....	218	340	300
Hungary.....	0	21	14	Total Asia.....	4,087	4,896	5,028
Poland.....	140	23	21	Oceania:			
Romania.....	28	0	54	New Zealand.....	129	138	150
Yugoslavia.....	116	148	75	Other 2/.....	16	20	20
Total East Europe.....	652	898	972	Total Oceania.....	145	158	170
Total Europe.....	5,192	5,521	5,393	Total World.....	17,891	19,940	19,374
USSR (Europe and Asia)....	2,165	2,483	1,755	U.S. offshore trade.....	1,749	1,773	1,541
				Puerto Rico 6/.....	3	---	---
				Other 2/.....	2	1	1
				Total.....	1,754	1,774	1,542

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes trade of other countries not shown separately. 3/ Less than 500 tons.

4/ Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla considered provinces of Spain after January 1, 1953.

5/ Iranian calendar year. 6/ Sugar and related products.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL, RAW VALUE: Exports, average 1960-64, annual 1967 through 1968

Continent and country	Average: 1960-64:	1967	1968 ^{1/}	Continent and country	Average: 1960-64:	1967	1968 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	metric	metric	metric		metric	metric	metric
	tons	tons	tons		tons	tons	tons
North America:							
British Honduras.....	24	55	68	Germany, East.....	239	158	100
Canada.....	17	21	24	Hungary.....	125	46	18
Costa Rica.....	29	47	72	Poland.....	521	380	703
El Salvador.....	16	32	62	Romania.....	150	209	52
Guatemala.....	28	56	56	Yugoslavia.....	37	13	14
Honduras.....	1	10	8				
Mexico.....	464	550	641	Total East Europe.....	1,546	1,332	1,212
Nicaragua.....	39	48	42				
Panama.....	7	30	33	Total Europe.....	2,974	2,430	2,692
United States.....	5	1	1				
Caribbean:				USSR (Europe and Asia)....			
Antigua.....	21	5	6		585	1,201	1,461
Barbados.....	146	195	161	Africa:			
Cuba.....	4,974	5,683	4,613	Angola.....	34	26	14
Dominican Republic.....	791	647	610	Malagasy Republic.....	55	80	56
Guadeloupe.....	161	128	120	Mauritius.....	500	516	641
Haiti.....	33	26	25	Mozambique.....	114	109	140
Jamaica.....	391	358	390	Reunion.....	201	242	200
Martinique.....	72	38	35	Rhodesia ^{3/}	26	54	25
St. Kitts.....	42	37	36	South African Rep. ^{4/} ..	441	816	926
Trinidad and Tobago.....	194	163	205	Uganda.....	33	33	41
Other ^{2/}	1	0	0	Other ^{2/}	73	45	50
Total North America....	7,456	8,130	7,208	Total Africa.....	1,477	1,921	2,093
South America:				Asia:			
Argentina.....	140	70	115	China, Mainland.....	232	341	75
Brazil.....	556	1,001	1,079	Taiwan.....	767	570	651
Colombia.....	39	189	238	Hong Kong.....	39	35	59
Ecuador.....	43	67	70	India.....	296	178	164
Guyana.....	293	298	316	Indonesia.....	59	0	0
Peru.....	497	475	500	Philippines.....	1,065	1,107	1,086
Venezuela.....	11	37	63	Thailand.....	30	15	5/
Other ^{2/}	6	17	20	Turkey.....	166	85	29
				Other ^{2/}	116	87	100
Total South America....	1,585	2,154	2,401	Total Asia.....	2,770	2,418	2,164
Europe:				Oceania:			
Belgium and Luxembourg..	96	158	203	Australia.....	1,036	1,666	1,624
Denmark.....	61	48	153	Fiji.....	231	323	367
France.....	744	471	718				
Germany, West.....	20	20	127	Total Oceania.....	1,267	1,989	1,991
Ireland.....	19	17	16				
Netherlands.....	44	6	14	Total World.....			
Switzerland.....	4	6	10		18,114	20,243	20,010
United Kingdom.....	432	355	224				
Other ^{2/}	8	17	15	U.S. offshore trade.....			
					6	0	0
Total West Europe.....	1,428	1,098	1,480	Puerto Rico.....			
					807	640	458
Bulgaria.....	50	100	13	Hawaii.....			
Czechoslovakia.....	424	426	312		929	1,134	1,084
				Virgin Islands.....			
					12	0	0
				Total.....			
					1,754	1,774	1,542

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Includes trade of other countries not shown separately. ^{3/} 1960-63 is a combined figure for Malawi, Zambia, South Rhodesia. Beginning 1964 Rhodesia only. ^{4/} Beginning 1965 Swaziland excluded. ^{5/} Less than 500 tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

U.S. GRAIN EXPORTS SHOW COMBINED
DROP OF 21.8 PERCENT DURING 1968-69

U.S. exports of wheat, rye, feedgrains, rice and products thereof declined to 33.3 million metric tons in the fiscal year just ended. This was 9.2 million tons less than the 42.5 million shipped during FY 1967-68. A summary of shipments during the past two years follows:

U.S. Exports of all Grains (1,000 M. T.)

Commodity	July 1, 1967- June 30, 1968	July 1, 1968- June 30, 1969	+ or -	% change
Wheat and Flour	20,198	14,693	-5,505	- 27.3
Wheat (mil. bu.)	(691)	(479)	- (212)	-(30.7)
Flour (mil. bu.)	(51)	(61)	+ (10)	+(19.6)
Wheat and Flour (mil. bu.) ...	(742)	(540)	- (202)	-(27.3)
Corn	14,521	12,977	-1,544	- 10.6
Sorghum	4,400	2,695	-1,705	- 38.7
Barley	644	250	- 394	- 61.2
Oats	80	56	- 24	- 30.4
Sub-total	19,645	15,977	-3,688	- 18.7
Rye	72	32	- 40	- 56.1
Rice	1,786	1,681	- 105	- 5.9
Products (grain equivalent)				
Wheat (except flour)	316	325	+ 9	+ 3.2
Corn	406	436	+ 30	+ 7.5
Barley	39	44	+ 5	+ 14.2
Oats	66	63	- 3	- 4.9
Sub-total	827	868	+ 41	+ 5.1
Overall Total	42,528	33,251	-9,277	- 21.8

Wheat and Flour exports at 540 million bushels during 1968-69 were 27.3 percent or 202 million less than in the previous fiscal year. While wheat was down 212 million bushels, flour shipments were up by about one-fifth to 61 million (wheat equivalent). Other wheat products were also up by 3.2 percent.

The bulk of the decline in wheat exports can be attributed to decreased PL 480 shipments to India and Pakistan, down 121 and 58 million bushels, respectively. Sizeable decreases were also registered to Brazil (-19 million), Japan (-14 million), and Morocco (-14 million bushels). Together, these five countries more than accounted for the entire decline in U.S. exports of wheat and flour.

The reductions were mainly due to record production in India, Pakistan, and Morocco and near-record production plus increased inroads by competitors and the effects of the dock strike for Brazil. Japanese takings were down primarily because of problems last Fall with sprout damaged wheat and the disruption of normal supply channels by the prolonged U.S. dock strike.

Feedgrain shipments during the fiscal year just ended were nearly 16 million tons, 3.7 million less than in fiscal 1967-68. Decreased imports by Western Europe (-2.9 million) and India (-0.9 million) accounted for all of the decline as increases and decreases to other destinations about cancelled out.

By commodities, corn shipments were down by 10.6 percent or 1.5 million tons; sorghums by 38.7 percent or 1.7 million; barley by 61.2 percent or 394,000 tons; and oats 30.4 percent or 24,000 tons. Decreased corn shipments were mainly attributable to the prolonged dock strike. The sorghum decline was primarily due to an unfavorable price relationship to corn in the eyes of foreign buyers plus India's reduced PL 480 takings.

The individual countries accounting for major decreases in sorghum exports with quantities in thousands of metric tons were: India (-868), Spain (-818), The Netherlands (-753), Italy (-492), Belgium-Luxembourg (-276), Germany (-246), Norway (-168), and United Kingdom (-90). Significant increases were noted in sales to Eastern Europe (+127), Greece (+101), Japan (+101), Chile (+44), and Colombia (+42).

Barley was down mainly to Italy, Poland, Japan, and Korea. Increased local production and greater competition from third countries were the main reasons. The decline in exports of oats was primarily to the Common Market countries of West Germany and Italy.

Rye exports were down by 56.1 percent or 40,000 tons, mainly to West European destinations.

Rice shipments at about 1.7 million tons were 105,000 less than the previous year--or 5.9 percent. The major decline was in sales to Vietnam (-363,602 tons) followed by lesser reductions to Hong Kong (-71,460), Iran (-19,193), Philippines (-19,053), Republic of the Congo (-13,773), and Ivory Coast (-13,025).

Conversely there were increases in exports to the Republic of Korea (+203,264 tons), Indonesia (+117,602), India (+51,471), Ghana (+14,569), and Guinea (+10,228).

WHEAT SHIPMENTS DECLINE 12 PERCENT FOR FIVE MAJOR EXPORTERS

Wheat exports (grain only) by the five leading world shippers--United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, and France--declined 12 percent during fiscal year 1968-69 as compared to the previous year. These five countries normally account for over 81 percent of world wheat exports.

Reduced shipments by the United States, Canada, and Australia were partially offset by gains for Argentina and France. Virtually all the decline was reflected in smaller U.S. exports to India and Pakistan, and reduced purchases by the USSR from Canada. These three markets combined denote reduced takings of 6.1 million tons as compared to the overall reduction of 4.6 million tons.

United States - Exports declined from 18.8 million tons during 1967-68 to

WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Country of destination	July-June 1967-68			July-June 1968-69			+ or -	
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Metric Tons	
Western Hemisphere:								
Canada	2/	17	17	2/	29	29	1 + 1	
Mexico	33	7	40	94	7	101	3 + 2	
Costa Rica	1,946	60	2,006	55	2,570	42	2,612	71 + 16
El Salvador	1,783	115	1,898	52	2,461	63	2,524	69 + 17
Guatemala	2,323	245	2,568	70	2,011	173	2,184	59 - 11
Other Central America	3,376	636	4,012	109	3,546	421	3,967	108 - 1
Dominican Republic	3,242	74	3,316	90	2,865	168	3,033	83 - 7
Haiti	906	161	1,067	29	—	974	974	27 - 2
Jamaica	175	1,010	1,185	32	496	621	1,117	30 - 2
Trinidad and Tobago	2,650	1	2,651	72	2,396	3	2,399	65 - 7
Other Bermuda and Caribbean	—	720	720	20	63	681	744	20 - 0
Bolivia	451	4,320	4,771	130	493	2,450	2,943	80 - 50
Brazil	47,489	614	48,103	1,309	28,723	956	29,679	808 - 501
Chile	4,393	662	5,055	137	3,416	684	4,100	112 - 25
Colombia	4,690	442	5,132	140	7,873	534	8,407	229 + 89
Ecuador	1,990	139	2,129	58	2,180	127	2,307	63 + 5
Guyana	—	992	992	27	310	814	1,124	31 + 4
Peru	9,079	460	9,539	260	3,778	356	4,134	112 - 148
Surinam	214	331	545	15	337	269	606	16 + 1
Uruguay	3,695	6	3,701	101	3,698	7	3,705	101 - 0
Venezuela	21,852	61	21,913	596	24,140	15	24,155	657 + 61
Other South America	1,263	38	1,401	38	1	26	27	1 - 37
Total	111,650	11,111	122,761	3,341	91,451	9,450	100,901	2,746 - 595
Western Europe:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg	5,728	3	5,731	156	7,390	4	7,394	201 + 45
France	9,631	3	9,634	262	12,008	—	12,008	327 + 65
Germany, West	12,839	2	12,841	349	11,878	5	11,883	323 - 26
Italy	7,615	11	7,626	208	16,513	14	16,527	450 + 242
Netherlands	20,115	420	20,605	561	22,322	505	22,827	522 + 61
Total	55,928	509	56,437	1,536	70,121	528	70,649	1,923 + 387
Other Western Europe:								
Iceland	—	337	337	9	—	373	382	10 + 1
Ireland	369	—	369	10	81	1	82	2 - 8
Norway	2,617	6	2,623	71	645	7	652	18 - 53
Portugal	—	465	465	13	426	234	660	18 + 5
Switzerland	2,697	2/	2,697	73	5,498	5/	5,498	150 + 71
United Kingdom	10,437	87	10,494	286	4,485	41	4,526	123 - 163
Others	955	98	1,053	29	619	160	779	21 - 8
Total	17,045	933	18,038	491	11,763	816	12,579	942 - 149
Eastern Europe:								
Poland	858	649	1,507	41	—	518	518	14 - 27
Yugoslavia	10,422	45	10,467	285	—	2	2	5/ - 285
Total	11,280	694	11,974	326	—	520	520	14 - 312
Total Europe	84,253	2,196	86,449	2,353	81,884	1,864	83,748	2,279 - 74
Asia:								
Ceylon	—	5,382	5,382	146	—	10,988	10,988	299 - 153
Hong Kong	1,030	198	1,228	33	967	206	1,173	32 - 1
India	206,130	650	206,780	5,628	85,099	21	85,120	2,317 - 3,311
Indonesia	—	87	87	2	71	7,393	7,464	203 + 201
Israel	8,354	2,878	11,232	306	10,211	2,538	12,749	347 + 41
Japan	81,715	48	81,763	2,225	67,365	209	67,574	1,839 - 386
Jordan	258	1,021	1,279	35	1,436	2,079	3,515	96 + 61
Korea, Republic of	30,249	4,815	35,064	954	48,145	7,134	55,279	1,504 + 550
Lebanon	2,351	2,349	4,700	128	1,383	1,647	3,030	82 - 46
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	1,434	430	1,914	52	1,263	344	1,607	44 - 8
Pakistan	76,387	8	76,395	2,079	18,555	14	18,569	505 - 1,574
Philippines	21,919	571	22,490	612	18,355	502	18,857	513 - 99
Republic of China (Taiwan)	19,173	216	19,389	528	13,619	—	13,619	371 - 157
Saudi Arabia	698	4,872	5,570	152	28	3,720	3,748	102 - 50
Turkey	785	631	1,416	39	12,179	626	12,805	348 + 309
Vietnam, South	—	5,654	5,654	154	—	6,097	6,097	166 + 12
Others	4,648	825	5,473	149	1,189	676	1,865	51 - 98
Total	455,131	30,685	485,816	13,222	279,865	44,194	324,059	8,819 - 4,403
Africa:								
Algeria	10,374	—	10,374	282	9,627	—	9,627	262 - 20
Congo (Kinshasa)	—	2,423	2,423	66	—	1,560	1,560	43 - 23
Ghana	—	865	865	24	—	42	42	1 - 23
Morocco	16,119	1,540	17,659	481	2,526	1,735	4,261	116 - 365
Nigeria	3,037	13	3,050	83	5,324	197	5,521	150 + 67
Tunisia	8,188	1,042	9,230	251	7,531	458	7,989	217 - 34
United Arab Republic	864	34	898	24	—	—	—	— 24
Others	1,310	1,206	2,516	68	1,138	946	2,084	57 - 11
Total	39,894	7,123	47,017	1,279	26,146	4,928	31,084	846 - 432
Oceania:								
Total	—	113	113	3	—	100	100	3 - 0
World Total	690,928	51,228	742,156	20,198	479,346	60,546	539,892	14,693 - 5,505
Other Products 5/	11,614	—	11,614	315	11,956	—	11,956	325 + 10
Grand Total	702,542	51,228	753,770	20,513	491,302	60,546	551,848	15,018 - 5,495

1/ Data includes shipments for relief. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ Transshipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination. 4/ Less than 500 metric tons. 5/ Less than 500 bushels. 6/ Includes bulgur wheat (relief and other), rolled wheat for relief, semolina, macaroni and spaghetti products.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

13.1 million tons--or 31 percent. This resulted primarily from reduced PL 480 shipments to India and Pakistan, a prolonged dock strike, and some quality problems in shipments to Japan. Other major markets showing reduced takings were Brazil, Morocco, the United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia. Record or near-record crops were a major factor in most of the decreases. Shipments increased to the EC countries, largely as the result of greater sales of durum wheat to Italy.

Canada - Shipments of 8.1 million tons were only 3 percent below the previous year. Exports to the USSR, the United Kingdom, and Cuba were reduced by 1.6 million tons. However, increased shipments of 1.3 million tons were made to Mainland China, India, and Japan.

Australia - Exports during 1968-69 were 4.5 million tons--down 25 percent from the previous year. This was reflected in reduced shipments to Mainland China and India of 1.2 million and .6 million tons, respectively. Shipments to major cash customers were up, however, by .5 million and .2 million tons, respectively, to Japan and Western Europe.

Argentina - Exports at 2.7 million tons were almost double the unusually low level during 1967-68 when export restrictions were applied. Supplies have been reduced to the extent that Argentina recently purchased 175,000 tons of wheat to meet domestic needs. Additional purchases will probably be made.

France - Shipments of 5.3 million tons were up 1.7 million tons over the previous year. Major increases were to the EC countries and the United Kingdom which together made up 58 percent of the total. A sizeable share of these shipments was in the form of denatured wheat for feed use.

TOTAL FEEDGRAIN SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTERS NEAR SAME LEVEL AS A YEAR AGO

Total feedgrain exports by the major shippers were virtually unchanged--down 0.6 percent--during the indicated periods of fiscal year 1968-69 compared to like periods a year ago. (See tables A thru D for details.) Corn and barley shipments each increased about 3 percent, but sorghum and oats declined 19 and 6 percent, respectively. Combined shipments by the major exporters totaled 35 million metric tons in 1968-69 (according to the data presently available) compared with 35.2 million for the comparable periods of 1967-68. These countries normally account for about 85 percent of total world feedgrain exports.

Corn - Total shipments by the major exporters gained 700,000 metric tons, but U.S. corn exports were off by 1.5 million tons (13.0 compared to 14.5 a year ago). The decrease in U.S. shipments was mainly the result of a prolonged dock strike, since exports prior to that time were ahead of a year earlier. Shipments after the settlement were not sufficient to recover losses incurred during the strike.

Exports from South Africa declined about 260,000 tons as a result of sales being discontinued for several months. This stoppage was due to uncertainty of supplies because of drought during the early part of 1969. Shipments by most

FEEDGRAINS 1/: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Destination	July-June 1967-68					July-June 1968-69					Total
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	
Western Hemisphere:											
Canada 2/	793,142			14,554	807,696	796,861	769		21,221	818,851	
Mexico	23,616	1,761	1,557	85,233	112,167	14,508	4,270	2,813	28,051	49,652	
Guatemala	24,743			154	24,897	411			221	632	
Other Central America	3,612	146	158	1,517	11,433	1,997	135		846	5,220	
Bahamas	3,500	390			3,890	5,010	210			5,779	
Jamaica	37,024	377		7,318	44,719	51,030	154		4,195	44,636	
Trinidad and Tobago	40,250	64		61	40,375	44,547			89	44,636	
Other Bermuda and Caribbean	5,941	175		573	6,689	3,540	250		2,325	5,994	
Brazil	6,776			2,254	9,030	3,236	33		288	107,708	
Chile	63,620				63,620	107,420				63,857	
Colombia	1,687	18	19,151	863	21,719	13,130	9	50,718		210	
Ecuador	50	2,081		210	2,341	26	2,196		94	5,449	
Peru	10,949			4,923	15,872	5,355				5,818	
Surinam	3,143				3,143	5,818				356	
Uruguay	86,724				86,724	18,539				459	
Venezuela	21,646	131	600	210	22,587	546	420			5,040	
Other South America	254			690	944	680				5,720	
Total	1,132,677	5,143	21,465	118,560	1,277,846	1,072,654	8,446	53,531	63,650	1,198,281	
Western Europe:											
EEC:											
Belgium and Luxembourg	562,625	8,249	4,844	306,843	882,561	532,256	6,014	1,016	67,746	607,032	
France	193,995			1,061	195,056	142,062			3,107	145,169	
Germany, West	1,246,463	15,613	27,925	69,648	1,359,649	1,071,694		24,405	17,338	1,113,937	
Italy	1,867,167	12,573	201,704	1,639	2,083,083	1,534,853		54,688	1,702	1,591,243	
Netherlands	3,103,312	30,323	7,486	371,497	3,512,618	2,610,744	33,864		115,262	2,759,870	
Total	6,973,562	66,788	241,959	750,688	8,032,967	5,891,609	39,878	80,109	205,655	6,217,251	
Other Western Europe:											
Cyprus	2,360				2,360	9,758				24,453	
Denmark	15,187		22,375		37,562	971				971	
Greece	187,918			40	187,958	289,376			30	289,376	
Iceland	8,077				8,077	8,568				8,598	
Ireland	79,177				79,177	19,168				19,168	
Norway	58,302			130,074	188,376	5,134				15,050	
Portugal	86,033			281	86,314	61,235				302	
Spain	954,472			32,295	986,767	167,710				168,524	
Switzerland	45,047	8,160	12,319	568	66,094	31,583	7,385			41,482	
United Kingdom	1,742,018			1,118	1,743,136	1,653,214				1,653,214	
Others	15,186		5	2,167	17,358	7,079				7,522	
Total	3,193,777	8,160	34,699	166,562	3,403,179	2,253,796	7,485	14,725	19,193	2,295,099	
Eastern Europe:											
Czechoslovakia	63,817				63,817	48				48	
Germany, East	215,014			57,959	272,973	256,235			59,756	315,991	
Hungary	215				215	42,004			50,920	92,924	
Poland	186,418		27,849	61,017	275,284	298,226			32,004	330,230	
USSR		15	1		16		1			1	
Yugoslavia	30				30	3				3	
Total	465,494	15	27,850	118,976	612,335	596,516	1		142,680	729,197	
Total Europe	10,622,833	74,933	204,508	1,036,207	12,048,481	8,741,921	47,264	94,824	367,528	9,251,547	
Asia:											
Hong Kong	5,584				5,584	158				158	
India	72,507			922,954	995,461	1,208			126,215	1,27,423	
Israel	162,360			353,462	515,822	88,261			405,037	493,298	
Japan	2,279,045	27	120,819	1,952,182	4,352,073	2,731,932		6,782	1,714,434	4,453,148	
Korea, Republic of	54,009		170,718		224,727	169,808		70,236		240,044	
Lebanon	21,384				21,384	25,402				25,402	
Philippines	5,974	7			5,981	399			1,000	1,399	
Pakistan	1			21	22	6,859			2,286	9,145	
Republic of China (Taiwan)	2,956				2,956	17,623			18	5,642	
Turkey	1,232				1,232	5,624				38,741	
Vietnam, South	30,867				30,867	38,741				5,890	
Others	12,973		210		13,183	5,884			77,018	2,248,996	
Total	2,648,892	34	291,747	3,229,733	6,170,406	3,091,899				56,889	
Africa:											
Canary Islands	76,936			1,379	78,315	56,889					
Congo (Kinshasa)	998			1,510	2,508					4,953	
Ghana	1,051				1,051	4,953				549	
Libya	905		26,020		26,925	549			58	67	
Morocco	2,177			226	2,403	9				7,254	
Senegal	40			6,660	6,700				24,186	28,252	
Tunisia	18,516			658	19,174	4,066			5,858	6,032	
Western Africa, n.e.c.	2,840			439	3,279	174			1,643	5,653	
Others	7,726			4,519	7,255	3,975		25	24,186	109,649	
Total	106,199		26,020	15,391	147,610	70,615		25		53	
Oceania:											
World Total	14,520,825	80,114	643,753	4,399,897	19,644,589	12,977,142	55,745	249,569	2,694,987	15,972,443	
Total Grain Products 4/	404,911	66,072	38,643		510,626	426,243		62,850	44,122	542,215	
Grand Total	14,925,736	146,186	682,396	4,399,897	20,155,215	13,413,385	118,595	293,691	2,694,987	16,520,658	
Equivalent 1,000 bushels	587,624	10,071	31,342	173,215		528,056	8,170	13,489	106,096		

1/ Country breakdown includes grain only; grand total includes grain and products. 2/ Includes seed corn except sweet and exports for relief.
 3/ Transshipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination. 4/ Destination of exports of products will be published at a later date.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of U.S. Department of Commerce.

RYE: U.S. exports by country of destination,
July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Destination	: July 1967 : June 1968	: July 1968 : June 1969	: + or -
	: Metric : <u>tons</u>	: Metric : <u>tons</u>	: Metric : <u>tons</u>
Western Hemisphere:			
Canada	3,602	3,042	:- 560
Mexico	--	31	:+ 31
Panama	12	46	:+ 34
Bahamas	9	--	:- 9
Total	3,623	3,119	:- 504
Europe:			
Germany, West	7,992	--	:- 7,992
Netherlands	33,523	21,228	:- 12,295
Denmark	14,485	2,032	:- 12,453
Norway	10,151	4,872	:- 5,279
Total	66,151	28,132	:- 38,019
Asia:			
Israel	--	408	:+ 408
Japan	2,291	--	:- 2,291
Total	2,291	408	:- 1,883
World Total	72,065	31,659	:- 40,406

Grain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS.
August 1969.

Source: Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Destination	July 1967	July 1968	+ or -	Destination	July 1967	July 1968	+ or -				
	June 1968	June 1969			June 1968	June 1969					
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons				
Western Hemisphere:				Asia (Continued):							
Canada	50,554	54,737	+	4,183	Indonesia	174,032	291,634	+	117,602		
Mexico	164	434	+	270	Iran	19,210	17	-	19,193		
British Honduras	1,620	467	-	1,153	Israel	9,401	11,699	+	2,298		
Costa Rica	4,701	134	-	4,567	Japan	2,326	1,948	-	378		
El Salvador	22	32	+	10	Jordan	251	676	+	425		
Guatemala	171	157	-	14	Korea, Republic of	237,242	440,506	+	203,264		
Honduras	72	46	-	26	Kuwait	14,584	8,790	-	5,794		
Nicaragua	274	93	-	176	Laos	-	1	+	1		
Panama	82	90	+	8	Lebanon	727	656	-	71		
Bahamas	4,234	4,773	+	539	Malaysia	11,773	338	-	11,435		
Barbados	9	-	-	9	Nansei and Nanpo Islands	48,069	56,466	+	8,397		
Bermuda	252	274	+	22	Philippines	19,101	48	-	19,053		
Dominican Republic	384	5,996	+	5,612	Saudi Arabia	60,213	59,701	-	512		
French West Indies	2,486	3,035	+	549	Singapore	9,911	6	-	9,905		
Haiti	10	37	+	27	South Yemen	7,602	11,431	+	3,829		
Jamaica	15,058	16,215	+	1,157	Thailand	9	-	-	9		
Leeward and Windward Islands	78	316	+	238	Vietnam, South	595,639	232,037	-	363,602		
Netherlands Antilles	4,255	3,871	-	384	China, Total	1,293,386	1,177,905	-	115,481		
Trinidad and Tobago	37	5	-	32	Africa:						
Argentina	-	328	+	328	Algeria	771	2,029	+	1,258		
Bolivia	202	-	-	202	Angola	211	1,687	+	1,476		
Brazil	2	1	-	1	Burundi and Rwanda	201	6	-	195		
Chile	8,265	11,099	+	2,834	Cameroon	917	728	-	189		
Colombia	195	187	-	8	Central African Republic	30	8	-	22		
Ecuador	5	-	-	5	Congo (Kinshasa)	15,170	1,397	-	13,773		
French Guiana	19	23	+	4	Ethiopia	375	155	-	220		
Guyana	147	21	-	126	Gabon	323	491	+	168		
Paraguay	-	44	+	44	Gambia	9	14	+	5		
Peru	225	71	-	154	Ghana	17,677	32,246	+	14,569		
Surinam	2	4	+	2	Guinea	6	10,234	+	10,228		
Venezuela	5,097	5,378	+	281	Ivory Coast	13,890	865	-	13,025		
Total	98,622	107,873	+	9,251	Kenya	226	130	-	96		
Western Europe:				Liberia				37,254	31,750	-	5,504
EEC:				Libya				802	1,055	+	253
Belgium and Luxembourg	16,166	14,730	-	1,436	Madeira Islands	7	32	+	25		
France	24,904	21,620	-	3,284	Malagasy Republic	-	555	+	555		
Germany, West	51,139	57,345	+	6,206	Malawi	308	102	-	206		
Italy	774	36	-	738	Mauritius	616	443	-	173		
Netherlands	39,712	42,878	+	3,166	Morocco	65	-	-	65		
Total	132,695	136,609	+	3,914	Mozambique	778	848	+	70		
Other Western Europe:				Nigeria				714	4,466	+	3,752
Austria	275	628	+	353	Rhodesia	800	-	-	800		
Cyprus	110	126	+	16	Sierra Leone	3,665	339	-	3,326		
Denmark	1,573	1,246	-	327	Senegal	80	42	-	38		
Finland	451	328	-	123	Somalia Republic	6,028	6,061	+	33		
Greece	3,207	3,667	+	460	South Africa, Republic of	68,425	63,711	-	4,714		
Iceland	526	511	-	15	Spanish Africa	-	2	+	2		
Ireland	398	701	+	303	Sudan	24	61	+	37		
Malta	73	89	+	16	Tanzania	709	33	-	676		
Norway	114	201	+	87	Togo	133	70	-	63		
Portugal	12	728	+	716	Uganda	1,453	869	-	584		
Spain	15	-	-	15	Western Africa, n.e.c.	436	1,180	+	744		
Sweden	2,750	3,668	+	918	West Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.	1,049	7,808	+	6,759		
Switzerland	9,691	9,407	-	284	Zambia	2,490	928	-	1,562		
United Kingdom	54,247	53,111	-	1,136	Total	2/ 175,657	170,345	-	5,312		
Total	73,442	74,411	+	969	Oceania:						
Eastern Europe:				Australia				1,817	1,392	-	425
Czechoslovakia	250	-	-	250	British West Pacific Islands	4,329	6,175	+	1,846		
Yugoslavia	1	127	+	126	French Pacific Islands	2,379	2,611	+	232		
Total	251	127	-	124	New Guinea	15	1	-	14		
Total Europe				New Zealand				1,767	804	-	963
	206,388	211,147	+	4,759	Trust Territory of Pac. Islands	2,068	3,168	+	1,100		
Asia:				Total				12,375	14,151	+	1,776
Arabia	4,978	2,651	-	2,327							
Bahrain	1,407	2,378	+	971							
Hong Kong	76,895	5,435	-	71,460							
India	16	51,487	+	51,471	World Total	1,786,428	1,681,421	-	105,007		

1/ Includes a small quantity of rough rice milled equivalent. 2/ Includes 15 metric tons for Mauritania.

Crain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS.
August 1969.

Source: Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Cumulative Exports of Wheat (Excluding Flour) by Major Exporters, by Country of Destination (July thru June)

Country of Destination	United States 1/		Canada		Australia		Argentina		France		Totals		+ or -
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	
	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.
North and Central America:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada	2/	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/	2/	--
Costa Rica	53	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53	70	++
Cuba	--	--	164	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	164	58	+ 106
Dominican Republic	88	78	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	88	78	--
El Salvador	49	67	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49	67	++
Guatemala	63	55	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71	55	--
Trinidad and Tobago	72	65	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	71	--
Others	122	114	12	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	155	++
Total	448	449	184	105	--	--	--	--	--	--	632	554	++ 78
South America:													
Brazil	1,292	782	--	--	100	--	392	1,193	153	--	1,937	1,975	++ 38
Chile	120	93	--	--	171	105	70	114	11	--	372	312	-- 60
Colombia	128	214	--	--	--	--	41	--	--	--	169	214	++ 45
Paraguay	37	2/	--	--	--	--	58	56	--	--	95	56	-- 39
Peru	247	103	--	--	83	154	203	365	--	--	533	622	++ 89
Uruguay	101	101	--	--	--	--	14	2/	--	--	115	101	-- 14
Venezuela	595	728	85	73	--	--	--	--	8	--	688	801	++ 113
Others	72	18	10	14	--	--	24	19	--	--	106	51	-- 55
Total	2,592	2,039	95	87	354	259	802	1,747	172	--	4,015	4,132	++ 117
Western Europe:													
EEC:													
Belgium-Luxembourg	155	201	256	189	14	--	5	48	122	386	552	824	++ 272
France	263	327	15	116	--	--	38	21	--	--	316	464	++ 148
Germany, West	349	323	474	358	--	--	1	1	356	1,231	1,180	1,913	++ 733
Italy	208	449	237	368	--	--	397	417	199	168	1,041	1,402	++ 361
Netherlands	548	608	138	182	122	220	26	78	237	706	1,071	1,794	++ 723
Total	1,523	1,908	1,120	1,213	136	220	467	565	914	2,431	4,160	6,397	++ 2,237
Other Western Europe:													
Norway	71	17	46	16	74	87	1	13	18	64	210	197	-- 13
Switzerland	73	149	78	145	--	--	2/	10	212	75	363	379	++ 16
United Kingdom	283	122	1,790	1,518	643	781	44	132	311	560	3,071	3,113	++ 42
Others	37	32	110	87	25	25	21	13	61	179	254	336	++ 82
Total	464	320	2,024	1,766	742	873	66	168	602	878	3,898	4,025	++ 127
Eastern Europe:													
Albania	--	--	21	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	21	31	++ 10
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	186	18	186	++ 168
Czechoslovakia	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	-- 25
Hungary	--	--	67	80	--	--	1	--	--	--	68	80	++ 12
Poland	23	--	107	182	--	--	--	--	244	--	374	182	-- 192
USSR	--	--	1,360	147	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,360	147	-- 1,213
Yugoslavia	284	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	284	--	-- 284
Others	--	--	151	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	151	--	-- 151
Total	307	--	1,731	440	--	--	1	--	262	186	2,201	626	-- 1,675
Total Europe	2,294	2,228	4,875	3,419	878	1,113	534	733	1,778	3,555	10,359	11,048	++ 689
Asia:													
China, Mainland	--	--	1,367	2,127	2,416	1,182	--	--	363	258	4,146	3,567	-- 579
India	5,610	2,316	342	728	689	86	--	119	--	--	6,641	3,249	-- 3,392
Israel	227	278	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	1	227	293	++ 66
Japan	2,224	1,833	1,097	1,246	612	1,147	--	18	3	16	3,936	4,260	++ 324
Korea, Republic of	823	1,310	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	823	1,310	++ 487
Malaysia	--	5	15	12	255	253	--	--	--	7	270	277	++ 7
Pakistan	2,079	505	24	75	31	24	--	--	--	--	2,134	604	-- 1,530
Philippines	597	500	--	--	31	18	--	--	5	51	633	569	-- 64
Rep. of China (Taiwan)	522	371	25	14	42	39	10	--	--	22	599	446	-- 153
Others	305	499	79	86	897	457	5	13	114	110	1,400	1,165	-- 235
Total	12,387	7,617	2,949	4,302	4,973	3,206	15	150	485	465	20,809	15,740	-- 5,069
Africa:													
Algeria	282	262	22	49	--	--	19	24	277	214	600	549	-- 51
Morocco	439	69	--	--	--	--	--	--	154	--	593	69	-- 524
Nigeria	83	145	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	86	148	++ 62
Tunisia	223	214	13	19	--	--	--	--	37	51	273	284	++ 11
United Arab Republic	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	416	685	440	685	++ 245
Others	35	31	127	74	188	150	--	12	276	322	626	599	-- 27
Total	1,086	721	165	145	188	150	19	36	1,160	1,282	2,618	2,324	-- 284
Other Countries	--	--	--	--	106	163	--	--	--	--	106	163	++ 57
World Total	18,807	13,054	8,268	8,058	6,499	4,891	1,370	2,666	3,595	5,302	28,539	33,971	-- 4,568
Equivalent Million Bushels:	691	480	304	296	239	180	50	98	132	195	1,416	1,249	-- 167

1/ Data includes shipments for relief. 2/ Transshipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination. 2/ Less than 500 metric tons.

Grain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS.
August 1969.

Country of origin	Country of Destination										Total	
	Belgium and Luxembourg	France	Italy	West Germany	Netherlands	Spain	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Poland	Japan		Others
A. CORN												
U.S. thru June	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1967-68	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.
1968-69	563	194	1,867	1,246	3,103	954	45	1,742	186	2,279	2,342 1/2	14,521
Argentina thru June	532	142	1,534	1,072	2,611	168	32	1,653	298	2,732	2,203 1/2	12,977
1967-68	112	12	1,829	72	187	673	3	54	--	63	182	3,187
1968-69	139	5	2,004	99	226	670	1	74	--	170	580	3,568
S. Africa, Rep. of thru June	43	31	399	118	40	42	1	924	--	1,275	76	2,949
1967-68	55	37	432	36	81	52	--	837	--	1,098	62	2,690
1968-69 2/	3/	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	648	571	1,221
Thailand thru June	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	466	808	1,274
1967-68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	178	220	745
1968-69	--	121	--	--	--	--	355	--	--	49	117	978
Mexico thru May	--	--	--	--	--	--	683	--	--	26	159	665
1967-68	--	--	--	5	6	97	1	2	--	13	128	1,154
1968-69 4/	--	--	364	11	595	406	6	--	--	--	--	1,262
Brazil thru June	235	--	2	176	58	478	140	105	--	--	68	2,559
1967-68	488	--	65	471	312	444	146	164	--	--	269	2,559
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	260
Yugoslavia thru December	--	1	112	34	3/	--	20	--	--	--	93	260
1967-68	--	--	25	19	--	--	9	--	--	--	63	116
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	116
Total	953	360	4,573	1,651	3,394	2,244	570	2,828	186	4,340	2,711	24,810
1967-68	1,214	184	4,655	1,708	3,230	1,710	872	2,728	298	4,557	4,230	25,516
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
B. SORGHUM												
U.S. thru June	307	1	2	70	371	32	1	1	61	1,952	1,602	4,400
1967-68	68	3	2	18	115	1	3	--	32	1,714	739	2,695
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Argentina thru June	111	3/	18	59	119	117	2/	3	--	87	44	558
1967-68	172	1	13	24	186	18	3/	74	--	752	99	1,339
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
S. Africa, Rep. of thru June	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	69	--	91	2	168
1967-68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38	--	71	--	109
1968-69 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thailand thru June	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	32	49
1967-68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	32	51
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	418	1	20	129	496	149	1	73	61	2,147	1,680	5,175
1967-68	240	4	15	42	301	19	3	112	32	2,156	870	4,194
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
C. BARLEY												
U.S. thru June	5	--	202	28	7	--	12	--	28	121	241	644
1967-68	1	--	55	24	--	--	--	--	--	7	163	250
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canada thru June	6	--	283	25	28	17	--	71	17	383	191	1,021
1967-68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	203	352
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Cumulative exports of feedgrains (corn, sorghum, barley, oats) by major exporters, beginning July (Continued)

Country of origin	Country of Destination											Total
	Belgium and Luxembourg	France	Italy	West Germany	Netherlands	Spain	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Poland	Japan	Others	
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
C. BARLEY (Continued)												
France thru June												
1967-68	490	--	20	613	133	25	413	1	424	68	410	2,597
1968-69	573	--	319	933	229	1	401	7	192	493	318	3,466
Argentina thru June												
1967-68	--	--	122	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	125
1968-69	8	--	167	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	205
Australia thru April												
1967-68	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	4	--	66	51	124
1968-69	--	--	58	--	7	--	--	88	--	139	62	354
Total	501	599	627	667	172	43	425	76	469	638	893	4,511
1968-69	582	--	599	960	236	1	401	229	192	654	773	4,627
D. OATS												
U.S. thru June												
1967-68	8	--	13	16	30	--	8	--	--	2/	5	80
1968-69	6	--	--	--	34	--	7	--	--	--	9	56
Canada thru June												
1967-68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	3	36	45
1968-69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	38	40
Australia thru April												
1967-68	--	--	--	23	63	--	--	1	--	11	63	161
1968-69	--	--	13	87	64	--	--	16	--	48	19	247
Argentina thru June												
1967-68	1	--	173	31	65	--	5	--	--	4	34	313
1968-69	9	--	142	2	30	--	--	--	--	--	18	201
France thru June												
1967-68	44	--	--	35	--	--	42	--	--	--	14	135
1968-69	48	--	5	48	23	--	20	--	--	--	3	147
Total	53	186	186	105	158	--	55	7	--	18	152	734
1968-69	62	160	160	137	151	--	27	18	--	48	87	691
E. ALL FEEDGRAINS (Summary Tables A thru D)												
Corn												
1967-68	953	360	4,573	1,651	3,394	2,244	570	2,828	186	4,340	3,711	24,810
1968-69	1,214	184	4,655	1,708	3,230	1,740	872	2,728	298	4,657	4,230	25,516
Sorghum												
1967-68	418	1	20	129	496	149	1	73	61	2,147	1,680	5,175
1968-69	240	4	15	42	301	19	3	112	32	2,556	870	4,194
Barley												
1967-68	501	--	627	667	172	43	425	76	469	638	893	4,511
1968-69	582	--	599	960	236	1	401	229	192	654	773	4,627
Oats												
1967-68	53	--	186	105	158	--	55	7	--	18	152	734
1968-69	62	--	160	137	151	--	27	18	--	48	87	691
Total Feedgrains	1,925	361	5,406	2,552	4,220	2,436	1,051	2,984	716	7,143	6,436	35,230
1968-69	2,099	188	5,429	2,847	3,918	1,760	1,303	3,087	522	7,915	5,960	35,028

1/ Includes exports to Canada of 793 for FY 68, and 797 for FY 69 after making adjustments for shipments thru Canadian ports to other destinations.

2/ Marketing year May 1, 1968 thru April 30, 1969 since fiscal year data not available.

3/ Less than 500 metric tons.

4/ Preliminary. Based on unofficial data.

of the remaining major exporters increased significantly.

Sorghum - The total shipped by the four major exporters declined by about one million tons. U.S. shipments alone, however, were down about 1.7 million tons (2.7 million vs. 4.4 million a year earlier). The drop in U.S. sorghum movements was due mainly to the unfavorable corn/sorghum price relationship prior to and during part of the period, reduced PL 480 shipments to India, and the dock strike. Shipments by Argentina increased considerably as a result of record production, while South African exports declined about 35 percent because of reduced supplies due to drought.

Barley - Exports by the United States and Canada dropped sharply--395,000 and 670,000 tons, respectively. Shipments by France, Argentina, and Australia, however, increased considerably--870,000, 80,000, and 230,000 tons, respectively. Increased French shipments to Japan alone totaled 425,000 tons, while U.S. and Canadian shipments decreased by about a like quantity.

Oats - Total exports declined mainly due to reduced Argentine shipments. Australia registered a sizeable gain, followed by a small increase for France. More exports were made to the other EC countries by France, while Australia increased shipments to Japan and West Germany. The major reductions in imports were by Italy and Switzerland.

Importers - Japan was the largest market for feedgrains taking 7.9 million tons as compared to 7.1 million a year earlier--or an increase of 10.8 percent. Several European countries--Belgium-Luxembourg, Switzerland, West Germany, and the United Kingdom--also took more feedgrains than a year earlier. Increased shipments to these European countries and Japan about offset the declines to France, Netherlands, Spain, and Poland. At the same time, exports to the feed-grain importers listed in the "others" category dropped about 475,000 tons.

ARGENTINA'S GRAIN EXPORTS INCREASED 51 PERCENT IN 1968-69

Argentina's grain exports totaled 8.4 million metric tons in 1968-69, an increase of 51 percent over 1967-68. However, this is still 2 percent below the 1963-64 thru 1967-68 average. Wheat and sorghum had the largest increases while oats was the only grain to decline in exports.

Wheat exports in 1968-69 were almost double the previous year, although still 31 percent below the recent 5 year average. Brazil was the major market taking 45 percent of the total wheat exports. Other major outlets were the United Kingdom, Peru, and Italy. India became an important purchaser with 119,000 tons this year versus none the year before. This was the result of a United Kingdom purchase to fulfill a food aid commitment to India under the IGA. Total rye exports nearly doubled to 21,443 tons, with the Netherlands taking about two-thirds of the total.

Feedgrain exports in 1968-69 totaled 5.7 million tons, 37 percent above last year and 23 percent above the 5-year average. Corn accounted for 69 per-

Destination	July-June 1967-68					July-June 1968-69								
	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
North America:														
United States and Possessions:														
United States	23,262					800	21,062	18,648						18,702
Puerto Rico	392,185					14,405	437	11,934,477						54
Barbados	69,515					531	70,046	11,441						1,621
Martinique	41,400					550	41,950	11,336						222,801
Mexico	58,226					1,080	1,080							1,336
Netherlands Antilles	202,925					674	58,900	55,983						55,983
Trinidad and Tobago	14,459					200	222,395	365,113						387,756
Total	13,400					8,624	39,437	290						209
South America:														
Bolivia	801,272					17,301	18,789	11,717,925						38,221
Brazil						9,735	878,227	11,717,925	201	198,229	18,166	1,408	10,105	2,006,324
Chile														54
Colombia														1,621
Guyana														1,336
Paraguay														55,983
Peru														387,756
Uruguay														209
Venezuela														61
Total														68,188
Western Europe:														
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,790													1,408
France	37,570					1,419	110,853	17,787	1,716	138,621	8,709	7,680	172,461	376,974
Germany, West	900					633	49,623	21,178		5,436			535	27,149
Italy	397,516					1,223	58,706	164,301	1,000	99,366	1,913	3,299	24,100	129,708
Netherlands	26,074					4,972	17,850	2,539,550	17,072	2,003,791	111,632	166,211	13,310	2,712,352
Total	466,850					6,195	2,211,308	269,551	123,510	306,930	3,304,704	565,130	14,522	2,265,010
Other Western Europe:														
Austria														177,056
Cyprus														9,765
Denmark	440													1,400
Greece														12,850
Norway	1,000													1,499
Portugal	19,991													13,459
Sweden	800													18,854
Switzerland	200													11,230
United Kingdom	44,010													18,395
Total	66,471													215
Eastern Europe:														
Hungary	612													300
U.S.S.R.	612													300
Total	533,931													73,513
Total Europe														1,602,477
Asia:														
China, Mainland														13,110
India														12,882
Israel														180,623
Japan														202,769
Republic of China (Taiwan)	10,080													1,222
Turkey	1,000													1,017
Vietnam, South	1,000													1,017
Total	1,000													1,017
Africa:														
Algeria	10,780													118,776
Mozambique														12,491
Senegal														751,535
Total	10,780													13,900
World Total	1,369,765													12,400

✓ Includes small quantities of millet. Foreign Agricultural Service, Compiled from El Cerealista. Grain and Feed Division, GAB/SSS - August, 1969.

cent of feedgrain exports and sorghum 23 percent. Each showed substantial increases this year over last.

Italy and Spain were the two largest buyers of corn with increases of 10 and 12 percent, respectively. Japan was the major buyer of sorghum, accounting for almost all the increase in exports this year. The remaining feedgrain exports were composed of barley and oats with Italy taking the major share.

JAPAN'S GRAIN IMPORTS INCREASE 8 PERCENT IN 1968-69

Total grain imports for Japan during fiscal year 1968-69 were 12.8 million metric tons as compared to 11.9 million the previous year--an increase of 7.7 percent.

Japanese feedgrain imports in 1968-69 totaled 8.5 million tons, up 11 percent. Corn imports at 5.3 million tons were 15 percent above those of the previous year. The United States was the major supplier with 2.6 million tons, up 22 percent; South Africa, 1.4 million tons, up 26 percent. Other major exporters were Thailand, 521,000 tons, down 6 percent; Mexico, 440,000 tons, up 39 percent; and Mozambique, 122,000 tons, down 45 percent.

Grain sorghum imports totaled 2.5 million tons in 1968-69, one percent over 1967-68. The main shippers (in thousand tons) were the United States, 1,800, down 186; Argentina, 461, up 369; South Africa, 62, down 176; and Mexico 51, down 39.

Barley purchases at 639,000 tons were 10 percent higher than the previous year. France furnished 468,000 tons, up from 13,000 and Australia 139,000 tons, up from 80,000. Major declines occurred in receipts from Canada at 23,000 tons, down from 390,000 and from the United States, 9,000, down from 99,000. Oat purchases, mainly from Australia, were nearly double, at 44,000 tons.

Imports of wheat and flour (nearly all as wheat) in 1968-69 totaled 4.2 million tons, 4 percent more than in the previous year. U.S. shipments, at 1.8 million tons, were down 19 percent and those from Canada, at 1.2 million, were one percent lower. Australian sales, at 1.2 million, were 92 percent higher. French shipments at 28,000 tons were mostly new business compared with 1967-68, as were also those from Argentina.

Japanese rice imports in 1968-69 totaled 189,000 tons, 20 percent below 1967-68. Mainland China supplied 81,000 tons, down 21,000; Thailand 61,000, down 38,000; Taiwan 46,000, up 28,000; and Burma zero versus 15,000 in the year before.

FEEDGRAINS: Japan's imports by country of origin, July-June 1967-68 and 1968-69

Country of Origin	Corn		Sorghum		Barley		Oats		Total Feedgrains	
	July-June		July-June		July-June		July-June		July-June	
	Metric tons	1967-68	Metric tons	1968-69	Metric tons	1967-68	Metric tons	1968-69	Metric tons	1967-68
North and Central America:										
United States	2,096,178	2,557,573	1,986,506	1,800,538	98,522	8,780	1,012	27	4,182,218	4,366,918
Canada	46	8,420	15,742	22,822	389,961	2,822	2,603	--	401,030	38,564
Mexico	316,143	439,521	90,078	50,922	--	--	--	--	406,221	490,443
Total	2,412,367	2,997,094	2,085,004	1,857,004	488,483	31,602	3,615	27	4,995,469	4,895,925
South America:										
Argentina	48,922	69,302	92,167	460,773	--	--	3,544	837	144,633	530,912
Brazil	54,171	--	2,570	3,330	--	--	--	--	56,741	3,330
Colombia	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Peru	66	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	66	25
Total	103,159	69,407	94,737	464,103	--	--	3,544	837	201,440	534,247
Western Europe:										
France	--	--	--	468,140	12,999	468,140	--	--	12,999	468,140
Ireland	640	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	640	--
United Kingdom	640	--	--	45	--	45	--	--	1,339	45
Total Western Europe	1,280	--	--	468,185	12,999	468,185	--	--	13,639	468,185
Eastern Europe:										
Romania	1,846	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,846	--
Total Europe	2,786	--	--	468,185	12,999	468,185	--	--	15,485	468,185
Africa:										
Kenya	14,159	40,514	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,159	40,514
Lesotho	--	415	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	415
Malawi	1,507	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,507	--
Morocco	--	30	312	--	--	--	--	--	30	282
Mozambique	221,640	122,083	--	--	--	--	--	--	221,640	122,083
South Africa, Republic of	1,148,996	1,443,573	237,923	61,688	--	--	--	--	1,386,919	1,505,261
Southwest Africa	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	--
Sudan	--	--	--	4,010	--	--	--	--	--	4,010
Zambia	14,455	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,455	--
Total Africa	1,400,791	1,606,535	237,923	66,010	--	--	--	--	1,638,744	1,672,595
Asia:										
Cambodia	19,206	13,660	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,206	13,660
China, Mainland	25,213	34,587	17,487	16,234	--	--	--	--	42,700	50,821
Indonesia	54,720	35,821	9	91	--	--	--	--	54,729	35,912
Korea, North	9,175	9,005	49	--	--	--	--	--	9,224	9,015
Korea, Republic of	2,099	--	1,761	2,584	--	--	--	--	3,860	2,584
Singapore	475	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	475	--
Taiwan	597	188	--	--	--	--	--	--	597	188
Thailand	551,240	520,541	20,437	15,342	--	--	--	--	571,777	535,883
Total Asia	662,823	613,802	39,743	34,261	--	--	--	--	702,568	648,063
Oceania:										
Australia	502	--	20,651	68,323	79,794	139,022	15,820	43,584	116,767	250,929
Solomon Islands	--	--	439	--	--	--	--	--	--	439
Total Oceania	502	--	20,651	68,762	79,794	139,022	15,820	43,584	116,767	251,368
World Total	4,582,130	5,286,833	2,478,088	2,500,118	581,276	638,809	22,979	44,448	7,664,473	8,470,483

Grain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS.
August 1969.

Source: Japan Exports and Imports.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Japan's imports by country of origin,
July-June 1967-68 and 1968-69

Country of Origin	July-June 1967-68			July-June 1968-69			+ or -
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
North America:							
United States	2,258,364	53	2,258,417	1,824,054	76	1,824,130	- 434,287
Canada	1,164,297	157	1,164,454	1,153,684	136	1,153,820	- 10,634
Total	3,422,661	210	3,422,871	2,977,738	212	2,977,950	- 444,921
South America:							
Argentina	--	--	--	17,679	--	17,679	+ 17,679
Europe:							
France	1,997	--	1,997	27,767	--	27,767	+ 25,770
Australia	603,609	--	603,609	1,159,629	--	1,159,629	+ 556,020
World Total	4,028,267	210	4,028,477	4,182,813	212	4,183,025	+ 154,548
1/ Grain equivalent..							

Source: Japan Exports and Imports.

Grain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS.
August 1969

RICE: Japan's imports by country of origin,
July-June 1967-68 and 1968-69

Country of Origin	July-June		+ or -
	1967-68	1968-69	
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
United States	2,283	1,940	- 343
Africa:			
Canary Islands	4	--	- 4
Kenya	2	--	- 2
South Africa, Republic of	--	39	+ 39
Total	6	39	+ 33
Asia:			
Burma	14,921	--	- 14,921
China, Mainland	101,818	80,561	- 21,257
Taiwan	17,748	45,550	+ 27,802
Thailand	99,232	60,946	- 38,286
Total	233,719	187,057	- 46,662
Australia	--	135	+ 135
World Total	236,008	189,171	- 46,837

Grain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS.
August 1969

Source: Japan Exports and Imports.

THAILAND'S GRAIN EXPORTS GAIN
4 PERCENT IN 1968-69

Thailand exported 2.4 million metric tons of all grains in 1968-69, 4 percent higher than in 1967-68.

Feedgrain exports by Thailand in 1968-69 totaled 1.3 million metric tons, up 4 percent. Corn shipments were 4 percent higher and accounted for 96 percent of feedgrain exports. Principal receivers of corn were Japan and Taiwan, taking 37 and 32 percent, respectively, of the total. Other major markets were Hong Kong, West Malaysia, and Singapore. All five of these markets, except Japan, took larger quantities as compared with last year. Sorghum accounted for the remaining 4 percent of feedgrain exports. The major corn importers were also the major importers of sorghum.

Thailand's rice exports in 1968-69 totaled 1.0 million tons, 5 percent over the previous year. The largest gain was made to India, which took 96,000 tons more than last year. Hong Kong, Singapore, and Saudi Arabia also had significant increases this year. Ceylon and the Philippines were major importers last year, but reduced purchases sharply this year, due to their increased production.

RICE: Thailand's exports by country of destination, July-June 1967-68 and 1968-69

Country of Destination	July-June		+ or -	July-June		+ or -
	1967-68	1968-69 1/		1967-68	1968-69 1/	
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons	
North America:						
United States	21	14	-	5,752	22,136	+
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	250	96	-	105,882	168,413	+
France	289	3,167	+	119,825	218,559	+
Germany, West	152	2,102	+	122,313	46,202	+
Italy	102	--	-	46,202	46,704	+
Netherlands	450	2,720	+	1	--	-
Total EEC	1,243	9,085	+	205	--	-
Other Western Europe:						
Denmark	5,337	7,260	+	1,050	57,877	-
Sweden	1	--	-	103,277	--	-
United Kingdom	1,846	9,625	+	1	--	-
Other countries	29	1,111	+	162,419	--	-
Total	7,213	17,996	+	--	1,455	+
Eastern Europe:						
USSR	1	--	-	2,108	2,164	+
Total Europe	8,457	27,081	+	9,197	1,497	-
Africa:						
Ethiopia	1,060	350	-	38,329	14,928	-
Mauritius	20,093	33,457	+	17,549	4,953	+
Morocco	30	--	-	--	61,870	+
Mozambique	642	550	-	99,398	142,911	+
Reunion	70	790	+	117	--	-
Somali, British	1,559	1,180	-	4,107	5,004	+
Somali, French	860	1,312	+	59,899	1	-
Somali, Republic of	--	1,650	+	3	5,397	+
South Africa, Republic of	941	5,719	+	947,357	995,664	+
Other countries	42	48,113	+	1	--	-
Total	25,297	93,121	+	85	237	+
Asia:						
Aden	12,019	27,648	+	1	690	+
Bahrain	717	1,135	+	931,218	1,026,857	+
Preliminary:						
Other Countries						
World Total						
Total						

Grain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS.
August 1969.

Source: July 1967-December 1968, The Imports and Exports of Thailand, January-June 1969, AGR - Department of Foreign Trade.

FEEEDGRAINS: Thailand's exports by country of destination, July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69 1/

Country of Destination	Corn		Sorghum		Total		+ or -
	July-June		July-June		July-June		
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	
Europe:							
EEC:							
Belgium-Luxembourg	300	--	--	--	300	--	300
France	1,004	--	--	--	1,004	--	1,004
Total EEC	1,304	--	--	--	1,304	--	1,304
Other Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	712	--	--	--	712	--	712
Total Europe	2,016	--	--	--	2,016	--	2,016
Asia:							
Bahrain	--	136	--	--	--	136	+ 136
Brunei	--	39	--	--	--	39	+ 39
Ceylon	1,000	--	--	--	1,000	--	1,000
Hong Kong	103,365	122,621	7,077	10,990	110,442	133,611	+ 23,169
Indonesia	25	--	--	--	25	--	25
Iran	792	--	--	--	792	--	792
Iraq	--	19	--	--	--	19	+ 19
Japan 2/	648,005	466,482	17,212	18,768	665,217	485,250	- 179,967
Kuwait	5,970	10,367	250	--	6,220	10,367	+ 4,147
Malaysia, West	82,839	95,224	6,073	6,298	88,912	101,522	+ 12,610
Penang	2,980	--	320	--	3,300	--	3,300
Philippines, Republic of	--	21,884	--	--	--	21,884	+ 21,884
Sabah	923	--	--	--	923	--	923
Saudi Arabia	1,765	2,803	2,570	400	4,335	3,203	- 1,132
Singapore	119,964	125,900	13,341	12,322	133,305	138,222	+ 4,917
Taiwan	239,427	410,838	2,000	2,468	241,427	413,306	+ 171,879
Vietnam, South	10,700	13,017	--	--	10,700	13,017	+ 2,317
Total	1,217,755	1,269,330	48,843	51,246	1,266,598	1,320,576	+ 53,978
Africa:							
Reunion	1,016	4,466	--	--	1,016	4,466	+ 3,450
World Total	1,220,787	1,273,796	48,843	51,246	1,269,630	1,325,042	+ 53,412
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Okinawa.							

Grain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS.
August, 1969

Source: July-June 1967-68 - The Imports and Exports of Thailand.
July-June 1968-69 - AGR, Board of Trade of Thailand.

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

SEPTEMBER 1969

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WORLD PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF OILSEEDS, FATS AND OILS AT LAST YEAR'S RECORD LEVELS

World production and exports of fats and oils in calendar 1969 are not expected to show a significant change from the record levels of 1968. This is in sharp contrast to the general upward trend of the last 5 years during which time production rose at an average annual rate of 3.2 percent, while exports advanced at an average rate of 3.9 percent.

While a 1-percent decline from last year is indicated in foreign output (compared with a 3.6-percent average annual increase during 1964-68), a 4-percent increase is estimated for the United States (1.8 percent annually during 1964-68). No appreciable increase in 1969 exports is expected from either foreign suppliers or from the United States. During the previous 5 years foreign exports rose at an average annual rate of 4.7 percent, while U.S. exports rose at 3.1 percent.

Production estimates include edible and industrial oils produced largely from 1968 oilseed crops and palm, animal, and marine oils and fats produced in 1969. Export estimates represent actual tonnages moving in trade channels in 1969--from 1968 and 1969 supplies.

Dominating factors in the world situation this year include: (1) the record availabilities of soybeans in the United States; (2) the abundant supplies of palm oil in Malaysia; (3) the decline in export availabilities of sunflowerseed and oil in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Argentina; (4) the sharply reduced availabilities of peanuts and oil in West Africa; and (5) the decline in fish oil availabilities in Peru.

Worthy of note also are the abundant new supplies of flaxseed in North America, the record production of rapeseed in Canada (but sharply lower in eastern Europe), present prospects of increased peanut production in India and West Africa, and the continuing burdensome supplies of butter in Europe and the Soviet Union.

Fats and oils production in 1969 is indicated at 41.2 million tons, about the same as last year's record high but 12 percent above average annual production during 1962-66. Indications are that exports may approximate 12.5 million tons, also virtually the same as in 1968 but 16 percent above the 1962-66 average.

Edible Vegetable Oils

World exports of edible vegetable oils in 1969 will be down for the first time since 1963. Present indications are that they will be about 2 percent less than last year's record but 31 percent more than the 1962-66 average. Declines in peanut, sunflower, sesame, safflower, and corn oils are expected to exceed increases in soybean, cottonseed, rapeseed, and olive oils.

This year's exports of cottonseed and cottonseed oil combined are expected to increase sharply from the reduced levels of the last 2 years largely because of the expansion likely to occur in U.S. oil exports. Increased exports, though of lesser magnitude, probably also are forthcoming from the Soviet Union,

Syria, Argentina, the Sudan, and Nigeria. The total gain, however, will be partially offset by somewhat smaller exports from Nicaragua and Mainland China.

The United States may regain its historical role as the world's leading exporter of cottonseed oil after being displaced by the Soviet Union in 1967 and 1968. Through July of the current calendar year U.S. cottonseed oil exports totaled 53,000 tons compared with 15,000 tons the same period last year. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) has acquired about 165,000 tons or one-fourth of the 1968-69 oil production under the 1968 price support program, which maintained cottonseed oil prices during the 1968-69 season at about a 3¢ premium over soybean oil. This August, CCC began offering cottonseed oil for export sale to specified destinations. The support price for 1969-crop seed is down 23 percent from the level of the last 3 years.

Though cottonseed oil is not separately classified in official Soviet Union statistics, the category "Vegetable Oils," which excludes sunflower oil, is believed to be largely cottonseed oil. Exports in this category have trended sharply upward in recent years, and a further increase is expected in 1969.

Increased cottonseed production in the Sudan, Syria, and Argentina also is likely to result in increased exports of seed and oil this year, although the Sudan and Argentina may retain more oil for domestic consumption in view of smaller crops of other oilseeds.

Mainland China has become a major exporter of cottonseed oil in recent years. Exports may decline somewhat this year, however, as 1968 cottonseed production is estimated to have been down slightly.

The trend of exports in Nicaragua has been toward a smaller tonnage of seed and a larger tonnage of oil. However, on a combined oil basis exports have declined in recent years in line with declining cotton production and a further drop is expected this year.

Early indications are that cottonseed production in 1969-70 may not vary greatly from the 1968-69 output. In addition to a slight increase in the United States, production may also be somewhat larger in African countries, Pakistan, Greece, the Soviet Union, and Mainland China. However, declines are expected in Latin American countries.

World exports of peanuts and peanut oil in 1969--largely reflecting export availabilities from 1968 crops--will fall substantially below last year's record level and may be the smallest since 1962. Exports from virtually all countries are expected to be down. Peanut production in 1968 declined 13 percent or 2.4 million tons from the record harvest of 1968; smaller crops were harvested in most major growing areas except Nigeria and the United States. Moreover, because of the heavy exports of 1968, stocks in major supplying countries were reduced while those in important consuming countries rose sizably. Thus, with both production and stocks in producing areas reduced, export availabilities this year have been sharply below last year's levels. As a consequence, prices of peanuts and peanut oil rose far above those of recent years at a time when prices of competing oils were declining.

While commercial purchases from Nigeria's 1968 crop were 13 percent above purchases in the previous year, carry-in stocks by November 1, 1968, were reduced to an estimated 160,000 tons against 426,000 tons a year earlier because of record exports in 1968. As a result total supplies were about 160,000 tons less than last year's. These lower supplies plus continuing transportation problems, stemming recently from shortage of coal which has affected rail transport, will be reflected in smaller exports this year. Peanut exports during January-July were reported preliminarily at 300,000 tons, shelled basis, against 414,000 tons in the same period of 1968.

Peanut production in Senegal in 1968 fell drastically to the lowest level in many years, largely because of widespread drought. Commercial purchases for crushing and export were estimated at 695,000 tons (in-shell basis) or one-fourth below those of the previous year. As a result of this poor crop, Senegal has been unable to meet commitments with overseas peanut crushers, and exports will of necessity decline, probably to the lowest level in years. Exports of nuts and oil could fall by roughly 75,000 to 100,000 tons, oil basis. During January-June peanut exports were 103,000 tons, shelled, against 154,000 tons in the same months last year. Oil exports at 94,000 tons were slightly above last year's 92,000 tons. Senegal has faced competition from other major exporting countries for world markets since the termination on January 1, 1968, of the preferential price which France had been giving to Senegal for peanuts it exported.

Exports from Niger, since 1966 the third largest exporter of peanuts and oil on a combined basis, will decline this year from 1968 and probably will be far below the record level of 1967. As was the case in other West African countries, drought reduced the 1968 crop and availabilities for export largely to the French market are down substantially.

South Africa's 1968 peanut crop was reduced by drought to almost one-half the record level of 1967, and drought conditions again prevailed early in the planting season for the 1969 harvest. However, conditions improved later, and production early this year rose sharply above last year's. However, because of the small 1968 crop, exports in 1969 are not likely to reach last year's level.

Peanut oil exports from Argentina undoubtedly will be smaller this year than in 1968 as the harvest early in the year declined for the fourth consecutive year. Contrary to earlier indications, Brazil's 1969 harvest now appears to have been about the same as that of 1968, and exports of peanuts and oil may approximate the 11,000 tons, oil basis, shipped last year.

Because of India's relaxation of export controls of peanuts and peanut oil in late 1967 and early 1968, respectively, plus the near-record crop of 1967 and resulting lower prices, exports in 1968 rose to 11,000 tons oil equivalent basis compared with negligible quantities during 1965-67. While the 1968 harvest was one-fifth or 1.4 million tons below that of 1967, exports of peanuts (edible grade) and de-oiled meal are expected to show a further gain in 1969. There is little likelihood of any increase in exports of peanut oil, however, because of high domestic prices.

Despite the record peanut crop this year in the United States, exports are

expected to be maintained at about last year's level when there were fewer exportable quality peanuts available for export than a year earlier. During January-July, exports at about 45,000 tons oil basis were only slightly larger than last year's comparable figure.

Prospects for 1969 world peanut production are still speculative, but current indications favor increased output. In the Southern Hemisphere where crops are already harvested, Argentina's output is down 73,000 tons, but South Africa's is up almost 100,000 tons. Brazil's is about the same as in 1968. However, Brazil has raised the support price for the 1970 peanut crop by 27 percent. The United States for the eighth successive year is again harvesting a record crop--up 50,000 tons from last year's peak.

Indian prospects are favorable. There apparently have been good, beneficial rains in all producing areas. In Nigeria, the announcement of higher producer prices was made in June to stimulate farmers to plant more peanuts, but even then planting had been completed in some areas. As of late July the main producing areas of the north, with the exception of Katsina Province, had had favorable weather. With continued favorable weather, commercial production could increase by possibly 100,000 tons. And, as of mid-August, rains had been slightly above normal in Senegal and the condition of the crop was good.

Soybean and soybean oil exports on a combined basis will reach a new record for the third consecutive year. The current projection of 2.35 million tons, oil basis, would represent a 5-percent increase from last year's exports and a 30-percent increase from the 1962-66 average. This forecast is based on indications of some gain in shipments from the major exporting countries: the United States, Mainland China, and Brazil.

U.S. exports of beans and oil, which account for nearly 95 percent of world exports, are expected to approximate 2.2 million tons, oil basis, or slightly more than in 1968. Bean exports likely will reach a new record for the eighth consecutive year, but oil exports may fall short of last year's level. Exports during the spring months following the 2-month longshoremen's strike were heavy as buyers built up their virtually depleted stocks. Exports during July and August slackened as buyers held off in anticipation of lower prices for 1969-crop beans because of the cut in the price support rate from \$2.50 per bushel for No. 2 beans to \$2.25 for No. 1 beans. Though the export movement of new crop beans normally is heavy the first quarter of the marketing year, purchases of beans and meal are expected to be exceptionally heavy during October, November, and December, not only because of reduced prices but also because of reduced inventories of oilseeds and oils abroad.

Soybean exports from Mainland China in 1969 may also be slightly above the 20-30 million bushels exported in each of the last 5 years. Commitments to Japan under the trade agreement are down almost 2 million bushels from last year, but the decline, as in the last 2 years, is expected to be more than offset by increased purchases by the so-called "Friendly Firms". Japan's imports from China during January-June were up one-fifth from last year's level. About two-thirds of China's exports of soybeans go to Japan.

Brazil's 1969 soybean exports are estimated at a record 12 to 13 million

bushels compared with only 2 million in 1968 and 11 million in 1967. Brazil's 1969 harvest was a record high. Moreover, some improvement in Brazil's edible oil situation this year, particularly in view of the increase in cottonseed production and another good crop of peanuts, means that fewer beans probably are being crushed domestically. Consequently, more are available for export.

World production of soybeans in 1969 is expected to again set a new record. A near-record crop is being harvested in the United States--1.05 billion bushels, which together with carry-in stocks of 300 million, make for a record-large supply. Brazil's harvest early this year was up sharply to an estimated 34 million bushels against 23 million last year. Brazil's soybean production in 1970 probably will increase further as the government has raised the support price for next year's crop by 30 percent. Also, indications are that larger crops have been produced this year both in Mainland China and the Soviet Union.

World exports of sunflowerseed and oil in 1969 are expected to decrease by 8 percent from the record volume of 1968. The expected decline is largely based upon an anticipated substantial reduction in exports of sunflower oil from Argentina, because of reduced seed production in 1969. However, exports of seed from Bulgaria may decline, reflecting a significant drop in the 1968 harvest. Also, some decline in exports of seed and oil from the Soviet Union is expected despite the official Soviet report of a record 1968 crop. Recent Soviet offerings for export are reportedly lighter, and prices have increased substantially. The reason for this is unclear but may reflect uncertainty about the outcome of the 1969 crop, over-estimation of the 1968 crop, or some change in supply management policy following the sharp reduction in prices which followed their previous attempts to expand exports. A larger percentage of the Soviet exports could move to eastern Europe in future months, reflecting the reduced 1969 rapeseed harvest there. Partly offsetting these expected declines, exports from Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Romania may increase somewhat because of larger 1968 crop harvests.

Although expansion in sunflower exports will likely continue over the long term, this year could well mark a leveling off of the phenomenal rate of expansion that more than quadrupled the volume in the 1961-68 period. During this period the average annual increase in sunflower exports amounted to 137,500 tons or roughly 48 percentage points increase per year--far exceeding the relative rate of increase of any other commodity for that period, except rapeseed. In absolute terms the expansion in volume of sunflower trade during the 1961-68 period totaled nearly 1 million tons--second only to soybeans, which expanded by about 1.1 million tons.

The world sunflowerseed crop in 1969, according to preliminary indications, may increase slightly from that of last year, approaching the record volume of 1967. The expected increase takes account of a 116,800 ton aggregate reduction in Southern Hemisphere spring harvested crops (chiefly Argentina). This decline is expected to be more than offset by larger output in Europe--primarily Yugoslavia, but also Bulgaria and France--as well as in Asia, chiefly Turkey. The expected increase assumes that Soviet output this season will be slightly larger, reflecting a slightly larger acreage. The actual results, of course, are still open to question.

The sharp upward trend in sunflower production which has taken place since

1960 is unique in so far as the major factors to which it may be attributed. First, the bulk of the increase on an oil basis reflects the development and expanded use of improved varieties of seed having oil extraction rates 80 percent and more above those used a decade ago. Second, increased yields of seed per acre through use of improved seed and cultural practices have accounted for substantial gains. Third, increased acreage--which has been the factor accounting for most of the expanded output in other oilseed crops--has been only a minimal factor in the expansion of sunflower. Total harvested acreage in the major producing countries has increased by only 1.6 percent per year during the past decade.

Following this period when unique factors were at work, which boosted sunflower production to record levels, we now approach a period when such dynamic factors may have about run their course. Thus, future production expansion is expected to be more in line with growth in planted acreage and seed yields. However, this is not to say that some further developments in higher oil yielding seed varieties will not take place, but these are not expected to be of major consequence.

World exports in 1969 of rapeseed and oil are expected to increase about 5 percent above the record quantity shipped in 1968, when exports, in terms of oil, reached 437,000 tons. Heavier exports are anticipated from Canada and France, offsetting a possible decline in exports during the last quarter of the year from Poland, East Germany, and Sweden.

World production of rapeseed is currently estimated at 5.69 million tons, second only to the record 5.86 million produced in 1968. In terms of oil production, the decrease is calculated at approximately 60,000 tons, part of which may mean reduced export supplies in some European countries.

Production in France, although 12 percent above the previous year, fell far short of the anticipated yield. Increased acreage in 1969 had indicated a production range 10 percent higher than the recent official estimate of 553,000 tons before killing frosts occurred during the past winter, especially in Normandy, Alsace, and the Loire Valley.

An estimated 17 percent of the rapeseed crop in West Germany was also damaged by the severe weather, with the greatest loss reported in the Schleswig-Holstein area. Rapeseed production is now estimated at scarcely 1 percent above last year's level.

With the exception of France and West Germany, rapeseed production in other European countries is estimated to be below the 1968 level. Countries hardest hit by the severe frosts were Poland, Sweden, East Germany, and Denmark.

Adverse weather also caused rapeseed production to decline in Asia. Production in India fell 3 percent below last year and in Pakistan, 22 percent, due to lack of rain in the growing season. Neither of these countries, however, produce rapeseed for export. There are some indications that rapeseed production in Mainland China may have been reduced by excessive rains in the spring of 1969. The overall decline from 1968 in Asia is estimated to be 6-7 percent.

Perhaps the most astounding increase in rapeseed production was the phenomenal rise officially reported by Canada in September. Production in 1969 was estimated at 940,000 tons, 94 percent above last year and 46 percent above the record 1966 crop. The Canadian increase alone will more than offset reduced export availabilities in other countries. An estimated 2.01 million acres were planted to rapeseed, compared with 1.05 million in 1968. Farmers increased oilseed acreages because of the excessive world supply and consequent low prices received for wheat. Despite some freezing weather in June, weather conditions were considered extremely favorable for rapeseed and yields per acre averaged 889 pounds compared with 762 pounds per acre in 1968.

If prices for Canadian rapeseed remain competitive in world markets, increased exports from Canada may be expected in both 1969 and 1970.

Sesameseed and oil exports in 1969 are expected to decline nearly 15 percent below the previous year. Exports from the Sudan, the major exporter of sesameseed, are expected to reflect the sharp decrease in production. Nigerian exports, however, are expected to increase, partially offsetting the decline. Slightly higher exports are also anticipated from Central American countries where sesame is grown primarily as an export crop.

World production of sesame oil in 1969 (extracted primarily from seed harvested in the preceding year) is estimated at 585,000 tons, 11 percent below the 1968 level. The decline resulted mainly from reduced crops in the Sudan, India, China, and Burma, as well as in Colombia and Venezuela. While there were no sizable increases in production, the commercial crops of sesameseed in Nigeria, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Guatemala showed moderate increases over the previous year.

Exports of safflowerseed and oil in 1969 may be down 25 percent below last year's very low total of 40,000 tons, oil equivalent. Decreased production in 1968 in the United States and Mexico, the major exporters of safflowerseed, resulted in lower export availabilities during the current year. Indications are, however, that safflowerseed production in both countries may increase next year.

World production of safflower oil is estimated at 170,000 tons, 28 percent below 1968 and the lowest production estimate since 1964. The sharp decline resulted from decreased production in the United States, Mexico, Australia and Spain.

Preliminary estimates of the current U.S. crop indicate safflowerseed production to be nearly 240,000 tons, compared with only 191,000 tons in 1968. Larger safflowerseed crops in Mexico and India are also anticipated. Although production in Australia has suffered from adverse weather conditions in the past two years, plantings of safflowerseed are expected to increase in the coming year.

Net exports of pressed olive oil in 1969 are expected to rise somewhat, due to increased movement from Spain and Turkey, following increased availabilities from the 1968 olive crops. Exports from Greece and Tunisia are not expected to change appreciably. The overall net increase will be mitigated by increased imports by countries within the Mediterranean basin--chiefly

Italy. The sharp upturn in Italian imports reflects the substantial reduction in output from 1968 crop olives as well as the reduction in Common Market gate prices this season (See World Agricultural Production and Trade Statistical Report, April 1969, page 11.)

Imports into the United States--the largest olive oil importer outside the Mediterranean Basin--may, however, be somewhat less in 1969 than the large volume of 1968.

Preliminary forecasts indicate that world output of pressed olive oil from 1969-crop olives (1969-70 oil production) will increase by roughly 6 percent from the 1968-69 volume and will be 9 percent above the 1962-63/1965-66 average. This will be chiefly due to expectations of increased output in Italy, Greece, and Portugal. Production in Turkey, Tunisia and Morocco will, however, register significant declines. Output in Spain may decline slightly.

It appears that the significant increase in new crop output will result in a further build-up in olive oil stocks in the producing countries, largely Spain, despite the expectation of some increase in consumption and exports. The volume of stocks is expected to be the largest since November 1, 1964, following the large olive crop harvest of 1963.

Palm Oils

Total 1969 exports of the palm oils will rise by an estimated 4 percent from the 1968 volume. This reflects a substantial increase in exports of palm and plam kernels oil chiefly from Malaysia and some recovery in exports from Nigeria. However, Philippine exports of copra and coconut oil, oil basis, will not achieve early expectations, and consequently total exports of copra and coconut oil, oil basis, may decline slightly from the relatively small volume of 1968.

Total exports of copra and coconut oil (oil basis) are expected to decline slightly in 1969. A decrease in exports from the Philippines is expected to take place despite the increase in bearing tree numbers. The decline reflects lower than expected yields due to below average rainfall which continued through May. Philippine exports in the January-July period, oil basis, were 5 percent below those of the comparable 7 months in 1968. The monthly rate of exports in the remaining months this year will increase but is not expected to achieve the normal seasonal upswing because of low rainfall. Therefore, total Philippine exports may fall further behind the volume exported in the comparable period last year.

Rainfall since May in the major producing areas of the Philippines increased markedly. If rainfall continues to be favorable, production in the first half of 1970 could recover from the depressed volume in 1969. The likelihood of some increase is enhanced by the increased number of new trees coming into bearing.

Partly offsetting the decline in Philippine exports, movement from Indonesia is expected to register some gain. Papua and New Guinea's exports are expected to rise because additional trees are now reaching the bearing stage. Also, net exports from Malaysia, although relatively small, are expected to continue

upward as a result of the increase in tree acreage established through land settlement schemes undertaken by the Federal Land Development Authority.

World exports of palm oil in 1969 are expected to increase by over 100,000 tons, but the rate and amount of the increase will be below that of a year earlier--up 15 percent this year compared with a 21-percent increase in 1968 over the low volume of 1967. Most of the increase will be from expanded output in Malaysia although movement from Nigeria is expected to recover somewhat. This recovery, however, is not expected to reach the pre-1966 volume because domestic needs have grown significantly in recent years and this will tend to restrict availabilities for export unless production is significantly expanded. Exports from the Congo (Kinshasa) in 1969 are not expected to increase significantly since production will rise only slightly.

World production of palm oil in 1969 is now expected to register a 13-percent increase from that in 1968 to a volume exceeding 1.6 million tons, or nearly 350,000 tons above the low volume of 1967. Though this estimate is 4 percent below that previously published (see World Agricultural Production and Trade Statistical Report, June 1969), it represents what seems to be the beginning of a sharp uptrend in output that is expected to double the present volume by 1975. Thus, during the 1967-75 period, the annual growth rate (compound) in world palm oil output is projected at 11.7 percent. Virtually all of the increase will be produced in developing countries of equatorial latitude--Malaysia, the Ivory Coast, Indonesia, Dahomey, Camerouns, Colombia, and Sierra Leone. The increase will result from a sharp expansion in harvested acreage as well as increased yields per acre from improved varieties. Interestingly, these newer improved varieties yield a smaller proportion of palm kernel oil to palm oil per tree than do the traditional African varieties, but the demand structure for palm oil is such that producers receive a much lower price per unit of this newly abundant commodity than for palm kernel oil.

Exports of palm kernel oil in 1969 are estimated about 10 percent higher than in 1968, thus nearly paralleling this year's expansion in production. The increase will reflect larger exports by Malaysia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Cameroon. Approximately one-third of the total volume exported now moves as oil, and this proportion has been increasing.

The long-term outlook for production and exports of palm kernels, as with palm oil, points to substantial expansion during the next few years. The rate of expansion will, however, be significantly lower than that for palm oil.

Industrial Oils

Exports of industrial oils may increase about 10 percent in 1969, following declines in each of the 3 previous years, but may not reach the 1962-66 average. All oils are expected to be up with the largest gain in flaxseed and linseed oil.

Following 3 successive years of declines, world exports of flaxseed and linseed oil in calendar 1969 should be sharply above last year's small volume. Exports during January-July from the United States, Canada, and Argentina, which together account for over 95 percent of world exports, approximated 208,000 tons, oil-equivalent basis, compared with 198,000 tons through July

last year.

With record flaxseed crops being harvested in the United States and Canada, North American supplies for the current marketing years (1969-70) are 82 million bushels, 24 million above last year's and the largest since 1965-66. Though mid-year stocks in Argentina were substantially above those a year earlier, stocks in Rotterdam throughout most of the current year have been far below levels of recent years. However, the tonnage exported in the last half of this year and the magnitude of the entire year's increase will depend upon the extent of European demand as influenced by government export policies in Argentina and the United States. The demand for seed may be strengthened by the growing use of seed as such in the Netherland's feed industry.

In any case, Argentine exports are expected to exceed last year's sharply reduced level but to be far below the heavy movement in 1967. Prices of Argentine oil have been high and substantial quantities of oil moved into government stocks rather than market outlets. Exports through August exceeded last year's comparable volume by about 26,000 short tons (37 percent). The size of the new crop coming to market late this year will also influence the total tonnage that will actually move in export channels by the end of December.

Supplies of flaxseed in Canada for the 1969-70 crop year are 37.4 million bushels compared with only 24.3 million on July 1, 1968. As stocks were reduced slightly, the increase stems entirely from the record crop now being harvested--32.8 million bushels or 13 million bushels above last year's, based on conditions as of mid-August. A large supply is thus available for export. However, as stated, the volume of exports (largely as seed) will be affected by the competition in Europe as determined to a great extent by pricing policies in Argentina and the United States. Canadian exports during January-July 1969 were about 9.6 million bushels against 7.1 million in the same period last year. For calendar 1969 they should exceed by several million bushels the 1968 exports of 11 million, regardless of U.S. and Argentine pricing policies.

With carry-in stocks of flaxseed in the United States on July 1 up 2.9 million bushels and production up 7.8 million, total supplies for the current marketing year are 45.0 million bushels or 10.8 million above last year's supply. Stocks of oil, however, at 65,700 tons, were down by 35,000 tons (3.5 million bushels) from a year earlier. Thus, combined supplies of both seed and oil exceeded last year's by about 7.3 million bushels of seed or the equivalent of almost 74,000 tons of oil. Exports of seed and oil during January-July totaled the equivalent of 34,000 tons of oil against 63,000 tons through July a year earlier and 147,000 tons in calendar 1968. As already indicated, demand for U.S. supplies the remainder of calendar 1969 will depend upon the extent of competition from stocks of oil in Argentina, the sharply increased supplies in Canada, and the pricing of U.S. government stocks. However, new crop U.S. seed will be cheaper than in recent years because of the 5-percent reduction in the support price compared with the support level of the last 7 years.

World production of flaxseed in 1969-70 is expected to be considerably above last year's. North American production is up almost 21 million bushels, 8 million in the United States and 13 million in Canada.

Present indications are that Argentina's crop to be harvested during November-January may not vary greatly from the 20 million bushels harvested last year. The first official estimate of seedings is 4 percent below seedings a year ago and 16 percent below the average of the previous 5 years. However, should yields approximate the average of the last 5 years, production from this acreage would result in a crop of around 20 million bushels. More recent private estimates have indicated an increase of 2 percent or more in acreage this year, but there has been continued severe drought in Entre Rios and Santa Fe Provinces.

India's crop harvested during February-April was officially reported at about 20 million bushels against about 16 million a year earlier. Due to high domestic prices, linseed oil exports from India are expected to continue to be negligible.

A new record or near-record volume of castorseed and castor oil, oil basis, is expected to be traded this year, following the previous alltime high of 250,000 tons in 1968. The rate of increase, however, may be slight in contrast to the gain of about one-third in 1968 from a year earlier. From 40 to over 50 percent of world exports are from Brazil whose exports during January-June at 95,000 tons were almost 2.4 times last year's comparable volume. Even though exports during July-December should drop sharply from the heavy movement the same period last year, the tonnage for the year could approximate 150,000 tons compared with 128,000 in 1968. Early July frost damaged the castor crop in the State of Parana. The actual extent of the damage will have a significant bearing on Brazil's total production, and, consequently, on exports the remainder of the year. Present estimates are that Parana's crop has been reduced by about 45 percent and that total production in Brazil will approximate 365,000 tons against an estimated 408,000 tons last year.

India's exports of castor oil are expected to fall below the 40,000 tons level last year, which was the largest tonnage exported since 1963. India's 1969 castor production was down 8 percent from a year earlier. Though the present structure of Indian prices has reduced the prospects of exports to free foreign exchange countries, sales probably will continue to be made to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Exports of seed and oil from China, the leading exporter of castorseed as such since 1966, declined sharply in 1968 from the high level of 1967, and there are indications of a further decline this year. On the other hand, increased production in 1968 in Thailand and the Sudan and in 1968 and 1969 in Paraguay may result in slightly larger exports in 1969.

The United States, which is the market for one-third to almost one-half of Brazil's castor oil, imported over 38,000 tons of oil through July 1969 against 24,000 in the same period a year ago. For the year, U.S. imports are expected to be substantially above those in 1968. U.S. castor production increased sharply in 1968 following the establishment of the 5.5-cent price support, but this year's crop may be cut sharply with the support rate reduced to 4 cents. Moreover, the U.S. defense stockpile objective for castor oil has been increased from 22 million to 50 million pounds. Imports into other major castor markets through 4 to 6 months of the current year have totaled close to 20 percent above last year's comparable levels.

With present indications of smaller crops in Brazil, India, and the United States, world castor production in 1969 probably will be below last year's record output. Brazil's recent announcement of an 88-percent increase in the support price for 1969-70 castorseed should inspire farmers to significantly expand plantings for harvest in 1970.

This year tung oil exports are expected to increase in consequence of heavy movements from Argentina and Paraguay. Exports of Chinese oil, which have in recent years been substantially reduced, are not expected to show any recovery unless possibly stimulated by a sharp upswing in prices.

Since 1966 tung oil prices, have been depressed under the pressure of large supplies in the Western Hemisphere, but in recent months they have strengthened to about 16 cents per pound compared with about 10 cents a year ago. The recent rise in price reflects: (1) smaller U.S. availabilities because of freeze damage in the spring of 1968, which resulted in oil output of only 5 million pounds; (2) record exports from South America in 1968-69 with sizable sales of Argentine oil to the Soviet Union; (3) indications of a reduced outturn of 1969-70 crop oil in South America due to frost damage late in 1968; and, (4) the recent hurricane damage to the forthcoming U.S. nut crop.

Prospects for oil production from 1969 crop tung nuts indicate a significant decline in output in both Argentina and Paraguay. Output, estimated at roughly 65 million pounds, however, will be substantially above the preliminary indications of a 50-percent cut in yields. The U.S. 1969 tung nut crop suffered severe damage from hurricane Camille in late August. Reportedly, trees in all producing areas except Florida were damaged, and oil output in 1969-70 may be cut to about 5 million pounds, or about the same as last year's frost damaged crop. Long-term future production potential will likely be substantially reduced unless extensive replanting of trees is undertaken.

Despite the prospects for reduced availabilities, remaining CCC stocks of over 40 million pounds, although less than a year ago, will be more than ample to supply domestic needs which have been running about 32 million pounds annually.

U.S. imports during the January-July period totaled 9.5 million pounds, somewhat below the 10.9 million in the same period of 1968.

Animal Fats

The volume of animal fats that will be exported this year may be only insignificantly below that of 1968. Lard exports may be up slightly and tallow may be down slightly but butter may be about the same as a year earlier.

Despite 3 consecutive years of bargain export prices for butter, the aggregate volume of butter moving in world trade has remained nearly static. The United Kingdom--the principal world market for butter--found it necessary late in 1967 to expand its butter import quota limitations to include "near-butters," butteroil, and butterfat in other forms. Most European countries continue to hold excess stocks of butter, and import demand for this product outside of Europe is quite limited. There appears little likelihood of any

expansion in aggregate trade in butter during 1969.

Butter production in 1969 will likely be maintained at about the record high level of 1968. Output in North America and Oceania will be down slightly, but European production--which now accounts for three-fourths of total world output of butter--will probably be maintained at about the record level of 1968.

World exports of lard during 1969 are expected to show a small gain over those for 1968 because of larger export availabilities at the beginning of the year. The gain occurred during the first half of 1969. Supplies available for export will be down during the second half of 1969, particularly in the United States.

Lard production during calendar year 1969 is now expected to show a small decline of about 2 percent despite earlier forecasts indicating a small gain. Most of the decline is expected to occur in the United States. Output is also expected to be down slightly in the EC and the USSR.

Exports of tallow and greases during calendar year 1969 are expected to record a small loss from those of the previous year. Though larger carry-in along with continued rise in production in such countries as Australia, Argentina, and New Zealand is increasing supplies available for foreign shipment, the increase will be more than offset by reduced availabilities in the United States.

Tallow and grease production in 1969 may not reach the 1968 record level though output is expected to rise in Argentina and Australia, resulting from the slaughter of more animals.

Marine Oils

Aggregate exports of marine oils are expected to decline 4 percent from the record volume of last year but will remain 12 percent above the 1962-66 average. There will be some reduction in all categories. However, the most significant phenomenon is the expected decline in fish oil exports, which have for a number of years been increasing sharply. Future growth, when or if it occurs, will likely be at a much slower pace than prior to 1968.

Net fish oil exports in 1969 are expected to decline slightly from the record large 1968 volume. An anticipated drastic dip in Peruvian exports of anchovy oil, however, will be largely offset by some recovery in exports from the United States (menhaden oil), Iceland (herring oil), and Norway (largely capelin) as well as further expansion in exports from Canada and Chile.

World production of fish oil may decline slightly from the 1968 record. Though there may be reductions by Norway, Peru, and Denmark, the net aggregate decline will be small due to offsetting increases by the United States, Canada, Chile and Iceland. Sizable unknowns which make the overall forecast dubious include production in South and South West Africa and new season results in Peru.

Baleen whale oil production in 1969 will decline by an estimated 10 percent from that in 1968. The present down trend started in 1962, and production is currently only 22 percent of that prior to the 8-year decline. The decline in 1969 production reflects the fact that Norway with an Antarctic quota of 731 blue whale units (BWU), equivalent to about 6,000 tons of oil, withdrew her whaling fleets for economic reasons. However, the Soviet Union and Japan continued operations in 1968-69 and total baleen whale oil production in the Antarctic is estimated at 51,300 tons compared with 60,300 tons in the 1967-68 season.

The International Whaling Commission reduced the 1969-70 antarctic season quota to 2,700 BWU compared with 3,200 BWU in 1968-69 of which 2,469 BWU were caught. Trade reports indicate that Norway may resume antarctic operations if prices of whale oil and meat rise enough to make it economically attractive.

Whaling activities outside the Antarctic are largely pelagic by Japan in the North Pacific and by minor producing countries from various shore stations. Production has in recent years been relatively constant. In 1969 it is estimated to decline as a result of the North Pacific Whaling Commission decision to reduce pelagic catches of fin and sei whales by 10 percent below the 1968 catch.

Sperm whale oil production in 1969 is estimated to decline by 6 percent. The decline reflects the North Pacific Whaling Commission's decision to reduce the catch by 10 percent below the 1968 level. This is the first time restrictions have been placed on the sperm whale catch. The North Pacific pelagic area in recent years has accounted for an increasing proportion of the total sperm oil produced and in 1968 represented over three-fifths of the total.

In 1968 the Soviet Union, Japan, and Norway together accounted for about 90 percent of the total sperm whale oil production. In recent years the Soviet Union has accounted for an ever increasing proportion of the total output.

SMALL WORLD ALMOND CROP FORECAST

The 1969 world almond crop is the smallest since 1963. Foreign production is far below the large 1968 harvest, while the U.S. is expecting its largest crop ever. Foreign prices have soared since early April when it became clear the new crop was heavily damaged.

Foreign production is estimated at 66,000 short tons kernel basis, the smallest crop since 1962. Spain expects to harvest 31,000 tons, 31 percent below its 1968 harvest. Italy with a 23,000 ton estimate is 50 percent below the large 1968 output. Iran should match its 1968 production of 7,000 tons, while Portugal and Morocco expect smaller crops.

U.S. production is placed at 108,000 tons, in-shell basis, 45 percent above the 1968 crop. Based on an unofficial shellout ratio of 55 percent, the

OILSEEDS, OILS AND FATS (fat or oil equivalent): World exports $\frac{1}{2}$, average 1962-66, annual 1962-68 and indicated 1969

Commodity	Average 1962-66		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967 $\frac{2}{2}$		1968 $\frac{2}{2}$		Indicated 1969	
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Edible vegetable oils:																		
Cottonseed.....	363	328	318	429	448	290	198	1,098	1,111	1,094	1,198	1,214	1,287	202	1,287	275		
Peanut.....	1,121	1,084	1,117	1,111	1,111	1,198	1,214	1,094	1,111	1,094	1,198	1,214	1,287	202	1,287	1,100		
Soybean.....	1,812	1,654	1,599	1,895	1,975	1,938	2,192	1,938	1,975	1,938	2,192	2,232	2,232	2,232	2,350	2,350		
Sunflower $\frac{3}{4}$	492	373	432	415	437	804	437	804	437	804	437	804	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150		
Repseed.....	216	152	142	142	281	365	281	365	281	365	281	365	438	438	460	460		
Sesame.....	93	98	95	98	95	91	95	91	95	91	95	91	95	99	99	85		
Safflower.....	73	50	100	70	75	70	75	70	75	70	75	70	75	40	40	30		
Olive $\frac{4}{4}$	5(61)	96	28	125	57	76	77	76	77	76	77	76	77	89	89	100		
Corn.....	10	15	8	7	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	17	17	15		
Total.....	4,241	3,850	3,840	4,292	4,461	4,842	5,428	5,654	5,654	5,654	5,654	5,654	5,654	5,654	5,654	5,654		
Palm oils:																		
Coconut.....	1,447	1,374	1,463	1,469	1,397	1,534	1,305	1,360	1,397	1,534	1,360	1,360	1,360	1,360	1,360	1,325		
Palm kernel.....	407	401	410	410	406	415	307	347	406	415	307	347	380	380	380	380		
Palm.....	614	560	583	629	606	691	602	731	606	691	602	731	731	731	731	840		
Babassu kernel.....	6	10	1	0	13	6	5	12	13	6	5	12	12	12	5	5		
Total.....	2,474	2,345	2,452	2,508	2,422	2,646	2,219	2,450	2,422	2,646	2,219	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,550		
Industrial oils:																		
Linseed.....	495	496	469	492	527	490	475	365	527	490	475	365	365	365	420	420		
Castor.....	205	179	208	219	226	190	190	255	226	190	190	255	255	255	255	255		
Oilolice.....	13	21	7	14	10	11	6	9	10	11	6	9	9	9	10	10		
Tung.....	44	42	41	48	42	46	59	44	42	46	59	44	44	44	50	50		
Total.....	757	738	725	773	805	737	730	667	805	737	730	667	667	667	735	735		
Animal fats:																		
Butter (fat content).....	519	465	520	562	525	525	580	530	525	525	580	530	530	530	530	530		
Lard.....	411	415	446	522	336	334	390	405	336	334	390	405	405	405	410	410		
Tallow and greases.....	1,481	1,217	1,431	1,693	1,550	1,515	1,725	1,750	1,550	1,515	1,725	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,725	1,725		
Total.....	2,411	2,097	2,397	2,777	2,411	2,374	2,725	2,685	2,411	2,374	2,725	2,685	2,685	2,685	2,685	2,685		
Marine oils:																		
Whale.....	277	390	295	249	218	126	113	100	218	126	113	100	100	100	90	90		
Sperm whale.....	158	130	149	165	170	161	165	160	170	161	165	160	160	160	150	150		
Fish (including liver) $\frac{4}{4}$	467	404	453	395	524	559	720	759	524	559	720	759	759	759	740	740		
Total.....	902	924	897	809	912	846	998	1,019	912	846	998	1,019	1,019	1,019	980	980		
Grand total.....	10,785	9,954	10,311	11,159	11,011	11,445	12,100	12,475	11,011	11,445	12,100	12,475	12,475	12,475	12,495	12,495		

$\frac{1}{2}$ Exports from producing countries. $\frac{2}{2}$ Preliminary. $\frac{3}{2}$ Includes exports of "edible vegetable oils", believed to be mainly sunflowerseed oil, from Romania and from the USSR through 1962. Subsequently, sunflower oil has been separately classified in USSR statistics. $\frac{4}{4}$ Net exports. $\frac{5}{2}$ 1962-65 average.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

OILS AND FATS (oil or fat equivalent): Estimated world production, average 1962-66 annual 1962-66, and indicated 1969 1/

Commodity	Average 1962-66		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 2/	Indicated 1969
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Edible vegetable oils 3/:										
Cottonseed.....	2,642	2,580	2,510	2,580	2,645	2,770	2,705	2,390	2,415	2,710
Peanut.....	3,102	2,995	2,870	3,115	3,125	3,315	3,205	3,315	3,505	3,010
Soybean.....	4,480	4,290	4,115	4,290	4,360	4,585	5,050	5,340	5,540	5,685
Sunflowerseed.....	2,807	2,690	2,510	2,690	2,455	3,250	3,105	3,595	3,975	3,940
Rapeseed.....	1,387	1,300	1,190	1,190	1,240	1,665	1,540	1,740	1,845	1,790
Sesameseed.....	622	610	595	610	670	620	620	625	660	585
Safflowerseed.....	192	155	210	210	165	210	220	275	235	170
Olive oil 4/.....	5/1,369	1,475	1,020	1,020	1,875	1,106	1,380	1,318	1,477	1,404
Corn oil.....	253	240	225	240	255	270	275	275	265	270
Total.....	16,849	15,825	15,755	15,825	16,735	17,841	18,100	18,873	19,917	19,724
Palm oils 6/:										
Coconut.....	2,426	2,420	2,325	2,420	2,435	2,360	2,590	2,225	2,340	2,325
Palm kernel.....	456	445	445	445	455	465	460	360	395	430
Palm.....	1,340	1,315	1,315	1,315	1,320	1,345	1,405	1,275	1,440	1,625
Babassu kernel 7/.....	61	66	66	50	57	60	73	57	60	65
Total.....	4,283	4,240	4,151	4,240	4,267	4,230	4,528	3,917	4,235	4,445
Industrial oils 3/:										
Linseed.....	1,151	1,140	1,075	1,140	1,175	1,155	1,215	1,030	860	1,045
Castor.....	345	320	305	320	395	370	355	395	410	435
Oiticica.....	17	6	28	6	19	13	20	2	39	6
Tung.....	140	125	124	125	151	159	139	156	134	144
Total.....	1,653	1,591	1,532	1,591	1,740	1,697	1,729	1,583	1,443	1,630
Animal fats:										
Butter (fat content).....	4,518	4,375	4,375	4,375	4,455	4,740	4,650	4,835	5,000	5,000
Lard 8/.....	4,183	4,085	4,085	4,085	4,165	4,580	4,280	4,410	4,440	4,350
Tallow and grease.....	4,133	3,745	3,745	4,085	4,295	4,190	4,350	4,595	4,655	4,645
Total.....	12,834	12,205	12,205	12,465	12,915	13,510	13,280	13,840	14,095	13,995
Marine oils:										
Whale.....	277	295	390	295	249	218	126	113	100	90
Sperm whale.....	158	130	130	149	165	170	161	165	160	150
Fish (including liver).....	820	738	738	678	837	862	986	1,189	1,220	1,200
Total.....	1,255	1,163	1,258	1,122	1,251	1,250	1,273	1,467	1,480	1,440
Estimated world total.....	36,874	34,901	34,901	35,243	36,908	38,328	38,910	39,680	41,170	41,234

1/ Years indicated are those in which the predominant share of the given oil was produced from its related raw material. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimates of U.S. oil production include actual oil produced plus the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds; estimates for most other countries are based upon the production of various oilseeds times the estimated normal proportions crushed for oil. 4/ Excludes sulfur oil. 5/ 1960-63 average. 6/ Estimated on the basis of exports and information available on consumption in the various producing areas. 7/ Mill production 1962-65 only. 8/ Rendered lard only in most countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

U.S. expects a record crop of 59,000 tons kernel weight basis.

Carryover stocks in exporting countries are expected to total 18,500 tons, compared to 16,800 tons in 1967-68. This is a low carryout considering the bumper world crop in 1968.

Exports by the six major producing countries during the 1968-69 marketing year are estimated at 86,500 tons, the highest level in 7 years.

U.S. exports are preliminarily estimated at 8,750 tons shelled basis, in 1968-69, compared to 10,529 tons in 1967-68. The 1968-69 totals were 8,276 tons shelled and 956 tons in-shell, while 10,108 tons shelled and 842 tons in-shell were shipped in 1967-68. These statistics include only the almonds reported by Bureau of the Census in the "Almonds, shelled" and "Almonds, not shelled" categories. It is now apparent that a significant and increasing volume of almonds is being exported as blanched, roasted, salted, or in mixes and is reported along with other nut product exports in a "basket" category. Because of this, the above data should not be considered as an accurate picture of total U.S. exports of almonds.

U.S. imports for the 1968-69 crop year were negligible. Imports totaled 509 tons shelled and 66 tons of blanched almonds compared to 206 tons shelled and 86 tons of blanched almonds in 1967-68. As usual, there were no imports of in-shell almonds.

Prices of foreign almonds have remained at fairly high levels during the current season in spite of the abundant crop. In light of new crop pessimism and speculation, current almond quotations are high for shelled unselected Bari almonds. Since early April, when it became clear that the new crop was heavily damaged, prices have soared, reaching 93.8 cents per pound of shelled Bari almonds in early September.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Estimated commercial production
in selected countries, 1965-69 crop years

Country	: Preliminary : Forecast				
	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967	: 1968	: 1969
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short
	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>
Iran	: 6.6	: 1.5	: 6.0	: 7.0	: 7.0
Italy	: 41.0	: 42.0	: 43.0	: 46.0	: 23.0
Morocco	: 6.6	: 4.5	: 5.0	: 3.5	: 2.0
Portugal	: 4.4	: 1.7	: 6.0	: 5.0	: 3.0
Spain	: 30.0	: 41.0	: 30.0	: 45.0	: 31.0
Total foreign	: 88.6	: 90.7	: 90.0	: 106.5	: 66.0
United States ^{1/}	: 39.4	: 47.4	: 41.1	: 39.6	: 59.0
Grand total	: 128.0	: 138.1	: 131.1	: 146.1	: 125.0
Beginning stocks	: 18.0	: 13.7	: 16.8	: 16.8	: 18.5
Total supply	: 146.0	: 151.8	: 147.9	: 162.9	: 143.5

^{1/} Based on Almond Control Board Redemption Report.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries,
1966-68 marketing year 1/

Country	1966	1967	Preliminary 1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short
	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
Iran	0.6	2.8	4.0
Italy	35.0	31.5	36.0
Morocco	3.0	4.0	1.9
Portugal	1.4	5.6	5.0
Spain	32.4	23.7	30.8
Total foreign	72.4	67.6	77.7
United States	10.1	10.5	8.8
Grand total	82.5	78.1	86.5

1/ Iran--year beginning September 23; Morocco--year beginning July 1; Spain, Portugal, and Italy--year beginning September 1; U.S.--year beginning August 1.

ALMONDS, SHELLED, UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices f.o.b.
Bari, Italy, marketing seasons 1965-69

Month	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	U.S. cents	U.S. cents	U.S. cents	U.S. cents	U.S. cents
	<u>per pound</u>	<u>per pound</u>	<u>per pound</u>	<u>per pound</u>	<u>per pound</u>
August	67.9	62.1	64.5	62.3	86.8
September	64.5	61.4	63.2	60.9	----
October	62.9	59.8	61.9	61.9	----
November	62.0	59.6	62.8	64.2	----
December	63.8	61.0	66.6	64.8	----
January	64.2	62.1	68.6	65.6	----
February	64.2	61.4	66.8	66.0	----
March	63.9	61.2	66.9	65.8	----
April	63.9	61.4	67.6	68.5	----
May	65.5	62.8	65.9	77.2	----
June	65.4	63.8	63.7	77.6	----
July	63.4	64.7	62.1	79.6	----

FOREIGN FILBERT
ESTIMATES

Total foreign filbert production is down in 1969. At the same time, carryover stocks were believed to be negligible in producing countries at the beginning of the current marketing year (September 1). Prices strengthened as exportable supplies became reduced and new crop forward quotations have been very high.

Italy expects a near average crop of 50,000 short tons in-shell basis--down 44 percent from 1968's record crop. Turkish production is forecast at 165,000 tons, an increase of 20,000 tons over 1968's near average crop. Spain is expected to harvest 14,000 tons, down 4,000 tons. The U.S. crop is set at 7,300 tons, slightly below the 1968 crop.

Exports from the 3 Mediterranean countries are estimated at 217,500 tons in-shell basis for 1968-69. If accurate, it would be 7 percent above 1967-68 shipments of 203,000 tons and 25 percent above the 1962-66 average. Turkish exports are believed to have been 8,000 tons below the alltime high of 148,000 tons shipped in 1967-68. Spanish exports were also expected to be down in 1968-69, while the Italian estimate is a record 66,000 tons.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts during October 1968-July 1969 totaled 4,034 tons as compared to 3,194 tons during the same period in 1967-68. For the first time in several years, the U.S. imported in-shell filberts, 38 tons in October-July of the 1968-69 season. Most of the in-shell nuts originated in Turkey.

Prices have been high for Turkish filberts. 1968 crop shelled Kerassundes were quoted at 55 cents a pound, f.o.b. Turkish port, in September and have gradually increased. In the first week of March, they were 60.7 cents a pound, the highest March level since 1963. Italian prices are a little above last year. Forward prices for new crop Turkish nuts have opened higher than in any recent year. Shelled Kerassundes are being quoted at 61.0 cents f.o.b. Black Sea for September-October shipment.

FILBERTS, IN-SHELL: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1965-69 crop years

Country	: Preliminary: Forecast				
	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967	: 1968	: 1969
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short
	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>
Italy	: 64.0	: 70.0	: 60.0	: 90.0	: 50.0
Spain	: 24.0	: 18.0	: 19.0	: 18.0	: 14.0
Turkey	: 75.0	: 210.0	: 77.0	: 145.0	: 165.0
Total foreign	: 163.0	: 298.0	: 156.0	: 253.0	: 229.0
United States	: 7.7	: 12.2	: 7.5	: 7.6	: 7.3
Grand total	: 170.7	: 310.2	: 163.5	: 260.6	: 236.3

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries, average 1962-66
and 1966-68 marketing years 1/

Type and Country	Average 1962-66	1966	Preliminary 1967	Forecast 1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short
	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
In-Shell:				
Italy	14.0	15.5	13.9	<u>2/</u>
Spain .....	.9	1.0	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Turkey	2.0	1.9	1.9	<u>2/</u>
Total	16.9	18.4	----	<u>2/</u>
Shelled:				
Italy	10.5	17.5	10.9	<u>2/</u>
Spain	7.4	9.0	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Turkey	57.7	69.1	73.1	<u>2/</u>
Total	75.6	95.6	----	<u>2/</u>
In-Shell Equivalent:				
Italy	37.1	54.0	38.0	66.0
Spain	17.1	20.8	17.0	11.5
Turkey	119.2	140.1	148.0	140.0
Total	173.4	214.9	203.0	217.5

1/ Marketing year beginning September 1.

2/ No separation into shelled and in-shell available yet.

FILBERTS, SHELLED KERASSUNDES: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port,
first week each month 1964-68 marketing seasons

First week of	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound
September	45.7	51.1	48.3	52.8	55.0
October	45.1	54.6	49.8	53.1	55.0
November	45.7	53.3	52.1	57.5	55.2
December	44.8	54.9	51.4	56.3	55.8
January	45.1	54.9	52.1	57.7	56.9
February	46.7	56.5	52.1	58.8	60.4
March	44.8	56.5	51.4	59.3	60.7
April	44.1	56.5	52.1	61.0	60.7
May	43.5	54.9	52.2	58.2	----
June	47.0	54.9	52.6	58.2	<u>1/59.9</u>
July	48.3	54.9	52.8	57.7	<u>1/59.9</u>
August	48.9	48.9	52.8	57.2	<u>1/59.9</u>

1/ New crop forward quotations.

APPLE CROP LARGER, PEARS SMALLER
IN NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Apples: The 1969 output of apples in the Northern Hemisphere is expected to be about 10 percent larger than a year ago.

A large part of this year's increase can be attributed to the United States, where the commercial crop is now estimated at 156.2 million bushels (42-lb. equivalent)--one-fifth larger than in 1968.

European apple production is also expected to be larger than last season, up about 7 percent in total. Output in France--now a major supplier to the European market--continues its upward trend for the tenth year in succession. The crop in West Germany, estimated at almost 88 million bushels, is well above that of a year earlier but 16 percent below the abnormally large crop of 1967. A large part of the West German harvest, however, con-

APPLES: Production of dessert and cooking varieties
in specified Northern Hemisphere countries,
annually 1966-69 ^{1/}

Continent and Country	1966	1967	1968	1969 ^{2/}	1966	1967	1968	1969 ^{2/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Million	Million	Million	Million
	Metric	Metric	Metric	Metric				
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
<u>North America</u>								
Canada ^{3/}	430	500	410	445	21.0	24.5	20.1	21.8
Mexico.....	126	127	128	169	5.8	5.8	5.9	7.8
United States ^{3/}	2,612	2,461	2,474	2,976	137.1	129.2	129.9	156.2
Total.....	3,168	3,088	3,012	3,590	163.9	159.5	155.9	185.8
<u>Europe</u>								
EC:								
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	215	300	186	300	9.9	13.8	8.5	13.8
France.....	1,217	1,550	1,657	1,723	55.9	71.2	76.1	79.1
Germany, West.....	1,473	2,274	1,570	1,909	67.7	104.4	72.1	87.7
Italy.....	2,289	1,932	1,923	1,769	105.1	88.7	88.3	81.2
Netherlands.....	345	488	340	460	15.8	22.4	15.6	21.1
Total.....	5,539	6,544	5,676	6,161	254.4	300.5	260.6	282.9
Other Europe:								
Austria.....	227	246	217	223	10.4	11.3	10.0	10.2
Denmark ^{3/}	77	85	84	84	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.9
Greece.....	166	179	192	201	7.6	8.2	8.8	9.2
Norway.....	41	39	52	35	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.6
Spain.....	392	301	428	350	18.0	13.8	19.7	16.1
Sweden ^{3/}	47	42	43	44	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
Switzerland ^{4/}	89	105	91	103	4.1	4.8	4.2	4.7
United Kingdom.....	442	285	326	362	20.3	13.1	15.0	16.6
Yugoslavia.....	214	301	305	350	9.8	13.8	14.0	16.1
Total.....	1,695	1,583	1,738	1,752	77.7	72.6	80.0	80.4
Total Europe.....	7,234	8,127	7,414	7,913	332.1	373.1	340.6	363.3
Total specified countries....	10,402	11,215	10,426	11,503	496.0	532.6	496.5	549.1

^{1/} May include some cider varieties in countries not reporting separately.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Commercial crop.

^{4/} Excludes apples utilized for cider, juice and livestock feeding.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

sists of production in home orchards which does not ordinarily move into commercial channels of trade. The crop in Italy, traditionally the largest commercial producer and exporter in Europe, is down about 8 percent from last year's output.

Pears: The Northern Hemisphere pear crop for 1969 is estimated at 158.2 million bushels (50-lb. equivalents), 8 percent below last year.

In contrast to apples, the European crop--now estimated at 127.1 million bushels--is down nearly 12 percent from the rather burdensome level of 1968. Last year, sizable quantities of pears produced within the European Community, the principal producing area in Western Europe, were removed from the market through the mechanism of the EC intervention system. Italy is the only major European producer expecting a larger crop than last season.

In the United States, the 1969 crop is currently forecast at 28.5 million bushels, up 14 percent from last year.

PEARS: Production of dessert and cooking varieties
in specified Northern Hemisphere countries,
annually 1966-69 ^{1/}

Continent and Country	1966	1967	1968	1969 ^{2/}	1966	1967	1968	1969 ^{2/}
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Million Bushels	Million Bushels	Million Bushels	Million Bushels
<u>North America</u>								
Canada ^{3/}	47	40	38	28	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.2
Mexico.....	34	36	35	31	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4
United States ^{3/}	680	420	565	646	30.0	18.5	24.9	28.5
Total.....	761	496	638	705	33.6	21.9	28.2	31.1
<u>Europe</u>								
<u>EC:</u>								
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	30	50	83	60	1.3	2.2	3.7	2.6
France.....	297	362	426	409	13.1	16.0	18.8	18.0
Germany, West.....	351	405	611	366	15.5	17.9	26.9	16.1
Italy.....	1,590	1,317	1,369	1,440	70.1	58.1	60.4	63.5
Netherlands.....	116	72	180	85	5.1	3.2	7.9	3.7
Total.....	2,384	2,206	2,669	2,360	105.1	97.4	117.7	103.9
<u>Other Europe:</u>								
Austria.....	52	54	56	57	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5
Denmark ^{3/}	7	8	9	8	.3	.3	.4	.3
Greece.....	55	69	91	93	2.4	3.0	4.0	4.1
Norway.....	9	4	10	6	.4	.2	.5	.3
Spain.....	178	110	218	180	7.8	4.9	9.6	7.9
Sweden ^{3/}	5	5	6	5	.2	.2	.3	.2
Switzerland ^{4/}	18	16	28	26	.8	.7	1.2	1.1
United Kingdom.....	42	23	76	54	1.9	1.0	3.4	2.4
Yugoslavia.....	84	87	99	100	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.4
Total.....	450	376	593	529	19.8	16.5	26.3	23.2
Total Europe.....	2,834	2,582	3,262	2,889	124.9	113.9	144.0	127.1
Total specified countries....	3,595	3,078	3,900	3,594	158.5	135.8	172.2	158.2

^{1/} May include some cider varieties in countries not reporting separately.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Commercial crop.

^{4/} Excludes pears utilized for cider, juice and livestock feeding.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION
ESTIMATE LOWER

The Foreign Agricultural Service's second estimate (September) of the world coffee crop for the 1969-70 marketing year is down slightly from the first estimate made in June. The total world harvest is now expected to be about 65.1 million bags, of which approximately 47.1 million bags are estimated to be exportable production.

Most of the 500,000-bag anticipated decline in exportable production, as compared with the June estimate, is accounted for by decreases in the 1969-70 forecasts for Uganda, the Ivory Coast, and Kenya, as well as a reassessment of domestic consumption in Ethiopia.

United States imports of green coffee during the first 6 months of 1969 declined very sharply as compared with the same period of 1968. Imports of soluble coffee, on the other hand, were up nearly 30 percent over the 1968 first semester level.

Freezing weather early in July severely damaged trees over an extensive area in the State of Parana, Brazil's leading coffee producing region. Although a precise evaluation of the damage is not yet possible, it appears likely that the 1970-71 coffee crop in Parana will be quite small.

Stocks of surplus coffee were substantially reduced during the 1968-69 coffee year owing to a relatively small world crop and a continued high level of shipments to quota and Annex B markets. It is estimated that stocks of coffee held in producing countries amounted to about 44.5 million bags as of the close of their respective 1968-69 coffee crop years.

Responding to the feeling of uncertainty created by the Brazilian freeze, buyers became more active, and prices of all four major types of coffee strengthened during the quarter. Brazil has increased its minimum export price; however, supplies in Brazil are adequate to meet 1969-70 export quotas and domestic consumption needs. Some further price rise for the four types in coming months is possible. Supplies from the International Coffee Agreement's selectivity system in the fourth quarter of the 1968-69 year (July - September 1969), size of ICA 1969-70 quota, and ample inventories in consuming as well as producing countries should mitigate against any substantial price increases.

The International Coffee Council (ICC) met during August and established an export quota of 46 million bags for the 1969-70 coffee marketing year (October 1 - September 30). An additional 2 million bags of coffee would be made available to the market during the last three quarters of the marketing year if prices remain above certain levels.

Exportable production in the smaller producing countries is estimated to be as follows (with comparable 1968-69 estimates in parentheses), in 1,000 bags of 60 kilograms each: Jamaica, 8,000 (9,000); Panama, 21,000 (26,000); Trinidad and Tobago, 56,000 (45,000); Bolivia, 35,000 (45,000); Paraguay, 50,000 (50,000); Congo (Brazzaville), 14,000 (19,000); Dahomey, 13,000 (16,000); Gabon, 18,000 (18,000); Ghana, 83,000 (83,000); Liberia, 56,000 (63,000); Nigeria, 48,000 (48,000); Equatorial Guinea, 110,000 (110,000); New Caledonia, 25,000 (25,000); Papua and New Guinea, 275,000 (275,000); Portuguese Timor, 50,000 (50,000); Yemen, 50,000 (60,000).

GREEN COFFEE: World total harvested production for the marketing year 1969-70, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960/61- 1964/65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	2nd estimate 1969-70
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	1,056	1,215	1,350	1,260	1,300
Cuba	645	450	450	500	500
Dominican Republic	607	505	635	540	600
El Salvador	1,812	1,960	2,400	1,900	2,300
Guatemala	1,704	1,670	1,850	1,650	1,850
Haiti	564	465	500	465	500
Honduras	379	340	480	395	435
Mexico	2,431	2,650	2,800	2,800	3,000
Nicaragua	491	480	550	550	560
Other 3/	505	433	552	497	520
Total North America	10,194	10,168	11,567	10,557	11,565
South America:					
Brazil	25,840	20,000	23,000	16,500	20,000
Colombia	7,760	7,600	8,000	7,900	7,900
Ecuador 4/	751	975	1,175	1,000	800
Peru	700	875	880	860	960
Venezuela	821	725	700	750	750
Other 5/	114	121	136	182	172
Total South America	35,986	30,296	33,891	27,192	30,582
Africa:					
Angola	2,910	3,300	3,400	3,175	3,350
Burundi	180	240	315	300	300
Cameroon	801	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,100
Central African Republic	147	140	175	160	150
Congo (Kinshasa)	990	900	1,000	1,000	1,100
Ethiopia	1,490	1,750	1,750	2,045	2,000
Guinea	195	120	170	180	165
Ivory Coast	3,185	2,200	4,500	3,500	4,000
Kenya	624	935	650	775	835
Malagasy Republic	923	865	1,100	950	800
Rwanda	115	155	190	225	215
Sierra Leone	79	65	80	95	85
Tanzania	497	990	740	900	900
Togo	186	95	230	200	175
Uganda	2,429	2,450	2,700	3,150	2,750
Other 6/	326	369	374	389	374
Total Africa	15,077	15,574	18,474	18,144	18,299
Asia and Oceania:					
India	1,045	1,395	1,050	1,280	1,300
Indonesia	2,016	1,850	2,150	2,000	2,000
Philippines	631	740	700	800	750
Other 7/	390	559	627	644	634
Total Asia and Oceania	4,082	4,544	4,527	4,724	4,684
World total production	65,339	60,582	68,459	60,617	65,130

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. 2/ Of 60 kilograms each. 3/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. 4/ As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1967 in that country is shown as production for the 1967-68 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1966-67 crop. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. 7/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1969-70, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	2nd
	1960/61- 1964/65				estimate
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	937	1,080	1,210	1,115	1,150
Cuba	70	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	461	340	465	365	415
El Salvador	1,702	1,825	2,260	1,755	2,150
Guatemala	1,500	1,450	1,625	1,415	1,610
Haiti	395	290	320	280	315
Honduras	308	250	390	300	335
Mexico	1,521	1,350	1,550	1,400	1,500
Nicaragua	446	420	490	485	490
Other 3/	161	96	102	90	88
Total North America	7,501	7,101	8,412	7,205	8,053
South America:					
Brazil	18,840	12,000	14,745	8,000	11,250
Colombia	6,800	6,350	6,700	6,570	6,530
Ecuador 4/	555	780	975	795	590
Peru	540	675	670	645	740
Venezuela	355	175	130	160	160
Other 5/	62	53	67	100	90
Total South America	27,152	20,033	23,287	16,270	19,360
Africa:					
Angola	2,859	3,240	3,340	3,115	3,290
Burundi	175	235	310	295	295
Cameroon	780	970	1,070	1,070	1,070
Central African Republic	142	135	170	155	145
Congo (Kinshasa)	940	850	950	950	1,050
Ethiopia	1,152	1,385	1,380	1,420	1,375
Guinea	181	105	155	175	160
Ivory Coast	3,135	2,145	4,445	3,450	3,950
Kenya	605	915	630	755	815
Malagasy Republic	825	760	990	835	680
Rwanda	110	150	180	215	205
Sierra Leone	69	55	70	85	75
Tanzania	484	975	725	885	885
Togo	183	90	225	195	170
Uganda	2,416	2,435	2,685	3,135	2,735
Other 6/	301	345	350	363	348
Total Africa	14,357	14,790	17,675	17,098	17,248
Asia and Oceania:					
India	462	700	350	565	575
Indonesia	1,756	1,490	1,650	1,500	1,500
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Other 7/	225	334	402	413	403
Total Asia and Oceania	2,443	2,524	2,402	2,478	2,478
World exportable production	51,453	44,448	51,776	43,051	47,139

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. 2/ Of 60 kilograms each. 3/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago. 4/ As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1967 in that country is shown as production for the 1967-68 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1966-67 crop. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. 7/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD HONEY CROP SHORT IN 1968

The world honey crop of 867 million pounds harvested in 1968 was 5 percent lower than the year before. The 1968 decline was the third year in a row that world crops have decreased. Production increases in Australia, Mainland China, Mexico, and the Soviet Union were not large enough to make up for smaller harvests in the United States, Argentina, and Canada.

The United States harvested its smallest crop in more than 2 decades during 1968. The 1968 output totaled only 200 million pounds compared with a 1960-64 average of 253 million pounds. Reflecting the short supply U.S. imports continued at a relatively high level, 16.9 million pounds in 1968, while exports were only 8.1 million pounds. The 1968 season was characterized by unfavorable weather conditions over most of the United States. The generally cool and wet spring was followed by dry conditions during most of the remainder of the season. Nearby Canada experienced similar conditions causing reduced output. Poor weather also caused a sharp drop in Argentina's 1968 outturn.

Production continued upward in Mexico in 1968 after a temporary setback in 1967. Mainland China's exports and presumably production increased further in 1968. The Soviet Union's output apparently turned upward in 1968 as yields per colony were increased. Australia had an exceptionally good year in 1968. West Germany's honey crop was considerably smaller in 1968 than in the previous year and more honey was imported.

The 1969 forecast is for a larger world crop - around 8-10 percent above 1968. The 1969 U.S. crop is expected to be considerably above the short 1968 crop. Argentina's 1969 harvest is reported to be 10 million pounds larger than in 1968. Other increases are anticipated in Canada, the Soviet Union, France, and Mainland China, while the Australian crop is estimated to be smaller in 1969.

WORLD BREADGRAIN PROSPECTS FOR 1969-70 POINT TO 5 PERCENT DECLINE

The first estimate for world production of wheat and rye in 1969-70 totals 323 million metric tons, on the basis of the latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. A harvest at this level would be 5.3 percent below the record 341 million tons for 1968-69.

Estimated combined acreage of the two crops also declined from 602 million acres in 1968-69 to 583 million, or 3.2 percent.

WHEAT

World wheat production is currently estimated at 293 million metric tons, 5.1 percent below the record 309 million tons of 1968-69, but 5.9 percent above the 277-million-ton crop of 1967-68. World wheat area in 1969-70 is estimated

HONEY: Production in specified countries, average
1960-64, annual 1966 through 1968

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1966	1967	1968 <u>1/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
North America:				
Canada	35,360	44,502	45,682	33,365
United States	253,249	247,642	223,363	200,081
Mexico	59,524	74,956	62,653	80,247
Guatemala	4,779	5,600	5,622	4,900
Total	352,912	372,700	337,320	318,593
South America:				
Argentina	47,399	44,092	77,161	30,864
Brazil	16,811	17,485	16,100	16,000
Chile	14,242	13,228	12,125	12,000
Total	78,452	74,805	105,386	58,864
USSR <u>2/</u> (Europe and Asia)	233,776	222,444	220,240	231,483
Europe:				
Austria	9,524	10,362	11,464	12,000
France	32,187	33,069	23,340	18,395
Germany, West	25,838	20,944	33,000	23,148
Italy	14,550	15,873	14,330	14,991
Spain	20,200	23,192	21,936	21,000
Switzerland	3,889	3,968	4,023	8,000
United Kingdom	7,616	6,700	8,960	7,716
Yugoslavia	7,726	7,620	7,055	7,500
Total	121,530	121,728	124,108	112,750
Other countries:				
China, Mainland <u>3/</u>	6,244	30,566	32,486	37,286
Israel	<u>2/</u> 4,000	4,905	5,467	3,968
Japan	14,671	16,755	17,335	17,637
Turkey	20,346	25,150	28,095	30,000
Australia <u>4/</u>	40,668	39,985	35,158	44,000
New Zealand	12,044	10,236	10,338	12,000
Total	97,973	127,597	128,879	144,891
Grand total	884,643	919,274	915,933	866,581

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Exports. 4/ Crop year beginning July of previous year.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-61/1964-65, annual 1968-69 and 1969-70 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1969-70 2/	Average	1969-70 2/	Average	1969-70 2/	1969-70 2/	1968-69	1969-70 2/
	1960-61/ 1964-65	1968-69 Preliminary	1960-61/ 1964-65	1968-69 Preliminary	1960-61/ 1964-65	1968-69 Preliminary	1960-61/ 1964-65	1968-69 Preliminary	1969-70 2/ Preliminary
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.
	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Million	Million	Million
							acres	acres	bushels
North America:									
Canada	26,797	29,422	20.1	22.1	27.2	14,651	17,686	18,455	649.8
United States	48,481	55,309	25.2	28.4	30.6	33,254	42,741	39,652	1,457.0
Mexico	1,962	1,772	28.3	37.2	41.6	1,510	1,793	2,000	65.9
Guatemala	83	94	10.6	13.3	13.8	24	34	36	1.2
Total	77,323	86,597	23.5	26.4	27.7	49,439	62,254	60,143	2,287.4
South America:									
Argentina	11,651	14,688	22.6	14.8	--	7,164	5,900	--	216.8
Brazil	1,015	1,236	8.6	20.8	--	238	700	--	25.7
Chile	2,090	1,836	21.3	24.0	--	1,213	1,200	--	44.1
Colombia	350	259	13.0	17.7	16.3	124	125	80	4.6
Ecuador	166	173	13.7	14.4	13.9	62	68	75	2.5
Peru	377	321	14.6	13.7	13.9	150	120	140	4.4
Uruguay	1,107	1,315	14.1	13.5	--	424	484	--	17.8
Total 5/	16,960	20,057	20.4	15.9	17.7	9,425	8,667	9,427	318.4
Europe:									
EEC:									
Belgium	513	502	57.2	61.4	54.4	798	839	736	30.8
France	10,459	10,054	41.8	54.6	53.9	11,906	14,945	14,669	549.1
Germany, West	3,430	3,618	50.7	62.9	59.4	4,731	6,198	6,000	227.7
Italy	10,996	10,564	27.6	33.4	31.8	8,259	9,590	9,000	352.4
Luxembourg	48	40	34.4	47.8	45	45	52	--	1.9
Netherlands	326	378	66.8	66.0	69.4	593	679	725	24.9
Total EEC	25,172	25,156	37.5	47.2	45.8	26,332	32,203	31,174	1,186.8
Austria	683	756	38.3	50.8	43.3	712	1,045	873	38.4
Denmark	299	235	59.8	72.1	66.4	487	461	410	15.1
Finland	598	596	25.9	31.2	26.3	422	506	--	18.6
Greece	2,690	2,538	23.5	21.9	26.3	1,717	1,515	1,771	65.1
Ireland	294	222	43.9	60.9	58.8	351	368	320	13.5
Norway	21	12	38.5	49.0	--	22	16	10	.4
Portugal	1,754	1,405	11.0	20.8	12.1	526	797	406	29.3
Spain	10,251	9,760	14.8	20.6	19.2	4,120	5,477	4,825	201.2
Sweden	683	605	46.1	64.3	53.1	856	1,059	943	38.9
Switzerland	257	245	49.0	61.0	56.3	343	407	368	13.5
United Kingdom	2,064	2,416	58.6	54.3	59.7	3,293	3,571	3,343	131.2
Total Western Europe 5/	45,266	43,946	31.7	39.7	38.7	39,181	47,325	44,918	1,746.1
Albania	283	--	12.9	--	--	99	--	--	--
Bulgaria	3,057	2,619	25.2	35.8	44.6	2,100	2,549	3,200	93.7
Czechoslovakia	1,739	2,469	46.6	46.1	46.1	1,682	3,128	3,410	114.9
Germany, East	1,027	1,359	46.1	55.4	52.8	1,288	2,050	1,864	75.3
Hungary	2,594	3,039	26.2	37.7	39.4	1,849	3,115	3,450	114.5
Poland	3,619	4,660	28.2	36.7	31.2	2,781	4,655	4,158	171.0
Romania	7,256	7,413	19.4	24.0	28.3	3,823	4,848	5,700	178.1
Yugoslavia	5,135	4,967	25.9	32.3	35.5	3,618	4,360	4,800	160.2
Total Eastern Europe	24,710	26,867	25.6	34.0	35.7	17,240	24,828	26,707	912.2
Total Europe 5/	70,076	70,813	22.6	27.5	27.5	56,421	72,353	71,625	2,631.8
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	160,000	166,128	11.5	17.4	--	50,000	78,500	--	2,884.4

Africa:													
Algeria	4,733	--	10.0	--	--	1,290	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ethiopia	946	--	10.5	--	--	270	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Morocco	3,905	4,885	9.7	18.1	13.6	1,036	2,411	1,613	88.6	59.3	--	--	--
Sudan	47	--	23.4	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	2,611	1,619	6.1	8.7	--	432	383	--	14.1	--	--	--	--
United Arab Republic	1,440	413	38.4	--	--	1,504	1,518	--	55.8	--	--	--	--
Kenya	267	413	16.1	20.1	--	117	226	--	8.3	--	--	--	--
South Africa, Republic of	2,851	4,200	11.1	10.7	--	862	1,225	--	45.0	--	--	--	--
Total 5/	17,342	20,102	19,915	15.1	14.0	5,680	8,271	7,599	304.0	279.4	--	--	--
Asia:													
Cyprus	178	--	10.7	--	--	52	60	--	2.2	--	--	--	--
Iran	4,925	--	20.4	--	--	2,740	4,400	4,200	161.7	154.3	--	--	--
Iraq	3,060	--	8.7	--	--	726	1,200	--	44.1	--	--	--	--
Israel	128	210	19.5	33.2	35.0	68	190	200	7.0	7.3	--	--	--
Jordan	604	680	8.1	9.3	--	133	173	260	6.4	9.6	--	--	--
Lebanon	142	151	9.8	10.9	12.2	38	45	50	1.7	1.8	--	--	--
Syria	2,750	--	9.7	--	--	728	500	--	18.4	--	--	--	--
Turkey	19,243	20,015	13.3	15.4	15.4	6,940	8,400	8,600	308.6	316.0	--	--	--
China, Mainland	62,500	61,776	12.7	12.5	--	21,600	21,000	--	771.6	--	--	--	--
Afghanistan	5,700	--	14.2	--	--	2,200	3,080	--	113.2	--	--	--	--
China, Taiwan	44	35	28.4	17.9	15.7	34	17	15	.6	.6	--	--	--
India	33,123	36,860	12.0	16.5	18.5	10,809	16,568	18,000	608.8	661.4	--	--	--
Japan	1,475	796	71.2	46.7	40.8	1,381	1,012	790	37.2	29.0	--	--	--
Korea, South	328	389	30.1	32.6	--	269	345	374	12.7	13.7	--	--	--
Nepal	330	371	388	15.0	21.4	135	216	227	7.9	8.3	--	--	--
Pakistan	12,301	14,977	14.652	12.1	15.9	4,065	6,478	6,879	238.0	252.8	--	--	--
Total 5/	147,707	156,425	155,342	13.0	15.1	52,247	64,071	65,632	2,354.3	2,411.8	--	--	--
Oceania:													
Australia	15,805	26,597	25,500	19.3	20.3	8,298	14,687	13,608	539.7	500.0	--	--	--
New Zealand	147	313	46.2	52.9	--	248	451	--	16.6	--	--	--	--
Total	16,002	26,910	25,813	19.6	20.7	8,546	15,138	14,058	556.3	516.5	--	--	--
World Total 5/	595,610	547,032	529,007	16.8	20.8	231,758	309,254	293,491	11,363.1	10,783.9	--	--	--

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1969 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1969 and end early in 1970. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Metric tons converted to bushels at 36.7437. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

at 529 million acres. This compares to the 547 million for 1968-69 and 532 million for 1967-68.

Total production in the five main exporting countries--Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, and the United States--is estimated at 93 million tons as compared to 96 million in 1968-69. The 7.2 percent decline in U.S. production and minor reductions for the French and Australian crops will almost be offset by the anticipated increase for Canada and the late August forecast for Argentina. Australian prospects are good except for drought areas in Western Australia and Queensland.

The sharp drop in U.S. production reflects the smaller acreage allotment and increased farmer participation in the acreage diversion program. However, a record yield of 30.6 bushels per acre partially offset the 14 percent reduction in acreage. In Canada, much of the crop has made a good recovery from the June frosts and a 4.3 percent increase is anticipated. The estimated yield of 27.2 bushels per acre is only slightly below the record yield of 27.9 for 1966-67.

Western Europe's harvest is placed at 45 million tons, a decline of 5.5 percent. Only the Netherlands and Greek crops are estimated to be larger. Persistent rains and cold weather during the spring were the main factors causing these reductions. The Common Market countries are only 3.5 percent lower in production with acreage down by 150 thousand.

The East European crop is estimated at 27 million tons, an increase of 7.6 percent over last year's drought-reduced results in the Southern Danube Basin Countries. All countries anticipate increases with the exception of East Germany and Poland. This year, it was these two Northern Countries that suffered drought which was preceded by winter-kill problems, and a late and cold spring.

Wheat production in the Soviet Union is estimated at 65 million tons, about the same as the 1966-67 crop, but 17.2 percent below last year's near-record crop of 78 million tons. The reduced prospects are attributed to a severe winter, a late Spring and lack of adequate precipitation in some areas.

Asia's crop, estimated at 66 million tons, is another increase--2.4 percent. This is due mainly to anticipated record crops in India and Pakistan for the second year in a row. Acreage for this area is down slightly, but yields are considerably higher reflecting the increased use of improved varieties and better cultural methods.

Production in Africa is down 700,000 tons as reflected mainly in the decline of Morocco's crop. Untimely and excessive rains, combined with rust reduced Moroccan production from the 1968-69 record. In contrast, weather conditions in the Republic of South Africa have been very favorable and the results point to another record crop.

RYE

World rye production in 1969-70 is estimated at 29.8 million metric tons, a decline of 7.2 percent. Acreage is also down by 2.7 percent, to 54 million.

RYB: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-61/1964-65, annual 1968-69 and 1969-70 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/		Yield per acre		Production	
	Average 1960-61/1964-65	1969-70 3/ Preliminary	Average 1960-61/1964-65	1969-70 3/ Preliminary	Average 1960-61/1964-65	1969-70 3/ Preliminary
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North America:						
Canada	616	679	17.5	19.2	274	331
United States	1,699	1,007	12.2	23.1	827	590
Total	2,315	1,686	18.7	21.5	1,101	921
South America:						
Argentina	1,553	1,478	12.0	9.6	474	360
Total 5/	1,642	1,556	12.1	9.8	505	387
Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium	114	67	47.3	51.1	137	87
France	620	410	23.7	33.7	373	351
Germany, West	2,906	2,377	43.7	55.4	3,225	3,347
Italy	141	104	24.9	28.4	89	74
Luxembourg	8	7	34.5	28.1	7	5
Netherlands	2.1	185	47.3	50.9	354	239
Total EEC	4,080	3,140	40.4	51.3	4,185	4,104
Austria	451	351	35.0	46.3	401	415
Denmark	356	91	46.2	54.9	418	127
Finland	230	178	24.0	29.2	140	132
Greece	59	25	16.0	14.2	24	9
Norway	3	3	39.3	52.3	3	4
Portugal	745	551	8.6	14.1	163	197
Spain	1,149	917	13.5	15.6	393	364
Sweden	160	168	37.9	49.2	154	210
Switzerland	37	42	54.3	55.3	51	59
United Kingdom	19	10	41.4	43.3	20	11
Total Western Europe	7,289	5,486	32.1	40.4	5,952	5,630
Bulgaria	160	74	15.8	12.8	64	24
Czechoslovakia	1,071	835	33.5	35.9	911	761
Germany, East	2,088	1,804	33.6	43.0	1,784	1,971
Hungary	621	469	17.3	20.0	273	238
Poland	11,608	10,625	25.1	31.5	7,401	8,514
Romania	216	109	16.6	17.3	91	48
Yugoslavia	437	326	16.7	16.7	185	138
Total Eastern Europe	16,201	14,242	26.0	32.3	10,709	11,694
Total Europe	23,490	19,728	27.9	34.6	16,661	17,324
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	40,340	30,317	13.0	16.5	13,330	12,700
World Total 5/	69,550	55,275	18.7	22.9	32,331	32,160

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop in the Northern Hemisphere in 1969 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1969 and end early in 1970. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Metric tons converted to bushels at 39.36825. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Soil moisture and growing conditions have been favorable in the main producing areas of Canada and the United States. These countries show anticipated increases of 35 percent in both acreage and production.

Western Europe's crop is placed at 5 million tons, a decrease of about 10 percent. Acreage is down 6.7 percent and yields below the record of 1968-69. Adverse weather conditions and a late spring were the main factors contributing to these declines.

Production in Eastern Europe is estimated at about 11 million tons, a decline of nearly 8 percent. The major producing areas of Poland and East Germany had problems due to the worst summer drought in years. The USSR expects a smaller crop due to substitution by spring grains and the severe winter.

Turkey's rye production is placed at 825,000 tons, an increase of 5.8 percent.

WORLD BARLEY AND OATS PRODUCTION IN 1969 FORECAST AT RECORD LEVEL

World production of barley and oats in 1968 is estimated at a total of 165 million metric tons, 2 percent over the 1968 record, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Acreages were larger and yields slightly smaller for both grains.

World barley production in 1969 is estimated at a record 113.7 million tons, about 3 percent above the 1968 high, as area continued its long uptrend--to 173.1 million acres, up 5 percent.

The North American barley crop totaled 17.7 million tons, up 8 percent, as favorable growing and harvesting conditions prevailed. Canadian production was at a record 8.5 million tons, up 20 percent with acreage gaining 8 percent. Yield was at a record level, 11 percent higher. The United States crop nearly equaled the 9.1 million tons of 1968, with yield at a record 44.4 bushels per acre.

The West European barley harvest is placed at 37.9 million tons, barely above the 1968 high. The European Community crop was little changed; the French crop was slightly higher and the West German showed a small decline. Production was up 6 percent in both the United Kingdom and Spain but was off sharply in Sweden and Norway because of drought.

The East European harvest is indicated 2 percent over last year's. Crops in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia showed recovery after the 1968 drought, while the Polish harvest was down 10 percent due to dry weather this season.

Barley acreage in the Soviet Union is estimated 12 percent higher than last year, and with slightly reduced yield the crop is expected to be somewhat above that of 1968.

African barley production was off sharply, mainly because of the decline in Morocco from an outstanding 1968 harvest.

The Asian barley crop was little changed at 19.3 million tons. Outturns were higher in Turkey and South Korea but lower in India and Japan.

South American barley acreage is estimated 10 percent larger and the crop is expected to be above last year's.

Australian acreage will be substantially larger and the prospect is for a good yield.

World oat production in 1969 is estimated at 51.4 million tons, 1 percent over 1968, as area gained 3 percent.

The North American crop, at 19.6 million tons, was 3 percent higher. The Canadian harvest of nearly 6 million tons was up 7 percent, with area gaining 4 percent and yield being at a record level. The United States crop at 13.6 million tons was up 1 percent. Acreage was 6 percent larger.

European oat production is indicated off 5 percent to 16.9 million tons. The West European harvest totaled 11.9 million tons, down 6 percent, as yield declined 4 percent. The European Community produced 6.3 million tons, 2 percent below 1968. A small increase in France was balanced against a small reduction in West Germany. In Sweden and Denmark dry weather cut outturns sharply.

The East European oat crop is estimated at 5.0 million tons, down 3 percent. An 8 percent smaller crop in Poland, because of drought, was the principal change.

The Soviet Union's oat acreage is estimated 6 percent larger than in 1968, and with expected good yields production should also be larger.

In Asia, the Turkish harvest is estimated 9 percent above last year.

The South American acreage is indicated moderately lower, while that of Australia should be somewhat larger.

WORLD CORN PRODUCTION FORECAST NEARLY 5 PERCENT ABOVE 1968

World corn production in 1969 is estimated at 241 million metric tons--10.6 million tons larger than a year ago. The area devoted to corn is estimated to be up about 6 million acres over 1968 and average yield is expected to increase about 1 bushel per acre. The 1969 estimates are based on conditions as of early August for the Northern Hemisphere and forecasts based on expected plantings and average growing conditions for the Southern Hemisphere.

Corn production in North America is estimated at 122.1 million tons, down 2 percent on 2 percent less acreage. The Canadian crop is placed at about 1.9 million tons, down 10 percent from last year's crop of 2.1 million, even though

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1968 and 1969 3/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production			
	Average 1960-64	1968	1969 3/	Average 1960-64	1968	1969 3/	Average 1960-64	1968	1969 3/	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	m. t.	m. t.	1,000 m. t.	Million bushels
North America:										
Canada	5,866	8,836	9,535	29.4	36.8	40.8	3,752	7,084	8,474	325.4
United States	12,078	9,563	9,373	33.8	43.7	44.4	8,831	9,104	9,056	418.2
Mexico	572	556	675	13.5	16.4	13.8	169	198	203	9.1
Total 4/	18,516	18,956	19,583	21.6	29.7	41.6	12,752	16,286	17,732	752.6
South America:										
Argentina	1,517	1,275	--	22.8	20.0	--	753	556	--	25.5
Chile	169	111	--	33.2	39.3	--	122	95	--	4.4
Colombia	168	128	153	29.8	30.5	33.0	109	85	110	3.9
Ecuador	265	264	272	14.9	19.1	17.7	86	110	105	5.1
Peru	449	444	457	19.0	17.6	17.6	186	170	175	7.8
Uruguay	120	96	--	13.1	20.1	--	34	42	--	1.9
Total 4/	2,688	2,318	2,548	22.0	21.0	21.3	1,290	1,058	--	48.6
Europe:										
EEC:										
Belgium	305	381	385	69.0	69.3	61.1	458	575	512	26.4
France	5,644	6,855	6,830	50.8	60.7	60.3	6,239	9,062	8,963	411.7
Germany, West	2,735	3,286	3,437	57.7	69.5	67.5	3,433	4,974	5,050	231.9
Italy	516	432	445	23.7	27.4	29.9	266	258	290	11.8
Luxembourg	20	30	--	46.0	72.0	--	20	47	40	2.2
Netherlands	227	247	245	75.7	72.3	79.7	374	389	425	17.9
Total EEC	9,447	11,231	11,372	52.5	62.6	61.7	10,774	15,205	15,280	701.7
Austria	517	588	605	51.2	60.1	53.5	576	770	705	35.4
Denmark	2,112	3,106	3,217	70.5	74.8	70.7	3,241	5,059	4,950	232.4
Finland	360	887	--	31.8	34.7	--	387	671	--	30.8
Greece	456	870	759	25.0	25.7	33.2	248	487	549	22.4
Ireland	396	455	488	58.2	69.6	68.7	502	689	730	31.4
Norway	407	435	--	47.7	65.5	--	423	621	500	28.5
Portugal	305	284	277	8.5	15.4	10.1	56	95	61	4.4
Spain	3,536	5,058	5,302	24.6	33.7	34.1	1,893	3,708	3,938	170.3
Sweden	933	1,366	1,408	51.6	59.7	45.7	1,049	1,776	1,402	81.6
Switzerland	75	74	96	60.3	69.5	68.4	99	112	135	5.1
United Kingdom	4,186	5,933	5,997	64.6	65.1	68.4	5,891	8,415	8,931	386.5
Total Western Europe 4/	22,930	30,287	30,846	50.4	57.2	56.3	25,155	37,708	37,781	1,732.0
Bulgaria	793	1,038	964	37.2	35.8	44.6	643	808	936	37.1
Czechoslovakia	1,717	1,759	1,754	43.5	54.7	53.9	1,625	2,093	2,059	94.6
Germany, East	1,029	1,384	1,557	54.2	66.9	61.3	1,214	2,016	2,079	92.6
Hungary	1,278	951	1,023	34.5	43.6	45.5	960	902	1,014	41.4
Poland	1,754	1,567	1,581	35.1	43.8	39.0	1,342	1,496	1,344	68.7
Romania	603	721	691	30.3	37.6	38.2	398	590	574	27.1
Yugoslavia	892	771	791	27.1	26.8	31.9	287	450	550	20.7
Total Eastern Europe 4/	8,966	8,191	8,251	28.2	46.8	47.0	6,709	8,355	8,556	383.7
Total Europe 4/	30,996	38,478	39,207	47.2	55.0	54.3	31,864	46,063	46,337	2,115.7
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/										
	41,513	48,432	54,362	17.8	21.2	--	16,117	22,400	--	1,028.8

Africa:													
Algeria	2,254	--	11.6	--	--	569	400	--	--	18.4	--	--	--
Morocco	4,254	4,685	11.9	21.8	14.6	1,104	2,224	1,309	1,309	102.1	60.1	--	--
Tunisia	1,310	914	4.8	6.6	--	138	130	--	--	6.0	--	--	--
United Arab Republic	133	--	49.0	--	--	142	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Africa, Republic of	84	148	19.7	12.2	--	36	39	--	--	1.8	--	--	--
Total <u>1/</u>	10,410	9,558	12.2	18.0	14.2	2,764	3,743	2,781	2,781	171.9	127.7	--	--
Asia:													
Cyprus	161	--	19.1	--	--	67	50	--	--	2.3	--	--	--
Iran	3,500	4,201	12.5	13.9	13.9	950	1,270	1,200	1,200	58.3	55.1	--	--
Iraq	2,590	--	15.1	--	--	851	750	--	--	34.4	--	--	--
Israel	165	74	18.0	31.1	22.6	65	50	30	30	2.3	1.4	--	--
Syria	1,859	--	13.4	--	--	542	300	624	624	13.8	28.7	--	--
Turkey	6,816	6,672	22.3	24.1	24.6	3,310	3,500	3,600	3,600	160.8	165.3	--	--
Afghanistan	862	--	20.1	--	--	378	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
India	7,765	8,218	15.6	19.4	16.9	2,630	3,469	3,000	3,000	159.3	137.8	--	--
Japan	1,575	781	46.5	60.0	57.6	1,593	1,021	900	900	46.9	41.3	--	--
Korea, South	2,100	2,417	29.1	39.6	--	1,332	2,084	2,110	2,110	95.7	96.9	--	--
Pakistan	541	490	11.6	10.2	10.6	136	108	122	122	5.0	5.6	--	--
Total <u>1/</u>	46,085	44,028	18.6	20.3	20.1	18,660	19,502	19,341	19,341	895.7	888.3	--	--
Oceania:													
Australia	2,263	3,060	22.3	23.1	--	1,097	1,538	--	--	70.6	--	--	--
New Zealand	82	135	54.8	68.7	--	98	202	--	--	9.3	--	--	--
Total <u>1/</u>	2,345	3,195	23.4	25.0	--	1,195	1,740	--	--	79.9	--	--	--
World Total <u>1/</u>													
	152,500	165,000	173,100	25.5	30.9	30.2	84,600	110,900	113,700	5,093.6	5,222.2	--	--

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1969 is combined with estimates for Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1969 and end early in 1970. 2/ Harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 5/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Bulgaria	373	297	30.3	16.9	37.6	164	73	162	5.0	11.2
Czechoslovakia	1,097	1,008	54.6	59.7	58.6	870	874	850	60.2	58.6
Germany, East	835	667	74.3	87.8	83.7	900	850	810	58.6	55.8
Hungary	215	136	34.9	35.0	38.9	124	69	70	4.8	4.8
Poland	3,988	3,150	46.6	57.7	53.0	2,700	2,890	2,660	199.1	183.3
Romania	447	321	28.7	26.9	34.6	186	121	155	8.3	10.7
Yugoslavia	801	704	30.1	28.9	31.7	350	295	330	20.3	22.7
Total Eastern Europe ^{5/}	7,786	6,593	46.8	54.1	52.8	5,294	5,172	5,037	356.3	317.0
Total Europe ^{5/}	22,193	18,682	51.7	65.8	63.0	17,626	17,132	16,721	1,227.7	1,161.5
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) ^{6/}	21,050	21,004	21.5	31.8	--	6,560	9,700	--	668.3	--
Africa:										
Morocco	58	49	20.2	34.7	--	17	25	--	1.7	--
South Africa, Republic of	509	688	15.6	15.3	--	115	153	--	10.5	--
Total ^{5/}	710	840	16.0	17.0	--	165	208	--	14.3	--
Asia:										
Turkey	1,019	964	31.3	31.4	31.3	463	440	480	30.3	33.1
Japan	192	101	54.3	63.4	62.8	151	93	86	6.4	5.9
Total ^{5/}	1,819	1,495	21.3	20.7	21.2	1,502	1,349	1,362	92.9	95.2
Oceania:										
Australia	3,383	4,600	25.0	26.6	--	1,228	1,774	--	122.2	--
New Zealand	33	28	85.9	81.2	--	41	33	--	2.3	--
Total ^{5/}	3,416	4,628	25.6	26.9	--	1,269	1,807	--	124.5	--
World Total ^{5/}	86,300	76,300	38.9	45.8	44.9	48,700	50,700	51,100	3,492.9	3,541.2

^{1/} Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1969 is combined with estimates for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1969 and end early in 1970. ^{2/} Harvested area as far as possible. ^{3/} Preliminary. ^{4/} Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. ^{5/} Estimated totals include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. ^{6/} Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1968 and 1969 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production			
	Average 1960-64	1968	1969 1/	Average 1960-64	1968	1969 1/	Average 1960-64	1968	1969 1/	
	acres	1,000 acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	M. T.	M. T.	1,000 M. T.	Million bushels
North America:										
Canada	500	952	973	71.0	84.8	75.0	903	2,051	1,854	73.0
United States	59,876	55,707	54,758	62.5	78.5	78.8	94,562	111,121	109,532	4,312.3
Costa Rica	175	180	--	16.9	18.6	--	76	85	--	--
El Salvador	448	494	544	17.2	20.6	21.7	196	258	300	11.8
Guatemala	1,820	1,920	2,066	13.3	15.1	15.3	570	736	805	31.7
Honduras	959	1,018	1,018	12.5	15.1	16.4	303	390	425	16.7
Mexico	15,416	18,780	17,915	15.5	19.3	18.9	6,064	9,200	8,600	338.6
Nicaragua	353	573	471	13.9	14.2	14.2	124	206	170	6.7
Panama	213	--	--	13.3	--	--	72	96	--	--
Total 5/	80,540	80,780	79,100	50.4	60.6	60.8	103,187	121,330	122,090	4,897.3
South America:										
Argentina	7,008	8,834	--	28.4	30.7	--	4,984	6,900	--	271.6
Brazil	19,308	22,538	--	20.6	20.1	--	10,112	11,500	--	452.7
Chile	183	143	--	37.9	49.6	--	176	180	--	7.1
Colombia	1,814	1,829	2,039	17.5	17.2	17.4	807	800	900	31.5
Ecuador	508	519	531	11.7	13.7	15.6	151	180	210	7.1
Peru	833	890	--	23.2	26.5	--	497	600	--	23.4
Uruguay	563	435	--	10.3	11.7	--	147	130	--	5.1
Venezuela	1,058	1,347	--	17.2	17.5	--	461	600	--	23.6
Total 5/	32,280	37,555	39,620	21.7	22.4	24.0	17,820	21,330	24,180	841.4
Europe:										
EEC:										
France	2,229	2,533	2,800	46.4	81.2	77.3	2,625	5,226	5,500	205.7
Germany, West	30	143	200	51.2	79.0	78.7	39	287	400	11.3
Italy	2,817	2,389	2,879	51.2	65.7	61.5	3,661	3,988	4,500	177.2
Total EEC	5,076	5,065	5,879	49.1	73.8	69.6	6,325	9,501	10,400	374.0
Austria	130	183	198	61.2	86.3	83.7	202	399	421	15.7
Greece	461	339	346	24.4	43.7	45.5	286	375	400	14.8
Portugal	1,208	1,045	988	18.3	19.7	21.2	562	524	533	21.0
Spain	1,139	1,292	1,359	37.2	43.9	42.2	1,075	1,440	1,700	56.7
Total Western Europe 5/	8,014	7,924	8,770	41.8	60.8	60.4	8,450	12,239	13,454	481.8
Bulgaria	1,610	1,376	1,421	40.7	50.6	54.2	1,665	1,768	1,955	69.6
Czechoslovakia	509	339	334	39.4	51.9	52.6	509	447	446	17.6
Hungary	3,226	3,111	3,262	40.3	47.6	47.8	3,304	3,764	3,960	148.2
Romania	8,305	8,263	8,031	27.4	33.9	36.6	5,784	7,105	7,475	279.7
Yugoslavia	6,118	6,079	5,930	36.4	44.1	49.8	5,664	6,810	7,500	283.1
Total Eastern Europe 5/	17,768	19,168	18,978	33.7	40.9	44.3	16,926	19,894	21,336	783.2
Total Europe 5/	27,782	27,092	27,748	36.0	46.7	49.4	25,376	32,133	34,790	1,265.0

U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/	15,518	8,278	12,355	24.3	36.1		9,564	7,600	299.2
Africa:									
Morocco	1,122	1,117	--	11.4	8.4		297	240	9.4
United Arab Republic	1,793	1,564	--	40.0	57.8		1,823	2,297	90.4
Angola	1,465	--	--	10.9	--		407	--	--
Kenya	2,743	2,965	3,000	18.6	20.5		1,296	1,542	60.7
Malagasy Republic	247	--	--	14.4	--		90	--	--
South Africa, Republic of	13,106	12,805	--	15.5	15.2		5,147	4,962	195.3
Total 5/	35,320	33,600	38,580	17.2	17.2		15,430	16,880	654.0
Asia:									
Turkey	1,689	1,656	1,668	21.4	23.8		916	1,000	39.4
China, Mainland							11,590	--	--
Afghanistan	1,236	--	--	22.5	--		707	--	--
China, Taiwan	43	59	54	29.3	33.9		32	52	2.0
India	11,200	13,590	13,838	15.5	18.8		4,402	6,500	255.9
Indonesia	7,156	8,000	--	15.5	15.7		2,823	3,200	126.0
Indonesia	100	44	40	40.9	45.4		104	51	2.0
Japan	1,190	1,531	1,630	16.5	16.2		498	629	24.8
Pakistan	4,759	5,436	--	10.2	10.5		1,230	1,450	57.1
Philippines	922	--	--	30.7	--		720	1,375	54.1
Thailand	53,400	52,340	52,920	17.2	18.6		23,390	28,020	1,099.3
Total 5/	245,000	251,500	257,500	31.3	36.0		194,960	230,640	9,498.0
Oceania:									
Australia	206	198	--	33.6	39.3		176	198	7.8
New Zealand	8	15	--	77.8	89.3		16	34	1.3
Total 5/	214	213	176	35.3	42.7		192	232	9.1
World Total 5/	245,000	251,500	257,500	31.3	36.0		194,960	230,640	9,498.0

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1969 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1969 and ends early in 1970. 2/ Harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

acreage increased 2 percent. Mexican production is estimated at 8.6 million tons, down 6.5 percent on 5 percent less acreage.

Production in the United States is reported at 109.5 million tons, 1-1/2 percent below last year's 111.1 million-ton crop. U.S. acreage declined 2 percent to 54.8 million acres, while yield is expected to increase slightly to 78.7 bushels per acre.

The European crop is estimated at 34.8 million tons, 8 percent above 1968. The West European crop gained 10 percent to 13.5 million tons. French production increased 5 percent and Italian production, at 4.5 million tons, is up 13 percent. The EC corn harvest should total 10.4 million tons, up 9.4 percent on a 16 percent gain in area, as yields are expected to be down about 4 bushels per acre. Spanish production increased for the fourth consecutive year, to a record 1.7 million tons, up 18 percent from a year ago.

The East European crop is estimated at 21.3 million tons, 7 percent over last year's drought-reduced levels. Yugoslavia's harvest is estimated at 7.5 million tons, up 10 percent.

Production in the Soviet Union is currently expected to be up significantly from last year.

The Asian harvest is estimated at 29.1 million tons, about 4 percent above last year's 28.0 million-ton harvest.

While it is too early to very accurately forecast Southern Hemisphere production, the crop in Oceania is expected to be down from a year ago, while forecasts of production in Africa and South America are up.

U.K. NET GRAIN IMPORTS UP NEARLY 16 PERCENT DURING FY 1968-69

The United Kingdom imports of wheat and rice during FY 1968-69 were up by 13 and 10 percent, respectively, while flour was down 10 percent and feedgrains about the same as the year before. Barley exports dropped sharply to only one-tenth of the year-ago level.

WHEAT

Wheat imports, at about 4.6 million metric tons were 500,000 more than last year while flour imports declined 12,000 tons to 104,600 tons. The dominant suppliers continued to be Canada, with 1.4 million tons, followed by the Netherlands (probably transshipments), France, and Australia in that order.

Increased feed wheat imports accounted for most of the gain in wheat (620,000 tons vs. 194,000 tons a year ago). Also, the poor quality of the domestic crop necessitated importing more milling quality wheat. The decline in wheat flour imports represented a continuation of the recent trend.

Direct imports from the United States at 96,000 tons were less than a year

WHEAT AND FLOUR: United Kingdom's Imports by Country of Origin
July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Country of Origin	July-June 1967-68			July-June 1968-69		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.
North America:						
United States	236.0	2.5	238.5	95.8	0.5	96.3
Canada	1,646.9	82.4	1,729.3	1,369.3	72.1	1,441.4
Total North America	1,882.9	84.9	1,967.8	1,465.1	72.6	1,537.7
South America:						
Argentina	50.8	--	50.8	111.7	--	111.7
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	79.5	--	79.5	62.3	--	62.3
France	304.0	--	304.0	606.6	--	606.6
Netherlands	832.0	--	832.0	749.0	--	749.0
Total	1,215.5	--	1,215.5	1,417.9	--	1,417.9
Other Western Europe:						
Ireland	2.7	1.8	4.5	0.3	1.5	1.8
Total Western Europe ..	1,218.2	1.8	1,220.0	1,418.2	1.5	1,419.7
Oceania:						
Australia	374.2	15.3	389.5	455.1	12.0	467.1
Others	432.9	14.9	447.8	1,020.8	18.5	1,039.3
World Total	3,959.0	116.9	4,075.9	4,470.9	104.6	4,575.5
1/ Grain equivalent.						

Source: Overseas Trade Accounts of The United Kingdom.

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ago by 142,200, while takings from Argentina at 111,700 tons and France, 606,500 tons, doubled the amounts received a year earlier. Increased imports from Spain, USSR, Romania, and Sweden more than offset declines in shipments from the United States and Canada.

FEEDGRAIN TRADE

Imports

Total imports of feedgrains were virtually unchanged from a year ago--4.04 million tons during 1968-69 vs. 4.02 million a year earlier. The mix, however, differed somewhat from a year ago. There was a marked increase in imports of barley and oats, sorghum receipts made a slight recovery, but corn takings declined moderately.

Corn - Imports declined by 9 percent to 3.5 million tons, of which 1.7 million were from the United States. The decline was attributed mainly to competition from European feed wheat. United States and South African imports were down by 152,000 and 362,000 tons, respectively. France, Romania, Argentina, and Malawi, however, increased shipments significantly.

Sorghum - Imports increased by nearly one-fourth to 150,000 tons, with only 4,000 from the United States unless data shown for the Netherlands and Belgium-Luxembourg include some transshipments of U.S. sorghum. The most significant changes were increased takings from France and Argentina, 42,000 and 34,000 tons, respectively. The Republic of South Africa, however, shipped about 46,000 tons less than the previous year.

Barley - Imports more than tripled--109,000 tons a year ago to 372,000 tons during FY 1968-69. Part of the increase was due to the poor quality of the 1968 crop, necessitating imports for malting, food and industrial purposes. There was also an increase in imports of feed barley, because of price consideration, especially from Australia and certain European suppliers.

Oats - Imports increased to 25,000 tons with Australia being the major supplier.

Exports

Barley exports dropped sharply to only 75,000 tons--one-tenth the 794,000 tons shipped in FY 1967-68 and 7 percent of the record 1.1 million tons shipped in FY 1966-67. In FY 1968-69 there was an almost complete reversal of the conditions that led to the heavy U.K. exports of the preceding years. The U.K. crop was again a near-record, but the quality was low and prices were not attractive enough to interest foreign buyers. The 1968 European crop turned out to be a good one, however, and Spain switched from a major importer of U.K. barley to an exporter to the U.K.

RICE IMPORTS

U.K. rice imports increased about 5 percent during FY 1968-69 to 108,200 tons. The United States was again the dominant supplier, providing over half of the total imported. The Republic of China, Australia, and Thailand were the other major suppliers.

FEEDGRAINS: United Kingdom's imports by country of origin, July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Country of Origin	July-June 1967-68				July-June 1968-69				Total	+ or -		
	Corn	Sorghum	Barley	Oats	Total	Corn	Sorghum	Barley			Oats	1/
North America:												
United States	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Canada	1,892	5	--	--	1,897	1,740	4	--	--		1,744	153
Mexico	2	--	96	3	101	81	--	136	3		220	119
Total	2/	--	96	3	2/	1,821	4	136	3		1,964	34
South America:												
Argentina	75	1	--	--	76	87	35	--	--		122	46
Western Europe:												
EEC:												
Belgium-Luxembourg	60	4	--	--	64	47	8	--	--		55	9
France	107	--	--	--	107	167	42	--	--		209	102
Netherlands	603	32	--	2/	635	573	22	--	--		595	40
Total	770	36	--	2/	806	787	72	--	--		859	53
Ireland	2/	--	2/	2/	2/	2/	--	2	--		2	2
Eastern Europe:												
Romania	69	--	--	--	69	73	--	--	--		73	4
Total Europe	837	36	2/	2/	875	860	72	2	--		924	59
South Africa:												
Malawi	30	--	--	--	30	80	--	--	--		80	50
South Africa, Republic of	888	82	--	--	970	526	36	--	--		562	408
Total	918	82	--	--	1,000	606	36	--	--		642	358
Oceania:												
Australia	--	--	11	2	13	--	--	136	18		154	141
Other Countries	72	2	2	2/	79	92	9	98	4		203	124
World Total	3,801	126	109	5	4,041	3,466	156	372	25		4,019	22
1/ Country of Origin data partly estimated. 2/ Less than 500 tons.												

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Source: Overseas Trade Accounts of The United Kingdom.

BARLEY: United Kingdom's exports by country of destination
 July-June 1966-67 thru 1968-69

Country of Destination	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>m. t.</u>	<u>m. t.</u>	<u>m. t.</u>
Belgium	102	37	5
West Germany	186	355	45
Italy	127	141	3
Netherlands	59	56	7
Denmark	169	131	12
Norway	24	5	1
Poland	34	27	--
East Germany	27	5	--
Spain	332	23	--
Other Countries	49	14	2
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,109</u>	<u>794</u>	<u>75</u>

Source: U.K. Grain Bulletin.

RICE: United Kingdom's imports by country of origin,
July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Country of Origin	July-June		+ or -
	1967-68	1968-69	
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>m. t.</u>	<u>m. t.</u>	<u>m. t.</u>
North America:			
United States	54.5	54.5	
South America:			
Argentina	2.0	2.1	:+ .1
Uruguay	1.6	0.4	:- 1.2
Total	3.6	2.5	:- 1.1
Western Europe:			
EEC:			
Italy	0.1	0.2	:+ 0.1
Netherlands	1.3	1.1	:- 0.2
Total	1.4	1.3	:- 0.1
Other Western Europe:			
Spain	1.6	0.3	:- 1.3
Total Europe	3.0	1.6	:- 1.4
Asia:			
Burma	0.3	0.6	:+ 0.3
Rep. of China (Taiwan)	20.3	17.0	:- 3.3
Pakistan	3.5	5.1	:+ 1.6
Thailand	4.2	7.4	:+ 3.2
Total	28.3	30.1	:+ 1.8
South Africa:			
Egypt	0.4	--	:- 0.4
Oceania:			
Australia	8.8	12.5	:+ 3.7
Other Countries	4.9	7.0	:+ 2.1
World Total	103.5	108.2	:+ 4.7

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Source: United Kingdom Rice Bulletin of August 1969.

INDIA'S TOTAL GRAIN IMPORTS DROP
NEARLY 3.9 MILLION TONS IN 1968-69

India's imports of wheat, rice, sorghum, and corn (all believed to be for food purposes) totaled only 4.3 million metric tons in 1968-69 as compared with 8.2 million the previous year.

The 1968-69 total, with the previous year in (), was composed of the following in millions of tons: wheat - 3.8 (6.5); rice - 0.46 (0.36); sorghum - 0.06 (1.3), and corn - 0 (0.04). The United States is the principal supplier of wheat and supplied all the sorghum and corn, mainly under PL 480. Canada and Australia are the other principal suppliers of wheat both on aid and commercial terms. The bulk of the rice came from Thailand and Burma.

The drastic reduction in imports was mainly a result of a record grain crop in India during 1967-68. Combined production of rice, wheat, and other grains in 1967-68 reached an estimated 95.6 million tons as compared with 74.2 million the previous year.

FEEDGRAINS: India's imports by country of origin
July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Country of Origin	Corn		Sorghum		Total		+ or -
	July-June		July-June		July-June		
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.
United States	39.6	--	1,272.9	55.3	1,312.5	55.3	- 1,257.2
Total	39.6	--	1,272.9	55.3	1,312.5	55.3	- 1,257.2

WHEAT AND RICE: India's imports by country of origin
July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Country of Origin	WHEAT			Country of Origin	RICE		
	July-June				July-June		
	1967-68	1968-69	+ or -		1967-68	1968-69	+ or -
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.		m. t.	m. t.	m. t.
United States	5,291.7	2,607.2	- 2,684.5	Australia	--	9.6	+ 9.6
Canada	494.3	994.5	+ 500.2	Burma	122.0	125.6	+ 3.6
Australia	688.5	75.7	- 612.8	Thailand	85.1	215.4	+ 130.3
Argentina	--	118.8	+ 118.8	United Arab Rep. ...	39.0	--	- 39.0
Other Countries	8.3	--	- 8.3	Other Countries ...	115.4	107.5	- 7.9
Total	6,482.8	3,796.2	- 2,686.6	Total	361.5	458.1	+ 96.6

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Source: Department of Food, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, GOI.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS
DECLINE 24 PERCENT IN 1968-69

Australia exported 195.8 million bushels of wheat and flour in 1968-69, 24 percent below shipments for the previous year. Flour comprised only 5 percent of the total.

Wheat exports to Mainland China at 43.4 million bushels, only one-half last year's level, were the biggest change. Shipments to India also dropped sharply, while those to Japan nearly doubled to 42.2 million bushels. Other important losses occurred in sales to Iraq, Singapore, Brazil, and Chile. Shipments to the United Kingdom gained 17 percent--to 29.1 million bushels.

JULY 1 GRAIN STOCKS IN MAJOR EXPORTING
COUNTRIES GAIN 17 PERCENT

Grain stocks on July 1, 1969 were up 9 percent in the United States, 28 percent in Canada and 150 percent in Australia while down 18 percent in Argentina. The net result was a 17 percent increase over a year earlier, according to estimates compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service. Stocks of wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn in these four principal exporting countries totaled 136.1 million metric tons versus 116.1 million a year ago.

Stocks of wheat on July 1 were up 42 percent to 60.3 million tons. Barley stocks totaled 9.8 million tons, up 44 percent, and oats 8.6 million tons, up 48 percent. Stocks of corn declined 6 percent to 56.7 million tons. Rye stocks, at 746,000 tons, rose one percent.

In addition to the five grains shown for these four countries, the United States held 9.8 million tons of grain sorghum, up 5 percent, and Argentina some 1.25 million tons, up 26 percent.

U.S. stocks of all grains, including grain sorghum, totaled 94.1 million tons, 9 percent greater than on July 1, 1968. These were, however, only two-thirds the size of holdings in the peak year of 1961.

Stocks of wheat in the United States on July 1, 1969 were 22.1 million tons, 7.5 million over those of a year earlier, and equivalent to about seven months needs for domestic use and export. Barley stocks were up 44 percent, at 4.3 million tons, and oats were up 36 percent, at 5.4 million tons. Corn was 6 percent lower at 52.2 million tons with rye off 12 percent to 405,000 tons.

Canadian grain stocks totaled a record 31.6 million tons, up 28 percent for the year, and 10 percent over the record level of 1957. Wheat stocks at 24.2 million tons were 23 percent higher than on July 1, 1968, and 16 percent above the 1957 high. Barley stocks were also a record at 4.7 million tons, up 46 percent. Oats recovered from last year's low to about the same as in 1967, at 2.1 million tons. Rye and corn stocks were both moderately higher.

Argentine wheat stocks were down 30 percent at 2.8 million tons and corn was 7 percent lower at 4.2 million tons. Barley and oats stocks were down moderately while rye stocks were slightly larger.

Australia's wheat stocks, at 11.2 million tons, were over two and one-half times last year's level and nearly twice the previous high of 1967. Barley stocks were also at a record level while oats were slightly less.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Australian exports by country of destination, July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Country of Destination	July-June 1967-68			July-June 1968-69			+ or -
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:							
Barbados	--	66	66	--	56	56	--
Brazil	3,688	--	3,688	--	--	--	3,688
Chile	6,272	--	6,272	3,849	--	3,849	2,423
Guyana	--	243	243	--	225	225	18
Peru	3,041	--	3,041	5,668	--	5,668	2,627
Total	12,001	309	12,310	9,517	281	9,798	3,512
Western Europe:							
EEC:							
Belgium-Luxembourg	512	--	512	--	--	--	512
Netherlands	4,479	--	4,479	8,068	--	8,068	3,589
Total EEC	4,991	--	4,991	8,068	--	8,068	3,077
Other Western Europe:							
Ireland	520	--	520	--	--	--	520
Malta	392	--	392	906	--	906	514
Norway	2,729	--	2,729	3,195	--	3,195	466
United Kingdom	23,623	509	24,132	28,714	417	29,131	4,999
Total Other Western Europe	27,264	509	27,773	32,815	417	33,232	5,459
Total Europe	32,255	509	32,764	40,883	417	41,300	8,536
Asia:							
Sino-Bloc:							
China, Mainland	88,758	--	88,758	43,433	--	43,433	45,325
Other Asia:							
Bahrain	--	53	53	--	50	50	3
Ceylon	--	7,375	7,375	--	6,567	6,567	808
Hong Kong	4,015	53	4,068	2,204	63	2,267	1,801
India	25,300	--	25,300	3,152	--	3,152	22,148
Indonesia	--	3,010	3,010	--	2,691	2,691	319
Iran	276	--	276	--	--	--	276
Iraq	7,221	--	7,221	--	--	--	7,221
Japan	22,485	--	22,485	42,151	--	42,151	19,666
Kuwait	2,529	--	2,529	2,493	--	2,493	36
Lebanon	3,497	--	3,497	3,167	--	3,167	330
Malaysia	9,374	60	9,434	9,299	46	9,345	89
Muscat and Oman	177	254	431	102	266	368	63
Pakistan	1,148	--	1,148	865	--	865	283
Philippines, Republic of	1,143	43	1,186	657	90	747	439
Qatar	--	205	205	--	204	204	1
Saudi Arabia	3,004	789	3,793	1,554	568	2,122	1,671
Singapore	9,298	--	9,298	3,925	--	3,925	5,373
South Arabia, Federation of	777	457	1,234	1,061	368	1,429	195
Taiwan	1,540	--	1,540	1,451	--	1,451	89
Thailand	1,675	254	1,929	1,755	228	1,983	54
Timor	--	54	54	--	74	74	20
Trucial States	--	560	560	--	497	497	63
Yemen	439	--	439	530	--	530	91
Total Other Asia	93,898	13,167	107,065	74,366	11,712	86,078	20,987
Total Asia	182,656	13,167	195,823	117,799	11,712	129,511	66,312
Africa:							
Malawi	222	481	703	658	297	955	252
Mauritius	--	796	796	--	779	779	17
Mozambique	886	--	886	537	--	537	349
Rhodesia	2,948	--	2,948	2,864	--	2,864	84
Seychelles	--	68	68	--	58	58	10
Sudan	1,373	--	1,373	--	--	--	1,373
Zambia	1,442	113	1,555	1,438	--	1,438	117
Total	6,871	1,458	8,329	5,497	1,134	6,631	1,698
Oceania:							
British Western Pacific Islands	--	1,004	1,004	--	1,006	1,006	2
New Zealand	1,645	--	1,645	187	--	187	1,458
Papua and New Guinea	--	682	682	--	698	698	16
Others	--	119	119	--	135	135	16
Total	1,645	1,805	3,450	187	1,839	2,026	1,424
Other Countries	2,363	212	2,575	5,842	677	6,519	3,944
World Total	238,791	17,460	256,251	179,725	16,060	195,785	60,466

1/ Grain equivalent.

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Source: Exports of Principal Products of Australian Origin

GRAINS: Estimated Stocks in Principal Exporting Countries, July 1, 1950-1969

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.
United States:						
Average 1950-54	14,259	202	1,606	3,619	31,903	51,589
Average 1955-59	28,059	316	3,219	4,582	48,690	84,866
1960	35,745	266	3,640	3,876	64,061	107,588
1961	38,410	361	3,318	4,709	71,741	118,539
1962	35,979	200	2,688	4,010	63,067	105,944
1963	32,529	176	3,181	3,960	54,099	93,945
1964	24,532	135	2,865	4,534	60,636	92,702
1965	22,240	326	2,167	4,014	48,094	76,841
1966	14,565	483	2,281	4,590	45,285	67,204
1967	11,567	475	2,651	3,923	44,272	62,888
1968	14,679	458	2,997	3,958	55,296	77,388
1969 1/	22,061	405	4,302	5,372	52,156	84,296
Canada:						
Average 1950-54	9,389	356	2,177	2,082	2/	14,004
Average 1955-59	17,772	432	2,983	2,606	2/	23,793
1960	17,146	254	3,048	2,005	2/	22,453
1961	17,554	229	2,830	2,236	2/	22,849
1962	11,567	152	1,524	1,696	2/	14,939
1963	14,142	127	2,286	2,776	2/	19,341
1964	14,560	203	2,939	3,239	2/	20,941
1965	14,884	224	2,158	2,440	232	19,938
1966	13,567	287	2,490	2,291	250	18,885
1967	17,076	245	3,390	2,158	275	23,144
1968	19,618	210	3,243	1,286	300	24,657
1969 1/	24,227	241	4,725	2,119	325	31,637
Argentina:						
Average 1950-54	2,912	406	457	566	2,311	6,652
Average 1955-59	4,300	483	588	508	3,531	9,410
1960	3,810	510	480	334	3,556	8,690
1961	2,722	254	435	580	3,556	7,547
1962	1,905	254	327	290	3,683	6,459
1963	2,585	205	305	360	3,175	6,630
1964	4,763	254	435	435	4,064	9,951
1965	7,185	230	110	290	3,505	11,320
1966	2,900	130	140	210	5,200	8,580
1967	1,570	70	150	160	4,600	6,550
1968	3,990	70	210	210	4,560	9,040
1969 1/	2,785	100	155	140	4,235	7,415
Australia:						
Average 1950-54	2,994	2/	196	290	2/	3,480
Average 1955-59	3,620	2/	370	580	2/	4,570
1960	3,946	2/	261	653	2/	4,860
1961	4,082	2/	544	580	2/	5,206
1962	2,667	2/	327	510	2/	3,504
1963	4,218	2/	435	510	2/	5,163
1964	3,184	2/	261	870	2/	4,315
1965	4,431	2/	333	336	2/	5,100
1966	3,279	2/	295	550	2/	4,124
1967	6,627	2/	363	965	2/	7,955
1968	4,305	2/	348	363	2/	5,016
1969 1/	11,247	2/	574	950	2/	12,771
Total:						
Average 1950-54	29,554	964	4,436	6,557	34,214	75,725
Average 1955-59	53,751	1,231	7,160	8,276	52,221	122,639
1960	60,647	1,030	7,429	6,868	67,617	143,591
1961	62,768	844	7,127	8,105	75,297	154,141
1962	52,118	606	4,866	6,506	66,750	130,846
1963	53,484	508	6,207	7,606	57,274	125,079
1964	47,039	592	6,500	9,078	64,700	127,909
1965	48,740	780	4,768	7,080	51,831	113,199
1966	34,311	900	5,206	7,641	50,735	98,793
1967	36,840	790	6,554	7,206	49,147	100,537
1968	42,592	738	6,798	5,817	60,156	116,101
1969 1/	60,320	746	9,756	8,581	56,716	136,119

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Production small and remaining stocks believed negligible.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

FRENCH GRAIN EXPORTS UP 3.9 MILLION TONS,
IMPORTS INCREASE 100,000 TONS

Wheat and wheat flour exports increased 1.8 million tons and feedgrains by 2.0 million tons. The share of increased exports that were shipped to the other EC countries is significant. Of these total increases, 1.5 million tons of wheat and 1.7 million of feedgrains were to member EC countries. Summary data follow:

Commodity	E X P O R T S			I M P O R T S			Net
	:1967-68:	1968-69	: + or - :	: 1967-68	: 1968-69	: + or - :	: Exports
(000 Metric Tons)							
Wheat and Flour	4,230	6,047	:+ 1,817	460	600	:+ 140	5,447
Feedgrain ...	4,033	6,079	:+ 2,046	527	486	:- 41	5,593
Corn	(1,262)	(2,359)	:+ 1,097	(523)	(453)	:- 70	(1,906)
Sorghum	(39)	(107)	:+ 68	(4)	(30)	:+ 26	(77)
Barley	(2,597)	(3,466)	:+ 869	1/	(3)	:+ 3	(3,463)
Oats	(135)	(147)	:+ 12	1/	1/	-	(147)

1/ Less than 500 tons.

EXPORTS

Wheat and flour (grain equivalent) exports during fiscal year 1968-69 were 6.0 million metric tons, a new record, 1.2 million above the previous high in 1965-66 and 1.8 million above 1967-68. The 43 percent boost over the previous year elevates France to the 3rd largest wheat exporter behind the United States and Canada. Most of last year's increase (87.5 percent) was to member EC countries.

Wheat exports totaled 5.3 million tons, 47.5 percent more than the 3.6 million shipped during July-June, 1967-68. Of the total, 47 percent was to member countries of the EC versus one-fourth a year ago. Other Western European markets increased by 276,000 tons with the bulk of the shipments going to the United Kingdom. Total shipments to East European countries were 186,000 tons, mostly to Bulgaria.

The next most important market was Africa with 1.3 million tons. The UAR received 686,000 tons, nearly two-thirds more than the previous year, while 34,000 were to new markets--Sudan and Mozambique.

Exports to Asian countries were 464,000 tons, a decrease of 4.4 percent.

Shipments to Mainland China, Lebanon, and Syria declined while exports to the Philippines, Japan, and Hong Kong increased.

Flour exports (grain equivalent) during fiscal year 1968-69 were 747,000 tons, an increase of 17.6 percent. One-fourth of the total went to the UAR. The second largest market was North Korea at 48,000 tons.

Feedgrain exports of corn, sorghum, barley, and oats for fiscal year 1968-69, were 6.1 million metric tons, 51 percent greater than during 1967-68. All feedgrain shipments were larger than the preceding year with barley the major export at 3.5 million tons.

Corn exports totaled 2.4 million tons, 87 percent more than the 1.3 million shipped during 1967-68. This is the fourth consecutive year for record exports. Shipments of corn were 39 percent of all feedgrains shipped, with most markets showing increased takings over the previous year. Exports to member EC countries were 57 percent of total corn shipments and almost triple the amount shipped during 1967-68. Markets in other Western Europe received 909,000 tons of which 49 percent was shipped to Spain, and 34 percent to the United Kingdom and Switzerland. New markets during this fiscal year were Cuba, the USSR, Sweden, Lebanon, Israel and Syria.

Sorghum exports increased to 107,000 tons, but remain relatively small in comparison with total feedgrains. However, this total was almost three times greater than during 1967-68 with 41 percent going to the United Kingdom.

Barley exports of 3.5 million tons were 57 percent of total feedgrains shipped--an increase of one-third over fiscal year 1967-68. Member countries of the EC received 59 percent of total barley shipments, with significant increases to each country. Shipments to Japan increased dramatically from 68,000 tons to 494,000 in 1968-69, ranking it as France's third largest market. Two major markets in 1967-68--Poland and Switzerland--showed decreased takings of 244,000 tons.

Oats exports of 147,000 tons showed a small gain of 9 percent over the 1967-68 fiscal year. West Germany and Belgium-Luxembourg ran a close first and second as major markets, each taking more than 47,000 tons.

IMPORTS

French imports of wheat and flour (grain equivalent) for fiscal year 1968-69 were 600,000 metric tons, 30 percent above the previous year. The major supplier was the United States with 412,000 tons, or two-thirds of the total. Other major suppliers--with larger shipments than the previous year--were Canada (103,000 tons), Argentina (50,000), and the USSR (22,000).

Greece was the second largest country for shipments to France during 1967-68, but exports during 1968-69 decreased to 6,000 tons.

French imports of feedgrains (corn, sorghum, barley and oats) during fiscal year 1968-69 were 487,000 metric tons, 8 percent below the previous year. The major supplier was the United States with 318,000 tons, or 65 percent of the

total. Imports of all feedgrains increased over the preceding year; however, corn is the major commodity at 453,000 tons.

Significant decreases in shipments to France were registered by the United States, Argentina, Republic of South Africa, Mozambique, and Malawi. Only Kenya and Morocco had sizeable increases.

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR (Grain Equivalent): French imports by country of origin, July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Country of Origin	July-June 1967-68			July-June 1968-69			+ or -
	Wheat	Flour	Total	Wheat	Flour	Total	
	(Grain equivalent)			(Grain equivalent)			
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:							
United States	295,787	1	295,788	412,200	4	412,204	+ 116,416
Canada	36,583	--	36,583	103,001	--	103,001	+ 66,418
Argentina	43,346	--	43,346	49,662	--	49,662	+ 6,316
Total	375,716	1	375,717	564,863	4	564,867	+ 189,150
Western Europe:							
EEC:							
Belgium and Luxembourg	327	229	556	907	635	1,542	+ 986
Germany, West	--	546	546	2,083	2,162	4,245	+ 3,699
Italy	1,374	141	1,515	31	11	42	- 1,473
Netherlands	270	--	270	275	--	275	+ 5
Total	1,971	916	2,887	3,296	2,808	6,104	+ 3,217
Other Western Europe:							
Greece	78,306	--	78,306	5,896	--	5,896	- 72,410
Others	1	--	1	--	3	3	+ 2
Total	78,307	--	78,307	5,896	3	5,899	- 72,408
Eastern Europe:							
Poland	--	--	--	40	--	40	+ 40
USSR	280	--	280	22,121	--	22,121	+ 21,841
Total	280	--	280	22,161	--	22,161	+ 21,881
Total Europe	80,558	916	81,474	31,353	2,811	34,164	- 47,310
Asia:							
Lebanon	9	--	9	6	--	6	- 3
Africa:							
Algeria	163	--	163	--	--	--	- 163
Tunisia	39	--	39	--	--	--	- 39
Total	202	--	202	--	--	--	- 202
Oceania	3,083	--	3,083	940	--	940	- 2,143
Unspecified	--	3	3	9	1	10	+ 7
World Total	459,568	920	460,488	597,171	2,816	599,987	+ 139,499
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	16,886	34	16,920	21,942	104	22,046	+ 5,126

WHEAT AND FLOUR: French exports by country of destination,
July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Destination	July-June 1967-68			July-June 1968-69		
	Wheat	Flour (Grain equivalent)	Total	Wheat	Flour (Grain equivalent)	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
British Honduras	--	--	--	--	573	573
Guadeloupe	--	12,824	12,824	--	27,108	27,108
Jamaica	--	33,196	33,196	--	34,634	34,634
Martinique	--	31,500	31,500	--	32,502	32,502
Trinidad and Tobago	--	5,309	5,309	--	6,278	6,278
West Indies	--	7,413	7,413	90	7,409	7,499
Brazil	153,059	--	153,059	--	--	--
Chile	11,001	7,840	18,841	--	8,612	8,612
Colombia	--	--	--	--	1,628	1,628
French Guiana	4	3,521	3,525	2	4,318	4,320
Guyana	--	6,309	6,309	21	7,620	7,641
Surinam	--	749	749	--	1,096	1,096
Venezuela	7,600	--	7,600	--	--	--
Others	--	11,455	11,455	--	207	207
Total	171,664	120,116	291,780	113	131,985	132,098
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	122,467	3,185	125,652	386,054	13,310	399,364
Germany, West	356,232	34,133	390,365	1,230,918	37,482	1,268,400
Italy	198,829	21	198,850	167,781	5	167,786
Netherlands	237,402	6	237,408	706,558	237	706,795
Total	914,930	37,345	952,275	2,491,311	51,034	2,542,345
Other Western Europe:						
Andorra	379	2,083	2,462	395	2,322	2,717
Austria	40	--	40	722	--	722
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	573	573
Denmark	562	--	562	33	--	33
Greece	700	777	1,477	--	693	693
Iceland	--	302	302	--	449	449
Ireland	12,026	--	12,026	102,968	--	102,968
Malta	3,298	--	3,298	6,494	--	6,494
Norway	17,792	645	18,437	63,773	548	64,321
Portugal	43,125	--	43,125	69,013	--	69,013
Switzerland	212,466	1,351	213,817	74,379	138	74,517
United Kingdom	310,869	18	310,887	558,671	74	558,745
Others	141	81	222	486	31	517
Total	601,398	5,257	606,655	876,934	4,828	881,762
Eastern Europe:						
Bulgaria	17,717	--	17,717	185,786	--	185,786
Poland	243,775	--	243,775	20	--	20
Others	32	25	57	244	58	302
Total	261,524	25	261,549	186,050	58	186,108
Total Europe	1,777,852	42,627	1,820,479	3,554,295	55,920	3,610,215
Asia:						
Bahrain	--	1,084	1,084	--	726	726
Cambodia	--	14,597	14,597	--	14,027	14,027
Ceylon	--	53,088	53,088	--	39,115	39,115
China, Mainland	363,216	--	363,216	257,454	--	257,454
Formosa (Taiwan)	--	--	--	22,050	--	22,050
Hong Kong	6,103	1,143	7,246	9,725	1,083	10,808
India	--	--	--	--	1,473	1,473
Indonesia	--	5,434	5,434	--	2,957	2,957
Iran	--	774	774	--	--	--
Iraq	--	1,529	1,529	--	274	274
Japan	2,997	--	2,997	15,868	--	15,868
Jordan	--	1,103	1,103	--	474	474

WHEAT AND FLOUR: French exports by country of destination,
July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69 (Continued)

Destination	July-June 1967-68			July-June 1968-69		
	Wheat	Flour (Grain equivalent)	Total	Wheat	Flour (Grain equivalent)	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Asia: (Continued)						
Korea, North	--	299	299	--	47,698	47,698
Lebanon	55,418	1,989	57,407	13,220	2,208	15,428
Malaysia	--	--	--	7,112	124	7,236
Muscat and Oman	--	3,575	3,575	--	5,107	5,107
North Vietnam	--	362	362	--	--	--
Philippines	4,610	27,018	31,628	50,784	22,663	73,447
Qatar	--	704	704	--	2,226	2,226
Saudi Arabia	10	15,088	15,098	--	9,499	9,499
Singapore	--	--	--	9,940	--	9,940
Southern Yemen (Aden)	--	19,580	19,580	--	21,808	21,808
Syria	53,190	758	53,948	50,211	1,033	51,244
Turkey	--	--	--	27,500	--	27,500
Yemen	--	12,920	12,920	--	20,924	20,924
Others	95	503	598	286	898	1,184
Total	485,639	161,548	647,187	464,150	194,317	658,467
Africa:						
Afars and Issas (French)	--	1,572	1,572	--	3,666	3,666
Algeria	276,878	--	276,878	214,164	689	214,853
Angola	34,550	548	35,098	29,230	673	29,903
Burundi and Rwanda	--	798	798	--	1,877	1,877
Cameroon	26,135	14,320	40,455	31,750	14,436	46,186
Central African Republic	4,240	6,862	11,102	5,500	6,455	11,955
Congo (Kinshasa)	--	1,470	1,470	--	909	909
Ethiopia	24,365	2,113	26,478	--	136	136
Gabon	--	7,764	7,764	--	7,991	7,991
Gambia	--	864	864	--	1,131	1,131
Ghana	--	1,145	1,145	--	2,193	2,193
Guinea	--	282	282	--	828	828
Ivory Coast	43,000	--	43,000	9,063	135	9,198
Libya	--	14,000	14,000	--	8,009	8,009
Malagasy Republic	15	2,266	2,281	15	1,830	1,845
Malawi	--	406	406	--	543	543
Mauritius Islands, Seychelles ...	--	33,877	33,877	--	33,801	33,801
Mauritania	--	628	628	99	2,437	2,536
Morocco	154,065	--	154,065	--	--	--
Mozambique	--	276	276	24,740	590	25,330
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	422	422
Portuguese Guinea	--	2,718	2,718	--	3,706	3,706
Reunion	--	5,516	5,516	--	13,009	13,009
Senegal	122,681	313	122,994	153,219	172	153,391
Spanish North Africa	--	3,834	3,834	--	1,311	1,311
Sierra Leone	--	2,737	2,737	--	893	893
Somaliland	--	1,765	1,765	--	5,193	5,193
Sudan	--	15,310	15,310	59,699	820	60,519
Tanzania	--	--	--	--	3,099	3,099
Togo	--	1,307	1,307	49	4,021	4,070
Tunisia	37,071	709	37,780	51,226	--	51,226
United Arab Republic	416,231	127,771	544,002	685,663	185,802	871,465
Western Africa, n.e.c.	20,272	28,738	49,010	17,470	36,931	54,401
Zambia	--	697	697	--	--	--
Others	25	6,141	6,166	--	17	17
Total	1,159,528	286,747	1,446,275	1,281,887	343,725	1,625,612
Oceania	--	24,380	24,380	--	21,164	21,164
Unspecified	--	50	50	27	55	82
World Total	3,594,683	635,468	4,230,151	5,300,472	747,166	6,047,638
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	132,082	23,349	155,431	194,759	27,454	222,213

1/ Comores 1,158 metric tons included in Malagasy Republic.

Destination	July-June 1967-68			July-June 1968-69			+ or -			
	Corn	Oats	Barley 1/	Sorghum	Total	Corn		Oats	Barley 2/	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
United States	2		27,598	201	27,801	3		30,986	219	31,208
Guadeloupe and Martinique	4,521	291	14		4,826	4,724	293	11		5,028
Cuba			11,983		11,983	9,513				2,470
Peru			10,980		10,980			9,996		9,996
Uruguay								3,650		3,650
Venezuela	259				259					880
Others	4,782	291	50,576	233	55,882	14,489	1,173	44,724	207	60,723
Total										
Western Europe:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	234,882	44,225	489,586	1,389	770,082	487,332	47,662	572,646	18,798	1,126,438
Germany, West	176,286	34,837	613,387	5,711	830,221	471,352	47,838	932,594	7,334	1,459,078
Italy	2,304	431	19,796	1	22,532	64,622	5,803	318,720	2	389,147
Netherlands	57,621	13,102	133,239	1,800	205,802	312,232	24,064	229,059	4,916	570,271
Total	471,093	92,535	1,256,108	8,901	1,838,697	1,335,538	125,367	2,052,979	31,050	3,544,924
Other Western Europe:										
Andorra	534	53	203		790	551	185	232		968
Austria	1,694		24,867		26,561	1,123		2,301		3,424
Cyprus	2,198				2,198	12,186		966		12,772
Denmark	7,604	10	65,869	3,799	77,262			50,347	1	91,348
Finland			80		80			7,240		7,320
Ireland	10,738		30,094	5,710	46,541	44,339		11,909	5,614	81,862
Malta	2,869		2,718		5,587	17,290		10,810	2,968	30,458
Norway	7,055		52,075	3,159	62,289	43,355		28,958	5,099	77,432
Portugal	5,525		5,647		11,172	14,775		70		14,845
Spain	477,930		24,762	12,871	515,563	463,012		1,615	6,542	451,169
Sweden			1,050		1,050	20,671		1,900		22,571
Switzerland	139,562	41,753	412,600	2,752	596,667	146,802	19,431	400,651	11,442	578,326
United Kingdom	105,189		712	1,645	107,546	164,617		6,936	43,689	215,242
Others			10		10					2
Total	760,898	41,816	622,000	29,896	1,424,610	908,821	13,616	543,555	74,747	1,546,729
Eastern Europe:										
Albania								400		400
Bulgaria	504		23		527			55,148		55,217
Czechoslovakia					20			357		377
Poland			424,138		424,138			191,805		191,806
USSR	13		14		127			1		232,352
Others	517		14		424,792	52,759		54		52,673
Total	1,232,508	134,425	2,302,369	38,797	3,708,099	2,297,117	145,536	2,843,864	105,797	5,392,284
Asia:										
Hong Kong			67,672		67,672			1,990		1,990
Japan			72,816		72,816	2,600		493,889		493,889
Israel			5,580		5,580	6,833		1,598		2,500
Lebanon					1				2	8,434
Saudi Arabia			200		200			3,977		4,177
Singapore						250				250
South Vietnam						1,549				1,549
Syria										2,531
Others	4		146,273	1	146,273	11,134		506,158	984	518,276
Total	4		146,268	1	146,273	11,134		506,158	984	518,276
Africa:										
Algeria	8,820		35,817	66	44,703	7,550				7,550
Ethiopia			46,534		46,534			42,961		42,961
Libya			5,293	6	9,793				8	9,785
Morocco	4,207		5,293	9	7,273	19,033	10	307	29	19,379
Senegal	6,966	5	8,983	3	4,360	9,303		1,549	29	10,852
Spanish Sahara	4,566		8,983		8,983			26,488		26,488
Tunisia	29		255		289	49		53		255
Others	24,382	5	98,251	83	122,727	35,925		71,358	192	180,473
Total	49,670	10	159,239	170	230,170	63,507		282,391	39	350,100
Oceania:										
Unspecified										
Total	1,261,677	134,800	2,597,464	39,290	4,033,231	2,358,694	146,717	3,456,656	107,293	5,079,150
World Total										
Equivalent 1,000 Bushels	69,670	9,287	119,239	1,547	92,857	10,108	159,211	4,224		
Excluding 299,311 metric tons of malt grain equivalent for fiscal 1968-69.										

FEEEDGRAINS: French imports by country of origin, July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Country of Origin	July-June 1967-68					July-June 1968-69					+ or -	
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total		
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons		
Western Hemisphere:												
United States	346,067	--	--	3,668	349,735	314,110	--	61	3,946	318,117	--	31,618
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,008	1,008	--	1,008
Argentina	59,000	--	--	--	59,000	37,300	20	--	7,629	44,929	--	14,051
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,019	2,019	--	2,019
Mexico	29,853	--	--	260	30,113	27,018	--	--	2,427	29,445	--	668
Total	434,920	--	--	3,928	438,848	378,428	20	61	17,029	395,538	--	43,310
Western Europe:												
EEC:												
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,507	--	--	--	1,646	1,083	31	101	7	1,222	--	424
Germany, West	--	--	18	--	18	238	298	1,567	--	2,103	--	2,085
Italy	1,693	--	--	71	1,764	1,459	--	--	291	1,750	--	14
Netherlands	2	--	100	--	102	1	3	558	43	605	--	503
Total	3,202	--	257	71	3,530	2,781	332	2,226	341	5,680	--	2,150
Other Western Europe:												
Denmark	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	91
Greece	--	--	91	--	91	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,116
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	1,116	--	--	--	1,116	--	283
United Kingdom	--	--	32	--	32	--	115	200	--	315	--	192
Others	40	--	24	--	64	--	16	200	--	216	--	40
Total	40	--	147	--	187	1,116	131	400	--	1,647	--	1,460
Eastern Europe:												
Hungary	25	--	--	--	25	14	--	--	73	87	--	62
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	30	--	30
Total	25	--	--	--	25	14	--	--	103	117	--	92
Total Europe	3,267	--	404	71	3,742	3,911	463	2,626	444	7,444	--	3,702
Asia:												
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	330	330	--	330
Israel	--	--	--	25	25	29	--	--	30	59	--	34
Turkey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	79	79	--	79
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	58	58	--	58
Total	--	--	--	25	25	29	--	--	497	526	--	501
Africa:												
Kenya	1,318	--	--	--	1,318	20,447	--	--	--	20,447	--	19,129
Malawi	7,738	--	--	--	7,738	250	--	--	--	250	--	7,488
Morocco	--	--	--	15	15	--	--	--	6,569	6,569	--	6,554
Mozambique	26,046	--	--	260	26,306	--	--	--	--	--	--	26,306
South Africa, Republic of	50,182	--	--	--	50,182	10,511	--	--	4,276	14,787	--	35,395
Sudan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	180	180	--	180
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	362	362	--	362
Total	85,284	--	--	275	85,559	31,208	--	--	11,387	42,595	--	42,954
Oceania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	701	701	--	701
Unspecified	1	--	--	--	1	39,886	2	1	38	39,927	--	39,928
World Total	523,472	1/	404	4,299	528,175	453,462	485	2,688	30,096	486,131	--	41,444
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	20,608	--	19	169	20,796	17,852	33	123	1,185	19,193	--	1,185

1/ Less than 50 metric tons.

ERRATA

Table on exports of feedgrains on page 25, August issue:

- Argentine corn exports for 1968-69 should read as follows in lieu of figure in (): Spain 757 (670), Switzerland 2 (1), United Kingdom 85 (74) and other 481 (580), Total - no change.

- French oat exports for 1967-68 to the Netherlands should read 13 (1) and others 1 (14). Total - no change.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250



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PUBLICATIONS

- FAS M-210 THE CANNED DECIDUOUS FRUIT INDUSTRY OF SOUTH AFRICA. 18 pp. This report, describing the South African canned deciduous fruit industry and its progress, is based on information obtained from a visit to South Africa in early 1969 by the author and W. R. Hoard, manager of advertising and promotion for the Cal. Cling Peach Advisory Board. Author Richard B. Schroeter.
- FAS M-211 MARKET PROSPECTS FOR U.S. HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS in JAPAN. 12 pp. by William J. Higgins, The survey on which this report is based was conducted to determine the potential for greater sales of U.S. grown horticultural crops and products in Japan.

Single copies free to persons in the United States from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC, 20250, Rm. 5918 South, Telephone Du-8-2445.

WORLD MEAT TRADE UP IN 1968

World exports of red meats reached a new high of 10.5 billion pounds (carcass-weight-equivalent basis) in 1968, surpassing the previous record of 10.1 billion pounds set in 1967 by 4 percent. All of the major categories of red meats showed increases over year-earlier levels; beef and veal exports were almost 2 percent larger than last year, while pork exports were up 5 percent, and exports of lamb, mutton, and goat meat rose 10 percent. Horse meat exports were up 3 percent but represented only a small portion of total red meat exports.

The percentage composition of red meat exports changed slightly in 1968. Although beef and veal exports, representing 53 percent of the total, continued to be the most important category, they were about 1 percent below the 1967 level of 54 percent. Lamb, mutton, and goat meat exports increased to 16 percent of total red meat exports in 1968 from 15 percent in 1967. Pork and horse meat exports, at 29 and 2 percent, respectively, remained unchanged from 1967.

The major factor accounting for the increase in red meat exports in 1968 was high beef and veal prices in the United States, which provided a favorable market for exports from Australia and New Zealand. Also contributing to the increase in exports was the larger demand for pig meat in France and West Germany, which was supplied primarily by the Netherlands.

Imports of red meats, at 10.3 billion pounds, reached an all time high in 1968. The United Kingdom continues to be the world's largest red meat importer, importing 3.3 billion pounds in 1968, followed by the United States with 2.1 billion pounds. Despite the United Kingdom's ban on meat imports from Argentina, where foot-and-mouth disease is endemic, U.K. red meat imports in 1968 were virtually unchanged from those in the previous year because of larger shipments of chilled and frozen beef and veal from Uruguay and Yugoslavia, which almost offset the reduced shipments from Argentina.

Beef and veal. World exports set a new record of 5.5 billion pounds in 1968. Despite the record quantities exported, the 2-percent gain was only modest in comparison with the 11-percent gain in 1967. The decline in the percentage rate of increase was due to the United Kingdom's ban on imports from Argentina during the first 4 months of 1968.

Argentina, the world's largest beef exporter, was the United Kingdom's largest supplier of chilled bone-in beef prior to the ban which went into effect in early November 1967. Following the removal of the ban in mid-April 1968, Argentina's exports of chilled beef to the United Kingdom recovered somewhat, but at the end of the year totaled only about 40 percent of the 1967 volume. The 1968 shipments consisted mainly of boneless and mini-bone primal cuts as opposed to bone-in fore and hind quarters in 1967.

Beef and veal exports from France in 1968 were 62 percent above year-earlier levels due to heavier domestic slaughter. The increase in exports was directed mainly toward the other Common Market countries. However, for the first time, a sizable portion was shipped to the United Kingdom.

The United States is the world's largest producer of beef and veal and continues to be the world's largest importer. Imports totaling 1.5 billion pounds in 1968 were supplied primarily by Australia and New Zealand. Prices for boneless imported beef in the United States continued upward, indicative of the strong consumer demand for this product, which in turn encouraged foreign countries to ship additional quantities to this country. The voluntary restraint program limited shipments to the United States during the fourth quarter of 1968.

Beef and veal imports into the United Kingdom in 1968 were down slightly from the 1.0 billion pounds imported in 1967. The severe cutback in arrivals of Argentine chilled bone-in beef was partially offset by larger imports of chilled and frozen bone-in beef from Yugoslavia and Uruguay.

Pork. World exports set a record of 3.1 billion pounds in 1968, surpassing the previous 1965 high of 3.0 billion pounds, and were 5 percent larger than in 1967. The Netherlands accounted for most of the increase with shipments destined mainly to other members of the Common Market.

The Netherlands exports rose from 488.3 million pounds in 1967 to 600.3 million in 1968. Shipments went primarily to France and West Germany where domestic production was not sufficient to meet increasing per capita demand despite an increase in domestic slaughter.

Denmark, with 1.3 billion pounds in 1968, continues to be the world's largest pork exporter. In 1968 about 80 percent of Denmark's pork exports went to the United Kingdom.

World pork imports rose to 3.4 billion pounds in 1968 from 3.2 billion in 1967. France and Poland accounted for most of the increase over 1967.

Mutton, lamb, and goat meat. World exports of these three meats reached 1.7 billion pounds in 1968, 10.4 percent above the 1967 level. The increase was accounted for by mutton and lamb, as trade in goat meat is negligible. Larger exports of mutton and lamb from both New Zealand and Australia, the two major suppliers, more than offset the 27.7-pound-drop in Argentine shipments.

Mutton and lamb exports from New Zealand have been increasing annually since 1965. Exports in 1968 reached a high of 964.4 million pounds, accounting for 58 percent of total world mutton and lamb exports. The United Kingdom continues to be the largest market for New Zealand mutton and lamb. However, adoption of a program for diversion of exports from the U.K. market has resulted in shipment of larger quantities to Japan.

The second largest exporter of mutton and lamb, Australia, exported 456.6 million pounds in 1968, up 23.2 percent from the 1967 level. The larger shipments resulted from forced slaughter of wethers caused by severe drought conditions in Victoria and New South Wales.

Exports from Argentina dropped from 162.6 million pounds in 1967 to 134.9 million in 1968 because of the U.K. ban on imports of Argentine mutton

and lamb. Greater shipments to other European countries partially offset the loss of the U.K. market.

World imports of mutton and lamb rose to 1,512 million pounds in 1968 from 1,389 million pounds in 1967. The four largest importers--the United Kingdom, Japan, the United States, and Canada--all increased their purchases over 1967 levels.

The United Kingdom continues to be the world's largest importer of mutton and lamb, importing 805.5 million pounds in 1968, the highest level since 1962. Despite the absence of Argentine lamb, greater arrivals from New Zealand caused imports to advance from the 776.7 million pounds imported in 1967.

Lamb and mutton imports into the United States during 1968 totaled 146.9 million pounds, 21.5 percent above 1967. Mutton imports alone, which came primarily from Australia, accounted for 84 percent of the total. Lamb imports, at 22.9 million pounds, were supplied primarily by New Zealand and Australia. Imports from New Zealand totaled 13 million pounds in 1968.

Japan continues to be a growing market for lamb and mutton. Imports totaled 240.9 million pounds in 1968, compared with 215.0 million in 1967 and the 1961-65 average of 92.6 million pounds.

Canada imported 108.7 million pounds of mutton and lamb in 1968--up 28.9 million pounds from 1967. Advancing prices similar to those in the United States, caused by strong consumer demand, attracted larger imports from Oceania.

Outlook for 1969

World trade in red meats is expected to continue upward in 1969. Larger shipments of all types of red meats are expected, with beef, pork, and lamb accounting for most of the gain. Oceania and Latin America should provide the increase in beef exports since any increase in production will continue to be exported to further maximize foreign exchange earnings.

Continued favorable prices in the United States will attract an increasing portion of the beef and veal available for export. However, the voluntary restraint program will again limit imports.

The U.K. ban on imports of meat from Uruguay, which took effect on June 14, 1969, and the U.K. ban on imports of bone-in beef and unprocessed beef offals from South America, which became effective on October 1, 1969, may reduce shipments from Uruguay, but not from Argentina. The latter will ship boneless cuts instead of the historical bone-in fore and hind quarters.

The United States, the Netherlands, and Belgium will account for most of the increase in pork exports. U.S. pork is being shipped to Canada and Japan. France is the principal market for exports from the Netherlands and Belgium.

Exports of lamb, principally from Oceania, are expected to increase this year, while shipments of mutton may be down again. The United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada will again be the markets absorbing the increased exports.

Total meat ^{1/}: International trade in selected countries, average 1961-65, annual 1966-68

Continent and country	Average 1961-65		1966		1967 ^{2/}		1968 ^{2/}	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:								
Canada.....	103.8	142.0	127.9	164.3	100.3	175.0	133.4	226.4
United States.....	141.6	1,614.5	99.8	1,735.5	102.7	1,855.7	134.3	2,097.8
Costa Rica.....	18.9	---	23.1	---	29.6	---	49.1	---
Guatemala.....	13.8	---	18.1	---	26.7	---	24.8	---
Honduras.....	12.8	.2	18.7	.2	19.2	.3	18.9	.3
Mexico.....	90.0	.3	96.0	.4	79.4	.4	114.4	.4
Nicaragua.....	29.6	---	38.8	---	44.6	---	52.1	---
Dominican Republic.....	.9	---	---	---	.9	---	11.9	---
Total North America.....	411.4	1,757.0	422.4	1,900.4	403.4	2,031.4	538.9	2,324.9
South America:								
Argentina.....	1,439.5	---	1,632.8	---	1,874.6	---	1,562.5	---
Brazil.....	94.3	---	117.5	---	76.6	^{3/}	201.6	---
Chile.....	2.8	18.8	1.2	24.1	---	---	---	---
Paraguay.....	51.8	---	54.7	---	57.5	---	47.6	---
Peru.....	---	15.0	---	32.4	---	43.0	---	---
Uruguay.....	225.2	---	169.9	---	135.8	---	264.9	---
Venezuela.....	---	16.0	---	11.4	---	11.4	---	---
Total South America.....	1,813.6	49.8	1,976.1	67.9	4/2,145.7	4/78.5	4/2,077.8	---
Europe:								
Western:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	62.5	133.9	106.1	161.0	184.5	192.2	231.2	195.1
France.....	309.7	259.5	277.8	404.6	298.4	408.4	421.0	488.0
Germany, West.....	47.0	433.7	26.2	491.8	56.0	499.6	117.6	631.0
Italy.....	30.3	508.1	44.8	807.4	27.7	975.9	18.4	751.3
Netherlands.....	503.3	101.3	582.0	135.7	664.5	152.1	819.5	188.2
Total EEC.....	952.8	1,436.5	1,036.9	2,000.5	1,231.1	2,282.2	1,607.7	2,253.6
Austria.....	5.8	17.9	13.7	31.5	12.5	26.3	7.5	14.5
Denmark.....	1,287.3	1.4	1,445.3	2.9	1,510.7	4.7	1,517.2	6.6
Finland.....	4.2	8.2	5.6	22.1	26.6	2.4	35.3	2.8
Greece.....	.1	107.1	^{3/}	180.7	---	208.9	^{3/}	215.6
Ireland.....	326.2	^{3/}	355.8	---	512.1	---	461.3	.4
Norway.....	8.9	10.7	2.1	15.4	2.8	16.6	2.2	20.8
Portugal.....	2.4	25.9	1.2	25.6	1.0	74.6	---	40.0
Spain.....	2.1	132.5	1.6	266.0	7.5	258.2	5.9	263.2
Sweden.....	75.1	51.6	140.1	52.9	142.0	64.7	131.2	61.1
Switzerland.....	8.5	96.4	8.7	109.8	9.8	122.3	29.1	111.8
United Kingdom.....	33.8	3,380.5	65.2	3,149.4	48.0	3,253.1	29.6	3,259.6
Total Other Western.....	1,754.4	3,832.2	2,039.3	3,856.3	2,273.0	4,031.8	2,219.3	3,996.4
Eastern:								
Bulgaria.....	21.7	15.9	43.4	18.4	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	14.7	183.0	---	205.4	---	---	---	---
Germany, East.....	32.1	217.6	42.3	151.3	36.0	145.2	---	---
Hungary.....	106.1	70.5	138.2	68.3	---	124.1	---	---
Poland.....	357.6	74.7	330.3	116.5	371.4	94.7	375.8	175.1
Yugoslavia.....	335.7	2.4	343.2	20.2	324.4	72.1	288.2	12.3
Total Eastern.....	867.9	564.1	4/912.4	580.1	4/931.7	4/665.5	4/899.9	4/686.1
Total Europe.....	3,575.1	5,832.8	4/3,988.6	6,436.9	4/4,435.8	4/6,925.5	4/4,726.9	4/6,936.1
USSR.....	251.8	270.7	333.4	332.2	445.0	54.1	347.9	---
Africa:								
Ghana.....	---	18.0	---	9.5	---	16.6	---	---
Kenya.....	24.9	.7	28.4	3.8	29.3	.8	---	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	62.2	2.4	115.0	25.9	87.7	50.2	55.3	46.2
Total Africa.....	87.1	21.1	143.4	39.2	117.0	67.6	---	---
Asia:								
Israel.....	---	34.6	---	91.5	---	52.2	---	70.7
Hong Kong.....	.2	31.4	^{3/}	54.7	^{3/}	57.9	^{3/}	75.5
Japan.....	.3	141.5	.7	293.8	.9	296.8	1.2	369.8
Malaysia.....	^{3/}	8.6	^{3/}	10.8	^{3/}	10.3	^{3/}	---
Philippines.....	---	33.6	---	20.0	---	26.9	---	48.6
Singapore.....	5.0	19.3	7.5	23.3	6.5	21.5	---	---
Total Asia.....	5.5	269.0	8.2	503.1	7.4	465.6	4/9.3	4/599.6
Oceania:								
Australia ^{5/}	1,198.2	2.7	1,384.0	.5	1,301.6	.1	1,362.9	3.3
New Zealand ^{6/}	1,167.3	---	1,216.7	---	1,247.3	---	1,380.9	---
Total Oceania.....	2,365.5	2.7	2,600.7	.5	2,548.9	.1	2,743.8	3.3
Total selected countries.....	8,510.0	8,203.1	4/9,472.8	9,280.2	4/10,103.2	4/9,622.8	4/10,529.2	4/10,269.3

^{1/} Carcase weight equivalent; excludes fat, offals, and live animals. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Less than 50,000 pounds. ^{4/} Includes an allowance for non-reporting countries or areas. ^{5/} Year ending June 30. ^{6/} Year ending September 30.

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Beef and veal 1/: International trade in selected countries, average 1961-65, annual 1966-68

Continent and country	Average 1961-65		1966		1967 2/		1968 2/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:								
Canada.....	47.2	52.6	78.8	45.2	40.7	66.1	70.1	66.2
United States.....	43.8	1,236.3	39.1	1,204.2	42.2	1,327.7	38.2	1,518.0
Costa Rica.....	18.9	---	23.1	---	29.6	---	49.1	---
Guatemala.....	13.8	---	18.1	---	26.7	---	24.8	---
Honduras.....	12.8	---	18.7	---	19.2	---	18.9	---
Mexico.....	18.1	.1	85.6	.1	66.6	.3	100.3	.3
Nicaragua.....	29.6	---	38.8	---	44.6	---	52.1	---
Dominican Republic.....	.9	---	---	---	.9	---	11.9	---
Total North America.....	248.1	1,289.0	302.2	1,249.5	270.5	1,394.1	365.4	1,584.5
South America:								
Argentina.....	1,216.8	---	1,291.9	---	1,535.7	---	1,265.4	---
Brazil.....	90.5	---	97.8	---	58.3	---	180.8	---
Chile.....	.3	17.9	---	19.0	---	---	---	---
Paraguay.....	50.4	---	51.4	---	49.5	---	39.6	---
Peru.....	---	9.8	---	16.1	---	23.0	---	---
Uruguay.....	215.2	---	152.1	---	121.9	---	234.7	---
Venezuela.....	---	.5	---	.2	---	.2	---	---
Total South America.....	1,573.2	28.2	1,593.2	35.3	1,765.4	3/42.2	1,720.5	---
Europe:								
Western:								
EBC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	10.3	43.8	24.5	45.4	59.6	82.7	69.3	99.6
France.....	259.6	91.6	226.6	95.5	237.6	88.3	385.4	90.6
Germany, West.....	24.5	266.2	15.0	315.8	39.8	334.9	74.9	430.3
Italy.....	.2	434.3	.2	654.4	.1	767.3	.8	581.9
Netherlands.....	135.8	58.5	139.7	87.3	158.5	103.6	201.4	128.9
Total EBC.....	430.4	894.4	406.0	1,398.4	495.6	1,376.8	731.8	1,331.3
Austria.....	3.9	10.4	12.5	10.1	11.2	6.5	6.2	10.1
Denmark.....	183.2	.3	214.3	1.1	270.0	2.4	257.3	2.4
Finland.....	.8	5.3	.7	19.0	2.1	1.1	18.4	1.0
Greece.....	.1	58.0	4/	86.0	---	110.7	---	114.9
Ireland.....	187.9	4/	203.5	---	391.3	---	318.1	.2
Norway.....	4.7	2.3	---	4.9	2.8	4.2	2.0	13.9
Portugal.....	.8	20.8	4/	23.8	4/	57.8	---	40.0
Spain.....	.5	101.2	.3	201.2	.6	243.8	.6	248.2
Sweden.....	24.1	21.7	52.8	17.3	62.6	21.8	38.6	23.6
Switzerland.....	2.9	63.1	2.4	62.9	2.9	78.5	10.8	80.1
United Kingdom.....	13.7	1,090.4	19.3	972.5	19.4	1,000.5	11.9	958.7
Total Other Western.....	422.6	1,373.5	505.8	1,398.8	762.9	1,527.3	663.9	1,493.1
Eastern:								
Bulgaria.....	3.0	6.7	12.9	7.7	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	7.7	81.4	8.0	24.2	---	---	---	---
Hungary.....	52.0	37.0	63.7	28.3	66.2	29.7	---	---
Poland.....	65.1	20.3	49.8	54.6	70.2	21.1	83.3	12.4
Yugoslavia.....	149.3	1.1	187.0	---	184.8	---	193.4	4/
Total Eastern.....	277.1	146.5	321.4	114.0	3/342.1	3/79.5	3/363.8	3/70.8
Total Europe.....	1,130.1	2,414.4	1,233.2	2,712.0	3/1,600.6	3/2,983.6	3/1,759.5	3/2,895.2
USSR.....	212.7	236.6	273.3	256.8	396.4	40.8	298.2	---
Africa:								
Ghana.....	---	9.3	---	6.9	---	10.3	---	---
Kenya.....	23.1	.2	26.0	2.2	27.5	4/	---	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	52.1	1.6	99.3	25.5	71.3	45.7	42.5	42.7
Total Africa.....	75.2	11.1	125.3	34.6	98.8	56.0	---	---
Asia:								
Israel.....	---	34.6	---	91.5	---	52.2	---	70.7
Hong Kong.....	4/	7.0	4/	8.6	4/	9.1	4/	10.4
Japan.....	.1	14.4	.3	30.5	.1	31.4	.2	31.8
Malaysia.....	4/	3.2	4/	4.8	4/	4.2	4/	---
Philippines.....	---	32.5	---	26.6	---	24.2	---	45.4
Singapore.....	2.0	9.6	3.8	11.5	3.2	10.1	---	---
Total Asia.....	2.1	101.3	4.1	173.5	3.3	131.2	---	---
Oceania:								
Australia 5/.....	879.6	---	998.7	4/	927.0	4/	903.2	.1
New Zealand 6/.....	355.7	---	349.4	---	365.6	---	413.6	---
Total Oceania.....	1,235.3	---	1,348.1	4/	1,292.6	4/	1,316.8	.1
Total selected countries.....	4,476.7	4,080.6	4,879.4	4,461.7	3/5,427.6	3/4,647.9	3/5,535.1	3/4,999.5

1/ Carcass weight equivalent basis; excludes fat, offals, and live animals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes an allowance for non-reporting countries or areas. 4/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 5/ Year ending June 30. 6/ Year ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Pork 1/: International trade in selected countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1966-68

Continent and country	Average 1961-65		1966		1967 2/		1968 2/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:								
Canada.....	56.1	51.8	48.5	37.6	59.4	29.1	63.2	51.5
United States.....	94.9	245.7	58.4	381.3	57.9	392.5	93.3	416.1
Honduras.....	---	.2	---	.2	---	.3	---	.3
Mexico.....	---	.2	---	.1	---	.1	---	.1
Total North America.....	151.0	297.9	106.9	419.2	117.3	422.0	156.5	468.0
South America:								
Argentina.....	19.1	---	38.3	---	25.3	---	11.2	---
Brazil.....	.9	---	2.3	---	.5	3/	.4	---
Chile.....	---	.6	---	3.9	---	---	---	---
Peru.....	---	.9	---	2.7	---	2.3	---	---
Uruguay.....	---	---	.8	---	.4	---	---	---
Venezuela.....	---	15.4	---	11.2	---	11.2	---	---
Total South America.....	20.0	16.9	41.4	17.8	26.2	4/17.4	11.6	---
Europe:								
Western:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	50.6	45.0	80.3	54.2	123.0	48.6	155.2	35.4
France.....	47.8	140.7	50.7	259.1	60.3	246.6	35.2	323.5
Germany, West.....	21.8	163.1	9.6	168.6	14.6	157.0	37.9	191.3
Italy.....	30.1	66.3	44.6	142.4	27.5	196.9	17.5	155.4
Netherlands.....	352.9	15.4	424.2	15.6	488.3	18.2	600.3	24.5
Total EEC.....	503.2	430.5	609.4	639.9	713.7	667.3	846.1	730.1
Austria.....	1.8	5.8	1.1	19.7	1.2	17.1	1.2	2.7
Denmark.....	1,103.7	.4	1,230.8	.5	1,240.4	1.1	1,259.0	3.3
Finland.....	3.4	2.8	4.9	3.1	24.5	1.3	16.9	1.8
Greece.....	3/	9.7	3/	20.6	---	21.9	3/	27.1
Ireland.....	103.2	3/	106.7	---	81.3	---	106.6	.2
Norway.....	4.2	6.7	2.1	9.2	---	11.6	.2	6.2
Portugal.....	1.6	5.1	1.2	1.8	1.0	16.7	---	---
Spain.....	.5	31.1	.5	64.6	1.7	14.0	.6	14.5
Sweden.....	50.9	21.2	87.1	28.7	79.0	38.0	92.6	30.9
Switzerland.....	5.6	29.7	6.3	38.6	6.9	32.3	18.3	22.2
United Kingdom.....	14.3	1,486.7	32.7	1,455.4	12.1	1,475.9	9.9	1,495.4
Total Other Western.....	1,289.2	1,599.2	1,473.4	1,642.2	1,448.1	1,629.9	1,505.3	1,604.3
Eastern:								
Bulgaria.....	16.9	6.3	28.6	7.5	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	7.0	94.9	---	181.2	---	---	---	---
Hungary.....	52.6	31.1	73.5	37.9	74.3	92.3	---	---
Poland.....	283.8	53.8	277.4	60.6	293.9	72.1	281.5	161.2
Yugoslavia.....	174.8	1.3	144.3	20.2	128.7	72.1	83.8	12.3
Total Eastern.....	535.1	187.4	4/530.8	307.4	4/532.5	4/434.0	4/475.2	4/463.3
Total Europe.....	2,327.5	2,217.1	4/2,613.6	2,589.5	4/2,694.3	4/2,731.2	4/2,826.6	4/2,797.7
USSR.....	39.1	34.1	60.1	75.4	48.6	13.3	49.7	---
Africa:								
Ghana.....	---	4.8	---	1.6	---	3.3	---	---
Kenya.....	1.0	.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	.7	---	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	8.7	.8	14.4	.4	15.7	2.4	12.0	3.5
Total Africa.....	9.7	6.0	16.2	3.6	17.2	6.4	---	---
Asia:								
Hong Kong.....	.2	22.6	3/	43.6	3/	46.6	3/	62.3
Japan.....	.2	5.8	.4	1.3	.8	1.5	1.0	24.5
Malaysia.....	3/	1.7	3/	1.8	3/	1.6	3/	---
Philippines.....	---	1.0	---	2.0	---	2.3	---	2.3
Singapore.....	1.0	3.1	1.2	4.7	.9	4.4	---	---
Total Asia.....	1.4	34.2	1.6	53.4	1.7	56.4	1.8	95.4
Oceania:								
Australia 5/.....	2.4	2.7	2.6	.1	3.8	.1	3.1	.4
New Zealand 6/.....	7.1	---	6.3	---	1.1	---	2.9	---
Total Oceania.....	9.5	2.7	8.9	.1	4.9	.1	6.0	.4
Total selected countries.....	2,558.2	2,608.9	4/2,848.7	3,159.0	4/2,910.2	4/3,246.8	4/3,065.7	4/3,399.7

1/ Carcass weight equivalent; excludes fat, offals, and live animals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 4/ Includes an allowance for non-reporting areas. 5/ Year ending June 30. 6/ Year ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Mutton, lamb, and goat meat 1/: International trade in selected countries, average 1961-65, annual 1966-68

Continent and country	Average 1961-65		1966		1967 2/		1968 2/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:								
Canada.....	0.5	37.6	0.6	81.5	0.2	79.8	0.1	108.7
United States.....	2.0	108.0	2.3	136.0	2.6	120.9	2.8	146.9
Mexico.....	---	---	---	.2	---	---	---	---
Total North America.....	2.5	145.6	2.9	217.7	2.8	200.7	2.9	255.6
South America:								
Argentina.....	77.7	---	143.6	---	162.6	---	134.9	---
Brazil.....	.4	---	5.6	---	---	---	---	---
Chile.....	2.5	.3	1.2	1.2	---	---	---	---
Peru.....	---	4.2	---	12.2	---	16.9	---	---
Uruguay.....	10.0	---	17.0	---	13.5	---	30.2	---
Venezuela.....	---	.1	---	3/	---	3/	---	---
Total South America.....	90.6	4.6	167.4	13.4	4/177.3	4/18.1	---	---
Europe:								
Western:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	1.0	4.2	.5	6.2	.9	5.9	4.0	8.4
France.....	2.2	23.3	.5	34.6	.1	37.7	.3	44.1
Germany, West.....	.7	4.3	.5	7.3	1.6	7.6	4.8	9.3
Italy.....	3/	6.9	3/	10.6	.1	11.7	.1	14.0
Netherlands.....	13.9	1.1	16.0	2.4	15.6	2.0	15.7	3.6
Total EEC.....	17.8	39.8	17.5	61.1	18.3	64.9	24.9	79.4
Austria.....	.1	3/	.1	---	.1	.1	.1	.1
Denmark.....	.1	.6	.2	1.3	.3	1.2	.9	.9
Finland.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece.....	3/	39.4	---	74.1	---	76.3	---	73.6
Ireland.....	29.8	---	38.4	---	29.6	---	28.1	---
Norway.....	---	1.7	---	1.3	---	.8	---	.7
Spain.....	1.1	3/	.8	.2	.2	.4	.3	.5
Sveden.....	3/	1.1	.2	.9	.3	.5	---	2.2
Switzerland.....	---	2.1	---	5.3	---	8.6	---	5.8
United Kingdom.....	5.8	803.4	13.2	721.5	16.5	776.7	7.8	805.5
Total Other Western.....	36.9	848.4	52.9	804.6	47.0	864.6	37.2	889.3
Eastern:								
Bulgaria.....	.4	2.9	1.9	3.2	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	3/	4.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hungary.....	.8	2.1	.8	2.1	---	---	---	---
Poland.....	.8	.6	.1	1.3	3/	1.5	---	1.5
Yugoslavia.....	8.3	---	11.1	---	10.1	---	10.4	---
Total Eastern.....	10.3	9.6	13.9	6.6	4/12.8	---	---	---
Total Europe.....	65.0	897.8	84.3	872.3	4/78.1	4/936.3	---	---
Africa:								
Ghana.....	---	3.9	---	1.0	---	3.0	---	---
Kenya.....	.4	.1	.2	3/	.1	.1	---	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	1.2	3/	.7	---	.5	2.1	.8	---
Total Africa.....	1.6	4.0	.9	1.0	.6	5.2	4/1.9	---
Asia:								
Hong Kong.....	---	1.8	---	2.5	---	2.2	---	2.8
Japan.....	3/	92.6	3/	203.6	---	215.0	3/	240.9
Malaysia.....	3/	3.7	3/	4.2	3/	4.5	3/	---
Philippines.....	---	.1	---	.4	---	.4	---	.9
Singapore.....	2.0	6.6	2.5	7.1	2.3	7.0	---	---
Total Asia.....	2.0	104.8	2.5	217.8	2.3	229.1	---	---
Oceania:								
Australia 5/.....	316.1	---	382.3	.4	370.4	---	456.6	2.8
New Zealand 6/.....	804.5	---	861.0	---	880.6	---	964.4	---
Total Oceania.....	1,120.6	---	1,243.3	.4	1,251.0	---	1,421.0	2.8
Total selected countries.....	1,282.3	1,156.8	1,501.3	1,322.6	4/1,512.1	4/1,389.4	4/1,669.1	4/1,512.2

1/ Carcass weight equivalent basis; excludes fat, offals, and live animals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 4/ Includes an allowance for non-reporting countries or areas. 5/ Year ending June 30. 6/ Year ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Horse meat ^{1/}: International trade in selected countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1966-68

Continent and country	Average 1961-65		1966		1967 ^{2/}		1968 ^{2/}	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:								
United States.....	0.9	24.5	---	14.0	---	14.6	---	16.8
Mexico.....	8.9	---	10.4	---	12.8	---	14.1	---
Total North America :	9.8	24.5	10.4	14.0	12.8	14.6	14.1	16.8
South America:								
Argentina.....	125.9	---	159.0	---	151.0	---	---	---
Brazil.....	2.5	---	11.8	---	17.8	---	20.4	---
Paraguay.....	1.4	---	3.3	---	8.0	---	---	---
Peru.....	---	.1	---	1.4	---	.8	---	---
Total South America :	129.8	.1	174.1	1.4	176.8	.8	---	---
Europe:								
Western:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	.6	40.9	.8	55.2	1.0	55.0	2.7	51.7
France.....	.1	3.9	^{3/}	15.4	.4	35.8	.1	29.8
Germany, West....	^{3/}	.1	1.1	.1	^{3/}	.1	---	.1
Italy.....	^{3/}	.6	^{3/}	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands.....	.7	26.3	2.1	30.4	2.1	28.3	2.1	31.2
Total EEC.....	1.4	71.8	4.0	101.1	3.5	119.2	4.9	112.8
Austria.....	---	1.7	---	1.7	---	2.6	---	1.6
Denmark.....	.3	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ireland.....	5.3	---	7.2	---	9.9	---	8.5	---
Portugal.....	---	---	---	^{3/}	---	.1	---	---
Spain.....	---	.2	---	^{3/}	5.0	^{3/}	4.4	---
Sweden.....	.1	7.6	^{3/}	6.0	.1	4.4	---	4.4
Switzerland.....	---	1.5	---	3.0	---	2.9	---	3.7
Total Other								
Western.....	5.7	11.1	7.2	10.7	15.0	10.0	12.9	9.7
Eastern:								
Bulgaria.....	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia....	^{3/}	2.7	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hungary.....	.7	.3	.2	---	---	---	---	---
Poland.....	7.9	---	3.0	---	7.3	---	11.0	---
Yugoslavia.....	3.3	---	.8	---	.8	---	.6	---
Total Eastern								
Europe.....	13.3	3.0	4.0	---	4/8.3	---	4/11.8	---
Total Europe.....	20.4	85.9	15.2	111.8	4/26.8	129.2	4/29.6	122.5
Africa:								
Kenya.....	.4	^{3/}	.4	^{3/}	.2	^{3/}	.2	^{3/}
South Africa, Rep. of :	.2	---	.6	^{3/}	.2	---	---	---
Total Africa.....	.6	^{3/}	1.0	^{3/}	.4	^{3/}	.2	^{3/}
Asia:								
Japan.....	---	28.7	---	58.4	---	48.9	---	72.6
Total Asia.....	---	28.7	---	58.4	---	48.9	---	72.6
Oceania:								
Australia ^{5/}.....	.1	---	.4	---	.4	---	^{3/}	---
Total Oceania.....	.1	---	.4	---	.4	---	^{3/}	---
Total selected countries.....	160.7	139.2	201.1	185.6	217.2	193.5	223.3	212.7

^{1/} Carcass weight equivalent basis; excludes fat, offals, and live animals. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Less than 50,000 pounds. ^{4/} Includes an allowance for non-reporting countries or areas. ^{5/} Year ending June 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD MEAT CONSUMPTION IN 1968

Total meat. Per capita consumption of all red meats continued to increase in the majority of the 39 major meat producing and consuming countries of the world in 1968. But for one-third of these countries, per capita consumption in 1968 dropped below the 1961-65 average.

New Zealand, with 224 pounds, became the world's leading per capita consumer of all red meats in 1968. This position historically has been held by Uruguay, where per capita consumption fell to 218 pounds in 1968 from 227 pounds in 1967.

Other leading consumers of all red meats in 1968, in order of importance, were: Argentina, 220 pounds; Australia, 204 pounds; the United States, 183 pounds; Canada, 158 pounds; France, 150 pounds; the United Kingdom, 138 pounds. The United States also ranked fifth among the major consuming countries during the period 1961-65, with an average of 167 pounds per person.

Per capita consumption in Argentina continued to increase for the fourth consecutive year; last year it was up 11 pounds from the 1967 level, compared with an increase of 9 pounds from 1966 to 1967 and an increase of 22 pounds from 1965 to 1966. None of the other South American countries had increases over their 1967 levels.

Denmark recorded the largest decline in per capita consumption, which fell from 124 pounds in 1967 to 111 pounds in 1968. Other countries showing declines from 1967 included Uruguay and France, each with a decrease of 9 pounds per person; Finland with 8 pounds; Paraguay with 4 pounds; and the United Kingdom, Brazil, and Chile with 2 pounds each.

Beef and veal. The changes in per capita consumption were mixed in 1968; increases were recorded in 18 countries and decreases in 14, while no changes were registered in 7 countries.

Argentina again had the largest increase in per capita consumption of beef and veal with 189 pounds in 1968, up 11 pounds from 1967. During the 1961-65 period, Uruguay was the largest consumer with 179 pounds; since then, consumption per person has been declining steadily and was only 144 pounds in 1968. A further drop is occurring during 1969. Other leading consumers of beef and veal in order of importance include the United States, 113 pounds; New Zealand, 107 pounds; Paraguay, 99 pounds; Canada, 94 pounds and Australia, 93 pounds.

The largest per capita consumption decline was recorded in Finland, where consumption fell 6 pounds in 1968. Declines of 3 pounds per person occurred in France, New Zealand, Uruguay, and Paraguay, while the United Kingdom, Brazil, and Chile recorded drops of 2 pounds each.

Pork. From 1967 to 1968, per capita consumption increased in 14 countries and declined in 11. However, compared with the 1961-65 average, per capita consumption in 1968 was up in 28 of the 38 countries for which data are available.

(Cont. on page 15)

Total meat ^{1/}: Per capita consumption in specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1966-68

Continent and country	Average 1961-65	1966	1967	1968 ^{2/}
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:				
Canada.....	141	147	152	158
United States.....	167	170	178	183
Mexico.....	40	40	39	40
South America:				
Argentina.....	198	200	209	220
Brazil.....	53	52	53	51
Chile.....	64	56	53	51
Colombia.....	55	48	47	46
Paraguay.....	134	133	132	128
Peru.....	36	35	33	32
Uruguay.....	238	211	227	218
Venezuela.....	49	53	54	53
Europe:				
Western:				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	116	124	129	132
France.....	144	152	159	150
Germany, West.....	120	123	124	133
Italy.....	57	62	66	65
Netherlands.....	98	108	108	111
EEC.....	107	113	117	116
Austria.....	120	121	126	128
Denmark.....	113	125	124	111
Finland.....	78	82	84	76
Greece.....	56	70	73	75
Ireland.....	110	116	108	108
Norway.....	79	82	80	80
Portugal.....	42	45	46	45
Spain.....	47	58	61	68
Sweden.....	102	100	101	103
Switzerland.....	112	119	117	122
United Kingdom.....	143	138	140	138
Eastern:				
Bulgaria.....	69	85	89	92
Czechoslovakia.....	100	106	111	112
Germany, East.....	99	113	117	121
Hungary.....	84	83	85	84
Poland.....	82	90	91	94
Yugoslavia.....	44	46	53	53
USSR.....	66	74	78	79
Africa:				
South Africa, Republic of.....	79	77	69	71
Asia:				
Japan.....	13	18	19	18
Philippines.....	24	28	28	28
Oceania:				
Australia ^{3/}	210	202	193	204
New Zealand ^{4/}	247	222	224	224

^{1/} Carcass weight basis. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Year ending June 30. ^{4/} Year ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Beef and veal 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1966-68

Continent and country	Average 1961-65	1966	1967	1968 <u>2/</u>
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:				
Canada.....	84	92	91	94
United States.....	99	108	110	113
Mexico.....	25	25	23	24
South America:				
Argentina.....	169	167	178	189
Brazil.....	39	37	38	36
Chile.....	44	36	35	33
Colombia.....	49	43	42	42
Paraguay.....	107	104	102	99
Peru.....	19	19	18	17
Uruguay.....	179	154	147	144
Venezuela.....	40	44	45	44
Europe:				
Western:				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	54	54	57	58
France.....	72	75	80	77
Germany, West.....	48	49	49	52
Italy.....	35	40	43	42
Netherlands.....	45	46	48	47
EEC.....	51	54	56	55
Austria.....	43	44	47	49
Denmark.....	34	44	43	44
Finland.....	43	44	43	37
Greece.....	19	27	30	31
Ireland.....	30	33	27	26
Norway.....	34	34	33	33
Portugal.....	15	18	19	19
Spain.....	16	20	22	24
Sweden.....	43	44	42	44
Switzerland.....	53	55	54	56
United Kingdom.....	57	52	55	53
Eastern:				
Bulgaria.....	20	24	27	29
Czechoslovakia.....	39	38	41	42
Germany, East.....	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Hungary.....	22	19	18	18
Poland.....	27	29	32	34
Yugoslavia.....	14	15	17	17
USSR.....	29	35	39	41
Africa:				
South Africa, Republic of.....	56	54	47	46
Asia:				
Japan.....	4	4	4	4
Philippines.....	6	7	6	6
Oceania:				
Australia <u>4/</u>	96	94	86	93
New Zealand <u>5/</u>	111	109	110	107

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Included in total consumption. 4/ Year ending June 30. 5/ Year ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Pork 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1966-68

Continent and country	Average 1961-65	1966	1967	1968 <u>2</u> /
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:				
Canada.....	53	50	56	58
United States.....	63	58	64	66
Mexico.....	12	12	13	13
South America:				
Argentina.....	17	21	19	17
Brazil.....	13	14	14	14
Chile.....	12	13	12	12
Colombia.....	6	5	5	4
Paraguay.....	26	27	28	27
Peru.....	9	8	7	7
Uruguay.....	20	18	20	17
Venezuela.....	9	8	8	8
Europe:				
Western:				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	54	61	64	65
France.....	61	66	68	62
Germany, West.....	71	73	75	81
Italy.....	18	19	20	20
Netherlands.....	49	58	57	60
EEC.....	51	54	55	56
Austria.....	75	76	78	78
Denmark.....	77	79	79	66
Finland.....	32	34	38	37
Greece.....	11	13	11	12
Ireland.....	56	59	57	58
Norway.....	34	36	37	37
Portugal.....	20	19	22	20
Spain.....	21	28	29	34
Sweden.....	55	52	56	56
Switzerland.....	55	60	60	63
United Kingdom.....	61	62	60	61
Eastern:				
Bulgaria.....	32	38	38	39
Czechoslovakia.....	60	68	70	70
Germany, East.....	<u>3</u> /	<u>3</u> /	<u>3</u> /	<u>3</u> /
Hungary.....	59	61	64	63
Poland.....	52	58	56	57
Yugoslavia.....	25	26	31	31
USSR.....	28	32	32	31
Africa:				
South Africa, Republic of.....	6	7	7	7
Asia:				
Japan.....	7	11	12	11
Philippines.....	18	21	22	22
Oceania:				
Australia <u>4</u> /.....	23	25	26	27
New Zealand <u>5</u> /.....	36	31	29	30

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Included in total consumption. 4/ Year ending June 30. 5/ Year ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Mutton, lamb, and goat meat 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries, average 1961-65, annual 1966-68

Continent and country	Average 1961-65	1966	1967	1968 <u>2/</u>
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:				
Canada.....	4	5	5	6
United States.....	5	4	4	4
Mexico.....	3	3	3	3
South America:				
Argentina.....	12	12	12	14
Brazil.....	1	1	1	1
Chile.....	8	7	6	6
Colombia.....	---	---	---	---
Paraguay.....	1	2	2	2
Peru.....	8	8	8	8
Uruguay.....	39	39	60	57
Venezuela.....	<u>3/</u>	1	1	1
Europe:				
Western:				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	1	1	1	2
France.....	6	7	7	7
Germany, West.....	1	1	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Italy.....	2	2	2	2
Netherlands.....	<u>3/</u>	1	<u>3/</u>	1
EEC.....	2	3	3	3
Austria.....	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Denmark.....	1	1	1	1
Finland.....	1	1	1	<u>3/</u>
Greece.....	26	30	32	32
Ireland.....	24	24	24	24
Norway.....	9	10	9	9
Portugal.....	6	7	5	6
Spain.....	9	9	9	9
Sweden.....	1	1	1	1
Switzerland.....	2	2	2	2
United Kingdom.....	25	24	25	24
Eastern:				
Bulgaria.....	17	23	24	24
Czechoslovakia.....	1	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Germany, East.....	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Hungary.....	2	2	2	2
Poland.....	2	2	2	2
Yugoslavia.....	5	5	5	5
USSR.....	9	7	7	7
Africa:				
South Africa, Republic of.....	17	16	15	18
Asia:				
Japan.....	1	2	2	2
Philippines.....	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Oceania:				
Australia <u>5/</u>	91	83	81	84
New Zealand <u>6/</u>	101	82	86	87

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 0.5 pounds. 4/ Included in total consumption. 5/ Year ending June 30. 6/ Year ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Horse meat 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1966-68

Continent and country	Average 1961-65	1966	1967	1968 <u>2/</u>
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:				
Canada.....	---	---	---	---
United States.....	---	---	---	---
Mexico.....	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
South America:				
Argentina.....	---	---	---	---
Brazil.....	---	---	---	---
Chile.....	---	---	---	---
Colombia.....	---	---	---	---
Paraguay.....	<u>3/</u>	---	---	---
Peru.....	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Uruguay.....	---	---	---	---
Venezuela.....	---	---	---	---
Europe:				
Western:				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	7	8	7	7
France.....	5	4	4	4
Germany, West.....	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Italy.....	2	1	1	1
Netherlands.....	4	3	3	3
EEC.....	2	2	2	2
Austria.....	2	1	1	1
Denmark.....	1	1	1	<u>3/</u>
Finland.....	2	3	2	2
Greece.....	---	---	---	---
Ireland.....	---	---	---	---
Norway.....	2	2	1	1
Portugal.....	1	1	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Spain.....	1	1	1	1
Sweden.....	3	3	2	2
Switzerland.....	2	2	1	1
United Kingdom.....	---	---	---	---
Eastern:				
Bulgaria.....	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Czechoslovakia.....	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Germany, East.....	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Hungary.....	1	1	1	1
Poland.....	1	1	1	1
Yugoslavia.....	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
USSR.....	---	---	---	---
Africa:				
South Africa, Republic of.....	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Asia:				
Japan.....	1	1	1	1
Philippines.....	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Oceania:				
Australia.....	---	---	---	---
New Zealand.....	---	---	---	---

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 0.5 pounds. 4/ Included in total consumption.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

West Germany became the world's largest pork consumer, with 81 pounds in 1968. Denmark held the position in 1966 and 1967, with 79 pounds in each year, but relinquished the position when consumption fell to 66 pounds in 1968. Other leading consumers of pork in order of importance were Austria, 78 pounds; Czechoslovakia, 70 pounds; and the United States, 66 pounds. Countries showing declines other than Denmark included France, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Finland, Portugal, Japan, Hungary, Colombia, and the Soviet Union.

Lamb, mutton, and goat. Per capita consumption for all countries remained about the same in 1968 as in 1967. Increases occurred in Oceania, the Republic of South Africa, Argentina, and Canada while declines were registered in Uruguay and the United Kingdom.

New Zealand continued to be the world's largest per capita consumer in 1968 with 87 pounds. Per capita consumption averaged 101 pounds from 1961-65 but fell to 82 pounds in 1966 and then increased to 86 pounds in 1967. Other leading consumers in order of importance were Australia, 84 pounds; Uruguay, 57 pounds; Greece, 32 pounds; the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Bulgaria, each with 24 pounds.

U. S. consumption of lamb, mutton, and goat meat has maintained an approximate average of 4 pounds per person since the mid 1960's, 1 pound below the 1961-65 average.

Horse meat. Horse meat is consumed primarily in Europe and Japan. Belgium-Luxemburg continues to be the leading consumer with 7 pounds per person, followed by France with 4 pounds. Per capita consumption in Japan has remained at 1 pound per person since 1961. The Netherlands consumed 3 pounds in 1968, and the remaining countries consumed less than 3 pounds.

WORLD COTTON CROP DOWN IN 1969-70

The world cotton crop in 1969-70 (August-July) is tentatively estimated at 52.8 million bales (480 lbs. net), compared with 53.0 million bales harvested a year earlier and is about 2.3 million bales above the 1963-67 average of 50.5 million bales. The larger crop is from increased acreage.

Total areas devoted to the 1969-70 world cotton crop is placed at 80.4 million acres, up about 1.8 million acres from the previous year and about 0.8 million above the 1963-67 average. Area is about 0.7 million acres higher in the foreign Free World and up 1.1 million in the United States but about unchanged in the Communist countries. Acreage and production estimates for the world give a 1969-70 average yield of 315 pounds of lint per acre. This is 9 pounds less than the alltime high of 324 pounds in 1968-69.

The foreign Free World cotton crop is placed at 26.0 million bales in 1969-70, compared with 25.9 million a year earlier. Countries where increases are expected include Brazil, Colombia, Greece, Egypt, Sudan, Tanzania, Nigeria, India, Iran, Israel, and Pakistan. Crops in Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua,

COTTON: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968 AND 1969 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION 2/		
	AVE.1963-67 3/	1968	1969 4/	AVE.1963-67 3/	1968	1969 4/	AVE.1963-67 3/	1968	1969 4/
	1,000 ACRES	1,000 ACRES	1,000 ACRES	LBS/ACRE	LBS/ACRE	LBS/ACRE	1,000 480#8	1,000 480#8	1,000 480#8
NORTH AMERICA:									
COSTA RICA.....	15	21	--	512	411	--	16	18	--
EL SALVADOR.....	195	126	125	633	781	768	257	205	200
GUATEMALA.....	231	228	190	692	705	594	333	335	235
HONDURAS.....	31	28	16	650	600	600	42	35	20
MEXICO.....	1,859	1,780	1,460	588	661	658	2,277	2,450	2,000
NICARAGUA.....	340	325	250	692	598	595	490	405	310
UNITED STATES.....	11,887	10,160	11,224	505	517	450	12,504	10,948	10,528
OTHER.....	104	105	105	101	101	101	22	22	22
TOTAL 5/.....	14,661	12,773	13,390	522	542	478	15,941	14,418	13,335
SOUTH AMERICA:									
ARGENTINA.....	1,042	740	750	217	337	304	470	520	475
BRAZIL.....	5,520	6,500	7,000	203	244	240	2,330	3,300	3,500
COLOMBIA.....	402	575	700	430	534	480	360	640	700
ECUADOR.....	53	50	50	194	240	240	50	25	25
PARAGUAY.....	145	125	--	164	211	--	50	55	--
PERU.....	598	440	450	439	464	453	547	425	425
VENEZUELA.....	114	120	--	259	280	--	62	70	--
OTHER.....	16	17	18	330	424	480	11	15	18
TOTAL 5/.....	7,890	8,567	9,213	234	283	274	3,851	5,050	5,263
EUROPE:									
BULGARIA.....	122	104	--	287	231	--	73	50	--
GREECE.....	388	340	375	476	473	576	385	335	450
ITALY.....	33	20	20	259	192	192	18	8	8
SPAIN.....	507	340	325	355	494	443	375	350	300
YUGOSLAVIA.....	24	30	25	232	240	269	12	15	14
OTHER.....	60	60	60	192	160	160	24	20	20
TOTAL 5/.....	1,134	894	905	375	418	460	887	778	867
U.S.S.R.....	6,060	6,100	6,200	692	732	735	8,740	9,300	9,500
AFRICA:									
ANGOLA.....	91	125	--	158	269	--	30	70	--
CAMEROON.....	183	250	265	210	192	199	80	100	110
CENT AFRICAN REP.....	281	270	--	92	142	--	54	80	--
CHAD.....	730	750	--	112	128	--	171	200	--
KENYA.....	151	175	150	55	47	59	17	17	18
MALAWI.....	60	80	--	141	150	--	18	25	--
MOROCCO.....	43	35	45	371	343	267	33	25	25
MOZAMBIQUE.....	884	800	800	97	117	120	178	195	200
NIGERIA.....	820	900	1,000	114	147	139	194	275	290
REP SOUTH AFRICA.....	80	90	--	410	533	--	68	100	--
RHODESIA.....	63	200	--	312	480	--	41	200	--
SUDAN.....	1,138	1,205	1,250	311	382	384	738	960	1,000
TANZANIA.....	490	500	500	285	226	312	291	235	325
UAR-EGYPT.....	1,790	1,520	1,725	581	633	612	2,166	2,005	2,200
UGANDA.....	2,122	2,000	2,000	76	84	84	338	350	350
OTHER.....	710	966	966	143	190	190	211	383	383
TOTAL 5/.....	9,637	9,866	10,216	231	254	263	4,630	5,220	5,601
ASIA:									
AFGHANISTAN.....	310	300	--	198	160	--	128	100	--
BURMA.....	540	375	--	69	64	--	78	50	--
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	11,680	12,300	12,300	253	265	258	6,160	6,800	6,600
INDIA.....	19,906	19,200	19,500	119	123	128	4,920	4,900	5,200
IRAN.....	910	890	940	291	372	383	551	690	750
IRAQ.....	72	75	--	252	288	--	38	45	--
ISRAEL.....	46	75	80	1,000	960	1,020	96	150	170
KOREA, REP OF.....	52	45	--	170	213	--	18	20	--
PAKISTAN.....	3,925	4,340	4,300	247	271	279	2,018	2,450	2,500
SOUTHERN YEMEN.....	48	40	--	196	240	--	20	20	--
SYRIAN ARAB REP.....	676	650	650	506	521	480	713	705	650
THAILAND.....	178	200	80	261	312	331	97	130	55
TURKEY (EUROPE-ASIA).....	1,691	1,760	1,650	437	545	538	1,540	2,000	1,850
OTHER.....	115	111	111	184	177	177	44	41	41
TOTAL 5/.....	40,149	40,361	40,446	196	215	214	16,421	18,101	18,051
OCEANIA:									
AUSTRALIA.....	51	79	80	728	942	960	77	155	160
TOTAL 5/.....	51	79	80	728	942	960	77	155	160
TOTAL FOREIGN FREE WORLD 5/.....	49,689	49,831	50,481	222	249	248	23,021	25,881	26,031
TOTAL COMMUNIST COUNTRIES 5/.....	18,007	18,649	18,745	400	417	415	15,020	16,193	16,218
TOTAL WORLD 5/ 6/.....	79,582	78,640	80,450	305	324	315	50,546	53,022	52,777

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1. 2/ Bales of 480 pounds net. 3/ The 1963-67 average displaces the 1960-64 average for the first time in this table. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not shown above and allowances for countries where data are not yet available. 6/ As a result of rounding, sum of digits do not add to the total.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Argentina, Spain, Turkey, Thailand, and Syria are likely to be lower than in 1968-69.

The 1969-70 Mexican crop is estimated at 2,000,000 bales, down from 2,450,000 the previous season. Cotton land was shifted to competing crops primarily because of lower cotton prices and lack of production credit for cotton. Flooding in the Altamira and Southern Sonora areas also reduced yields substantially in these areas.

Aggregate production of cotton in Central America is placed at 22 percent below the 1968-69 output. Outturn in El Salvador is expected to be around 200,000 bales, near the 1968-69 level. Nicaragua's cotton crop will likely drop nearly 25 percent to 310,000 bales this year. Production in Guatemala is down about one-third to 235,000 bales in 1969-70. Unsatisfactory profits from cotton are said to have caused the sharp reduction in acreage in the Central American countries this season.

Brazil's cotton crop in 1968-69 is estimated at 3.3 million bales, an alltime record. The current crop could easily exceed last season by 200,000 bales. This expansion is almost entirely in the south, where farmers have been shifting land out of other crops. The northeast crop has been rather stable for several years at about 0.8 million bales.

Colombian outturn is likely to set a new record in 1969-70, as acreage is up sharply from the 575,000 acres harvested last year. Cotton production in Argentina is estimated at 520,000 bales in 1968-69. Drought during the 1969-70 planting season will likely reduce the current harvest. The Peruvian cotton crop is expected to be around the 425,000 bales produced in 1968-69.

The cotton crop in Greece is expected to be up about 115,000 bales to 450,000 bales in 1969-70, from both increased acreage and higher yield. The 1968-69 crop was damaged by lack of rainfall early in the season and insects later in the year. Spain's production will be down about 50,000 bales to around 300,000 bales in 1969-70, primarily because of diversion of cotton land to other crops and flooding early in the growing season.

African production is estimated at 5.6 million bales, compared with 5.2 million the previous year. Modest increases are expected in Egypt, Sudan, Tanzania, Nigeria, Cameroon, and Mozambique. Production in Uganda and Morocco will probably at least equal the 1968-69 outturn. Larger area is the main reason for increased production.

Production of cotton in India is placed at 5.2 million bales this season, 100,000 bales below the 1967-68 record and 300,000 bales above last season. Good monsoon rains and increased area account for the higher production estimate.

The Syrian crop is placed at 650,000 bales this season, down from 705,000 in 1968-69 as heavy rain and insects cut yield sharply during the growing season. The Iranian crop, at 750,000 bales, is at an alltime high and 60,000 bales above the 1968-69 outturn. This increase is largely a result of increased acreage. Production in Pakistan may be up about 50,000 bales to

2.5 million in 1969-70. Turkey's outturn will decline from the 2.0 million bales harvested in 1968-69 because of reduced acreage.

Cotton production in the Communist countries in 1969-70 is placed at 16.2 million bales, about unchanged from a year earlier. The U.S.S.R. crop is expected to be larger, but Mainland China's production will probably be below the 6.8 million bales harvested in 1968-69.

The U.S. crop for the current season is estimated at 10,528,000 bales (October estimate), a decrease of 420,000 bales from the 1968-69 level. Area harvested is placed at 11,224,000 acres, up from 10,160,000 a year earlier as a result of no diversion payments and the elimination of the required acreage diversion provisions in the program. Average yield per acre is 450 pounds. Production of American-Egyptian cotton is estimated at 81,600 bales, down from 85,200 bales in 1968-69.

**EXPORTABLE JUTE PRODUCTION
UP IN 1969-70**

Production of jute and kenaf for the 1969-70 crop year is estimated at 6 percent above a year earlier in the three producing countries heavily involved in world trade (Pakistan, India, and Thailand). Last year's crop was exceptionally small, due largely to adverse weather in India and Pakistan and to lower acreage in Thailand. As a result, prices rose markedly in all three countries, encouraging an expansion in the area planted. Growing conditions have been favorable so that production for export is expected to be adequate for world import requirements and to allow for some build-up in stocks.

Table 1.--Jute and Kenaf: Estimated production by major producing countries, average 1960-64, annual 1967-1969

Country	Year of harvest			
	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 ^{1/}	1969 ^{2/}
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
JUTE:				
Pakistan	2,333.8	2,790.0	2,324.0	2,880.0
India	2,102.1	2,557.0	1,221.0	2,640.0
Thailand	19.2	64.2	23.0	11.0
Sub-total	4,455.1	5,411.2	3,568.0	5,531.0
KENAF (MESTA):				
Thailand	538.9	797.0	332.0	880.0
India	621.1	492.0	440.0	560.0
Sub-total	1,160.0	1,289.0	772.0	1,440.0
Total, Jute and Kenaf ..	5,615.1	6,700.2	4,340.0	6,971.0

^{1/} Revised. ^{2/} Preliminary.

SMALLER DRIED PRUNE CROP

A short U.S. crop cut commercial world prune production to 191,000 short tons, 5 percent below 1968 and 10 percent below the 5-year 1963-67 average. Foreign producers report an above average crop. U.S. production is below last year's and the average.

A heavy mid-September storm dashed prospects of another record French prune crop. French production is currently estimated at 16,000 tons, the same level as 1968 and 51 percent above average. Yugoslavia reports favorable growing 1969 season conditions. Yugoslav prune production is estimated at 27,000 tons, almost twice the short 1968 crop of 14,100 tons and 23 percent above average. All Southern Hemisphere countries report below average crops in 1969. Australian production was affected by wet conditions in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and both Australia and Chile report crop in some districts was affected by the after-effects of the 1968 drought conditions. Argentina reports hail storms during harvest reduced quantities suitable for drying. Total 1969 foreign production is estimated at 61,000 tons, 32 percent above last season and 10 percent above average.

U.S. production is estimated at 130,000 tons, 16 percent below last season and 17 percent below average.

World 1969-70 season exports are expected to approximate 1968-69. Yugoslavia, the largest foreign producer, anticipates a level approximating the 14,100 tons exported in 1967-68. Preliminary statistics indicate 1968-69 season world exports totaled 62,600 tons, 11 percent below 1967-68. Foreign exports were below 1967-68 and the average. U.S. exports were slightly below 1967-68 and 9 percent below average.

RAISIN AND DRIED CURRANT PRODUCTION DOWN

Smaller crops reported by major foreign producers cut world raisin production below 1968 and the 1963-67 average. Raisin production is estimated at 550,600 short tons, 15 percent below the crop of 644,700 tons last season and 6 percent below the 5-year 1963-67 average. Dried currant production is reported below last season but above average. Commercial production is estimated at 107,500 tons, slightly below the 1968 crop of 110,700 tons but 5 percent above average.

Unfavorable weather conditions reduced foreign raisin production to the lowest level since 1963. Foreign production is estimated at 273,600 tons, 28 percent below the 1968 crop of 382,700 tons and 20 percent below average. Low temperatures in the Aegean area of Turkey severely damaged vineyards in early April. Weather was favorable during the remainder of the growing season and the crop of 82,500 tons matured about 7 days late. Greece reports hot weather during May reduced fruit sizing and cut sultana production to 80,000 tons, 24 percent below last season. Early spring frost and fungus infestations combined to produce the smallest Iranian crop in recent years. Iranian production is estimated at 38,000 tons, 42 percent below 1968 and 30 percent below average.

Heavy rains and humid conditions in Australia caused fruit losses on the vine and mold damage on the drying racks. Australian production is reported as 49,600 tons of sultanas and lexias, 39 percent below 1968. Quality of the 1969 South African raisin crop was severely affected by heavy rain and hail during mid-March along the Orange River.

Current reports indicate favorable prospects for the 1970 raisin crop in Australia. The annual bud survey in the Sunraysia District of Australia showed above average fruitfulness of the vines and in most areas growers report heavier than normal cane growth. South Africa reports drought conditions in the main producing areas of the Orange River.

U.S. production is estimated at 277,000 tons, 6 percent above 1968 production of 262,000 tons. Production of natural (sundried) raisins is estimated at 261,000 tons, 6 percent above last season's production of 246,400 tons. Natural production consists of 255,000 tons of Thompson Seedless and 6,000 tons of other varieties. Harvested acreage of grapes for sundried raisins totaled 115,000 acres, approximately 4,000 acres more than last season.

Production of dried currants in Australia, Greece, and the Republic of South Africa is estimated at 107,500 tons, slightly below 1968 but 5 percent above average. Greek production is estimated at 99,000 tons, slightly below last season. Cultivated acreage is diminishing slightly because some marginal plantations are being abandoned as labor costs increase and others are being replaced with olives. Production is not expected to suffer, however, as yields in newer currant vineyards are two to three times that in acreage leaving production. Australian production of currants was not greatly affected by the unseasonal rains, as most of the crop had already been harvested. Light bearing and diversion of currant grapes to wineries reduced production to 7,700 tons.

Lower total exports of raisins and currants are expected during the 1969-70 season. Current forecasts indicate the lowest level of foreign raisin exports since 1963. Exports of all major foreign producers are expected to be below 1968-69. Australian and Iranian exports should absorb the major blow. Greek and Turkish exports should fall below last season but remain above average. Ample raisin supplies indicate a good season for U.S. exports. Smaller crops are expected to hold the combined exports of Greek and Australian currants slightly below the preliminary 1968-69 total of 63,300 tons.

None of the above statistics include shipments by minor exporters, such as Argentina, Chile and Cyprus, or those of Afghanistan, whose raisin exports are often substantial but not readily ascertainable.

Minimum annual export prices for 1969 crop sultana raisins were increased by \$15.00 per metric ton (\$16.53 per short ton) at the International Sultana (Raisin) Agreement Conference held in Athens during June. Prices on the London market remain strong. Quotations indicate that major grades of Turkish, Greek and Australian sultanas are selling at 0.8 to 2.5 cents per pound above a year ago. Mid-October sultana quotations are Turkish No. 9, 17.5 cents per pound, duty paid; and Australian 4-Crown, 17.7 cents per pound.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in selected countries,
annual 1965-69

Country	1965	1966	1967	Revised 1968	Prelim. 1969
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Argentina	5.5	8.3	10.7	5.5	5.5
Australia	6.0	3.5	6.5	1.8	3.7
Chile	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.5
France	9.3	13.5	13.8	16.0	16.0
Italy	1.7	1.9	1.9	1/	1/
South Africa, Rep. of	2.6	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.4
Yugoslavia	6.4	20.1	25.2	14.1	27.0
Foreign total	37.1	54.6	65.9	46.2	61.0
United States	168.7	134.0	166.1	153.9	130.0
Grand total	205.8	188.6	232.0	200.1	191.0

1/ Estimate not available; assumed at same level as 1967.

PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from principal producing countries,
annual 1965-1968 1/

Country	1965	1966	Revised 1967	Preliminary 1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Argentina	3.9	2.5	6.5	5.3
Australia	4.7	1.7	2.3	.6
Chile	3.1	2.2	1.9	3.5
France .....	.3	1.5	.7	.9
South Africa, Rep. of .....	.1	.1	.1	---
Yugoslavia	6.9	8.1	14.1	7.7
Foreign total	19.0	16.1	25.6	18.0
United States	63.8	44.8	44.9	44.6
Grand total	82.8	60.9	70.5	62.6

1/ Year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile, and the Republic of South Africa; October 1 in France; September 1 in the United States and October 1 in Yugoslavia.

CALIFORNIA DRIED PRUNES: Monthly average prices,
c.i.f., London

Date	Size			
	40/50	50/60	60/70	70/80
	U.S. Cents Per Pound	U.S. Cents Per Pound	U.S. Cents Per Pound	U.S. Cents Per Pound
October 1966	24.0	22.8	21.7	22.2
January 1967	24.7	23.7	22.7	22.4
September 1967	23.2	20.8	19.4	--
January 1968	24.4	20.6	19.0	17.6
September 1968	23.1	20.7	19.1	18.2
January 1969	22.4	20.7	19.6	17.7
September 1969	--	--	--	--

RAISINS: Commercial production, 1965-69

Country	1965	1966	1967	Preliminary 1968	Forecast 1969
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Australia					
Lexias	11.8	11.3	8.8	6.8	4.4
Sultanas	91.7	79.3	97.1	74.6	45.2
Greece	107.0	95.0	62.8	105.0	80.0
Iran	47.0	70.0	50.0	65.0	38.0
South Africa, Rep. of ..	9.7	10.8	9.2	13.0	14.5
Spain	11.0	7.7	8.9	8.3	9.0
Turkey	132.0	81.0	103.0	110.0	82.5
Foreign total	410.2	355.1	339.8	382.7	273.6
United States	270.0	280.0	181.0	262.0	1/277.0
Grand total	680.2	635.1	520.8	644.7	550.6

1/ Includes 261,000 tons of natural raisins and 16,000 tons of other.

RAISINS: Exports from 8 leading producing countries,
1965-68 seasons 1/

Country	1965	1966	1967	Preliminary 1968
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Australia	78.6	71.7	68.5	71.1
Greece	87.3	61.7	57.4	90.4
Iran	29.5	44.9	33.0	44.0
Turkey	82.8	66.0	86.3	88.2
South Africa, Spain	7.3	8.5	6.0	10.2
Foreign total	285.5	252.8	251.2	303.9
United States	70.6	66.5	69.2	72.0
Grand total	356.1	319.3	320.4	375.9

1/ Marketing season beginning August and September for Northern Hemisphere countries and January for Southern Hemisphere countries.

RAISINS: Prices, landed, duty paid, London, average, July 1965-69

Origin and type	July price				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.
Turkey:					
No. 9	17.2	16.4	16.8	--	16.4
No. 10	17.6	17.0	--	--	17.6
Greece:					
No. 2	--	16.6	--	--	16.2
No. 4 Natural	--	16.0	--	--	15.8
Australia:					
4-Crown	17.4	17.2	17.2	16.5	--
5-Crown	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.0	--
Iran:					
Maragha/Urmia	16.6	14.8	13.7	--	15.3
California:					
Natural Thompson Seedless	19.2	18.0	16.6	--	18.3

DRIED CURRANTS: Commercial production, 1965-69

Country	1965	1966	1967	Prelim. 1968	Forecast 1969
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Australia	13.5	8.2	10.1	9.0	7.7
Greece	86.5	101.0	99.2	101.0	99.0
South Africa, Republic of ..	.9	.8	.7	.7	.8
Total	100.9	110.0	110.0	110.7	107.5

DRIED CURRANTS: Exports from specified countries, annual 1965-68

Country	1965	1966	1967	Preliminary 1968
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Australia: (Year beginning Jan. 1)	8.6	4.2	5.2	5.3
Greece: (Year beginning Sept. 1)	63.5	45.2	61.5	58.0

GREEK DRIED CURRANTS: Prices, c & f London, average, July 1965-69

Type	July price				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.
Vostizza (Aegion)	17.9	19.5	19.8	16.6	16.4
Pyrgos	16.7	18.4	18.5	15.3	14.6
Kalamata	--	18.4	18.7	15.1	14.6

WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION
APPROXIMATES LAST YEAR'S LEVEL

World production of cottonseed in the year beginning August 1, 1969, is expected to approximate last year's 24.6-million-ton level. The current estimate of 24.5 million tons, however, is 4 percent above the 1962-66 average and about 10 percent above the low levels of 1966 and 1967. Estimates of reduced production in the United States, Central America, Mainland China, Syria, and Turkey, as well as a number of other countries, slightly offset expected gains largely in India, the Soviet Union, Brazil, Pakistan, Sudan, and the UAR.

North American cottonseed production is expected to be down about 8 percent or close to 500,000 tons, with smaller production in all areas. Production in the United States, as of October 1, was estimated at 4.46 million tons compared with 4.62 million last year and 3.21 million in 1967. Cotton area increased 10 percent to 12.0 million acres (11.2 million harvested) as a result of the cancellation of required diversion and diversion payment provisions previously in effect. Thus, there were early indications of somewhat more cottonseed this year, but excessive moisture, boll rot, and insect damage reduced prospective yields to 794 pounds per acre compared with 910 pounds in 1968. With substantial stocks at mills on August 1, total supplies were almost at the previous year's 4.69-million-ton level.

The decline in the Central American area may approximate 320,000 tons. Cotton acreage in the regions of eastern Mexico recently hit by torrential rains was greatly reduced because of tightening credit and cost-profit factors. Consequently, cottonseed production is estimated at 960,000 tons, 18 percent less than the exceptionally large production last year. Similarly, in other Central American countries, lower prices for cotton resulted in reduced area and thus smaller production of seed.

Present indications are that cottonseed production in South America will be up moderately this year. Brazil's crop is estimated at 1.7 million tons, 6 percent above last year's good outturn and 55 percent above the 1962-66 average. Acreage expansion in part reflects an increase in the support price applicable to the 1969-70 crop.

Similarly in Colombia, acreage expansion was in response to the higher cotton support price and the availability of additional credit funds. Seed production is expected to be about 340,000 tons, up 9 percent from last year and more than double the 1962-66 average.

In Peru, production may be about the same as last year's output of 200,000 tons despite a slight acreage expansion. This volume of seed production, however, is one-fourth less than the 1962-66 average.

Argentine producers planned to expand cotton area this year following poor results last year with some alternative crops. However, the shortage of moisture may have not only restricted the planned expansion but also reduced the area harvested. Seed production, forecast at 230,000 tons, thus is expected to be 9 to 10 percent below the good outturn of 1968 but sharply above the relatively small crops of 1966 and 1967.

A substantial increase is expected this year in Europe's relatively small cottonseed production. Output in Greece will be up an estimated one-third to around 230,000 tons, reflecting acreage expansion and better yields than in 1968. Spain, on the other hand, with an estimated 146,000 tons will have about 14 percent less cottonseed because of diversion of some cotton land to competitive crops and smaller yields resulting from flood damage.

Cottonseed production in the Soviet Union is estimated at 4.4 million tons compared with 4.3 million in each of the last 3 years.

Most African countries will realize more cottonseed from this year's cotton crops than a year earlier. Acreage is up sharply in the UAR, but yields may be down slightly. Seed production is indicated at about 915,000 tons against 832,000 tons a year ago and an average of 976,000 tons during 1962-66. Slight increases in the Sudan to an estimated 410,000 tons against 394,000 last year and in Nigeria to an estimated 140,000 tons against 134,000 last year also are attributed to expanded acreage. New land is becoming available in the Sudan for the production of cotton as a result of increased irrigation facilities. The larger acreage in Nigeria is attributed to higher cotton prices paid during the 1968-69 season. In Tanzania seed production is expected to recover to a more normal level of about 160,000 tons from the poor outturn of about 114,000 tons a year ago.

Asia's total cottonseed production may be about the same as last year's. Expanded acreage and good monsoons are expected to result in a moderate gain in India to 2.8 million tons compared with 2.6 million in 1968.

Cottonseed production in Mainland China is believed to be somewhat less than in 1968. Moisture conditions at cotton planting time and during the growing season in the Huai and North China areas reportedly compared favorably with last year's. The situation in the Yangtze, which is the high-yielding area for cotton, however, was not so favorable. July floods in this general area may have wiped out large tracts of cotton so that the abandoned acreage was unusually high. Possible yield gain achieved in the Northern area is believed to have been insufficient to offset the loss in the Yangtze area.

In Pakistan, acreage declined, but with favorable weather yields were up and production is estimated at 1.2 million tons or 2 percent above that of last year. Turkey's cottonseed production is estimated at 716,000 tons, 7 percent below the record level of 1968 but about the same as the 1962-66 average. Producers' disappointment in returns for cotton resulted in some shift of cotton acreage to alternative crops.

Acreage expansion and improved yields have resulted in upward trends of cottonseed production in Iran and Israel. This year's crops are estimated at 365,000 tons and 90,000 tons, respectively, reflecting increases of 9 and 14 percent from a year earlier.

COTTONSEED: Production in specified countries and the world,
average 1962-66, annual 1966-1969

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1				
	Average 1962-66	1966	1967	1968	1969 ^{1/}
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:					
United States.....	5,721	3,960	3,210	4,625	4,457
El Salvador.....	135	82	74	96	93
Guatemala.....	146	135	135	156	110
Honduras.....	18	21	17	16	9
Mexico.....	1,134	1,080	960	1,176	960
Nicaragua.....	239	268	240	207	158
Other.....	19	20	23	22	23
Total.....	7,413	5,566	4,687	6,298	5,610
South America:					
Argentina.....	256	195	163	253	230
Brazil.....	1,096	998	1,315	1,607	1,704
Colombia.....	167	195	226	312	340
Paraguay.....	26	19	22	27	---
Peru.....	274	221	217	198	198
Venezuela.....	26	32	34	34	---
Other.....	16	15	17	20	21
Total ^{2/}	1,861	1,675	1,994	2,451	2,551
Europe:					
Greece.....	193	206	225	171	230
Italy.....	10	6	6	4	4
Spain.....	204	200	145	170	146
Bulgaria.....	35	51	43	26	---
Other.....	18	15	18	18	17
Total ^{2/}	460	478	437	389	435
U.S.S.R.....					
	3,830	4,335	4,335	4,335	4,425
Africa:					
Sudan.....	315	378	368	394	---
United Arab Republic.....	976	904	836	832	---
Angola.....	14	15	24	34	---
Cameroun.....	37	44	39	49	54
Central African Republic.....	24	32	37	39	---
Chad.....	81	93	85	97	---
Congo (Kinshasa).....	24	22	27	39	39
Malawi.....	11	9	10	12	---
Mozambique.....	82	97	90	95	97
Nigeria.....	106	114	61	134	140
Rhodesia.....	20	29	39	97	---
Tanzania.....	130	175	156	114	158
Uganda.....	165	170	144	170	170
South Africa.....	32	34	34	49	---
Other.....	106	136	140	170	171
Total ^{2/}	2,123	2,252	2,090	2,325	2,494
Asia and Oceania:					
Iran.....	258	253	257	336	365
Iraq.....	18	15	22	22	---
Israel.....	45	61	69	80	90
Turkey.....	712	674	699	772	716
Syria.....	358	317	282	343	317
China, Mainland.....	2,740	3,030	3,260	3,170	3,075
Afghanistan.....	65	51	51	51	---
Burma.....	43	37	48	27	---
India.....	2,585	2,456	2,830	2,617	2,777
Pakistan.....	915	1,023	1,164	1,193	1,218
Thailand.....	43	61	66	69	29
Australia.....	23	40	70	72	75
Other.....	49	43	37	44	44
Total ^{2/}	7,854	8,061	8,855	8,796	8,805
Estimated world total ^{2/}	23,541	22,367	22,398	24,594	24,520

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Includes estimates for countries for which data are not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Data for countries other than the United States, the United Arab Republic, the Sudan and Turkey were calculated from lint production estimates.

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION AT RECORD HIGH
FIFTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

World production of soybeans in 1969 is estimated at 1.444 billion bushels, a record high for the fifth consecutive year. While this is virtually the same as the 1.437 billion harvest in 1968, it is 30 percent above the average annual output during 1962-66. An estimated 4 percent gain in foreign production offsets a 1 percent decline in U.S. production.

While the soybean harvest in the United States at the October 1 estimate of 1.07 billion bushels is 9 million bushels less than last year's record, heavy carryin stocks brought the total supply to an alltime high of 1.39 billion bushels, exceeding supplies a year earlier by 12 percent. Area for harvest at 41.6 million acres is up 2.4 percent from last year's harvested acreage, but prospective yields are 25.7 bushels compared with the record 26.6 bushels in 1968.

In view of the continuing paucity of information from Mainland China and the low priority the regime currently gives to oilseeds, the estimate of 1969 acreage in soybeans has been maintained at about the same level as in recent years, that is, 20 million acres. Weather conditions, however, appear to favor a yield increase compared with 1968. Moisture conditions at the time of spring planting generally were satisfactory in North China and probably better than a year earlier. In the Huai plains, where roughly 45 percent of the crop is grown, June rains were about normal and the stand of the crop is believed to have been better than in 1968. In the Northeast, which accounts for another 40 to 45 percent of the total, precipitation during the growing season--particularly July and August--although less than normal, reportedly was slightly greater than a year earlier. (Soybeans produced in this area are largely for export or crushing.) In the light of the above indications of improved weather conditions, a slight increase in yields may have occurred. Consequently, production is indicated at 244,000 tons against 238,000 tons last year.

Brazil harvested a record crop this year, estimated at 34 million bushels compared with 26 million in 1968. Plantings increased in all major producing states to an estimated record total of 1.6 million acres against 1.4 million a year earlier. In general there was very good weather and growing conditions.

Plantings for harvest in 1970 are expected to increase by about 20 percent--to possibly 1.9 million acres, on the basis of growers' planting intentions. At the end of July the government announced the new minimum prices for 1970 crop soybeans. They average about 30 percent above the corresponding prices for the 1969 crop but are considerably below current farm prices. Plantings in Parana, which now accounts for about one-sixth of total production, are expected to increase by about one-third. Soybeans is one of the crops which will be planted between rows of coffee trees damaged by July frost. Moreover, in both Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, the source of about three-fourths of the crop, there is an increasing interest in wheat. Soybeans and wheat complement each other in these states, but the lack of combines has been a limiting factor for soybean production. Now, the government's program to promote wheat also will benefit soybeans, as most of the machinery can be used for both crops.

SOYBEANS: Acreage, Yield, and production in specific countries and the world, average 1962-66, annual 1967-69 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1967	1968	Average:	1967	1968	Average:	1967	1968
	1962-66:	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1962-66:	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
North America:									
Canada.....	245	290	295	29.1	27.9	30.6	7,126	8,091	9,027
United States 1/.....	31,602	39,767	40,659	24.3	24.5	26.6	768,672	976,060	1,079,662
Mexico.....	56	148	334	30.8	30.0	29.7	1,721	4,446	9,921
South America:									
Argentina.....	36	43	50	16.1	17.6	16.2	582	753	808
Brazil.....	957	1,513	1,359	16.1	17.4	19.0	15,367	26,294	25,831
Colombia.....	61	119	116	23.2	24.8	24.5	1,429	2,939	3,197
Paraguay 5/.....	18	32	32	20.7	20.6	14.9	370	661	514
Europe:									
Romania.....	15	121	148	8.4	12.5	9.9	125	1,521	1,470
Yugoslavia.....	16	17	16	20.2	19.6	19.6	330	326	323
U.S.S.R.....	2,106	2,083	2,093	7.6	9.5	10.0	16,049	19,731	20,944
Africa:									
Nigeria 6/.....	---	135	135	---	4.2	3.3	673	570	450
Rhodesia 5/.....	2	---	---	6.5	---	---	11	8	7
Tanzania 8/.....	10	---	---	12.1	---	---	125	147	147
South Africa 5/.....	22	28	33	5.2	5.1	6.5	113	165	213
Asia:									
Iran.....	---	12	20	---	5.1	4.7	10	62	93
Turkey.....	14	15	17	12.5	13.6	18.1	178	202	312
China:									
Mainland.....	19,915	20,215	19,770	13.0	12.6	12.0	259,600	255,000	238,100
Taiwan.....	130	129	122	16.4	21.4	21.9	2,148	2,764	2,682
Cambodia.....	29	21	---	11.5	13.8	13.2	330	290	294
Indonesia.....	1,433	1,633	1,606	9.5	10.9	10.4	13,602	17,784	16,718
Japan 5/.....	528	349	302	18.4	20.0	20.3	9,718	6,995	6,155
Korea, South.....	709	767	774	8.4	9.6	11.6	5,959	7,402	9,012
Philippines.....	5	4	4	12.7	11.5	12.6	59	41	46
Thailand.....	77	5/	4/	14.4	5/	17.0	1,112	735	808
Other countries:	1,099	1,076	1,095	8.1	9.4	9.5	8,894	10,096	10,414
Total excluding Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, U.S.S.R., Mainland China, N. Korea, and N. Vietnam 2/.....	36,164	45,159	46,042	23.0	23.4	24.6	830,253	1,057,372	1,166,976
Estimated world total 2/.....	59,222	68,573	69,063	18.8	19.6	20.8	20,511,114	30,313,483	41,437,148

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Acreage harvested for beans. 5/ Planted area. 6/ Quantities purchased by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export. 7/ European farms only. 8/ Sales. 9/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Soybean area in the Soviet Union appears to have been maintained at about the 2.1 million-acre level of recent years. Yields are believed to have improved from last year, however, and production is estimated at 21.3 million bushels compared with 20.9 million in 1968.

Farmers in Canada (Ontario Province) increased their soybean plantings by 9 percent, but per acre yields dropped to 23.6 bushels, on the basis of indications at September 15, compared with 30.6 bushels last year. Hot, dry weather caused some drying of crops in some areas of Ontario. Production is reported at 7.6 million bushels against a record 9.0 million last year.

Japan's acreage and production continue to decline. This year's crop is reported at 5.1 million bushels compared with 6.2 million last year and the 1962-66 average of 9.7 million.

Soybean output in Mexico continues the rapid expansion of recent years. This year's crop is forecast at 12.9 million bushels compared with 10.0 million in 1968 and an average production of only 1.7 million tons during 1962-66. As a result of this volume of production Mexico moved up to sixth place among producing countries. Moreover, this large soybean crop plus increased production of safflowerseed and sesameseed means that Mexico will be almost self-sufficient in vegetable oils this year despite a significant reduction in the cotton crop. The sharp expansion of soybean production in 1968, stimulated by a support price of 1,600 pesos per metric tons (\$3.25 per bushel), resulted in storage and price problems. As a result the government reduced the support to 1,450 pesos (\$2.95), but after deductions to defray export losses and for handling and storage, the net price to producers is 1,377.50 pesos (\$2.80).

While soybean production in Taiwan at 2.8 million bushels is up slightly from last year, it is virtually the same as the 1967 crop. Consumption, however, is expanding and imports in the last 2 years, largely from the United States, have doubled those of previous recent years.

Soybean production in a number of minor-producing countries has trended sharply upward in recent years, and this trend continued in 1969. Prominent among these are Argentina, Paraguay, Romania, Turkey, and South Africa. This trend also has been pronounced in Colombia, although production there declined in 1969, and in Iran, although no 1969 data are available as yet from that country.

LARGER WORLD COCOA BEAN CROP EXPECTED

World cocoa bean production for 1969-70 is forecast at 1,335,300 metric tons, up 8.7 percent over the 1968-69 outturn of 1,228,700 tons, and approximating the levels achieved during the 1966-67 and 1967-68 seasons. The larger crop this year is primarily attributed to prospects of a 90,000 ton recovery in African production from the rain-damaged 1968-69 harvest. Only moderate production increases are anticipated for the other producing regions of the world.

Although world production is expected to be larger this season, the cocoa industry will still be faced with a tight supply situation. For the past 4

consecutive years world usage has exceeded production and stocks have now been drawn down to low levels. The shortage of cocoa has resulted in the curtailment of consumption, slowed the expansion of new markets, increased prices for manufactured products, and encouraged the greater use of substitutes.

In response to high cocoa bean prices, world grindings this year will be lower and the decline is expected to continue into 1970. U. S. grind during the first 9 months of 1969 totaled 199,310 tons, off 8 percent from the corresponding period a year earlier. New York spot Accra cocoa bean prices have averaged about 45 cents per pound during January-October, up nearly 11 cents over the 1968 annual average.

Africa: Although growing conditions in the major African producing countries have not been ideal, they have been much improved over those of a year ago. Production is forecast at 951,400 tons, a recovery of nearly 90,000 tons over the 1968-69 harvest. Most of the increase is accounted for by anticipated larger crops in Ghana and Nigeria.

Ghana's production is forecast at 375,000 tons, a gain of 10 percent over the poor 1968-69 harvest of 341,000 tons. Producer prices for the 1969-70 main crop are to remain unchanged from those paid for the 1969 mid crop at N¢ 8.00 per 60 pound load (US 13.07 cents per pound). However, the grower's price is still above the N¢ 7.00 (11.43 cents per pound) paid during the 1968-69 main crop season. The government has pledged a minimum producer price of N¢ 6.00 (9.8 cents per pound) for a 3 year period, irrespective of how low world cocoa prices become. In addition, subsidies are being increased for insecticides and spray machines.

Nigerian production is forecast at 245,000 tons, up 50,000 tons over the small 1968-69 crop. Grower prices for the 1969-70 season have been set well above those of other major African producers. The new price is N£ 150 per long ton (US 18.75 cents per pound), representing an increase of N£ 50 per ton (6.25 cents per pound) over the previous season. In addition to the 50 percent increase in producer prices, the government has raised subsidies for spraying chemicals and equipment.

Production in the Ivory Coast is expected to be at record levels this year as young trees increase in productivity. The 1969-70 crop is forecast at 150,000 tons, but could reach a higher level given favorable weather during the remainder of the season. Producer prices were increased moderately from 70 CFA per kilo (US 12.86 cents per pound) to 80 new CFA per kilo (13.07 cents per pound) and now are at the same level as in Ghana.

Cameroon production is expected to approximate the record 1968-69 harvest of 100,000 tons. Grower prices were increased to 85 new CFA per kilo (US 13.88 cents per pound), compared with 70 CFA (12.86 cents per pound) paid last season.

South America: South American production is forecast at 265,500 tons, up about 10,000 tons over the 1968-69 outturn. Most of the increase is attributed to prospects of a larger Ecuadorean crop.

Brazil's 1969-70 crop is expected to be near the 1968-69 level of

160,000 tons. The Bahia main crop is forecast at 1.2 million bags (72,500 tons), well above the poor 1968-69 main crop of only 871,000 bags (52,260 tons). It is unlikely that the 1970 Bahia Temporao harvest will reach the unusually large 1969 level of approximately 1,650,000 bags (99,000 tons) and is provisionally forecast at 1.3 million bags (78,500 tons). Production from other regions in Brazil usually amounts to 150,000 bags (9,000 tons).

Asia and Oceania: A continuation of the expansionary production trend in New Guinea and Papua is again expected this year with the crop estimated at a record 29,000 tons. Little change in production levels is anticipated in other producing countries of this region.

COCOA BEANS: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1966-70 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	11,440	6,900	8,900	8,000	8,000	7,500
CUBA.....	2,220	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	35,380	28,700	28,500	30,000	26,000	30,000
GUATEMALA.....	2,440	2,300	2,700	2,800	2,900	2,900
HAITI.....	2,320	2,100	2,100	2,000	2,000	2,000
JAMAICA AND OEP.....	2,240	2,000	1,700	2,400	2,100	2,300
MEXICO.....	20,380	22,800	20,500	21,000	22,000	23,000
PANAMA.....	1,040	700	800	800	900	900
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	6,100	5,300	4,700	6,300	7,000	7,000
OTHER 2/.....	1,520	1,700	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,700
TOTAL.....	85,080	74,500	73,400	76,900	74,600	79,300
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA.....	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500
BRAZIL.....	118,060	171,000	173,300	144,700	160,000	160,000
COLOMBIA.....	14,660	17,000	17,000	18,000	18,500	20,000
ECUADOR.....	41,320	36,000	53,000	70,000	47,000	55,000
PERU.....	2,480	1,800	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
SURINAM.....	280	300	300	300	300	300
VENEZUELA.....	16,660	22,900	21,000	24,700	26,300	27,000
TOTAL.....	195,460	251,000	267,300	260,900	255,300	265,500
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	360	600	500	400	400	400
CAMEROON.....	79,900	77,200	84,200	91,500	100,000	100,000
CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE.....	760	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
CONGO-KINSHASA.....	5,440	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
FERNANDO PO 3/.....	30,180	35,000	38,500	34,000	37,000	37,000
GABON.....	3,580	3,800	3,800	4,100	4,000	4,000
GHANA.....	458,420	415,600	381,400	421,600	341,000	375,000
IVORY COAST 4/.....	104,660	113,300	149,700	146,800	144,500	150,000
LIBERIA.....	980	1,100	1,400	1,900	1,900	1,900
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	520	800	700	700	600	600
NIGERIA.....	217,760	184,600	267,300	238,600	195,000	245,000
SAO TOME-PRINCIPE.....	9,500	9,700	10,000	11,000	10,000	10,000
SIERRA LEONE.....	3,720	4,700	4,000	4,800	4,300	4,500
TOGO 5/.....	13,300	14,300	16,000	16,600	17,000	17,000
TOTAL.....	929,080	865,700	963,500	978,000	861,700	951,400
ASIA:						
CEYLON.....	2,340	2,000	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000
INDONESIA.....	980	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PHILIPPINES.....	3,580	3,900	3,500	3,400	3,300	3,300
TOTAL.....	6,900	6,900	6,400	6,400	6,300	6,300
OCEANIA:						
NEW GUINEA 5/.....	14,240	17,800	21,200	24,000	27,000	29,000
NEW HEBRIDES.....	660	700	700	1,000	800	800
WEST SAMOA.....	3,940	2,300	3,200	1,800	3,000	3,000
TOTAL.....	18,840	20,800	25,100	26,800	30,800	32,800
TOTAL WORLD.....	1,235,360	1,218,900	1,335,700	1,349,000	1,228,700	1,335,300

1/ Estimates refer to crop year ending September 30 of year shown. 2/ Includes Dominica, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, and St. Lucia.
3/ Includes Rio Muni. 4/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana. 5/ Includes Papua.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD RICE EXPORTS DECLINED
12 PERCENT IN 1968

World rice exports for calendar year 1968 totaled 6.2 million metric tons (milled basis). This compared to exports of 7.1 million tons in 1967 and 7.3 million for the five year average of 1962-1966. The major reason for this decline was increased production in importing countries.

U.S. exports remained about the same level as the previous year, 1.8 million tons. Thailand and Burma were the countries which showed the largest declines, 29 and 48 percent, respectively. The United Arab Republic, with a 31 percent rise in exports, was the only major exporter to show a significant increase.

U.S. EXPORTS OF PREPARED AND MISCELLANEOUS
FEEDS GAIN 31 PERCENT IN 1968-69

U.S. exports of prepared and miscellaneous feeds during July-June 1968-69 totaled 1.4 million tons, 304,000 tons above those of the previous year, with an export value of \$84 million.

Prepared feed exports totaled 198 thousand tons, 2 percent over 1968. Poultry feeds made up two-thirds of the total. Sixty percent of all prepared feeds went to North and Central American and Caribbean destinations.

Exports of byproduct feeds in 1968-69 amounted to 722 thousand tons, up 39 percent. Corn byproducts were the principal item at 676 thousand tons. Of this total the Netherlands took 534 thousand tons, 37 percent more than in 1967-68.

Alfalfa meal exports in 1968-69 totaled 433 thousand tons, comprising 239 thousand tons of dehydrated and 193 thousand of sun-cured. Total shipments were up 36 percent for the year. Japan dominated the market for both types, taking 381 thousand tons, up 41 percent for the year.

CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS DROP 2 PERCENT
BARLEY 60 PERCENT, CORN AND RICE IMPORTS STEADY

Total Canadian exports and imports of grains during 1968-69 (July-June) as compared with the previous year were as follows:

RICE (Milled Basis): World exports by country of origin,
Calendar Years 1966, 1967 and 1968

Country of Origin	1966	1967	1968 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>m. t.</u>	<u>m. t.</u>	<u>m. t.</u>
<u>North America:</u>			
United States	1,349	1,801	1,847
<u>Central America:</u>			
Costa Rica	2/	1	1
El Salvador	7	14	23
Guatemala	2/	2	2
Honduras	2/	2/	2/
Nicaragua	2	2/	2
Panama	1	3	2
Total Central America	10	20	30
<u>South America:</u>			
Argentina	47	19	22
Brazil	289	32	37
Colombia	2/	4	--
Ecuador	23	--	10
Guyana	110	102	93
Surinam	20	25	33
Uruguay	45	37	19
Venezuela	50	63	33
Total South America	584	282	247
Total Western Hemisphere	1,943	2,103	2,124
<u>Europe:</u>			
<u>EEC:</u>			
Belgium-Luxembourg	6	5	13
France	7	39	68
Germany, West	16	21	23
Italy	81	156	59
Netherlands	17	17	20
Total EEC	127	238	183
Greece	25	9	9
Spain	50	109	100
Switzerland	1	1	1
Total Western Europe	203	357	293
<u>Eastern Europe: 3/</u>			
Bulgaria	5	5	5
Czechoslovakia	6	2/	1
Hungary	8	--	--
USSR	4	1	1
Yugoslavia	--	--	2/
Total Eastern Europe	23	6	7
Total All Europe	226	363	300

<u>Asia:</u>			
Aden	12	10	5
Burma	1,100	650	335
Cambodia	165	223	247
China, Mainland	1,200	1,190	1,025
Hong Kong	29	7	11
India	3	5	2
Iran	1	2	2/
Japan	2/	2/	2/
Korea, North	72	75	75
Korea, South	40	--	--
Kuwait	15	6	--
Lebanon	2	--	--
Malaysia	31	10	--
Nepal	40	35	37
Pakistan	213	171	80
Philippines	2/	--	41
Singapore	107	100	90
Taiwan	178	116	68
Thailand	1,508	1,449	1,023
Turkey	2/	2	2
Vietnam, North	13	10	10
Total Asia	<u>4,729</u>	<u>4,061</u>	<u>3,051</u>
<u>Africa:</u>			
Angola	4	3	2
Ivory Coast	--	2/	--
Kenya	2/	2/	2
Malagasy	20	40	69
Malawi	1	--	--
Morocco	1	4	7
Mozambique	4	5	4
Senegal	1	2/	--
South Africa	5	1	--
Tanzania	1	2/	15
United Arab Republic	347	435	570
Total Africa	<u>384</u>	<u>488</u>	<u>669</u>
<u>Oceania:</u>			
Australia	84	99	97
World Total	<u>7,366</u>	<u>7,114</u>	<u>6,241</u>

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 metric tons. 3/ Based on actual imports by recipient countries, intra-trade on calendar year basis, and official estimates by FAO, FAS and Commonwealth Secretariat.

Grain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS
September 1969

Canada - Summary of all Grain Exports and Imports
(000 Metric Tons)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>July-June</u>		<u>+ or -</u>
	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1968/69</u>	
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
Wheat/W. Flour	8,912	8,700	- 212
Wheat (mil. bu.)	(304)	(296)	
Flour (mil. bu.)	(24)	(24)	
Rye	132	105	- 27
Barley	1,082	411	- 671
Oats	<u>52</u>	<u>50</u>	- <u>2</u>
Total Exports	10,178	9,266	- 912
<u>IMPORTS</u>			
Corn	788	799	+ 11
Rice	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Imports	828	839	+ 11
<u>NET TRADE</u>	+ 9,350	+ 8,427	- 901

The major decline in exports was the 671,000-ton reduction in barley exports. Shipments to Japan and the EC were down by 382,000 and 342,000 tons, respectively.

Wheat and flour exports were down by only 212,000 tons. The main changes were a reduction of 1.2 million tons to the USSR and an increase of 0.8 million to Communist China. Increased shipments to India and Japan helped to further reduce this loss. Flour exports held steady at 24,000 tons (wheat equivalent) in each of the two years.

Exports of rye and oats at 105,000 and 50,000 tons, respectively, were down about 17 percent.

Although Canada is basically an exporter of grains, imports of corn and rice are of particular interest to the United States. During 1968-69, these totaled 799,094 tons of corn and 40,488 of rice, nearly all of which came from the United States. The increase over the previous year was about 11,000 tons of corn with rice holding almost the same level.

WEST GERMAN WHEAT IMPORTS UP 567,000 TONS,
FEEDGRAINS DOWN 477,000 TONS ON NET BASIS

A summary of West Germany's imports and exports of grains during the past two fiscal years (July-June) follows:

West Germany - Summary of all Grain Exports and Imports
(000 Metric Tons)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>July-June</u>		<u>+ or -</u>
	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1968/69</u>	
<u>IMPORTS</u>			
Wheat/W. Flour	1,831	2,539	+ 708
Wheat (mil. bu.)	(66)	(92)	
Flour (mil. bu.)	(1)	(1)	
Rice	111	138	+ 27
Rye	83	67	- 16
Corn	2,453	2,242	- 211
Barley	1,509	1,481	- 28
Malt	154	153	- 1
Oats	531	368	- 163
Sorghum	<u>178</u>	<u>93</u>	- <u>85</u>
Total Imports	6,850	7,081	+ 231
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
Wheat/W. Flour	611	752	+ 141
Wheat (mil. bu.)	(4)	(10)	
Flour (mil. bu.)	(19)	(18)	
Rice	20	20	--
Rye	2	2	--
Corn	28	44	+ 16
Barley	18	4	- 14
Malt	62	81	+ 19
Oats	12	18	+ 6
Sorghum	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	+ <u>2</u>
Total Exports	760	930	+ 170
NET TRADE	- 6,090	- 6,151	+ 61

The most significant change in imports was a 708,000-ton increase in wheat, partly offset by 141,000-ton increase in wheat exports, producing an increase in net imports of 567,000 tons. France accounted for all of this increase which is believed to be feed wheat

There appears to have been a close linkage of decreased feedgrain imports to the increased wheat takings. Imports of corn, barley (except malt), oats, and sorghum, of which corn accounted for over 50 percent, were off by 487,000 tons. Since small exports of these commodities were up by 10,000 tons, the net decline in feedgrain imports was 477,000 tons. Most of this was due to reduced corn imports from the United States.

Barley Malt imports held steady at 153,000 tons while exports increased to 81,000 tons. Net imports were thus 77,000 tons.

Net rice imports were 118,000 tons, an increase of 27,000 tons over last year. The principal supplier was the United States, followed by the UAR, Surinam, and Italy.

Rye trade was relatively insignificant at a net import level of 65,000 tons, 16,000 tons less than the previous year.

BIG 5 WHEAT EXPORTS LESS THAN JULY-AUGUST LAST YEAR

Wheat exports by the five largest exporters (United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, and France) at 5.8 million tons during July-August 1969 were nearly one million tons off last year's pace.

Canadian exports suffered the sharpest decline, about 900,000 tons, followed by a drop of over 400,000 for the United States. Argentina's sales were also down by 90,000 tons while Australian and French sales increased by 384,000 and 54,000 tons, respectively.

Combined exports were down to every area, except Africa. Shipments to Africa increased by 247,000 tons while those to South America were off 294,000, to Eastern Europe by 383,000 and Asia by 437,000.

Although these five countries have generally accounted for over 80 percent of world wheat exports, July-August 1969 exports are not believed to give an accurate indication of FY 1969-70 export prospects. Reduced crops in such countries as the USSR, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Northern Africa, Sweden, Poland, East Germany, Portugal and elsewhere, plus a less than planned outturn in Pakistan and contracts already negotiated by Communist China, clearly point to an increased level of world wheat trade as compared to 1968-69.

FEEDS, PREPARED AND MISCELLANEOUS: U.S. Exports by Classification,
1966-67 through 1968-69

Commodity	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Prepared Feeds:			
Poultry	162,824	144,374	130,374
Dairy	21,410	25,336	42,229
Other Livestock	20,207	24,725	25,219
Total	<u>204,441</u>	<u>194,435</u>	<u>197,822</u>
Miscellaneous Feeds:			
Wheat By-Products	54,831	25,093	37,992
Corn By-Products	373,457	471,382	675,822
Rice Bran and Polishings	10,697	20,397	3,766
Other Grain Products	1,552	1,179	4,111
Alfalfa Meal Dehydrated	198,042	181,370	239,231
Alfalfa Meal Sun Cured	205,460	137,768	193,353
Total	<u>844,039</u>	<u>837,189</u>	<u>1,154,275</u>
Grand Total	<u>1,048,480</u>	<u>1,031,624</u>	<u>1,352,097</u>

FEEDS, PREPARED AND MISCELLANEOUS: Total Exports by Area,
1966-67 through 1968-69

Area	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North and Central America and Caribbean	137,803	148,603	149,158
South America	28,642	28,425	20,626
Europe	449,224	518,536	716,064
Asia	426,050	331,066	461,542
Africa	4,641	1,954	877
Oceania	2,120	3,040	3,830
Total	<u>1,048,480</u>	<u>1,031,624</u>	<u>1,352,097</u>

PREPARED FEEDS: U.S. exports by destination, 1966-67 through 1968-69

Destination	Poultry 1/		Dairy 2/		Other livestock 3/		Total	
	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68
North and Central America and Caribbean:								
Canada	1,495	453	1,077	894	3,272	2,660	5,844	4,077
Mexico	26,474	12,283	1,810	2,712	735	561	29,019	15,536
British Honduras	1,238	1,206	64	47	193	214	1,467	1,467
Costa Rica	1,649	618	119	106	118	28	1,886	552
El Salvador	1,147	296	322	285	194	11	1,663	592
Guatemala	4,469	1,147	63	68	64	108	4,996	2,466
Honduras	817	622	5	29	30	21	843	661
Nicaragua	2,287	1,553	98	65	220	157	2,557	1,775
Panama	236	311	198	75	145	127	490	520
Bahamas	10,412	12,261	692	548	1,698	2,398	12,412	15,212
Barbados	2,006	1,942	272	302	679	646	2,957	2,888
Bermuda	4,398	4,802	4,470	4,276	3,474	446	9,292	7,467
Dominican Republic	8,142	8,875	349	443	324	177	8,815	9,495
French West Indies	70	10	--	12	35	57	105	89
Haiti	338	265	12	5	18	7	368	277
Jamaica	18,513	28,712	937	2,332	902	9,110	20,352	40,194
Leeward and Windward Islands	1,889	534	47	7	501	831	2,437	1,367
Netherlands Antilles	6,641	4,970	290	168	183	244	7,114	5,382
Trinidad and Tobago	8,236	10,115	89	106	352	934	8,677	11,155
Total	100,457	91,918	10,777	12,475	9,688	18,731	120,922	123,124
South America:								
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	9	--	4
Bolivia	2,379	2,726	--	2	--	4	2,388	2,728
Brazil	--	31	--	--	72	144	72	175
Chile	229	54	--	--	205	48	431	102
Colombia	104	6	9	4	225	14	338	24
Costa Rica	521	32	3	--	65	36	589	68
Ecuador	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
French Guiana	5,404	4,901	77	73	176	166	5,657	5,040
Guyana	2	4	50	6	--	--	52	10
Paraguay	439	183	39	5	51	56	529	88
Peru	3,654	2,751	468	51	357	68	4,479	2,870
Surinam	--	4	--	--	6	12	6	27
Uruguay	241	579	151	340	493	145	885	1,064
Venezuela	12,973	11,167	797	475	1,656	704	15,426	12,346
Total	30	3	--	--	435	231	465	224
Europe:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	3
France	1,161	359	454	265	70	17	1,685	155
Germany, West	1,345	2,785	2,966	9,321	611	411	4,922	13,517
Italy	116	73	90	6	379	39	495	112
Netherlands	42	174	--	56	267	11	267	67
Total	3	2	--	3	49	19	49	61
Other Western Europe:								
Austria	174	1	10	10	243	194	2,841	3,406
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	23	472	36
Denmark	37	177	65	39	263	1	34	11
Finland	165	165	274	39	159	11	159	107
Greece	209	4	1	40	191	77	236	117
Iceland	34	--	--	18	8	45	413	370
Ireland	--	--	--	103	20	8	276	163
Malta	111	11	346	18	189	21	202	141
Norway	385	87	90	48	591	99	1,902	643
Portugal	8	69	31	1,245	457	175	1,228	176
Spain	74	1	--	580	2,366	794	7,759	3,134
Sweden	823	3,978	1,660	1,517	2,366	514	7,759	3,134
Switzerland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	3,733	823	3,978	1,660	1,517	2,366	7,759	3,134
Total	3,733	823	3,978	1,660	1,517	2,366	7,759	3,134

PREPARED FEEDS: U.S. exports by destination, 1966-67 through 1968-69 (Continued)

Destination	Poultry 1/		Dairy 2/		Other livestock 3/		Total		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Short Long	Short Long	Short Long	Short Long	Short Long	Short Long	Short Long	Short Long	Short Long
Europe (Continued):									
Eastern Europe:									
Yugoslavia	17	1	78				18	1	95
Total Europe	5,095	4,609	4,582	4,626	2,978	1,202	12,699	16,652	26,186
Asia:									
Bahrain	48	46	216			4	48	52	216
Burma						31			31
Ceylon	34	17	12		37	26	71	43	24
Hong Kong	12,820	17,614	20,620	11	913	226	13,104	17,861	22,101
Indonesia									
Iran	869	351	811			140	896	524	885
Iraq	272	2	31	6		20	272		31
Israel	35	2	7			20	41	22	42
Jordan	2,679	125	29	4,237	1,332	1,622	8,248	2,621	3,088
Korea, Republic of	279	43			4		283	125	43
Kuwait	17	9			42	50	59	59	176
Lebanon	1,846	979		258	80	300	2,937	1,283	842
Malaysia	16,145	5,147	115		38	45	16,298	10,699	5,215
Maldives	191	73	126	235		74	628	147	249
Mexico	41	2	18		8	207	248	441	58
Morocco				10	16	4			
Nepal				11	18	14	319	1,321	308
Philippines	893	218	123		10	5	54	55	55
Republic of China (Taiwan)	44	3			90	13	2,188	2,188	826
Saudi Arabia	2,314	2,085	824	1	102	13	4,416	2,188	608
Singapore	272	93	112	108	140	459	1,712	664	42
Sri Lanka									
Syria	514	162	4	65		41	514	162	132
Thailand	55	62	4		52	161	218	218	30
Turkey					23	7	221	28	2,071
Vietnam, South	167	266	1,881		28	16	190	300	2,071
Total Asia	39,535	32,813	30,697	5,027	3,283	4,882	49,574	38,092	37,070
Africa:									
Angola				18	15	20	19	69	42
Cameroon	31	9	1						1
Canary Islands				11				11	
Congo (Kinshasa)	628	73			587	1	1,215	74	6
Ethiopia									
Ghana	1,066	92	5		16	11	1,082	104	30
Kenya	1,106	739	216		78	35	1,184	774	267
Liberia				55	160	4	165	20	24
Libya	7	5	14	4	19	27	46	46	57
Mozambique						28	30	11	18
Nigeria									
Rhodesia				124					124
Senegal				38	13	37	64	46	119
South Africa, Republic of				15					15
Sudan		2			4	2			2
Tanzania	8	24	26				8	24	26
Togo									
Tunisia									
Zambia									
Total Africa	2,818	950	1,014	126	211	157	775	1,306	723
Oceania:									
Australia	207	63	9			10	289	73	16
British West Pacific Islands	64						64		
French Pacific Islands	1,483	2,663	3,332	27		2	1,510	2,665	3,399
New Zealand	50	18					50	18	2
Trust Territory of Pac. Isls.	112	173	2		46	66	158	219	318
Total Oceania	1,916	2,917	3,653	27	128	58	2,071	2,975	3,695
World Total	162,826	144,274	130,274	21,410	25,336	42,229	20,207	24,725	25,219

1/ Includes mash, laying mix and turkey pellets. 2/ Includes calf meal, Con-D-Mineral, mixed cattle feed, prepared or mixed cow feed and Hog-P-Mix. 3/ Includes Arcadian Urea feed mixture, sweetened clover, prepared or mixed hog feed, sweetened foreage, HI-Nutro, hog finisher (prepared feed for hogs), mixed horse food, mixed mule feed, prepared or mixed pig feed, and Perlelec.

MISCELLANEOUS FEEDS: U.S. exports by destination, 1966-67 through 1968-69

Destination	Wheat Byproducts 1/			Corn Byproducts 2/			Rice bran and polishings			Other Grain Byproducts 3/		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North and Central America and Caribbean:												
Canada	1,816	2,982	1,687	4,057	8,327	13,227	429	219	424	57	154	50
Mexico	32	24	24	9	544	2,683	10	8			7	6
British Honduras		28	7									
Costa Rica				39	49	28						
El Salvador												
Guatemala												6
Honduras												
Nicaragua												
Panama					14							
Sabanas				16								
Barbadoe	31	35	45	405	1,471	633						
Bermuda				252	505	120					10	
Dominican Republic			11	99	121	56			9			
French West Indies	55			432	157							
Haiti				50	7	20						
Jamaica				180	130	6						
Leeward and Windward Islands	466	236	380	1,524	984	584	340	546	240			
Netherlands Antilles		35		109	60	2						
Netherlands Antilles	60	55	22	182	150	23			22			
Trinidad and Tobago				193	194							
Total	2,428	2,403	2,176	7,553	12,713	17,382	779	795	673	67	161	62
South America:												
Brazil				86	420	357						
Chile				175	288							
Colombia					24	76						
Ecuador	11											
French Guiana			187									
Guyana				903	870				17			
Peru				182	399							
Surinam		100		109	250							
Venezuela					22	20						
Total	11	100	187	1,455	2,272	457		17				
Europe:												
EEC:												
Belgium and Luxembourg	69			2,315	3,710	1,898	120		171	28		
France				14,061		59				117		
Italy				7,718	8,348	944						
Germany, West				2,699	26,725	89,692	3,697			55	84	3,965
Netherlands	2,275	2,188		298,458	391,220	534,010	2,296	15,314	2,882	801	65	
Total	4,045	2,188		325,251	420,002	626,563	6,112	15,314	3,053	1,001	910	3,965
Other Western Europe:												
Denmark				179	9							44
Greece				1,115	405							
Iceland				8,343								
Norway			21			16						
Spain				596								
Sueden				66						11	11	18
Switzerland				581	3,587	1,177						
United Kingdom	14			26,141	20,712	20,000	3,785	4,269		452		22
Total	14		21	27,019	24,712	21,193	3,785	4,269		473	66	84
Total Europe	4,059	2,188	21	352,270	454,714	657,756	9,898	19,583	3,053	1,474	976	4,049
Asia:												
Bahrain						11						
Hong Kong			14	61	50							
India				116	367	66						
Indonesia					223							
Israel								2				
Japan	47,606	19,295	35,496						40			
Korea, Republic of	579			478	293	83						
Lebanon												
Nansei and Nampo Islands				176	81							
Pakistan				87								
Philippines		5		43	81						42	
Saudi Arabia		4					20					
Singapore												
Taiwan	133			341								
Vietnam, South												
Total	48,318	19,304	35,510	1,302	1,095	160	20	2	40	11	43	
Africa:												
Algeria				172								
Congo (Kinshasa)				527	262							
Ghana				172	242							
Liberia		49	98	6	11	19						
Libya						14						
Malagasy, Republic of					23							
Malawi					11							
Sierra Leone	15				20	13						
Total	15	49	98	877	569	46						
Oceania:												
Australia		49										
French Pacific Islands						21						
Trust Territory of Pac. Isle.					16							
Total		49			16	21						
World Total	54,821	25,093	37,992	272,457	471,382	675,822	10,697	20,397	3,766	1,552	1,179	4,111

1/ Includes bran, cracked wheat feed, crushed wheat feed, mixed wheat feed, flake, middlings, red dog, scalplings, screenings and shorts. 2/ Includes bran, cracked corn for animal feed, corn gluten feed, hominy feed, corn grits for animal feed and corn gluten meal.

MISCELLANEOUS FEEDS: U.S. exports by destination, 1966-67 through 1968-69

Alfalfa meal, dehydrated			Alfalfa meal, sun-cured			Total			Destination
1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	
Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	
195	220	315	920	1,027	1,012	7,474	12,929	16,715	North and Central America and Caribbean:
177	670	1,503	5	27	20	201	1,288	4,236	Canada
515	1,048	1,005				6	28	7	Mexico
1,255	1,740	2,331				554	1,097	1,033	British Honduras
607	1,272	1,603				1,255	1,740	2,337	Costa Rica
473	473	411				607	1,272	1,603	El Salvador
60	50				6	473	473	417	Guatemala
1,006	914	1,179				60	64		Honduras
4						1,022	914	1,179	Nicaragua
59	50	50				450	1,506	678	Panama
136	260	222				311	555	170	Bahamas
						99	121	76	Barbados
						568	417	222	Bermuda
						105	7	20	Dominican Republic
						180	130	6	French West Indies
305	375	499		25		2,635	2,166	1,703	Haiti
		4				109	95	6	Jamaica
		9				242	227	54	Leeward and Windward Islands
327	256	296				450	450	296	Netherlands Antilles
5,129	7,328	9,427	925	1,079	1,028	16,881	25,479	30,758	Trinidad and Tobago
									Total
									South America:
						86	420	357	Brazil
						175	288		Chile
	20	235	1			1	44	311	Colombia
									Ecuador
		9					17	187	French Guiana
	1					903	870	9	Guyana
	4	14				182	400	4	Peru
34						143	354	14	Surinam
11,715	13,212	7,937		452	49	11,715	12,686	8,006	Venezuela
11,749	13,237	8,195	1	452	49	12,216	16,079	8,882	Total
									Europe:
									EEC:
115			1,735	2,385		4,382	6,095	2,029	Belgium and Luxembourg
						14,178		59	France
						7,718	8,348	944	Italy
2,201						8,652	27,570	93,657	Germany, West
27,747	725	17,515	6,091	6,555	1,884	339,369	416,067	556,291	Netherlands
30,053	725	17,515	7,826	8,940	1,884	374,239	458,080	652,980	Total
									Other Western Europe:
						179	64	44	Denmark
49						1,164	405		Greece
						8,341			Iceland
								37	Norway
						596			Spain
						77	11	18	Sweden
465						1,046	3,587	1,177	Switzerland
17,426	14,756	5,600	2,995			50,823	39,737	35,622	United Kingdom
17,940	14,756	5,600	2,995			62,226	42,804	36,898	Total
48,003	15,491	23,115	10,821	8,940	1,884	436,525	501,884	689,878	Total Europe
									Asia:
								11	Bahrain
1,000	1,225	1,104				1,061	1,275	1,118	Hong Kong
						116	367	66	India
							223		Indonesia
	6					11	8		Israel
131,960	143,983	191,469	192,878	126,819	189,703	372,444	290,097	416,708	Japan
					20	1,057	293	103	Korea, Republic of
	80	75					80	75	Lebanon
201			374			751	81		Nansei and Nanpo Islands
						87			Pakistan
			412	478	659	455	606	659	Philippines
						20	4		Saudi Arabia
		5,523						5,523	Singapore
						474			Taiwan
		209						209	Vietnam, South
122,161	145,294	198,280	192,664	127,297	190,282	376,476	292,024	424,422	Total
									Africa:
						172			Algeria
	30					527	292		Congo (Kinshasa)
						172	242		Ghana
						6	60	117	Liberia
								14	Liyya
							23		Malagasy, Republic of
							11		Malawi
						15	20	13	Sierra Leone
	30					892	648	144	Total
									Oceania:
		114	49			49	49	114	Australia
							16	21	French Pacific Islands
									Trust Territory of Pac. Isls.
		114	49			49	65	135	Total
198,042	181,370	239,231	205,460	127,768	193,253	844,039	837,189	1,115,275	World Total

2/ Includes hlowings and clippings, rice middlings, rye middlings, rye offal, grain scalpings, seed scourings, harley screenings, garhanzo screenings, and grain screenings.

RYE: Canadian exports by country of destination,
July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Country of destination	July-June 1967-68	July-June 1968-69
	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:		
United States	14,982	17,690
Mexico	--	1
Venezuela	4	13
Total	<u>14,986</u>	<u>17,704</u>
Western Europe:		
EEC:		
Germany, West	4,455	--
Netherlands	9,155	3,302
Total	<u>13,610</u>	<u>3,302</u>
Other Western Europe:		
Denmark	3,302	--
Norway	15,164	23,798
Switzerland	94	--
United Kingdom	6,958	14,196
Total	<u>25,518</u>	<u>37,994</u>
Total Europe	<u>39,128</u>	<u>41,296</u>
Asia:		
Israel	9,305	--
Japan	67,140	46,466
Total	<u>76,445</u>	<u>46,466</u>
Africa:		
South Africa, Republic of ..	<u>1,448</u>	<u>--</u>
World Total	<u>132,007</u>	<u>105,466</u>

Grain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from records of
Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CORN AND RICE: Canadian imports by country of origin,
July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

CORN			RICE (Milled)		
Country of Origin	July-June 1967-68	July-June 1968-69	Country of Origin	July-June 1967-68	July-June 1968-69
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons
United States	788,117	799,090	United States	38,130	38,821
Jamaica	1	--	Cuba	4	--
Portugal	--	4	Italy	342	411
Total	<u>788,118</u>	<u>799,094</u>	Netherlands	16	3
			United Kingdom	2	10
			Spain	5	2
			China, Mainland	1,165	--
			Hong Kong	7	5
			India	--	5
			Pakistan	1	9
			Australia	513	1,220
			Others	2	2
			Total	<u>40,187</u>	<u>40,488</u>

Grain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from records of Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

BARLEY AND OATS: Canadian exports by country of destination,
July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Country of Destination	July-June 1967-68			July-June 1968-69		
	Oats	Barley ^{1/}	Total	Oats	Barley ^{1/}	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	22,066	120,582	142,648	17,202	166,730	183,932
US Dependencies (Puerto Rico) ...	1,705	--	1,705	1,526	--	1,526
Mexico	--	--	--	150	--	150
Costa Rica	--	--	--	268	--	268
Panama	1,147	40	1,187	1,388	50	1,438
Barbados	494	--	494	292	--	292
Bermuda	26	--	26	34	--	34
Dominican Republic	173	--	173	179	--	179
Jamaica	773	--	773	652	--	652
Leeward and Windward Islands ...	186	--	186	108	--	108
Trinidad and Tobago	890	--	890	319	--	319
Chile	--	--	--	--	42	42
Colombia	--	10,000	10,000	--	--	--
Guyana	387	--	387	306	--	306
Peru	27	--	27	--	--	--
Venezuela	6,191	108	6,299	4,285	62	4,347
Total	34,065	130,730	164,795	26,709	166,884	193,593
Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	--	5,866	5,866	--	--	--
Germany, West	--	24,739	24,739	--	--	--
Italy	--	283,156	283,156	--	--	--
Netherlands	--	28,460	28,460	--	--	--
Total	--	342,221	342,221	--	--	--
Other Western Europe:						
Denmark	--	20,405	20,405	--	--	--
Ireland	2,015	--	2,015	3,558	--	3,558
Norway	--	6,842	6,842	--	--	--
Spain	--	17,056	17,056	--	--	--
United Kingdom	6,013	71,223	77,236	2,868	179,185	182,053
Total	8,028	115,526	123,554	6,426	179,185	185,611
Eastern Europe:						
Poland	--	17,111	17,111	--	--	--
Total Europe	8,028	474,858	482,886	6,426	179,185	185,611
Asia:						
Israel	--	64,337	64,337	--	31,697	31,697
Japan	2,599	397,484	400,083	--	15,854	15,854
Korea, Republic of	--	254	254	--	72	72
Syria	1,733	--	1,733	5,199	--	5,199
Turkey	655	--	655	299	--	299
Total	4,987	462,075	467,062	5,498	47,623	53,121
Africa:						
United Arab Republic	--	--	--	5,174	--	5,174
Oceania:						
Australia	--	14,434	14,434	--	13,970	13,970
U.S. Oceania	--	--	--	--	3,481	3,481
Total	--	14,434	14,434	--	17,451	17,451
World Total	47,080	1,082,097	1,129,177	43,807	411,143	454,950
Seed:						
United States	4,777	--	4,777	6,024	--	6,024
Mexico	174	--	174	5	--	5
Bermuda	--	--	--	1	--	1
Grand Total	52,031	1,082,097	1,134,128	49,837	411,143	460,980

^{1/} Does not include Barley Malt exports which totaled 84,000 and 87,000 tons, respectively, in Fys 1968 and 1969.

Grain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from records of Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination,
July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Country of Destination	July-June 1967-68				July-June 1968-69				+ or -
	Wheat	Flour	Total		Wheat	Flour	Total		
	(Grain equivalent)	(Grain equivalent)	(Grain equivalent)	(Metric Tons)	(Grain equivalent)	(Grain equivalent)	(Grain equivalent)	(Metric Tons)	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Metric Tons
Western Hemisphere:									
United States	4	568	572	16	--	480	480	13	3
British Honduras	--	58	58	2	--	42	42	1	1
El Salvador	157	1	168	4	--	1	1	1/	4
Bahamas	--	311	311	8	--	303	303	8	--
Barbados	--	212	212	6	--	289	289	8	2
Bermuda	--	114	114	3	--	112	112	3	--
Cuba	6,159	10,841	17,000	462	2,125	11,277	13,402	365	97
Haiti	--	22	22	1	--	329	300	17	16
Jamaica	458	1,598	2,056	56	1,182	177	1,359	37	19
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	815	815	22	--	864	864	24	2
Netherlands Antilles	--	139	139	4	--	172	172	5	1
Trinidad and Tobago	--	412	412	11	220	602	822	22	11
Ecuador	293	1	294	8	524	2/	524	14	6
Guyana	--	77	77	2	--	87	87	2	--
Venezuela	3,150	1	3,151	86	2,663	1	2,664	73	13
Others	6	182	188	5	19	95	114	3	2
Total	10,227	15,252	25,489	696	7,062	14,802	21,864	595	101
Western Europe:									
ESC:									
Belgium and Luxembourg	9,404	108	9,512	259	6,942	108	7,050	192	67
France	547	--	547	15	4,268	--	4,268	116	101
Germany, West	17,440	--	17,440	474	13,145	--	13,145	358	116
Italy	8,683	22	8,705	237	13,547	18	13,565	369	132
Netherlands	5,055	17	5,072	138	6,686	4	6,690	182	44
Total	41,129	147	41,276	1,123	44,588	130	44,718	1,217	94
Other Western Europe:									
Austria	638	--	638	17	768	--	768	21	4
Finland	962	--	962	26	639	--	639	17	--
Ireland	1,159	7	1,166	32	1,075	8	1,083	29	3
Malta	572	--	572	16	589	--	589	16	--
Norway	2,285	--	2,285	63	588	2/	588	16	47
Portugal	--	76	76	2	--	39	39	1	1
Sweden	52	1	53	1	103	1	104	3	2
Switzerland	2,880	--	2,880	79	5,303	--	5,303	144	65
United Kingdom	65,784	2,936	68,720	1,870	55,808	2,530	58,338	1,588	282
Others	34	89	123	3	21	75	96	3	--
Total	74,266	3,109	77,475	2,109	64,894	2,652	67,547	1,838	271
Eastern Europe:									
Albania	1,502	--	1,502	41	1,122	--	1,122	30	11
Czechoslovakia	5,314	--	5,314	145	--	--	--	--	145
Hungary	2,444	--	2,444	67	2,940	--	2,940	80	13
Poland	3,943	--	3,943	107	6,669	--	6,669	182	75
USSR	50,395	--	50,395	1,371	5,292	--	5,292	147	1,225
Total	63,598	--	63,598	1,731	16,123	--	16,123	439	1,252
Total Europe	179,093	3,256	182,349	4,963	125,605	2,783	128,388	3,494	1,469
Asia:									
Afghanistan	360	1	361	10	6	1	7	1/	10
Ceylon	--	860	860	23	--	855	855	23	--
China, Mainland	50,242	--	50,242	1,367	78,161	--	78,161	2,127	760
Hong Kong	879	405	1,284	35	855	351	1,206	33	2
India	12,560	80	12,640	344	26,740	1	26,750	728	384
Indonesia	--	29	29	1	--	619	619	17	16
Israel	--	544	544	15	522	228	750	20	5
Japan	40,291	7	40,298	1,096	45,797	9	45,806	1,247	151
Lebanon	37	196	233	6	--	427	427	12	6
Malaysia	541	--	541	15	461	--	461	13	2
Philippines	928	--	928	25	--	1	1	1/	25
Pakistan	876	--	876	24	2,754	--	2,754	75	51
Republic of China (Taiwan)	902	--	902	25	521	--	521	14	11
Saudi Arabia	146	151	297	8	--	43	43	1	7
Singapore	196	--	196	5	161	--	161	4	1
Syria	186	71	257	7	2,021	101	2,122	58	51
Thailand	--	210	210	6	--	254	254	7	1
Others	182	22	204	6	74	84	158	4	2
Total	108,326	2,576	110,902	3,018	158,082	2,974	161,056	4,383	1,365
Africa:									
Algeria	819	139	958	26	1,796	66	1,862	51	25
Congo (Kinshasa)	--	86	86	2	37	64	101	3	1
Gambia	--	84	84	2	--	73	73	2	--
Ghana	202	1,464	1,666	46	1,669	1,311	2,980	81	35
Liberia	--	190	190	5	--	194	194	5	--
Malawi	--	67	67	2	--	56	56	2	--
Niger	--	--	--	--	687	--	687	18	18
Nigeria	700	--	700	19	104	2/	104	3	16
South Africa, Republic of	3,554	7	3,561	97	--	--	--	--	97
Tanzania	299	13	312	9	110	7	117	3	6
Togo	--	151	151	4	--	156	156	4	--
Tunisia	462	2	464	13	692	--	692	19	6
United Arab Republic	--	37	37	1	--	767	767	21	20
Others	35	270	305	8	167	390	557	15	7
Total	6,071	2,510	8,581	234	5,262	3,084	8,346	227	7
Oceania:									
Total	--	52	52	1	--	41	41	1	--
World Total	303,727	23,746	327,473	8,912	296,011	23,684	319,695	8,700	212

1/ Less than 500 metric tons. 2/ Less than 500 bushels.

Grain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS

Source: Wheat Review, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR (Grain Equivalent): West German imports by country of origin,
July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Country of origin	July-June 1967-68			July-June 1968-69			+ or -
	Wheat	Wheat Flour: (Grain equivalent)	Total	Wheat	Wheat Flour: (Grain equivalent)	Total	
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:							
United States	453,386	3	453,389	444,293	--	444,293	--
Canada	513,662	--	513,662	461,068	--	461,068	--
Argentina	5,254	--	5,254	11,571	--	11,571	+
Panama	1,275	--	1,275	949	--	949	--
Total	973,577	3	973,580	917,881	--	917,881	--
Western Europe:							
EEC:							
Belgium and Luxembourg	59,188	354	59,542	21,437	754	22,191	--
France	379,008	30,940	409,948	1,262,244	38,150	1,300,394	+
Italy	60	1,802	1,862	--	479	479	--
Netherlands	143,184	--	143,184	119,480	--	119,480	--
Total	581,440	33,096	614,536	1,403,161	39,383	1,442,544	+
Other Western Europe:							
Austria	904	--	904	--	--	--	904
Sweden	100,225	--	100,225	18,948	--	18,948	--
Total	101,129	--	101,129	18,948	--	18,948	--
Eastern Europe:							
Hungary	--	--	--	19,626	--	19,626	+
Romania	80,250	--	80,250	--	--	--	80,250
USSR	34,088	--	34,088	111,694	--	111,694	+
Total	114,338	--	114,338	131,320	--	131,320	+
Total Europe	796,907	33,096	830,003	1,553,429	39,383	1,592,812	+
Africa:							
Tunisia	6	--	6	--	--	--	6
Oceania:							
Australia	27,268	--	27,268	28,538	--	28,538	+
Unspecified	305	228	533	46	47	93	--
World Total	1,798,063	33,327	1,831,390	2,499,894	39,430	2,539,324	+
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	66,067	1,225	67,292	91,855	1,449	93,304	+

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR (Grain Equivalent): West German exports by country of destination,
Fiscal Years 1967-68 and 1968-69

Destination	Fiscal 1967-68			Fiscal 1968-69			+ or -	
	Wheat	Wheat Flour:	Total	Wheat	Wheat Flour:	Total		
		(Grain equivalent):			(Grain equivalent):			
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	
Western Hemisphere:								
British Honduras	--	1,473	1,473	--	3,233	3,233	+	1,760
Jamaica	--	22,836	22,836	--	34,797	34,797	+	11,961
West Indies	--	3,903	3,903	--	4,473	4,473	+	570
Chile	--	988	988	--	2,813	2,813	+	1,825
Others	--	1,098	1,098	--	1,791	1,791	+	693
Total	--	30,298	30,298	--	47,107	47,107	+	16,809
Western Europe:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg	2,098	--	2,098	10,929	--	10,929	+	8,831
France	2,831	596	3,427	8,401	2,468	10,869	+	7,442
Italy	2	--	2	599	--	599	+	597
Netherlands	5,862	--	5,862	43,287	--	43,287	+	37,425
Total	10,793	596	11,389	63,216	2,468	65,684	+	54,295
Other Western Europe:								
Austria	226	441	667	3,000	946	3,946	+	3,279
Denmark	23	11,673	11,696	131	3,639	3,770	-	7,926
Norway	--	2,790	2,790	658	1,511	2,169	-	621
Sweden	3,959	--	3,959	795	--	795	-	3,164
Switzerland	34,895	6,309	41,204	19,395	42	19,437	-	21,767
United Kingdom	1	19,477	19,478	17,849	11,518	29,367	+	9,889
Others	31	382	413	399	1,235	1,634	+	1,221
Total	39,135	41,072	80,207	42,227	18,891	61,118	-	19,089
Eastern Europe:								
Bulgaria	25	--	25	59,376	--	59,376	+	59,351
Czechoslovakia	38,656	--	38,656	34,272	--	34,272	-	4,384
Total	38,681	--	38,681	93,648	--	93,648	+	54,967
Total Europe	88,609	41,668	130,277	199,091	21,359	220,450	+	90,173
Asia:								
Cambodia	--	4,828	4,828	--	--	--	-	4,828
Ceylon	--	39,589	39,589	--	61,563	61,563	+	21,974
India	2,983	8,428	11,411	--	409	409	-	11,002
Indonesia	--	1,861	1,861	--	29,328	29,328	+	27,467
Jordan	--	2,143	2,143	--	3,238	3,238	+	1,095
Lebanon	2,982	18,538	21,520	--	18,050	18,050	-	3,470
Muscat and Oman	--	1,317	1,317	--	3,677	3,677	+	2,360
Philippines	--	14,318	14,318	--	18,095	18,095	+	3,777
Singapore	--	--	--	--	3,433	3,433	+	3,433
Saudi Arabia	--	2,338	2,338	--	14,240	14,240	+	11,902
South Arabia	--	11,096	11,096	--	16,137	16,137	+	5,041
Southern Yemen	--	7,524	7,524	--	14,719	14,719	+	7,195
Taiwan (Formosa)	--	--	--	12,592	--	12,592	+	12,592
Turkey	--	--	--	48,221	--	48,221	+	48,221
Yemen	--	--	--	--	5,372	5,372	+	5,372
Others	--	613	613	--	3,403	3,403	+	2,790
Total	5,965	112,593	118,558	60,813	191,664	252,477	+	133,919
Africa:								
Angola	--	4,708	4,708	--	7,243	7,243	+	2,535
Congo (Kinshasa)	--	3,020	3,020	--	10,457	10,457	+	7,437
Ethiopia	--	25,279	25,279	--	23,921	23,921	-	1,358
Guinea Republic	--	5,490	5,490	--	--	--	-	5,490
Libya	--	83,671	83,671	--	103,511	103,511	+	19,840
Mauritius	--	3,471	3,471	--	2,215	2,215	-	1,256
Mozambique	--	7,729	7,729	--	11,161	11,161	+	3,432
Sudan	--	16,969	16,969	--	8,955	8,955	-	8,014
United Arab Republic	12,600	160,650	173,250	--	51,992	51,992	-	121,258
Tanzania	--	--	--	--	2,748	2,748	+	2,748
Others	--	5,630	5,630	--	9,378	9,378	+	3,748
Total	12,600	316,617	329,217	--	231,581	231,581	+	97,636
Unspecified	88	2,784	2,872	17	121	138	-	2,734
World Total	107,262	503,960	611,222	259,921	491,832	751,753	+	140,531
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	3,941	18,517	22,458	9,550	18,072	27,622	+	5,164

FEEDGRAINS: West German imports by country of origin, July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Country of origin	July-June 1967-68						July-June 1968-69						+ or -									
	Corn		Oats		Barley		Sorghum		Total		Corn			Oats		Barley		Sorghum		Total		
	Metric tons		Metric tons		Metric tons		Metric tons		Metric tons		Metric tons			Metric tons		Metric tons		Metric tons		Metric tons		
Western Hemisphere:																						
United States	1,538,758		31,923		33,376		93,199		1,697,256		1,333,631		1,173		35,332		32,741		1,402,877		294,379	
Canada	1,566		522		54,377		56,465		57,455		200		70		382		101		753		55,712	
Argentina	270,916		43,744		3,412		71,044		389,116		119,017		6,025		4,151		38,241		167,434		221,682	
Brazil	12,962								12,962		21,069						2,166		23,235		10,273	
Mexico	38,046						3,944		41,990		57,654						4,011		61,665		19,675	
Panama	1,253		97						1,350		979		53						1,032		318	
Others							5		1,350		145								145		140	
Total	1,863,501		76,286		91,165		168,192		2,199,144		1,532,695		7,321		39,865		77,260		1,657,141		542,003	
Western Europe:																						
EEC:																						
Belgium and Luxembourg					55,230				55,230				15		29,539				29,554		25,676	
France	171,537		40,404		639,267		5,502		856,710		470,239		52,647		970,449		7,161		1,500,496		643,786	
Italy	682		14				1,104		1,800		786						809		1,595		205	
Netherlands	1,613		74,405		114,948		51		191,017		193		55,360		82,125		146		137,824		53,192	
Total	173,832		114,823		809,445		6,657		1,104,757		471,218		108,022		1,082,113		8,116		1,669,469		564,712	
Other Western Europe:																						
Denmark	31				86,661				86,692						183,145				183,145		96,453	
Sweden	403		166,086		52,308				258,797		2,616		144,890		127,455				274,961		16,164	
United Kingdom			68,529		409,255				477,784				16,055		45,769				61,824		415,960	
Others	1,249		200						1,449		184								1,634		1,265	
Total	1,683		234,815		588,224				824,722		2,800		160,945		356,369				520,114		304,608	
Eastern Europe:																						
Bulgaria	3,582								3,582		9,005								9,005		5,423	
Hungary	3,981								4,098		2,334								2,502		1,596	
Romania	94,062								94,062		4,396								4,396		89,666	
USSR					3,107				3,107												3,107	
Yugoslavia	56,074								56,074		16,717								16,717		39,357	
Others	62		2,435		3,468				6,040				7,832		535				8,494		2,434	
Total	157,761		2,435		6,575				166,963		32,452		7,832		535				41,114		125,849	
Total Europe	333,276		352,073		1,404,244		6,849		2,096,442		506,470		276,799		1,439,017		8,411		2,230,697		124,255	
Asia:																						
China, Republic of									76										367		291	
Others									30										278		248	
Total									106										645		539	
Africa:																						
Kenya											60,925										60,925	
Malawi	3,263								3,263												3,263	
Morocco									1,101												1,101	
Mozambique									200		1,560										1,560	
South Africa, Republic of	123,440								123,440		131,069										131,069	
Sudan	126,848								126,848		467										1,053	
Tanzania									467												8,774	
Others	2,314								2,314		8,774										2,314	
Total	255,865								257,674		202,328								5,416		207,744	
Oceania:																						
Australia			102,756		13,865				117,369				84,010		2,186				661		86,857	
Unspecified	457		89		2				91				79		106				279		366	
World Total	2,453,099		531,204		1,509,276		178,077		4,671,656		2,241,584		368,209		1,481,174		92,672		4,185,639		488,017	
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	96,573		36,597		69,320		7,011		88,247		25,367		68,030		3,648							

Cumulative exports of wheat (excluding flour) by major exporters, by country of destination,
July-August 1968 and July-August 1969

Country of destination	United States 1/		Canada		Australia		Argentina		France		Totals		+ or -
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	
	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.	M. t.
North and Central America:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada	2/	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/	2/	1
Costa Rica	23	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23	7	16
Cuba	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23	--	23
El Salvador	12	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	11	1
Guatemala	12	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	9	3
Jamaica	--	6	2/	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/	6	6
Trinidad and Tobago	14	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	8	6
Others	53	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53	31	22
Total	114	72	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	137	72	65
South America:													
Brazil	220	92	--	--	--	--	231	161	--	--	451	253	198
Chile	42	--	--	--	28	46	16	13	--	--	86	59	27
Peru	37	22	--	--	12	43	52	45	--	--	101	110	9
Venezuela	175	150	14	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	189	167	22
Others	110	10	3	3	--	27	1	18	--	--	114	58	56
Total	584	274	17	20	40	116	300	237	--	--	941	647	294
Western Europe:													
EEO:													
Belgium-Luxembourg	41	47	55	67	--	--	--	--	59	51	155	165	10
France	77	8	15	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	92	12	80
Germany, West	89	18	64	58	--	5	--	--	56	114	209	195	14
Italy	94	124	89	189	--	--	54	16	25	16	262	345	83
Netherlands	206	121	12	14	11	27	--	11	41	38	270	221	49
Total	507	318	181	332	11	42	54	27	147	205	988	938	50
Other Western Europe:													
Norway	3	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	23	8	26	19	7
Switzerland	47	23	20	18	--	--	--	--	18	18	85	59	26
United Kingdom	50	9	319	222	90	155	--	--	86	172	545	558	13
Others	6	21	18	16	9	13	--	--	20	7	53	57	4
Total	106	64	357	256	99	168	--	--	147	205	709	693	16
Eastern Europe:													
Albania	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31	--	31
Poland	--	--	146	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	146	--	146
USSR	--	--	124	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	124	--	124
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	82	--	82	--	82
Total	--	--	301	--	--	--	--	--	82	--	383	--	383
Total Europe	613	382	893	588	110	210	54	27	410	424	2,080	1,631	449
Asia:													
China, Mainland	--	--	416	315	316	476	--	--	260	73	992	864	128
India	193	355	332	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	525	355	170
Israel	56	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	43	13
Japan	407	432	282	109	114	175	--	--	3	--	806	716	90
Korea, Republic of	242	220	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	242	220	22
Malaysia	1	--	3	4	71	82	--	--	--	12	75	98	23
Philippines	115	116	--	--	--	7	--	--	15	--	130	179	49
Rep. of China (Taiwan)	123	110	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	22	123	146	23
Others	104	18	7	7	128	102	--	--	15	18	254	145	109
Total	1,241	1,294	1,040	449	629	842	--	--	293	181	3,203	2,766	437
Africa:													
Ghana	--	78	10	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	17	78	61
Ivory Coast	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	20
Nigeria	25	35	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	28	28	36	8
Tunisia	25	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	25	36	11
United Arab Republic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	241	392	241	392	151
Others	12	15	3	17	23	18	--	--	59	43	97	93	4
Total	62	160	16	18	23	18	--	--	307	459	408	655	247
Other Countries	--	--	--	--	6	6	--	--	--	--	6	6	--
World Total	2,614	2,182	1,989	1,075	808	1,192	554	264	1,010	1,064	6,775	5,777	998
Equivalent Million Bushels:	96	80	73	39	30	44	13	10	37	39	249	212	37

1/ Data includes shipments for relief. 2/ Transshipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination. 3/ Less than 500 metric tons.

FEDGRAINS: West German exports by country of destination, July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Country of destination	July-June 1967-68				July-June 1968-69				Total	Metric tons	+ or -
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Corn	Oats	Barley				Sorghum
Western Europe:											
FEC:											
Belgium and Luxembourg	7	43	38	--	88	10	1,898	43	1,070	3,021	+ 2,933
France	2	--	18	--	20	--	533	--	--	533	+ 513
Italy	--	--	55	--	55	--	2,807	176	--	2,983	+ 2,928
Netherlands	205	351	2,560	--	3,116	599	3,291	788	5,122	9,810	+ 6,694
Total	214	394	2,671	--	3,279	609	8,529	1,007	6,202	16,347	+ 13,068
Other Western Europe:											
Austria	414	5,145	2,387	5,173	13,119	100	2,378	250	1,377	4,105	-- 9,014
Denmark	19,741	6,444	10,580	1,779	38,544	24,540	5,384	--	986	30,910	-- 7,634
Finland	1,512	--	--	--	1,512	4,940	--	--	--	4,940	+ 3,428
Sweden	5,926	--	--	17	5,943	8,805	--	--	293	9,098	+ 3,155
United Kingdom	1	--	42	41	42	114	800	114	20	5,756	+ 5,714
Others	2	6	2,040	--	2,048	311	1,045	1,765	15	3,136	+ 1,088
Total	27,596	11,595	15,007	7,010	61,208	43,518	9,607	2,129	2,691	57,945	-- 3,263
Eastern Europe:											
Poland	--	--	398	--	398	--	--	298	--	298	-- 100
USSR	--	--	50	--	50	--	--	106	--	106	+ 56
Others	121	--	--	8	129	128	--	--	--	128	-- 1
Total	121	--	448	8	577	128	--	404	--	532	-- 45
Total	27,931	11,989	18,126	7,018	65,064	44,255	18,136	3,540	8,893	74,824	+ 9,760
Unspecified	3	283	360	24	670	51	62	386	16	515	-- 155
World Total	27,934	12,272	18,486	7,042	65,734	44,306	18,198	3,926	8,909	75,339	+ 9,605
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	1,100	845	849	277	--	1,744	1,254	180	351	--	--



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- FAS M-212 DENMARK'S LIVESTOCK AND MEAT INDUSTRY. 20pp. Livestock is Denmark's most important agricultural enterprise, accounting for about 45 percent of total gross farm income and a large percentage of farm exports. This survey covers production and marketing practices in the livestock and meat industry, with emphasis in foreign trade.

1969-70 WORLD SUGAR CROP
TO BE RECORD; MOLASSES UP

The Foreign Agricultural Service's first estimate for the 1969-70 world sugar crop is for a record 79.4 million short tons, raw value. This will be the largest sugar production ever, exceeding the 1968-69 record by 5 percent. Increases are expected for all continents except Oceania, as weather conditions generally have been very favorable.

The most significant production increases for 1969-70 will be for North America, Europe, and Asia. Cuba is expected to have a significant increase compared with the rather short crop of 1968-69. There will be very little overall change for the United States. Continental cane production will be down somewhat, but production in Hawaii and Puerto Rico will be higher. Brazil's production may be up slightly as the crop in the northeast is expected to offset reductions due to drought in the State of São Paulo. In general, weather conditions in the Western Hemisphere have been much more favorable for 1969-70 sugar production than they were the previous year.

Several countries in West Europe and East Europe will have increases in production for 1969-70. These include France and Spain, as well as Bulgaria, East Germany, Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. Sugar beets did not develop well in Poland due to unfavorable climate. Production in the U.S.S.R. is expected to be near the level of the 1968-69 season.

The largest sugar producer in Africa, Republic of South Africa, may have a sizable increase for 1969-70. The 1968-69 crop had been considerably reduced due to drought conditions. A record harvest of sugarcane is predicted for India, which is expected to rank as the world's fifth-largest producer. A significant increase is estimated for the Philippines, as recovery is expected from drought conditions of the past several years.

A sizable reduction is expected in Australia's 1969-70 sugar crop as there has been a serious drought in Southern Queensland and the sugar area of New South Wales. These conditions, combined with heavy and prolonged rains in the northern producing area, will probably result in a decline of 23 percent from the 1968-69 year.

World production of noncentrifugal sugar for 1969-70 is estimated at 10.0 million short tons. This compares with a 1968-69 production of 9.5 million and a 1960/61-1964/65 average of 8.1 million tons. A significant increase in output is expected for India, which accounts for approximately two-thirds of total world production.

World molasses production for 1969-70 is estimated at 20.2 million metric tons, up 4 percent from the previous year. Oceania is the only continent where a decrease is expected.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1966-70 1/2

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE					
	1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 2/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST
NORTH AMERICA:						
ANTIGUA.....	3/	3/	5	1	--	11
BAHAMAS.....	--	--	--	--	15	25
BARBADOOS.....	194	193	225	178	156	207
BRITISH HONOURAS.....	33	49	65	71	58	50
CANAOA.....	156	145	163	149	149	139
COSTA RICA.....	91	139	143	140	144	150
CUBA.....	5,596	4,950	6,200	5,500	5,200	8,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	852	739	896	734	920	950
EL SALVAOOR.....	79	122	138	149	120	132
GUATELOUPE.....	193	184	160	155	164	198
GUATEMALA.....	137	174	200	160	200	200
HAITI.....	70	67	60	56	60	65
HONOURAS.....	30	41	50	55	65	62
JAMAICA ANO OEP.....	524	560	502	498	432	476
LEEWARO-WINOWARO IS.....	75	51	--	--	--	--
MARTINIQUE.....	90	59	52	41	35	42
MEXICO.....	1,899	2,320	2,679	2,520	2,220	2,300
NICARAGUA.....	98	74	114	117	138	161
PANAMA.....	42	45	68	76	86	90
ST KITTS.....	3/	3/	44	39	39	45
TRINIOAO-TOBAGO.....	258	236	222	268	265	269
US-CONTINENTAL (BEET).....	2,774	2,820	2,860	2,694	3,510	3,500
US-CONTINENTAL (CANE).....	934	1,104	1,215	1,457	1,214	1,100
US-HAWAII.....	1,142	1,234	1,191	1,232	1,180	1,235
US-PUERTO RICO.....	999	883	818	645	483	575
US-VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	13	5	--	--	--	--
TOTAL.....	16,279	16,194	18,070	16,935	16,853	19,982
SOUTH AMERICA:						
ARGENTINA.....	949	1,422	1,001	844	1,019	1,068
BOLIVIA.....	66	100	100	120	125	125
BRAZIL.....	3,815	5,324	4,807	4,922	4,804	5,048
CHILE.....	253	114	131	178	207	188
COLOMBIA.....	421	482	635	743	784	818
ECUAOOR.....	162	210	185	205	240	300
GUYANA.....	344	324	385	355	403	420
PARAGUAY.....	41	40	43	43	40	45
PERU.....	873	928	823	848	678	827
SURINAM.....	13	20	20	20	20	20
URUGUAY.....	54	80	69	37	71	37
VENEZUELA.....	325	397	421	390	423	518
TOTAL.....	7,315	9,441	8,620	8,705	8,814	9,414
WESTERN EUROPE:						
AUSTRIA.....	312	260	393	331	322	350
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	497	464	459	633	661	705
OENMARK.....	366	265	352	363	375	335
FINLANO.....	58	43	62	70	64	46
FRANCE.....	2,309	2,585	1,967	1,905	2,623	2,741
GERMANY WEST.....	1,980	1,722	2,109	2,271	2,174	2,193
GREECE.....	30	126	126	133	105	158
IRELANO.....	156	130	123	166	178	168
ITALY.....	1,082	1,356	1,513	1,804	1,422	1,498
NETHERLANOS.....	620	657	633	828	792	797
PORTUGAL.....	17	21	23	23	25	25
SPAIN.....	554	620	679	692	815	952
SWEOEN.....	312	222	252	283	323	252
SWITZERLANO.....	44	49	65	83	73	74
UK-NO IRELANO.....	988	1,032	1,030	1,075	1,075	1,073
TOTAL.....	9,325	9,552	9,786	10,660	11,027	11,367
EASTERN EUROPE:						
ALBANIA.....	13	14	18	17	17	18
BULGARIA.....	207	235	375	338	300	375
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	1,160	963	1,021	1,000	1,005	1,100
GERMANY EAST.....	838	864	748	820	815	1,000
HUNGARY.....	492	495	528	495	500	600
POLANO-OANZIG.....	1,693	1,620	1,853	2,109	1,881	1,700
ROMANIA.....	408	481	536	500	485	600
YUGOSLAVIA.....	323	400	635	540	477	558
TOTAL.....	5,136	5,072	5,714	5,819	5,480	5,951
TOTAL EUROPE.....	14,460	14,624	15,500	16,479	16,507	17,318
U.S.S.R.....	7,623	10,700	10,304	11,503	11,651	11,000
AFRICA:						
CONGO-KINSHASA.....	38	33	39	50	50	50
ETHIOPIA.....	67	81	82	74	73	80
KENYA.....	41	34	56	71	111	100
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	110	126	117	118	115	120
MAURITIUS ANO OEP.....	588	619	704	658	728	689
MOZAMBIQUE.....	187	197	220	236	276	300
REP SOUTH AFRICA 1/2.....	1,216	1,002	1,794	2,009	1,659	1,740
REUNION.....	246	255	240	260	295	275
RHOODESIA.....	95	292	290	150	132	150
SWAZILANO.....	59	131	163	165	170	175
TANZANIA.....	51	83	90	90	95	100
UAR-EGYPT.....	413	446	385	455	425	450
UGANO.....	128	148	157	165	173	175
OTHER 5/.....	153	307	487	464	543	576
TOTAL.....	3,391	3,754	4,824	4,965	4,845	4,980

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1966-70 ^{1/} (Continued)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 ^{2/}
	1961-65					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	67	80	86	90	90	90
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	1,022	1,750	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,200
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN).....	92	1,081	884	975	834	788
INDIA ^{6/}	3,694	4,514	3,039	3,092	4,640	4,978
INDONESIA.....	700	671	661	716	750	800
IRAN.....	185	239	394	504	568	642
JAPAN.....	228	418	380	427	457	456
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	124	161	215	243	265	275
PAKISTAN.....	229	490	510	389	451	509
PHILIPPINES.....	1,681	1,590	1,718	1,759	1,755	1,903
THAILAND.....	207	315	271	264	370	492
TURKEY (EUROPE-ASIA).....	621	625	773	872	778	695
OTHER ^{7/}	163	120	132	119	115	128
TOTAL.....	9,894	12,054	10,863	11,450	13,273	13,956
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA.....	1,806	2,187	2,564	2,556	3,055	2,365
FIJI.....	266	339	392	441	448	347
TOTAL.....	2,072	2,526	2,956	2,997	3,503	2,712
TOTAL WORLD.....	61,035	69,293	71,137	73,034	75,446	79,362

^{1/} Years shown are last year of the crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Prior to 1967 included in Leeward and Windward Islands. ^{4/} Prior to 1962-63 included Swaziland. ^{5/} Other Africa includes Algeria, Afars Issas, Somali Republic, Sudan, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Liberia, Tunisia, Ghana, Nigeria, Malawi, Zambia, Morocco, and Cameroon. ^{6/} Includes Khandasari. ^{7/} Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Israel, Syria, South Vietnam, Iraq, Lebanon, Ceylon, Nepal, and South Korea.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: ^{1/} PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1966-70 ^{2/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 ^{3/}
	1961-65					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	27	44	44	44	45	45
EL SALVADOR.....	23	25	31	29	29	30
GUATEMALA.....	38	32	46	53	53	53
MEXICO.....	136	132	130	127	127	125
NICARAGUA.....	22	18	18	20	11	11
PANAMA.....	4	4	4	4	6	6
TOTAL.....	250	255	273	277	271	270
SOUTH AMERICA:						
COLOMBIA.....	683	675	749	739	728	716
ECUADOR.....	38	36	39	44	44	44
PERU.....	23	15	14	14	13	14
VENEZUELA.....	53	42	39	42	42	42
TOTAL.....	798	768	841	839	827	816
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	163	160	160	160	160	160
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	417	700	700	800	800	800
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN).....	24	24	24	21	30	19
INDIA.....	4,995	5,512	5,511	4,960	6,063	6,614
INDONESIA.....	334	330	330	330	330	340
JAPAN.....	24	8	8	8	6	7
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	8	15	15	15	15	15
PAKISTAN.....	768	616	616	765	711	672
PHILIPPINES.....	51	64	62	63	68	70
THAILAND.....	148	165	182	198	215	231
VIETNAM SOUTH.....	36	40	40	18	9	10
TOTAL.....	6,967	7,634	7,648	7,338	8,407	8,938
TOTAL WORLD.....	8,015	8,657	8,762	8,454	9,505	10,024

^{1/} Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panaocha, etc. ^{2/} Years shown are last year's crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May-April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. ^{3/} Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, averages 1960-61 through 1964-65
and annual 1967-68 through 1969-70 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
North and Central America:				
Canada 2/	57	60	59	59
Costa Rica	19	37	41	42
Cuba 3/	1,211	1,120	1,100	1,400
Dominican Republic	297	205	294	320
El Salvador	22	50	41	48
Guatemala	38	52	65	65
Haiti	21	20	21	22
Jamaica	168	152	137	147
Mexico	710	919	980	1,000
Nicaragua	32	32	50	55
Panama	16	27	48	50
Trinidad and Tobago	94	81	96	84
United States, Mainland	1,380	1,550	1,575	1,550
Hawaii	296	368	335	350
Puerto Rico	324	257	200	225
Other	164	187	170	175
Total	4,849	5,117	5,212	5,592
South America:				
Argentina	378	299	291	314
Brazil	1,306	1,468	1,497	1,500
Chile	17	35	51	35
Colombia	102	170	179	187
Guyana	115	134	144	145
Peru 2/	251	250	220	250
Uruguay	19	15	26	14
Venezuela 2/	133	177	181	190
Other	114	185	185	190
Total	2,435	2,733	2,774	2,825
Europe:				
Austria	70	70	68	75
Belgium and Luxembourg	102	137	156	171
Denmark	80	95	102	92
Finland	20	33	33	33
France	504	433	549	600
Germany, West	462	517	539	510
Greece	13	39	33	50
Ireland	38	34	36	35
Italy	270	557	468	375
Netherlands	129	218	208	215
Spain	170	214	199	235
Sweden	71	68	75	60
Switzerland	10	15	15	15
United Kingdom	278	331	328	325
Total West Europe	2,217	2,761	2,809	2,791

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, averages 1960-61 through 1964-65, and annual 1967-68 through 1969-70 ^{1/} (continued)

Continent and country	Average	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	1960-61 through 1964-65			
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Europe (continued):				
Hungary	135	152	160	160
Poland	383	557	533	420
Romania	109	130	118	140
Yugoslavia	77	184	145	186
Other East Europe	569	480	460	540
Total East Europe	1,273	1,503	1,416	1,446
Total Europe	3,490	4,264	4,225	4,237
USSR (Europe and Asia)	2,003	2,475	2,300	2,370
Africa:				
Angola	16	18	20	20
Mauritius	121	154	133	125
Mozambique	53	60	80	90
South Africa, Republic of	227	454	372	404
United Arab Republic ^{4/}	166	160	180	175
Other Africa	272	347	375	400
Total	855	1,193	1,160	1,214
Asia:				
China, Taiwan	173	258	211	215
India	1,076	800	1,000	1,100
Indonesia	176	195	200	200
Iran	39	99	119	126
Japan	2/ 50	39	40	40
Philippines	444	503	550	590
Thailand	146	148	264	304
Turkey	131	194	168	150
Other Asia	282	680	700	800
Total	2,517	2,916	3,252	3,525
Oceania:				
Australia	340	426	454	380
Fiji	60	85	100	70
Total	400	511	554	450
Total world	16,549	19,209	19,477	20,213

^{1/} In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production.
^{2/} Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading. ^{3/} Includes hi-test molasses. ^{4/} May include edible molasses.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD COTTON SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

The world production and disappearance of cotton were in approximate balance in 1968-69. World consumption in the current season is expected to exceed world production by about 1.0 million bales 1/. Most of the stock reduction will be in producing countries, especially the United States. World trade in cotton is estimated at 17.3 million bales, compared with 16.6 million in 1968-69.

World cotton production in 1969-70 is estimated at 52.1 million bales, compared with 53.1 million bales a year earlier and the alltime record of 53.9 million in 1965-66. The U.S. crop, at 10.1 million bales, is 0.9 million below the 11.0 million harvested in 1968-69 2/. The lower output reflects reduced yields resulting from drought, followed by excessive rain and early frost damage in some areas. Area for harvest in 1968-69 is estimated at 11.2 million acres, up about 1.0 million from the previous year, when producers were participating in the acreage diversion program. In 1969-70, the diversion program was discontinued, as well as the diversion payments. Average yield is the lowest since 1957--429 pounds per acre, compared with 516 pounds last season. Production of American-Egyptian cotton this season is estimated at 79,500 bales, compared with 79,200 a year earlier.

Production of cotton outside the United States is forecast at 42.0 million bales, a slight change from last year. Total production in the foreign Free World is about the same as the 25.9 million-bale crop in 1968-69. Aggregate acreage in the foreign Free World is placed at 50.5 million acres, compared with 49.8 million a year earlier. Substantially larger crops are expected in 1969-70 in India, Brazil, Egypt, Greece, Tanzania, Colombia, Iran, and Sudan. Crop reductions are expected in Mexico, Turkey, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Thailand, Syria, Spain, and Argentina. The USSR crop is placed at 9.5 million bales, up 0.2 million from the previous year. Mainland China's production in 1969-70 will probably be down from the 6.8 million bales harvested last season. Growing conditions in some areas of Mainland China reportedly have been abnormal during the current season.

Aggregate cotton consumption in the world this year is estimated at 53.3 million bales, an increase of 0.8 million from the previous record set last season. This will be the seventh consecutive year in which world cotton offtake has expanded. Cotton consumption outside the United States is estimated at a record of 45.1 million bales for 1969-70. This compares with 44.3 million bales used last season and the average offtake of 43.4 million in the most recent 5 seasons. The foreign Free World is expected to use around 26.9 million bales, an increase of 0.5 million from a year earlier. Net cotton exporting countries will probably consume about 7.8 million bales this season, up from 7.5 million in 1968-69. Gains in cotton consumption will be experienced by most foreign producing countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Sudan, Egypt,

1/ Bales of 480 pounds net weight, except U.S., which are in running bales.

2/ In season ginnings plus city crop.

Pakistan, and Turkey. Consumption in the foreign Free World net importing countries is estimated at 19.1 million bales for the current season, up from 18.9 million the previous year. Mill activity is expected to remain high in India and Hong Kong, but may drop off some in Japan. Economic activity in most of the European countries is on the rise, but manmade fibers are likely to claim most of the expansion in fiber demand.

Consumption in the Communist countries is placed at 18.2 million bales for the current season, up from 17.9 million in 1968-69. This allows for about a very modest increase in Eastern Europe, and an increase of 0.2 million bales in Russia.

Mill consumption in the United States is expected to be near the 8.2 million bales used in 1968-69. Cotton consumption in the United States, like other industrialized countries, is faced with the continuation of intense competition from manmade fibers.

World production of manmade fibers totaled more than 16.7 billion pounds in calendar year 1968. This is an increase of 19 percent from a year earlier and represents the equivalent of 51.2 million bales of cotton. This represents nearly half the total fiber market. Just 10 years ago, manmade fibers accounted for only one-fifth of total fiber production.

The world carryover of cotton on August 1, 1969, totaled an estimated 22.4 million bales, up 0.3 million from the previous year. Stocks in the United States and the foreign Free World exporting countries increased during the season, while carryover in the Communist and the importing countries declined. World stocks are expected to be around 21.0 million bales on August 1, 1970. Cotton stocks in the United States will likely be down nearly a million bales from the 6.5 million bales on August 1, 1969. Stocks in foreign producing countries are also likely to be reduced somewhat in 1969-70.

World trade in cotton is forecast at 17.3 million bales, an increase of around 0.7 million exports a year earlier. The higher level of cotton trade expected in 1969-70 is attributed in part to increased consumption in the foreign importing countries. Also, stocks are at a low level in most of those countries, having been reduced during the 1968-69 season. U.S. exports are tentatively estimated at 2.7 million bales, about equal to the low level in 1968-69, which was the lowest level since the mid-50's. Foreign Free World exports are forecast at 12.6 million bales in 1969-70. This is a record high and compares with 11.7 million bales a year earlier. Most of the foreign producing countries are harvesting larger crops and carryover stocks were above normal in a number of countries.

Net imports by Communist countries from the Free World are expected to be higher in 1969-70. Export availability in USSR will probably be lower than in previous years, and import demand, especially in Eastern Europe and Mainland China, may be higher this season.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION SEEN
AT NEAR-RECORD LEVEL

A near-record crop of peanuts is in prospect this year following last year's decline to the smallest tonnage since 1962. At an estimated 16.7 million metric tons, production exceeds the 1968 level by 12 percent and the 1962-66 average by 7 percent but is below the record 17.2 million tons harvested in 1967 by about 3 percent.

Of the estimated gain of 1.8 million tons, 1.0 million is accounted for by India. Substantial increases also are expected in West Africa and Mainland China, and sharply larger crops were harvested earlier in South Africa and some countries of southeast Africa. Harvests in Argentina and Brazil were below last year's levels.

North American peanut production is slightly above last year's total, reflecting increases in the United States, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico. For the eighth consecutive year, U.S. production set a new record--1.17 million metric tons (1.28 million short tons), according to the November 1 estimate. This is 1 percent above the 1968 output and 22 percent above the 1962-66 average. Acreage was virtually the same as last year's, but the indicated yield per acre, at an alltime high of 1,789 pounds, is 18 pounds above the 1968 yield.

Both Mexico and the Dominican Republic have substantially larger peanut crops this year from expanded acreages.

The decline in South America stems from smaller crops in Argentina and Brazil. There are conflicting reports regarding the quantity of peanuts produced in Brazil in both 1968 and 1969. The official estimate for the 1969 crop in São Paulo, where about 85 percent of the Brazilian crop is grown, is 532,500 tons against 537,500 tons in 1968. On the basis of these estimates, total production is placed at about 675,000 tons against 680,000 in 1968. Largely as the result of unfavorable weather, these crops are far below the record 895,000 tons produced in 1966 and the 751,000 tons in 1967. A small increase in area is expected for the 1970 crop, part of which is now being planted. In Paraná, where over 10 percent of the crop is now grown, coffee was hard hit by frosts in July; this released considerable land for crops such as peanuts. The Brazilian Government, in an effort to encourage increased production, raised the support price for 1970-crop peanuts, as well as other oilseed crops.

For the fourth consecutive year, Argentine peanut acreage and production declined. Reduced acreage plus unfavorable weather prior to and during harvest resulted in a crop of 217,000 tons, 23 percent less than a year earlier. A further decline is imminent in plantings now underway for the 1970 crop, especially since corn and grain sorghum prices have been relatively high, encouraging producers to switch from peanuts.

Preliminary indications are that peanut production in Africa will be up about 12 percent this year. With the exception of Katsina Province where drought prevailed, the main peanut producing areas of the northern part of Nigeria had favorable weather throughout the summer. Purchases for crushing

and export from the new crop have been tentatively forecast at about 1.24 million metric tons, unshelled basis, (850,000 long tons, shelled basis), a 12 percent increase from 1.11 million tons (764,000) purchased from the 1968 crop. On the basis of this estimate of commercial production, total production is estimated at about 1.5 million tons. This tonnage would represent an increase of 9 percent from last year's crop but would be 14 percent less than the record output of 1966. Part of the increase this year likely resulted from the early announcement (mid-June) of an increase of E N 3.18.0 per long ton (0.49 cents per pound) over the producer price the previous year. Normally the price is announced in September or October--shortly before the buying season actually begins. Peanut stocks on November 1 probably were larger than expected earlier because of the closing of some of the mills in the north, but these are believed to be moving to markets in an orderly fashion.

In Senegal, peanut acreage is estimated to have been reduced by about 18 percent from 1967 to 1968, then to have been maintained at the reduced level of 2.2 million acres this year. Moreover, fertilizer consumption this year totaled only 13,000 tons against an anticipated demand of 30,000 tons. Offsetting these negative factors was the considerable improvement in weather, in contrast to last year when Senegal experienced a severe drought throughout its entire peanut-producing area during the growing season. Commercial purchases for crushing and export are currently forecast at 750,000 tons, in-shell basis, a 19 percent increase from 630,000 tons purchased from the 1968 crop. Total production is estimated at 890,000 tons or 16 percent above last year's reduced level but 9 percent below the 1962-66 average.

The peanut crop in South Africa, harvested during April-July, is estimated officially at 344,000 tons, representing an increase of over 50 percent from the previous year's drought-reduced crop. Moreover, it is the second largest crop ever produced. The increase is attributed largely to good rains during the end of February and through March and overall sunny weather during harvest time. Acreage expansion was negligible.

Rhodesia's crop, at 122,000 tons, more than trebled the previous year's poor harvest and exceeded the below-average output of 1967 by almost 60 percent. Good growing conditions, expanded acreage--especially in the European sector--and improved prices combined to boost production. Planting intentions indicate expanded acreages under peanuts for the 1970 harvest (April-July). In Malawi, the main producing areas in the Central Region suffered from a 3-week dry spell just when the pods had begun to fill. As a result the harvest--95,000 tons--was below early expectations and one-fourth below the 1968 crop.

Commercial peanut production in the Gambia is expected to approximate 122,000 tons or about 25,000 tons above last year's level. There are no official estimates of peanut acreage. Gambian peanuts are raised under a system of shifting cultivation where land used for peanuts one year is allowed to fallow for the next 8 to 10 years. The area this year is thought to be larger than last year's because of the greater than usual number of farmers from neighboring countries who remain in the Gambia only long enough to produce a peanut crop and then return home. Rainfall has been about normal this year in contrast to the near-drought conditions last year. In recent years a substantial volume of Senegalese peanuts has been offered for sale in the Gambia, which has a low-cost economy and a liberal trade policy. This year the

PEANUTS 1/: Acreage and production in specified countries and the world, average 1962-66, annual 1967-69

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Production			
	Average 1962-66	1967	1968	1969 3/	Average 1962-66	1967	1968	1969 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
North America:								
United States.....	1,409	1,402	1,436	1,437	958	1,122	1,153	1,166
Mexico.....	176	173	96	106	81	56	47	56
Cuba.....	36	37	37	---	15	18	15	---
Dominican Republic.....	126	112	126	4/ 171	49	45	47	62
Other.....	11	31	26	28	6	7	6	8
Total 5/.....	1,758	1,755	1,721	1,779	1,109	1,248	1,268	1,307
South America:								
Argentina.....	792	809	710	606	386	354	283	217
Brazil 4/.....	1,242	1,715	1,613	---	672	751	680	675
Paraguay.....	56	62	57	---	21	21	17	---
Uruguay.....	19	8	6	8	6	2	1	2
Other.....	48	60	58	62	21	26	22	26
Total 5/.....	2,157	2,654	2,444	2,434	1,106	1,154	1,003	938
Europe:								
Greece.....	8	9	8	---	6	8	4	---
Italy.....	10	6	5	4	10	6	4	4
Spain.....	12	7	12	12	8	4	8	8
Other.....	5	7	7	7	2	5	5	5
Total 5/.....	35	29	32	31	26	23	21	22
Africa:								
Sudan.....	868	879	810	895	283	297	250	---
United Arab Republic.....	56	52	52	---	46	33	33	---
Angola.....	113	104	---	---	32	32	---	---
Cameroun.....	369	371	---	---	128	126	130	---
Central African Republic.....	196	173	---	---	61	74	---	---
Chad.....	423	358	---	---	124	98	---	---
Congo (Brazzaville).....	61	49	---	---	14	17	---	---
Congo (Kinshasa).....	490	494	---	---	116	113	---	---
Dahomey.....	186	163	---	---	29	27	---	---
Gambia.....	361	452	---	---	98	6/ 120	6/ 97	6/ 122
Ghana.....	180	225	---	---	50	61	---	---
Guinea.....	77	86	---	---	19	23	---	---
Ivory Coast.....	135	133	---	---	28	32	34	---
Malagasy Republic.....	100	106	99	---	37	48	35	---
Mali.....	387	329	---	519	150	117	100	120
Mozambique 6/.....	92	59	---	---	67	107	100	109
Niger.....	816	882	---	---	243	298	264	---
Nigeria.....	3,000	2,750	3,000	3,000	1,520	1,258	1,375	1,500
Portuguese Guinea.....	222	222	---	---	65	65	---	---
Malawi.....	7/ 550	890	---	---	164	245	130	95
Rhodesia.....	415	418	---	---	120	77	35	122
Zambia.....	81	86	---	83	68	84	26	76
Senegal.....	2,615	2,718	2,225	2,225	980	1,000	770	890
Tanzania 6/.....	109	74	---	---	21	11	---	---
Uganda.....	627	618	770	---	174	200	---	---
Upper Volta.....	623	400	---	---	128	94	---	---
South Africa 4/.....	716	709	840	846	208	422	224	344
Other.....	303	369	371	380	81	111	107	114
Total 5/.....	14,171	14,169	14,159	14,479	5,054	5,190	4,537	5,096
Asia:								
Israel.....	9	9	7	6	12	13	9	9
Turkey.....	25	29	32	35	26	29	32	33
China:								
Mainland.....	4,480	4,900	4,695	4,900	2,095	2,450	2,200	2,400
Taiwan.....	245	242	235	---	109	137	106	---
Burma 4/.....	1,361	1,259	1,627	---	335	371	335	---
India.....	17,602	18,663	17,522	---	4,913	5,731	4,476	5,500
Indonesia.....	916	966	988	---	370	346	370	---
Japan 4/.....	158	148	146	147	139	136	122	134
Pakistan.....	6/77	194	169	---	41	116	106	---
Philippines.....	56	70	73	69	13	12	15	14
Thailand.....	248	4/ 247	4/ 249	4/ 252	139	130	135	150
Other.....	242	239	240	241	107	119	116	116
Total 5/.....	25,419	26,966	25,983	26,705	8,299	9,590	8,022	9,343
Oceania:								
Australia.....	44	70	60	72	19	42	29	14
World total 5/.....	43,584	45,643	44,399	45,500	15,613	17,247	14,880	16,720

1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Planted area. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available. 6/ Commercial crop. 7/ Less than 5 years.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

inflow probably will be reduced as a result of new measures taken by the Government of Senegal to control border traffic. Gambia's peanut production is expected to rise in the next few years, because of improved cultural practices, including the use of more fertilizer and animal power.

Peanut production in Asia will be up sharply this year, possibly by about 16 percent. India's crop may reach 5.5 million tons compared with 4.5 million last year and the record 5.9 million tons harvested in 1964. Plantings are believed to have been expanded--possibly to around 18 million acres--against 17.5 million a year earlier. The monsoon in most of the growing areas was earlier than usual and was in general satisfactory except in the states of Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. In Gujarat, which produces over 25 percent of the total peanut crop, there was a long dry spell after the initial rains, followed by a further insufficiency of moisture. The performance of winter rains in the south also will have a bearing on the total crop. Pursuant to increasing market arrivals of new crop peanuts, peanut oil prices have been declining from the very high levels prevailing earlier. However, despite prospects for increased availability of locally-produced peanut and cottonseed oils, the overall indigenous supply of edible oils during 1969-70 will fall short of local requirements.

There are indications that peanut acreage in Mainland China was increased this year. Favorable moisture conditions at the time of spring planting in the major areas in both the Huai and North China areas apparently encouraged increased plantings in the low-lying areas where generally there is no competition with grain crops. In Kwangtung, a major area in South China which accounts for about 15 percent of the total acreage, an increase of about 10 percent was reported. A probable decline in the flood-stricken Yangtze area would not be of sufficient significance to affect the general expansion trend in the more important areas. There have been claims of sizable production gains in important peanut producing areas. Weather conditions apparently have been generally favorable. Consequently, a modest increase in peanut yields is believed to have been possible. On the basis of these observations, production is indicated at 2.4 million tons against 2.2 million last year and the 1962-66 average of 2.1 million tons.

Peanut production in Thailand is estimated to be up about 4 percent to 135,000 tons. Increased production is encouraged by rising internal and external demand. In Japan, acreage and production have been declining in recent years, as has been the case with soybeans and rapeseed. However, favorable prices in 1968 served to encourage farmers to maintain peanut acreage at last year's level. Above-average yields are expected, and production may be up 10 percent to about 134,000 tons.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION UP 18 MILLION BUSHELS

World production of flaxseed in 1969 is estimated at about 140 million bushels, 15 percent above last year's relatively small production, 4 percent above the 1962-66 average, and the largest since the 148 million-bushel-harvest in 1965.

The estimated 18-million-bushel increase from last year is due to the

large crops in the United States and Canada. The gain in these 2 major countries alone is over 20 million bushels. With carry-in stocks in the United States up 2.9 million bushels and in Canada down slightly, total supplies in North America exceed last year's by 23 million bushels. Production in both Argentina and the Soviet Union is not expected to vary greatly from 1968 levels, but India's crop was down one fifth.

North American flaxseed production increased an estimated 44 percent. As of November 1, the U.S. crop was estimated at 36.1 million bushels, 32 percent above last year's production, 23 percent above the 1962-66 average, and the largest since 1958. The increase from last year is attributed to the 28 percent expansion in harvested acreage and exceptionally favorable growing conditions. Average yields were a record 13.3 bushels compared with 12.9 bushels a year ago. With stocks on July 1 at 9.9 million bushels, total supply was 46.0 million bushels, 11.7 million more than a year earlier and the largest since 1965.

Canada's crop is estimated at 31.3 million bushels on the basis of yields indicated at mid-September. This outturn--the largest since 1956--was 59 percent above the 1968 crop and 44 percent above the 1962-66 average. Acreage sown was 60 percent above last year's, but the average yield at 12.8 bushels per acre is slightly below last year's. Canadian farmers cut wheat acreage sharply this year and expanded acreage of other crops, particularly oilseeds--rapeseed as well as flaxseed. Carry-in stocks on August 1 at 4.6 million bushels plus a crop of 31.3 million resulted in a total supply of 35.9 million bushels or 11.5 million more than a year earlier.

Data are still incomplete for 1969 crops in South America. The Argentine harvest late this year is tentatively forecast at about 21 million bushels or moderately above last year's crop of 20 million. Heavy rains in July delayed seeding of wheat, and some farmers switched to flaxseed. Also, recent poor wheat yields and relatively unattractive prices have encouraged producers to seek alternative crops such as flaxseed, corn, and grain sorghum. Seedings in flaxseed were 2.3 million acres, up 5 percent from last year, according to the second official estimates. Moisture conditions have been good to excellent in Buenos Aires Province, which accounts for 45 to 55 percent of the crop. However, the Provinces of Santa Fe and Entre Rios (35 to 45 percent of the crop) suffered a severe drought for many weeks. Consequently, average yield is expected to be slightly below last year's. Carry-in stocks on November 1 probably were below last year's level--by less than a million bushels. Thus, if production should be at or slightly above last year's level, total supplies would be about the same as a year earlier.

No data are available as yet on crops in Uruguay and Brazil.

Almost three-fourths of the flaxseed produced in Europe is in the eastern countries with over one-third of the total grown in Poland alone. In 1969 acreage in Poland was at the previous year's level, but severe frost reduced yields sharply, and production at almost 2.4 million bushels was 14 percent less than last year's and 9 percent less than the 1962-66 average. This loss was offset by a like absolute gain in Romania to almost 1.6 million bushels against 1.2 million in 1968. Both acreage and production in France and the Netherlands declined in 1969. Indications are that flaxseed acreage in the

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, average 1962-66, annual 1967-69 1/2

Continent and country	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
	Average 1962-66	1967	1968	Average 1962-66	1967	1968	Average 1962-66	1967	1968	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
North America:										
Canada.....	1,867	1,023	1,524	2,441	11.6	12.9	12.8	21,732	9,378	19,666
United States.....	2,831	1,975	2,112	2,704	10.4	12.9	13.3	29,389	20,036	27,284
Mexico.....	52	28	30	13.4	20.8	13.9	19.9	703	591	394
Total.....	4,750	3,026	3,664	5,175	10.9	12.9	13.1	51,824	30,005	47,324
South America:										
Argentina.....	2,679	1,525	1,882	3/1,995	10.5	10.7	10.5	28,121	15,157	20,078
Brazil 4/.....	151	109	---	---	10.2	10.2	---	1,546	1,116	---
Chile 4/.....	7	4	2	2	13.1	11.9	12.2	94	54	30
Uruguay 4/.....	263	127	201	---	8.6	8.3	---	2,330	1,057	2,202
Estimated total 5/.....	3,100	1,763	2,195	2,312	10.4	9.9	10.5	32,091	17,304	23,325
Europe:										
Belgium 6/.....	77	35	36	37	9.8	10.7	9.9	761	370	357
Denmark.....	1	7/	---	---	14.1	10.3	13.6	16	5	5
France 8/.....	166	135	105	97	10.5	9.5	9.7	1,741	1,288	975
Italy 6/.....	13	9	3	3	12.8	14.2	14.0	167	130	48
Netherlands 6/.....	60	24	26	22	16.6	19.0	11.8	904	447	303
Spain 6/.....	12	---	---	---	10.9	---	---	129	98	---
Other.....	3	3	3	3	---	---	---	18	4	4
Estimated total Europe 5/.....	332	214	183	174	11.5	10.9	9.8	3,826	2,342	1,792
Czechoslovakia 6/.....	111	79	---	---	4.9	6.5	---	543	512	---
Germany, East 6/.....	43	37	25	25	6.2	7.2	8.7	267	267	235
Hungary.....	19	28	33	32	12.2	19.9	12.2	238	551	398
Poland 6/.....	293	303	297	297	8.9	9.5	8.0	2,874	2,755	2,360
Romania.....	109	157	164	161	9.1	9.9	9.9	992	1,550	1,585
Estimated total East Europe 5/.....	575	604	599	595	8.1	9.5	8.6	4,638	5,174	5,088
Estimated total Europe 5/.....	907	818	782	769	9.3	9.9	8.8	8,464	8,096	6,880
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/.....	4,578	4,072	3,914	3,830	4.3	5.1	5.3	19,652	20,904	20,668
Africa:										
Ethiopia 2/.....	262	277	---	---	8.1	8.5	---	2,134	2,360	2,360
Morocco.....	25	10	---	---	8.7	8.0	---	220	79	---
Tunisia.....	10/ 13	---	---	---	10/5.4	---	---	10/68	83	96
United Arab Republic 6/.....	28	25	---	---	5.7	14.3	---	436	354	---
Estimated total 5/.....	328	319	332	332	8.7	8.7	9.1	2,858	2,876	3,005
Asia:										
Iran.....	17	10	12	---	15.9	15.9	---	276	157	197
Iraq.....	34	40	37	---	10.2	12.9	---	346	512	472
Turkey (Europe and Asia) 6/.....	62	44	40	40	10.1	10.6	12.4	626	472	492
India.....	4,779	3,695	4,390	4,219	3.5	2.8	3.3	16,637	10,232	17,243
Japan 4/ 6/.....	18	2	1	0	4.7	6.4	0	85	15	0
Pakistan 2/.....	67	60	55	53	7.6	8.2	7.9	512	493	446
Other.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Estimated total 5/.....	4,977	3,851	4,535	4,362	3.7	3.1	4.2	18,487	11,885	18,862
Oceania:										
Australia 9/.....	82	54	65	70	11.9	7.7	12.6	973	419	816
New Zealand.....	20	16	---	---	20.0	---	---	404	320	---
Estimated total 5/.....	102	70	81	86	13.5	10.6	14.0	1,377	739	1,136
Total world 5/.....	18,742	13,919	15,503	16,866	7.2	6.6	7.8	134,753	91,889	121,203

1/ Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1969 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1969 and ends early in 1970. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimate of harvested area based on seeded area of 2.3 million acres. 4/ Seeded area. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available. 6/ Includes fiber flax area and seed production. 7/ Less than 500 acres. 8/ Acreage includes that harvested for seed and that portion of fiber acreage which is harvested for seed as well as fiber. Production includes seed from fiber flax. 9/ Flaxseed from acreage grown for seed only. 10/ Less than 5 years.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Soviet Union was down slightly this year, but with somewhat improved yields, production is believed to be at last year's level.

Some 3 million bushels of flaxseed are grown annually in Africa, largely in Ethiopia. Data are not yet available, however, for all 1969 crops.

Asia's production is down sharply mainly because of the decline in India. The February-April 1969 flaxseed harvest in India resulted in a crop of almost 13.9 million bushels, 20 percent less than a year earlier, 17 percent less than the 1962-66 average and far below early expectations. Acreage declined 4 percent and lack of moisture later in the growing season reduced yields. Acreage and yields in Pakistan declined, and production was down 6 percent. Production in Turkey was maintained at the 1968 level.

Flaxseed in Oceania is concentrated largely in Australia where a moderately larger crop than last year's 816,000 bushels is expected. Production is rising rapidly in Western Australia, and a sharp expansion in seedings was expected this year. The increase was due mainly to the profitability of flaxseed compared with other alternative crop. Output may exceed last year's by 8 percent.

LARGE WORLD HOPS CROP

The 1969 world hops production (excluding the output in North Korea, Manchuria, and other minor producing areas) is estimated at If this estimate proves accurate, it would equal the 1968 harvest and be approximately 9 percent larger than the 1960-64 average. Increased West German production helped offset the lower Japanese and U.S. harvest. Production in Eastern Europe is above last year, with East Germany and Czechoslovakia expecting larger harvests. In the Southern Hemisphere, the 1969 crop was slightly above last year.

World prices for spot sales of hops have been generally higher this season. Late October grower prices of German Hallertaus rose to 99 cents a pound gross as compared with 61-64 cents a year earlier and 45-52 cents in October 1967. Quotations to brewers on Yakima Seedless f.o.b. West Coast had risen to 77 cents a pound on November 1 as compared with a November 1 price of 55 cents in 1968 and 44 cents in 1967. The Yugoslav trade places the 1969 January-September average export price for Slovenian at 83.0 cents and Backa at 67.6 cents a pound. This compares to 84.4 and 69.4 in 1968, and 88.5 and 73.0 cents a pound in 1967.

U.S. imports of hops during the year ended August 31, 1969, totaled 9.7 million pounds, about 6.5 percent above the 9.1 million pounds imported in 1967-68.

U.S. exports of hops during the 1968-69 season totaled 17.0 million pounds, approximately 6 percent below the 1967-68 exports. An additional 3.7 million pounds of hop equivalent (2:5:1 conversion ratio) were exported in the form of extracts in 1966-67

HOPS: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1965-69 1/2/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1960-64		1965		1966		1967		REVISED 1968		PRELIMINARY 1969	
	MILLS LBS		MILLS LBS		MILLS LBS		MILLS LBS		MILLS LBS		MILLS LBS	
NORTH AMERICA:												
CANADA.....	1.3		1.4		1.8		1.5		1.5		1.5	
UNITED STATES.....	46.1		56.1		3/55.4		3/43.7		3/43.7		41.5	
TOTAL.....	47.4		57.5		57.2		51.0		45.2		43.0	
SOUTH AMERICA:												
ARGENTINA.....	.3		.3		.3		.4		.4		.3	
TOTAL.....	.3		.3		.3		.4		.4		.3	
WESTERN EUROPE:												
AUSTRIA.....	.3		.3		.3		.3		.3		.3	
BELGIUM.....	3.0		4.2		4.0		4.6		4.2		4.1	
FRANCE.....	4.8		4.4		5.7		4.8		4.2		4.0	
GERMANY WEST.....	35.7		40.2		38.6		49.3		48.5		49.5	
SPAIN.....	1.9		2.7		2.7		2.6		2.9		3.1	
UK-NO IRELAND.....	28.0		29.0		25.6		24.1		22.2		23.2	
TOTAL.....	73.6		80.8		77.0		85.6		82.4		84.2	
EASTERN EUROPE:												
BULGARIA.....	.8		1.1		1.5		1.4		1.1		1.3	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	15.9		15.9		20.4		16.1		18.6		19.8	
GERMANY EAST.....	3.9		4.5		5.5		6.6		5.8		6.5	
HUNGARY.....	.8		1.0		1.0		1.2		.8		.9	
POLAND-DANZIG.....	5.0		4.6		4.6		5.3		4.4		4.9	
ROMANIA.....	.8		1.1		1.2		1.3		1.3		1.1	
YUGOSLAVIA.....	12.1		10.8		12.1		11.7		11.3		11.1	
TOTAL.....	39.3		38.9		46.4		43.5		43.3		45.7	
TOTAL EUROPE.....	112.9		119.7		123.4		129.1		125.7		129.9	
U.S.S.R.....	13.8		15.4		15.4		15.4		15.4		15.4	
AFRICA:												
REP SOUTH AFRICA.....	.2		.2		.2		.1		.1		.1	
TOTAL.....	.2		.2		.2		.1		.1		.1	
ASIA:												
JAPAN.....	4.2		5.9		6.8		7.0		7.3		5.8	
TOTAL.....	4.2		5.9		6.8		7.0		7.3		5.8	
OCEANIA:												
AUSTRALIA.....	3.4		3.1		4.2		3.2		4.3		4.4	
NEW ZEALAND.....	.8		1.0		1.1		1.0		.8		1.0	
TOTAL.....	4.2		4.2		5.3		4.3		5.1		5.4	
TOTAL WORLD.....	183.1		203.1		208.7		207.4		199.2		200.0	

1/ Production shown by year of harvest. Production in North Korea, Manchuria, Mexico, Switzerland, and the other minor producers excluded.
 2/ Due to rounding, totals may not equal sum of parts.
 3/ This is total production; due to fire losses and quantities withheld under the Federal Marketing Order only 54.4 million pounds were marketed in 1966, 47.6 million pounds in 1967, and 43.6 million pounds in 1968.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD WALNUT
CROP ESTIMATE

The United States and five selected countries expect a record 1969 walnut crop of 184,800 short tons (inshell basis), 9 percent above last year. Due to insignificant and declining export volume, Yugoslavia has been deleted from the series.

Foreign production (excluding Syria, Yugoslavia, Soviet-oriented countries, and Mainland China) is placed at 81,000 tons, 10 percent above 1968 and the largest crop since 1962. The French and Italian crops increased substantially, while the Turkish and Indian harvests dropped slightly. The United States expects a record 103,800 ton harvest, approximately 8.5 percent above last year.

During the 1968-69 marketing year, exports by the five major foreign countries and the United States are estimated at 38,000 short tons. This is the lowest level of exports in the past 12 years and slightly below the previous year's 38,100 tons. Based on data from importing countries, Mainland China's 1967-68 exports are placed at 23,600 tons (inshell basis). 1968-69 exports are believed to have exceeded 25,000 tons.

The United States imported 1,567 tons of shelled and less than a ton of inshell walnuts during the 1968-69 marketing year. This compares to the 1967-68 total of 2,175 tons of shelled and virtually no inshell walnuts.

Foreign walnut prices are unsettled with few 1969 crop quotations available. Inshell Sorrentos (26-28 mm.) were quoted at 33.6 cents per pound in September 1969 as against 31.8 cents a year earlier.

WALNUTS, IN-SHELL: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1960-64, ANNUAL 1965-69 ^{1/}

	AVERAGE 1960-64	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST
FOREIGN						
FRANCE.....	28.6	18.0	33.0	27.0	24.0	30.0
INDIA.....	14.0	15.0	18.0	12.0	15.0	13.0
IRAN.....	4.4	4.0	3.0	3.5	5.5	6.0
ITALY.....	24.9	27.0	18.7	25.0	18.0	23.0
TURKEY (EUROPE-ASIA).....	8.4	8.0	7.0	8.0	11.0	9.0
TOTAL	80.4	72.0	79.7	75.5	73.5	81.0
UNITED STATES.....	78.7	80.3	96.0	76.4	95.6	103.8
TOTAL WORLD.....	159.1	152.3	175.7	151.9	169.1	184.8

^{1/} Yugoslavia has been dropped because they are no longer a significant factor on the export market.

WALNUTS, IN-SHELL BASIS: Exports from selected countries
average 1962-66 and 1965-68 crop years 1/2/

Country	Average				Prelim.
	1962-66	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
France	15.6	8.2	17.1	11.4	10.0
India	8.5	6.1	9.7	6.2	10.5
Iran	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.4	3.0
Italy	11.5	14.4	8.4	12.7	7.2
Turkey	4.2	4.6	3.6	3.6	4.0
Foreign total ..	41.8	35.3	39.9	35.3	34.7
United States	3.4	5.0	5.1	2.8	3.3
Grand total	45.2	40.3	45.0	38.1	38.0

1/ Marketing year beginning October 1 in France, Italy, Turkey and the United States, and September 23 in Iran.

2/ Yugoslavia has been dropped from this table.

MEXICAN CORN EXPORTS GAIN,
WHEAT EXPORTS AND FEEDGRAIN IMPORTS DECLINE

Mexican corn exports during July-June 1968-69 totaled 1,021 thousand metric tons, up 222,000 tons. Switzerland was the biggest buyer, 710 thousand tons, up 326 thousand, while Japan at 192 thousand tons was up 130 thousand. Declines for the year included 69 thousand tons to Western Hemisphere destinations, 133 thousand to the EEC and 32 thousand to Eastern Germany.

Mexico's exports of wheat dropped from 175 thousand tons in 1967-68 to only 62 tons in 1968-69, the latter indicated as entirely seed wheat. A reduced crop in 1968 took Mexico out of the market for wheat for consumption purposes.

Mexico imported 43 thousand tons of feedgrains during 1968-69, down 6 thousand tons, most of the total coming from the United States. Sorghum takings fell from 49.0 thousand tons to 30.8 thousand.

CORN: Mexican exports by country of destination,
July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Country of destination	July-June		+ or -
	1967-68	1968-69	
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:			
United States	52,849	74,337	:+ 21,488
Costa Rica	3,007	7,446	:+ 4,439
El Salvador	5,196	9,100	:+ 3,904
Nicaragua	21,930	2,000	:- 19,930
Panama	93,683	--	:- 93,683
Bahamas	11,622	--	:- 11,622
Venezuela	--	25,971	:+ 25,971
Total	<u>188,287</u>	<u>118,854</u>	<u>:- 69,433</u>
Europe:			
EEC:			
France	121,105	10	:- 121,095
Germany, West	11,800	--	:- 11,800
Total	<u>132,905</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>:- 132,895</u>
Other Western Europe:			
Switzerland	<u>383,654</u>	<u>709,784</u>	<u>:+ 326,130</u>
Eastern Europe:			
East Germany	<u>31,695</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>:- 31,695</u>
Total Europe	<u>548,254</u>	<u>709,794</u>	<u>:+ 161,540</u>
Asia:			
India	15	--	:- 15
Japan	62,226	192,238	:+ 130,012
Philippines	481	--	:- 481
Total	<u>62,722</u>	<u>192,238</u>	<u>:+ 129,516</u>
World total	<u>799,263</u>	<u>1,020,886</u>	<u>:+ 221,623</u>

WHEAT: Mexican exports by country of destination,
July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Country of destination	July-June	
	1967-68	1968-69
	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:		
United States	42,994	1
Costa Rica	3,689	--
Dominican Republic	--	1
Bolivia	--	50
Brazil	28,498	--
Total	75,181	52
Western Europe:		
EEC:		
France	21,044	--
Other Western Europe:		
Denmark	--	6
Switzerland	78,926	--
Total	78,926	6
Total Europe	99,970	6
Asia:		
Iran	--	4
Lebanon	200	--
Total	200	4
World total	175,351	62

FEEDGRAINS: Mexican imports by country of origin,

July-June 1967-68 and July-June 1968-69

Country of origin	July-June 1967-68				
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:					
United States	5,215	3,274	116	40,404	49,009
Canada	--	--	--	--	--
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--
Haiti	--	--	--	--	--
Total	5,215	3,274	116	40,404	49,009
Europe:					
Netherlands	--	--	35	--	35
Asia:					
Japan	--	--	--	--	--
World total	5,215	3,274	151	40,404	49,044
Country of origin	July-June 1968-69				
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:					
United States	7,601	2,702	1,417	30,849	42,569
Canada	--	151	--	--	151
Argentina	--	265	--	--	265
Haiti	--	2	--	--	2
Total	7,601	3,120	1,417	30,849	42,987
Europe:					
Netherlands	--	--	--	--	--
Asia:					
Japan	--	45	--	--	45
World total	7,601	3,165	1,417	30,849	43,032

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250



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World Agricultural Production
and Trade

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

DECEMBER 1969

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WORLD COCOA BEAN
PRODUCTION UP

The 1969-70 world cocoa bean crop is forecast at 1,329,800 metric tons, up 7.9 percent over the 1968-69 harvest of 1,232,100 tons. Following 4 consecutive deficit production years, world production and consumption are expected to be in near-balance for 1970, with little stock change anticipated.

New York spot Accra cocoa bean prices averaged about 45.8 cents per pound in 1969, representing an increase of 11.4 cents over the year before, and were the highest since the 1954 average of 57.7 cents.

United States imports of cocoa beans for the first 10 months of 1969 have totaled 171,656 tons valued at \$124.3 million, compared with 204,013 tons valued at \$117.5 million during the corresponding 1968 period.

African production is now forecast at 938,900 tons, a gain of 76,200 tons over the 1968-69 outturn. Record crops are anticipated for the Ivory Coast and Cameroon; however, declines are being experienced by Fernando Po and Sierra Leone because of unfavorable weather. Larger crops are still expected in Ghana and Nigeria, reflecting more favorable growing conditions.

South American production is forecast at 272,500 tons, up about 4 percent over the previous year. Growing conditions continue to remain favorable in Brazil, with the crop being forecast at 167,000 tons.

WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION
ESTIMATE REDUCED

Owing to a reduction in the estimate for Brazil, the Foreign Agricultural Service's third estimate (December) of the world coffee crop for the 1969-70 crop year is down about 2 percent from the second estimate made in September. However, the harvest is still expected to exceed the 1968-69 total by approximately 5.3 percent. The total world harvest is now estimated at about 63.8 million bags (132.276 pounds), of which approximately 45.8 million bags are expected to be available for export after allowing for estimated consumption in the producing countries. Exportable production, as considered here, is total harvested production less estimated domestic consumption.

Inasmuch as estimated exportable production for the year falls far short of anticipated world demand for coffee, there will undoubtedly be a significant drawdown of accumulated stocks, primarily those held in Brazil. This will be the fourth consecutive year in which such a drawdown has been made necessary by virtue of inadequate current-year production.

Most of the anticipated 1.3-million-bag decline in exportable production, as compared with the September estimate, is accounted for by a decrease of 1 million bags in the 1969-70 forecast for Brazil. Estimates for Ecuador and Tanzania have been reduced by 100,000 bags each, with minor downward adjustments for several other countries. Some upward revisions have also been made, including an increase of 100,000 bags in the estimate for Mexico.

COCOA BEANS: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1966-70 ^{1/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT	MT
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	11,440	6,900	8,900	8,000	8,000	7,500
CUBA.....	2,220	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	35,380	28,700	28,500	30,000	22,000	30,000
GRENADA.....	2,440	2,300	2,700	2,800	3,100	2,900
HAITI.....	2,320	2,100	2,100	2,000	2,000	2,000
JAMAICA AND OEP.....	2,240	2,000	1,700	2,400	2,100	2,300
MEXICO.....	20,380	22,800	20,500	21,000	22,000	23,000
PANAMA.....	1,040	700	800	800	900	900
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	6,100	5,300	4,700	6,300	7,000	7,000
OTHER ^{2/}	1,520	1,700	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,700
TOTAL.....	85,080	74,500	73,400	76,900	70,800	79,300
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA.....	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500
BRAZIL.....	118,060	171,000	173,300	144,700	166,200	167,000
COLOMBIA.....	14,660	17,000	17,000	18,000	18,500	20,000
ECUADOR.....	41,320	36,000	53,000	70,000	47,000	55,000
PERU.....	2,480	1,800	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
SURINAM.....	280	300	300	300	300	300
VENEZUELA.....	16,660	22,900	21,000	24,700	26,300	27,000
TOTAL.....	195,460	251,000	267,300	260,900	261,500	272,500
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	360	600	500	400	400	400
CAMEROON.....	79,900	77,200	84,200	91,500	100,000	105,000
CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE.....	760	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
CONGO-KINSHASA.....	5,440	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
FERNANDO PO ^{3/}	30,180	35,000	38,500	34,000	37,000	34,000
GABON.....	3,580	3,800	3,800	4,100	4,000	4,000
GHANA.....	458,420	415,600	381,400	421,600	340,000	365,000
IVORY COAST ^{4/}	104,660	113,300	149,700	146,800	144,500	155,000
LIBERIA.....	980	1,100	1,400	1,900	1,900	1,900
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	520	800	700	700	600	600
NIGERIA.....	217,760	184,600	267,300	238,600	195,000	235,000
SAO TOME-PRINCIPE.....	9,500	9,700	10,000	11,000	10,000	10,000
SIERRA LEONE.....	3,720	4,700	4,000	4,800	4,300	3,000
TOGO ^{4/}	13,300	14,300	16,000	16,600	19,000	19,000
TOTAL.....	929,080	865,700	963,500	978,000	862,700	938,900
ASIA:						
CEYLON.....	2,340	2,000	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000
INDONESIA.....	980	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PHILIPPINES.....	3,580	3,900	3,500	3,400	3,300	3,300
TOTAL.....	6,900	6,900	6,400	6,400	6,300	6,300
OCEANIA:						
NEW GUINEA ^{5/}	14,240	17,800	21,200	24,000	27,000	29,000
NEW HEBRIDES.....	660	700	700	1,000	800	800
WEST SAMOA.....	3,940	2,300	3,200	1,800	3,000	3,000
TOTAL.....	18,840	20,800	25,100	26,800	30,800	32,800
TOTAL WORLD.....	1,235,360	1,218,900	1,335,700	1,349,000	1,232,100	1,329,800

^{1/} Estimates refer to crop year ending September 30 of year shown. ^{2/} Includes Dominica, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, and St. Lucia.
^{3/} Includes Rio Muni. ^{4/} Includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana. ^{5/} Includes Papua.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World total harvested production for the marketing year 1969-70, with comparisons ^{1/}

Continent and country	Average 1960/61- 1964/65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	3rd estimate 1969-70
	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}
North America:					
Costa Rica	1,056	1,215	1,350	1,260	1,300
Cuba	645	450	450	500	500
Dominican Republic	607	505	635	540	580
El Salvador	1,812	1,960	2,400	1,900	2,300
Guatemala	1,704	1,670	1,850	1,740	1,800
Haiti	564	465	500	465	500
Honduras	379	340	480	400	465
Mexico	2,431	2,650	2,800	2,850	3,100
Nicaragua	491	480	550	560	600
Other ^{3/}	505	433	552	497	516
Total North America	10,194	10,168	11,567	10,712	11,661
South America:					
Brazil	25,840	20,000	23,000	16,500	19,000
Colombia	7,760	7,600	8,000	7,900	7,900
Ecuador ^{4/}	751	975	1,175	1,000	700
Peru	700	875	880	860	960
Venezuela	821	725	700	750	750
Other ^{5/}	114	121	136	172	147
Total South America	35,986	30,296	33,891	27,182	29,457
Africa:					
Angola	2,910	3,300	3,400	3,100	3,300
Burundi	180	240	315	280	250
Cameroon	801	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,100
Central African Republic	147	140	175	160	150
Congo (Kinshasa)	990	900	1,000	1,000	1,100
Ethiopia	1,490	1,750	1,750	2,045	2,000
Guinea	195	120	170	180	165
Ivory Coast	3,185	2,200	4,500	3,400	4,000
Kenya	624	935	650	800	835
Malagasy Republic	923	865	1,100	900	830
Rwanda	115	155	190	200	145
Sierra Leone	79	65	80	95	90
Tanzania	497	990	740	950	800
Togo	186	95	230	250	175
Uganda	2,429	2,450	2,700	3,150	2,750
Other ^{6/}	326	369	374	390	389
Total Africa	15,077	15,574	18,474	18,000	18,079
Asia and Oceania:					
India	1,045	1,395	1,050	1,300	1,250
Indonesia	2,016	1,850	2,150	2,000	2,000
Philippines	631	740	700	800	750
Other ^{7/}	390	559	627	644	634
Total Asia and Oceania	4,082	4,544	4,527	4,744	4,634
World total production	65,339	60,582	68,459	60,638	63,831

^{1/} Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. ^{2/} Of 60 kilograms each. ^{3/} Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. ^{4/} As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1967 in that country is shown as production for the 1967-68 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1966-67 crop. ^{5/} Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. ^{6/} Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. ^{7/} Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1969-70, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	3rd
	1960/61- 1964/65				estimate
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	937	1,080	1,210	1,115	1,150
Cuba	70	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	461	340	465	365	395
El Salvador	1,702	1,825	2,260	1,755	2,150
Guatemala	1,500	1,450	1,625	1,505	1,560
Haiti	395	290	320	280	315
Honduras	308	250	390	305	365
Mexico	1,521	1,350	1,550	1,400	1,600
Nicaragua	446	420	490	495	530
Other 3/	161	96	102	107	104
Total North America	7,501	7,101	8,412	7,327	8,169
South America:					
Brazil	18,840	12,000	14,745	8,000	10,250
Colombia	6,800	6,350	6,700	6,570	6,530
Ecuador 4/	555	780	975	795	490
Peru	540	675	670	645	740
Venezuela	355	175	130	160	160
Other 5/	62	53	67	90	65
Total South America	27,152	20,033	23,287	16,260	18,235
Africa:					
Angola	2,859	3,240	3,340	3,040	3,240
Burundi	175	235	310	275	245
Cameroon	780	970	1,070	1,070	1,070
Central African Republic	142	135	170	155	145
Congo (Kinshasa)	940	850	950	950	1,050
Ethiopia	1,152	1,385	1,380	1,420	1,375
Guinea	181	105	155	175	160
Ivory Coast	3,135	2,145	4,445	3,350	3,950
Kenya	605	915	630	780	815
Malagasy Republic	825	760	990	785	710
Rwanda	110	150	180	190	135
Sierra Leone	69	55	70	85	80
Tanzania	484	975	725	935	785
Togo	183	90	225	245	170
Uganda	2,416	2,435	2,685	3,135	2,735
Other 6/	301	345	350	350	348
Total Africa	14,357	14,790	17,675	16,940	17,013
Asia and Oceania:					
India	462	700	350	560	490
Indonesia	1,756	1,490	1,650	1,500	1,500
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Other 7/	225	334	402	413	403
Total Asia and Oceania	2,443	2,524	2,402	2,473	2,393
World exportable production	51,453	44,448	51,776	43,000	45,810

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. 2/ of 60 kilograms each. 3/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago. 4/ As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1967 in that country is shown as production for the 1967-68 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1966-67 crop. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. 7/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD CASTOR PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY
BELOW LAST YEAR'S RECORD

World production of castorseed in 1969 is estimated at 837,000 metric tons. This is only slightly below last year's record level but 13 percent above the 1962-66 average.

The decline of about 17,000 tons from last year resulted largely from reduced crops in the United States and India, although production also was down slightly in Brazil. Production declines in these countries were partially offset by estimated increases in Romania, the Soviet Union, and Paraguay.

Brazil usually accounts for 42 to 45 percent of world castor production. On the basis of information from the trade, the 1969 crop is estimated at 365,000 metric tons compared with the record 1968 harvest estimated at 370,000 tons. (The latter is placed as high as 390,000 tons by a large processing firm.) The slight decline this year reflects the July frost damage in the State of Parana, which now accounts for roughly one-fourth of the crop. The crop situation in other states, including Bahia, the major producing state, was relatively good, thus offsetting in part Parana's losses.

New plantings of castor in South Brazil were underway in November. Farmers in Parana were expected to increase their plantings--replacing some of their frost-damaged coffee with castor. Plantings in Sao Paulo (one fifth to one-fourth of the total) are expected to be unchanged from last year, but yields are expected to be higher than the drought-reduced yields last year. The 88-percent increase in the support price for 1969-70 castor should inspire farmers to expand plantings. On the basis of these considerations, the 1970 castor crop could reach or exceed last year's record 370,000 tons. The present castor production boom in Brazil is attributed mainly to the very favorable prices during the latter part of 1967, which encouraged larger plantings in 1968. Brazilian farmers continue to receive relatively favorable prices for castor, because of a reduction in taxes and a change in the government's foreign exchange policy.

It now appears that Brazil will export about 165,000 tons of castor oil in calendar 1969, establishing an alltime record high. The former high, set in 1965, was 140,152 tons. Brazil accounts for 40 to over 50 percent of the world exports of castorseed and oil, oil basis.

Failure of rains and other unfavorable weather in India reduced the 1969 castor acreage and production. Official estimates place the crop harvested during December-April 1968-69 at 111,400 tons against 121,200 a year earlier. Trade estimates of Indian castor normally are at least 25 percent above the official estimates, since the latter do not include a sizable portion of the crop interplanted with other crops or grown along field boundaries, highways, etc. Plantings of the 1969-70 crop were completed under favorable weather conditions last summer, and the crop is reported to be progressing well. Output is forecast preliminarily at 125,000 tons.

Exports of castor oil, largely to Soviet-oriented countries, have declined sharply in calendar 1969 and are not expected to exceed 10,000 tons because of the disparity between Indian and world market prices. In 1968, when large

oilseed crops were harvested and consequently prices were lower, oil exports reached 35,838 tons.

There are no official estimates of acreage and production of castor in the United States. Well-informed sources estimated early in December that the area presently being harvested is about 38,000 acres compared with about 70,000 last year. The decline was due largely to the reduction in the price support from 5.5 cents per pound in 1968 to 4.0 cents in 1969, announced by the Department of Agriculture last March. Moreover, the Department had announced in January 1969 that neither castor nor flaxseed would be included among the alternate nonsurplus crops that could be grown on acreage diverted from feedgrains or wheat under the 1969 programs. Both crops had been permitted on diverted acreage last year.

Over 96 percent of this year's acreage is in Texas; the remainder is in New Mexico and Kansas. Preliminary reports indicate that yields will be smaller than last year's primarily because of an early freeze over the growing area and a heavy incidence of capsule mold in many fields. The harvest is tentatively placed at about 19,000 metric tons against 40,000 in 1968.

Castor production in the Soviet Union is estimated at 68,000 tons, 11 percent above last year's reduced output but 16 percent below the record crop harvested in 1967. Castor is grown largely in the Ukraine and North Caucasus areas.

With the exception of the year 1966, the Soviet Union has supplemented domestic production by substantial imports of castor oil, largely from India, to meet increasing domestic consumption.

Production in Mainland China is believed to have declined in 1968 and 1969 from the high level of 1967 when that country displaced Thailand as the world's leading exporter of castorseed as such.

Trade sources estimate Thailand's 1969 castor production at 40,000 tons compared with 36,000 tons in 1968. Production estimates for 1967-69 have been revised downward from earlier estimates because of drought conditions, insects, and diseases. No improvement is foreseen in 1970; there is no indication of appreciable seed development and extension work in castor production despite the fact that experimental work along this line has been carried out. While Japan continues to be the largest outlet for Thai castor, this market is uncertain, as Mainland China is a vital competitor.

About 10,000 tons of castorseed are estimated to have been harvested in Ecuador this year compared with 11,000 tons last year. Production in 1970 is expected to increase to possibly 14,000 tons because of better varieties and increased incentives. During the last few years, Ecuador's Institute of Agricultural Research has developed and introduced 2 new castor varieties, which in experimental plantings have yielded 3-4 metric tons of seed per hectare (1.2-1.6 tons per acre) with an oil outturn of over 50 percent. This is considerably more than the native varieties, which yield a little over 1 ton per hectare (0.40 ton per acre) with a maximum oil content of 45 percent. The National Development Bank reportedly will start giving loans to interested farmers for the production of castor, mainly based on future market prospects,

as a result of the scheduled opening in mid-1970 of a new processing plant, which will use castor exclusively as its source of raw material. Also, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock will assist castor farmers under present diversification policies. As a result of the operations of the new plant, Ecuadoreans expect to export castor oil for the first time in late 1970 and later to industrialize locally all domestic production.

CASTORSEED: Production in specified countries and the world, average 1962-66, annual 1965-69

Continent and country	Average 1962-66	1965	1966	1967	1968 1/	1969 1/
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
North America:						
United States 2/.....	23,865	25,855	21,770	13,605	39,915	18,850
Mexico.....	8,915	9,295	9,500	9,600	9,800	9,000
Haiti 3/.....	930	765	300	---	---	---
Total 4/.....	33,710	35,915	31,570	23,505	50,015	28,150
South America:						
Argentina.....	5,042	4,400	3,700	4,200	4,200	3,700
Brazil.....	309,834	355,026	329,324	355,159	370,334	365,000
Ecuador.....	19,220	16,000	9,000	9,000	11,000	10,000
Paraguay.....	13,800	14,000	10,000	7,000	12,000	15,400
Peru.....	4,301	1,000	800	400	300	200
Other.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total 4/.....	353,197	391,426	353,824	376,759	398,834	395,300
Europe:						
Bulgaria.....	283	70	110	---	---	---
Romania.....	13,800	9,800	20,600	16,700	8,700	16,000
Yugoslavia.....	4,206	2,480	5,070	4,690	4,000	4,300
Other.....	1,360	1	---	---	---	---
Total 4/.....	19,649	12,351	25,780	21,500	12,810	20,410
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	52,590	70,000	68,000	81,000	61,000	68,000
Africa:						
Ethiopia.....	10,600	10,500	12,000	10,000	---	---
Libya.....	4,064	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Sudan.....	6,356	6,346	10,112	18,888	21,209	---
United Arab Republic.....	2/ 7,300	8,000	---	---	---	---
Angola.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
Dahomey.....	2/726	485	---	---	---	6/500
Kenya 6/.....	5,712	5,225	6,465	3,430	3,020	4,000
Malagasy Republic 6/.....	1,064	1,052	691	1,066	1,088	1,000
Mozambique 7/.....	1,336	440	1,154	2,315	1,497	2,000
South Africa, Rep. of.....	12,400	15,000	4,000	4,200	3,200	4,900
Tanzania.....	6/17,035	8/ 13,310	6/ 16,130	6/ 14,147	8,026	13,105
Togo 6/.....	550	297	375	303	255	500
Uganda 6/.....	2,153	1,644	1,957	1,643	1,794	2,000
Other.....	1,341	1,345	1,244	1,289	1,241	1,245
Total 4/.....	75,637	70,644	69,628	72,781	65,330	67,450
Asia:						
Iran.....	9,400	10,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	---
China, Mainland.....	33,760	31,800	59,000	90,700	---	---
Cambodia.....	2,360	1,100	1,100	1,100	---	---
India.....	100,000	108,000	80,000	110,000	121,200	111,400
Indonesia.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Korea, South.....	2,527	2,362	2,384	1,944	2,056	---
Pakistan.....	9,204	9,144	13,208	13,208	12,192	---
Thailand.....	41,800	31,600	41,899	35,000	36,000	40,000
Other.....	2,608	2,133	2,070	2,131	2,052	2,050
Total 4/.....	203,659	198,139	210,661	265,083	265,600	257,750
World total 4/.....	738,442	778,475	759,463	840,628	853,590	837,060

1/ Preliminary estimates. 2/ Figures for 1962 and 1963 are estimates submitted by the Baker Castor Oil Company. Figures for 1964-69 are U.S.D.A. estimates. 3/ Castorseed exports from Haiti, year ending September 30. 4/ Includes estimates for countries for which data are not available. 5/ Less than 5 years. 6/ Exports of castorseed. 7/ Exports of castorseed and castor oil, seed basis. 8/ Sales.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

NOT MUCH CHANGE IN 1969
WORLD TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Total world production of tobacco in 1969 is estimated at about 9.9 billion pounds. Output is almost the same as in 1968, but down 4.4 percent from the record high in 1967. Some gain in the harvested area of North America, primarily in the United States and Mexico, and anticipated higher yields in Brazil were offset by reduced areas in Europe and Asia.

An increase in production was recorded for North America of about 6.6 percent and South America of about 8.1 percent. Europe, Asia, and Africa indicated a decline in production of about 5.4 percent, 4 percent, and 0.8 percent, respectively. The crop in Oceania, (Australia and New Zealand) is expected to be up almost one-third and larger than the 1960-64 average production by about 5 million pounds.

The 1969 world tobacco crop remains at a high level and continues to be above domestic and export requirements. Production of Oriental leaf, important in cigarette manufacture, decreased in 1969 but remains at a very high level in relation to requirements. Oriental leaf has been in surplus supply, especially in Turkey and Greece for a number of years.

Harvest by Continent and Area

North America, including Caribbean area: A larger U. S. and Canadian crop together with a record harvest in Mexico have raised this area's production to 2,337 million pounds, about 6.6 percent above that of the previous year.

The U. S. crop was larger primarily because of the carry forward of extra marketings of flue-cured tobacco from the weather-reduced crop in 1968. Improved yields in Canada raised production to near-record levels, an 8.5-percent increase over the previous crop.

Mexico harvested a substantially larger acreage than in the previous 2 years, and indicated production reached a new record level of almost 137 million pounds or one-third larger than the 1968 crop. The Dominican Republic also recorded a 28-percent larger production in 1969 though it still remained about one-fourth smaller than the 1960-64 average.

South America: Total acreage in this area for 1969 declined from that harvested in the previous 2 years. Production, however, increased about 8 percent over 1968. Higher yields in Brazil, Peru, and Venezuela improved the crop over previous levels. Mexico's production reached a record 409 million pounds or 22 percent over the previous crop. A larger acreage was harvested in Argentina, but poor yields reduced the crop by 21 percent.

Europe: Harvested acreage in Western Europe is down slightly and is believed to be down in Eastern Europe, with Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia accounting for most of the decline. Production is also down about 3 percent in Western Europe and expected to be down some 7 percent in Eastern Europe.

Total production in Europe, estimated at 1,212 million pounds, is down over 5 percent from 1968 and 13 percent from 1967 but remains about 9 percent above the 1960-64 average. Reduced acreage in Italy, lower yields in France, and generally poor growing conditions throughout the East European countries were responsible for most of the reduced crop.

USSR: Indications are that acreage harvested in the USSR increased slightly during 1969, resulting in a larger crop totaling about 570 million pounds or 1.4 percent over 1968. This crop is just short of the relatively large 1967 production but continues over 50 percent higher than average during the 1960-64 period.

Africa: Production in this area during 1969 remained about equal to that of 1968. A total harvest of about 426 million pounds represents less than a 1-percent drop from the 430-million-pound crop in 1968. There still remain considerable doubts as to the marketings of the Rhodesian crop, which are conducted in strict secrecy. Because of the sanctions imposed on Rhodesian trade by major tobacco importing countries--resulting in a reduced Rhodesian crop--production in the African area remains substantially below the relatively high level of 468 million pounds reached in 1967.

The harvested area in Africa increased some over the previous two crops, with most of the rise in the Republic of South Africa and some additional acreage in Rhodesia. Lower yields, however, reduced the potential crop in these areas and held the Republic of South Africa's production at about the relatively high level of the previous year. Less acreage is indicated for Nigeria, Zambia, and Malawi.

Asia: Smaller crops are indicated for a number of major producing countries in this area for 1969. These include Turkey, the Philippines, India, and probably Mainland China, where surplus supplies of low quality leaf in recent years have encourage some reduction in harvests. An expanded tobacco program for harvest and improved yields in South Korea raised the 1969 production to 176 million pounds, 15 percent over 1968.

Total production in Asia of about 4,599 million pounds was 4 percent less than the previous two crops. Current production in this area, however, remains about one-fourth larger than in the 1960-64 average period.

Oceania: The 1969 harvests in both Australia and New Zealand are up substantially from 1968. Total production reached 40.5 million pounds, compared with 30.9 million in 1968 and 35.2 million during the 1960-64 period.

Favorable growing conditions and higher yields in Australia produced a near-record crop of 33.5 million pounds. For New Zealand a small increase in planted area with improved yields raised production to 7 million pounds. This was about 14 percent above the previous year but nearly 15 percent below the 1960-64 average.

Africa:												
Algeria.....	38	53	53	431	560	564	564	16,301	29,500	30,000	30,000	13.6
Libya.....	3	2	2	889	1,387	1,690	1,690	2,301	2,923	3,406	3,550	1.6
Morocco.....	4	4	4	1,115	1,030	831	831	4,126	4,189	3,309	4,189	1.9
Tunisia.....	5	6	7	592	827	897	896	5,258	5,258	6,086	6,000	2.7
Angola.....	9	20	23	650	694	691	695	5,644	13,889	15,000	16,000	7.2
Cameroun.....	11	14	14	496	588	588	588	5,666	8,000	8,000	8,000	3.6
Congo (Kinshasa).....	3	1	1	732	691	646	625	2,503	714	320	500	0.2
Rwanda and Burundi.....	5	5	5	604	660	660	660	3,020	3,500	3,500	3,500	1.6
Congo (Brazzaville).....	8	9	10	558	591	590	590	4,250	5,700	5,700	5,700	2.6
Ghana.....	7	8	7	355	339	406	409	2,333	2,692	2,600	2,700	1.2
Ivory Coast.....	16	20	26	300	325	339	338	4,907	6,614	8,818	8,800	4.0
Kenya.....	5/	5/	5/	6/	6/	6/	6/	1,370	225	225	225	0.1
Malagasy Republic.....	18	17	16	608	608	605	606	10,862	10,615	9,921	10,000	4.5
Mauritius.....	1	1	1	1,239	1,150	1,433	1,399	1,093	1,277	1,165	1,300	0.6
Mozambique.....	10	8	13	519	538	553	592	5,093	4,409	7,187	8,598	3.9
Nigeria.....	46	42	48	561	567	573	560	26,946	24,434	27,508	24,640	11.1
Zambia.....	23	14	14	827	880	878	860	11,916	11,916	14,748	12,038	5.5
Malawi.....	131	111	82	272	357	324	336	35,492	39,460	32,035	36,522	12.0
Rhodesia.....	219	115	105	1,033	1,787	1,261	1,198	226,233	206,000	132,180	137,300	62.3
Tanzania.....	12	37	46	462	490	490	473	5,651	18,032	23,000	22,000	10.0
Uganda.....	10	17	18	533	550	562	563	5,128	9,336	10,132	10,332	4.7
South Africa, Rep. of.....	86	75	76	703	797	1,115	807	60,480	59,900	84,300	84,500	38.3
Total.....	665	579	572	602	--	--	--	451,176	468,205	429,688	426,394	193.2
Asia:												
Cyprus.....	6	8	6	357	369	319	443	2,009	3,131	1,804	1,997	0.9
Iran.....	52	49	45	507	1,007	967	1,074	26,137	49,077	43,166	49,824	23.2
Iraq.....	33	45	44	618	660	661	660	20,639	29,378	30,000	29,000	13.6
Israel.....	7	10	10	459	488	453	468	4,850	4,850	4,365	4,630	2.1
Jordan.....	10	10	15	304	380	263	259	3,045	3,887	3,862	3,800	1.7
Lebanon.....	12	17	16	826	847	902	905	9,795	13,669	14,771	14,771	6.7
Turkey.....	487	734	679	566	549	525	567	278,771	402,763	356,325	321,100	145.6
Syria.....	28	51	52	540	500	500	500	15,055	25,500	26,000	26,000	11.8
China: Mainland.....	1,603	--	--	873	--	--	--	1,399,820	--	--	--	--
Taiwan.....	20	25	27	1,875	1,581	1,653	1,622	38,439	39,099	45,512	44,092	20.0
Ceylon.....	18	26	28	491	571	562	562	8,839	15,000	16,000	16,000	7.3
Burma.....	118	140	179	747	666	665	668	88,212	93,184	119,048	94,797	43.0
India.....	1,016	1,046	1,046	725	745	777	751	736,399	779,106	812,836	765,437	347.2
Indonesia.....	439	480	533	363	431	434	416	159,569	209,400	231,500	220,500	100.0
Japan.....	166	213	203	2,014	2,166	2,103	2,077	333,382	460,375	426,365	389,328	176.6
Korea, South.....	92	96	96	1,372	1,597	1,600	1,680	76,291	145,504	153,654	176,368	80.0
Pakistan.....	209	286	295	1,018	1,303	1,391	1,387	212,912	373,000	410,000	400,000	181.4
Philippines.....	243	223	288	629	643	673	667	152,708	143,277	194,159	171,606	77.8
Thailand.....	129	142	154	500	574	566	563	64,750	81,591	87,014	89,252	40.5
Cambodia.....	25	43	44	527	538	539	539	13,257	23,150	24,000	24,000	10.9
Laos.....	9	18	16	451	501	508	500	4,069	8,818	8,377	8,377	3.9
Vietnam, South.....	22	21	22	770	833	835	835	16,709	17,394	17,500	18,000	8.2
Total.....	4,708	5,620	4/ 5,692	4/ 5,398	--	--	--	3,664,066	4/ 4,791,153	4/ 4,793,258	4/ 4,599,002	4/ 2,036.1
Oceania:												
Australia.....	27	22	23	1,003	1,246	1,076	1,457	26,856	27,905	24,721	33,500	15.2
New Zealand.....	5	5	5	1,742	1,110	1,207	1,300	8,302	5,516	6,154	7,000	3.2
Total.....	32	27	28	--	--	--	--	35,158	33,421	30,875	40,500	18.4
Total world.....	9,295	10,207	10,008	9,713	--	--	--	8,902,925	10,350,972	9,945,662	9,893,515	4,487.5

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in trade statistics. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for countries listed for which data are not available. 5/ Less than 500 acres. 6/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION TO DECLINE
BUT TOTAL SUPPLY AMPLE

World production of pressed olive oil in 1969-70 is forecast at 1.17 million metric tons--13 percent below last year but slightly above the 1959-60/1962-63 average. Production of sulfur oil at 127,000 tons is also forecast to register a comparable decline.

Despite the appreciable decline in production, the total supply is estimated to be down only 5 percent or nearly equal to that in 1967-68, when supplies were more than adequate to meet requirements.

Carry-in stocks in the major producing countries this year, at 559,000 tons, were the largest since 1964-65 and are expected to be drawn down in order to maintain domestic consumption in the major producing countries. Net exports from the major producing countries may, however, decline somewhat.

Italy will displace Spain in 1969-70 as the world's leading olive oil producer. Italy's production is currently estimated at only 390,000 tons, which--although slightly above last year's reduced output--is 25,000 less than that averaged during the 4 years, 1965-66/1968-69. However, it should be noted that preliminary estimates in past years have been subsequently revised upward.

Besides being the leading olive oil producing country Italy is also the world's largest net importer. Imports in 1969 were sharply above those of the previous year, reflecting the reduced 1968-69 outturn. However, imports in 1970 are expected to decline somewhat. Most of Italy's imports have been from Spain, Tunisia and Turkey. However, in 1969 Morocco became a significant source of supply.

Apparent olive oil consumption in Italy is estimated to have increased by nearly 10 percent in 1968-69, largely in response to the reduction in retail prices. Only a slight increase in consumption is expected this year, since EC authorities have confirmed that production, marketing, and intervention prices on olive oil will remain unchanged from last year's levels. (See World Agricultural Production and Trade, Statistical Report, April 1969).

Experiments have been conducted on the use of dwarf olive trees for a number of years in southern Italy. The results indicate that dwarf trees produce substantially higher yields than other varieties on irrigated land and reduce harvesting costs. Irrigated land may, however, be more profitable in producing table olives, truck crops, and citrus. If this is true, future expansion of olive oil production through the use of these varieties would be limited to unirrigated groves and thus reduce their yield advantage. In addition, increased emphasis is being given to increasing efficiency by expanding production in specialized groves and attempting to reduce production costs through the use of mechanical harvesting in flat land areas.

Spain is expected to produce a substantially smaller outturn in 1969-70, a normal off-year. However, heavy carry-in stocks, on November 1, estimated at 237,800 tons, will provide more than enough oil for domestic and export

needs. The Spanish Olive Oil Syndicate (S.O.O.S.), indicates a substantially higher volume of stocks because of the purported underestimate of 1968-69 output.

The second National Oil Congress sponsored by the S.O.O.S. was held at Cordoba in October. The Congress discussed and advocated the following concepts: (1) Use of improved cultural practices, i.e., fertilization, proper grafting, irrigation, and mechanized harvesting; (2) consolidation of farms to reduce production costs; (3) strict control of new plantings and varieties; (4) increased producer prices for olive oil; and (5) prior approval of oilseed imports by the S.O.O.S.

In Greece, production is expected to increase by 14 percent following last year's decline. However, production this year is not expected to achieve the normal on-year yield because of dry weather this fall.

Domestic consumption of olive oil in Greece has in recent years not increased in proportion with increased production. This reflects the fact that less expensive seed oils are being blended with oil and moving into domestic consumption at reduced prices, while exports have grown substantially.

Exports from Greece declined, however, in 1969, and are not expected to change significantly in 1970, since supplies will be about the same as in 1968-69. Although stocks are relatively high, Greek officials may be reluctant to allow much increase in exports because of a possible rise in domestic oil prices. A substantial volume of exports has moved to Italy as a result of the special concessions offered by the EC.

As of November 24, 1969, unrefined olive oil imports into the EC with over 5 percent acidity classed as "BTN 15.07 A-2" are free of levy. Comparably, refined pressed olive oils classed as "BTN 15.07 A-1-a" received directly from Greece, Tunisia, and Morocco are also free of levy if sold at prices as agreed \$50 per ton above the EC reference price. Likewise, refined sulfur oil imports classed as "BTN 15.07 A-1-b" are also free of levy to the above-mentioned countries, while third country imports are subject to a levy of \$60 per ton. The EC and Spain are currently discussing arrangements whereby Spain's olive oil exports might share the preferences granted to Greece, Tunisia, and Morocco.

The long-term outlook seems to indicate that Greek olive production will continue to expand, since plantings in 1968-69 totaled about 900,000 trees. Plantings of dwarf trees are reportedly expanding because of their high productivity. Tree numbers now total 93.4 million.

Turkish olive oil production will drop sharply following last year's record outturn. The drop reflects a normal cyclical decline compounded by the effects of dry weather. This year's reduced supply has caused an increase in olive oil prices in Turkey to levels significantly above world market prices. This price rise is expected to channel virtually all of the supply into domestic consumption thus drawing down stocks and choking off olive oil exports in 1970 despite the 9-percent tax rebate on olive oil exports. Turkey's traditional markets have been France and Italy.

Morocco's production is estimated at only 20,000 tons following the 50,000 ton record outturn of last year. Exports in 1969 (largely to Italy) also established a new record but are expected to be down substantially in 1970. The bulk of domestic consumption is satisfied through imports of soybean and sunflower oils and rapeseed.

Morocco has reportedly concluded an agreement with the EC whereby olive oil exports must be priced at least \$50 per ton above the EC reference price. In return, the volume exported receives a \$55-per-ton reduction in the import levy from that normally required from third country exporters. Olive oil export sales at less than the required \$50-per-ton differential in the EC reportedly will be penalized by loss of the import levy reduction for a 2-month period.

Tunisia's production will be down sharply because of drought--28,000 tons less than last year and less than half of the average annual output during the 1959-60/1962-63 period. Consequently, exports and domestic consumption are also expected to decline.

Attempts at restructuring Tunisian agriculture into a system of "cooperatives" were met with strong opposition from the producers and have since been abandoned. Some of the smaller farms were reorganized into larger units in order to improve production efficiency. This has resulted in the destruction of some olive trees along the former fence rows. Olive crushing facilities are also reportedly being consolidated and modernized.

Oil marketing in Tunisia is controlled by the Union of Cooperatives, which also establishes producer and internal prices. Producer prices for olive oil range between 0.22 and 0.27 dinars per liter (20.9 to 25.6 U.S. cents per pound when converted at the official exchange rate). Consumer prices for pure olive oil are fixed at 0.40 dinars per liter (38.0 U.S. cents per pound), while blended olive and soybean oil is sold for one-half this rate or 19.0 U.S. cents per pound.

Imports into the United States--the world's second largest olive oil importer--in the January-October period amounted to 21,486 tons compared with 23,471 tons in the same 10 months of 1968. The major countries of origin were Spain and Italy, which in 1968 accounted for nearly 90 percent of the total.

During the 1962-65 period U.S. imports averaged 22,884 tons or 33 percent of the world net exports, and this percentage has been trending upward. In observing individual years it appears that U.S. import demand fluctuates relatively less than world net exports. Thus in years of above-average world net exports, U.S. imports would account for a somewhat smaller percentage.

World net olive oil exports show a positive correlation with world olive oil production. Net exports account for about 5 to 6 percent of world production with the remainder being consumed or held as stocks in the primary producing countries.

OLIVE OIL 1/: Exports from and imports into selected countries,
for specified periods in 1968 and 1969, with comparisons

Item and country	1967	1968	Period	1968	1969
	metric tons			metric tons	
Exports:					
Mediterranean Basin:					
Europe:					
France.....	5,709	3,442	January-September	2,217	1,944
Greece.....	25,963	34,248	January-June	14,589	7,366
Italy.....	135,544	18,070	January-June	8,715	7,280
Portugal.....	8,887	10,009	January-June	4,820	5,267
Spain.....	91,494	43,628	January-June	22,900	37,667
Middle East:					
Israel.....	73	229	January-July	181	30
Turkey.....	12,475	1,406	January-August	2/ 9	12,480
Africa:					
Algeria.....	426	6,800	January-June	2,500	1,300
Morocco.....	1,708	2,430	January-June	477	28,000
Tunisia.....	22,013	32,966	January-June	15,100	19,000
Sub-total	182,292	153,228		71,508	120,334
Other:					
Argentina.....	9,728	4,051	January-July	1,679	5,849
Total exports	192,020	157,279		73,187	126,183
Imports:					
Mediterranean Basin:					
France.....	13,464	18,266	January-June	7,492	11,415
Italy.....	110,254	58,982	January-June	25,451	59,248
Sub-total	123,718	77,248		32,943	70,663
Other:					
United States....	25,370	28,644	January-October	23,471	21,486
West Germany.....	1,900	2,417	January-August	1,312	1,394
United Kingdom....	2,705	3,110	January-September	2,479	2,204
Brazil.....	10,790	8,570	January-May	3,889	-
Sub-total	40,765	42,741		31,151	25,084
Total imports	164,483	119,989		64,094	95,747

1/ Excludes sulfur oil if separately classified. 2/Jan.-Mar., June-August.

Compiled from official and other sources.

OLIVE OIL, Edible: Aggregate of estimated supplies and requirements
in producing countries 1964-65/1969-70

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1/1969-70	2/
	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Supply:							
Stocks 3/	678	313	325	401	478	559	
Production 4/	1,013	1,240	1,205	1,342	1,349	1,172	
Total supply	1,691	1,553	1,530	1,743	1,827	1,731	
Distribution:							
Net exports 5/	52	68	69	80	90	80	
Apparent domestic consumption 6/	1,326	1,160	1,060	1,185	1,178	1,175	
Ending stocks	313	325	401	478	559	476	
Total distribution	1,691	1,553	1,530	1,743	1,827	1,731	

1/Preliminary. 2/Forecast. 3/Estimated stocks in Spain, Greece, Portugal, Tunisia and Turkey on November 1; in Italy, October 1; France and Morocco, January 1.

4/Estimated world output of edible olive oil, crop year beginning November 1. 5/Calendar year exports of latter year shown. 6/Derived consumption in producing countries.

Compiled from official and other sources.

WORLD CORN HARVEST
UP 6 PERCENT IN 1969

World corn production in 1969 is estimated at a record 244 million metric tons on the basis of information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is 6 percent larger than in 1968 and 1 percent over the previous high in 1967. World corn area totaled 257 million acres, up 2 percent.

Corn production in North America was unchanged at 123.8 million bushels. The Canadian harvest, at 1.9 million tons, was off 10 percent because of cool, wet early season weather. The United States crop was 112.9 million tons, up 2 percent but 7 percent below the 1967 record. U.S. area was down 2 percent, but the yield at 81.2 bushels per acre was 2.6 bushels above the 1967 high. The U.S. planting season was late, but so was the fall season. Thus, the crop ripened almost entirely free of frost damage. Increased plant populations per acre along with commensurate fertilizer applications were the principal reasons for the larger yield. The Mexican corn crop is estimated at 7 million bushels, down 19 percent as a result of persistent drought in the latter half of the season.

The West European crop was a record 13.7 million tons, up 12 percent, with all countries showing gains. The European Community harvested 10.4 million tons, up 9 percent. Spain produced 1.7 million tons, 18 percent over the 1968 record.

East European corn production also was a record, 21.9 million tons, up 10 percent, as yield gained 11 percent. Hungary had a record crop of 4.4 million tons, up 16 percent. The other major growers also had big outturns-- although below the 1966 records.

Corn production in the Soviet Union was at a sharply higher level, estimated at 12.5 million tons, mainly a result of expanded acreage from replanting in winter-killed small grain areas.

The Asian harvest is estimated slightly higher with gains in India, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. The Australian crop will apparently be reduced by dry weather.

The outlook is good for an increase in Africa but, since most of the principal producers are in the Southern Hemisphere, it is too early for a definite appraisal and conditions between now and harvest time in early 1970 will determine the final outcome.

In South America, also, the crop is in the early growth stage and conditions up to March/April may change the outlook, which is presently good. Thus forecasts are subject to considerable revision as the growing season advances. If the season is normal or better, the crop should be well above the poor harvest of early 1969 in Brazil, the leading producer of the continent.

SMALLER WORLD PEPPER EXPORTS

INDICATED FOR 1969

World exports of black and white pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.) in 1969 are expected to be below the 1968 level of 190 million pounds as a result of smaller shipments by India and Indonesia. Responding to reports of the failure of the 1969 Indonesian crop, New York spot Lampong (Indonesian) black pepper prices soared from mid-August quotations of 35 cents per pound to as high as 69 cents by early October. Heavy speculative buying by Singapore syndicates also contributed considerably to the sharp rise in prices. Prices have since eased, with Lampong pepper being quoted at around 54 cents per pound as of early December.

India's exports in 1969 are expected to fall well under the 1968 shipments of 54.7 million pounds unless year-end exports increase sharply. Exports during the first 7 months of 1969 have totaled only 21.2 million pounds, compared with 36.9 million during the similar 1968 period. Exports for 1970 should increase due to a larger 1969-70 (November-October) harvest and to a growing demand by importing countries in view of reduced supplies from Indonesia.

The USSR was the largest market for India's exports in 1968, taking 27.7 million pounds or one-half of the total. Shipments to the U.S. again were at very low levels, amounting to only 2.2 million pounds, as U.S. importers continued to buy heavily from Indonesia. From the January-July 1969 exports, 7.2 million pounds went to the USSR and only 864,200 pounds to the United States.

Indian pepper prices have also risen sharply. New York spot Tellicherry rose from 46 cents per pound as of mid-August to over 80 cents by early October. Early December prices are quoted at around 61 cents.

Indonesian exports in 1968, at 50.3 million pounds, fell 39 percent from the previous year. Shipments in 1969 are expected to be even smaller as a result of the failure of the Lampong crop, which was damaged by drought conditions. Exports during the first half of 1969 have totaled only 14 million pounds and reduced exports are anticipated during the remainder of the year.

The 1968 exports were comprised of 43.6 million pounds of black pepper and 6.7 million pounds of white. The United States continued to remain the major terminal market for Indonesian pepper with imports from that country in 1968 totaling 38 million pounds. Indonesian export data for 1968 shows direct shipments to the U.S. at 11 million pounds; 31 million to Singapore; 3 million to the Soviet Union; 2.2 million to West Germany; and others 3.1 million pounds.

Singapore's re-exports of pepper in 1968 increased 27 percent over 1967 to 91.4 million pounds, reflecting the resumption of shipments from Indonesia to the Singapore entrepot, and increased supplies from Sarawak. Most of the Indonesian pepper re-exported from Singapore is destined for the United States.

Sarawak's exports in 1968 were a record 51 million pounds, with over four-fifths being channeled through Singapore. Shipments during the first 4 months of 1969 have totaled 13.8 million pounds, compared with 8.9 million for the corresponding 1968 period.

Exports from Brazil and the Malagasy Republic were also at record levels in 1968. Shipments from Brazil during January-September 1969 have already totaled 20.6 million pounds and will easily exceed the 1968 record by the close of the year.

BLACK AND WHITE PEPPER: Exports by specified major producing countries, 1968 with comparisons

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967	1968 <u>1/</u>
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asia:					
Indonesia	55,082	27,272	46,304	82,117	50,288
India	42,581	50,025	54,803	45,999	54,665
Sarawak	22,482	39,455	29,241	43,680	51,079
Cambodia	2,230	3,976	3,259	3,808	<u>2/</u> 3,800
Ceylon	623	1,531	677	228	1,811
Total	122,998	122,259	134,284	175,832	161,643
Other:					
Brazil	6,191	16,305	14,060	21,299	21,444
Malagasy Republic	2,741	3,402	2,440	3,195	6,823
Grand total	131,930	141,966	150,784	200,326	189,910

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD MILK PRODUCTION
INCREASED 1 PERCENT IN 1969

An increase of about 1 percent in world milk production in 1969 is expected, based on preliminary production estimates for 36 countries, which account for the bulk of world production of cow's milk. Output in these countries is expected to reach 717 billion pounds, compared with 711 billion pounds in 1968. The 1969 production estimate represents a 12-percent increase over the 1961-65 average.

The rate of increase in milk production in Western Europe moderated

in 1969. The poor quality of the 1968 hay crop, together with a late spring and a hot dry summer, contributed to this lower rate.

In the previous 2 years, good-quality hay and relatively favorable pasture conditions, coupled with the growing number of milk cows, had increased milk production in most Western European countries. In 1969, the Governments of Austria and Switzerland initiated beef production and dairy schemes designed to stabilize or curtail milk production. Only in Ireland, Greece, and Spain is milk production likely to increase significantly from 1968. Finland's production is expected to be up about 1 percent and that of the United Kingdom to remain at about the 1968 level.

Production in Norway, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland, and Denmark will be down moderately from 1968.

In the EC, production in France and the Netherlands will rise a modest 1 percent, with West Germany's output holding at about the 1968 level. In Belgium, Luxembourg, and Italy, production will be down significantly. Even though the upward trend in milk production appears to have been checked in 1969, deliveries to dairies continued to increase.

In Eastern Europe, most countries reported an increase in milk production over the previous year. In the USSR--the world's largest producer of milk--the upward trend in milk production continued with output up about 3 percent above 1968. Bulgaria will probably show the largest percentage increase in 1969. Hungary and Romania are expected to be the only countries in the area to report lower milk production.

Japan, the largest producer of milk in Asia, will experience another sharp increase--up about 10 percent over 1968. Continuation of the production incentive program led to increased cow numbers and encouraged better feeding practices, resulting in improved yields per cow.

In South America, milk production showed a partial recovery from last year's drought-reduced level. All countries will show increases in milk production, with Colombia and Venezuela reporting the largest gains--up 6 percent over 1968. Output in Brazil is likely to be close to the record level of 1967.

In Oceania, production is up from 1968. Australia appears to have made a complete recovery from the effects of the previous year's drought and short feed supplies and production is expected to be up about 4 percent. New Zealand's production will be about the same as in 1968. The dairy-to-beef diversion scheme and lower milk prices significantly influenced New Zealand's 1969 milk production.

North American production is expected to decrease slightly. In the United States, the smallest gain in yield per cow since 1952 and a continuing decline in cow numbers will result in a 1-percent decline in production. Canada's production is expected to be up about 1 percent from 1968, and Mexico's output will be up some 2 percent because cow numbers increased.

**COW'S MILK: Estimate of 1969 Production in Major
Producing Countries, with Comparisons**

Countries	Annual				1969 compared with 1968
	Average 1961-1965	1967	1968	1969 ^{1/}	
	Million lb.	Million lb.	Million lb.	Million lb.	Percent
Canada.....	18,504	18,228	18,335	18,600	101
Mexico.....	7,798	9,640	9,930	10,100	102
United States...	125,660	118,769	117,281	116,200	99
Austria.....	6,750	7,407	7,330	7,100	97
Denmark.....	11,713	11,448	11,303	11,070	98
Finland.....	8,208	7,619	7,696	7,800	101
Greece.....	1,050	1,243	1,239	1,320	107
Ireland.....	6,465	7,652	8,110	8,350	103
Norway.....	3,638	3,884	4,038	3,900	97
Spain ^{2/}	5,123	6,645	7,299	7,500	103
Sweden.....	8,437	7,215	7,275	7,130	98
Switzerland.....	6,782	7,158	7,273	7,000	96
United Kingdom ^{2/}	24,791	25,786	26,476	25,500	100
Belgium.....	8,792	8,934	9,283	9,000	97
France.....	55,206	64,716	68,343	69,000	101
Germany, West...	45,368	47,877	48,768	48,700	100
Italy.....	20,508	21,781	20,723	20,100	97
Netherlands.....	15,578	16,612	17,017	17,200	101
Luxembourg.....	413	458	470	450	96
Bulgaria.....	1,882	2,665	2,641	2,850	108
Czechoslovakia..	8,304	9,557	10,051	10,250	102
Germany, East...	12,574	15,221	15,933	16,125	101
Hungary.....	4,024	4,358	4,261	4,200	99
Poland.....	28,373	31,953	32,280	32,800	102
Romania.....	5,075	6,556	6,058	5,950	98
U.S.S.R.	126,347	158,572	162,898	167,300	103
Yugoslavia.....	4,945	5,747	5,805	5,870	101
Japan.....	5,976	7,863	8,848	9,750	110
Argentina.....	10,300	10,218	11,126	11,200	101
Brazil.....	12,661	15,236	14,770	15,000	102
Colombia.....	4,062	4,585	4,718	5,000	106
Peru..... ^{4/}	1,574	1,631	1,664	1,720	103
Uruguay.....	1,646	1,369	1,457	1,500	103
Venezuela.....	1,222	1,578	1,704	1,800	106
Australia.....	15,244	16,177	15,340	16,000	104
New Zealand.....	12,575	13,951	13,080	13,000	100
Total of above countries.....	637,568	700,409	710,823	717,325	101

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} New series. ^{3/} Total sales off-farm. ^{4/} 1965 only.
New series of Peruvian statistics initiated in 1965.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF RAPESEED
FALLS 3 PERCENT BELOW RECORD

World production of rapeseed in 1969 is estimated at 5.23 million metric tons, second only to last year's record output of 5.41 million. Production in Europe and Asia, the main rapeseed growing areas of the world, declined in total by 12 percent from the 1968 level. The decline in these areas, was partially offset by the sharply increased production in Canada, thus bringing the world total to within 3 percent of the previous record.

Canada's rapeseed crop in 1969 reached an estimated 841,400 tons (37.1 mil. bu.), 91 percent above last year's and 44 percent above the previous record attained in 1966. An estimated 2.01 million acres were planted to rapeseed compared with 1.05 million in 1968. Despite some frost in late spring, yields per acre averaged 922 pounds (18.4 bu.), the same as last year. As a result of this year's bumper crop, Canada now ranks next to India as the world's largest producer of rapeseed. Canada, in recent years, has been the world's largest exporter of rapeseed.

The Canadian increase alone will more than offset reduced export availabilities in other countries. Record exports and domestic crushings are expected during the 1969-70 marketing year. Rapeseed exports, which were severely hampered by a delayed harvest and longshoremen's strike in British Columbia, should gain momentum during 1970. Increased exports to Japan and exports to former markets in Western Europe are expected to boost rapeseed exports to new record levels.

Rapeseed production in Europe in 1969 was reduced by the effects of killing frosts during the past winter, followed by disease and adverse weather in the spring and summer months. Production fell to 1.63 million tons, 21 percent below the 2.07 million harvested in the previous year and 16 percent below the 1967 output. Countries hardest hit by the severe frosts were Poland, Sweden, East Germany, Denmark, and West Germany.

Although rapeseed acreage in West Germany increased 17 percent as compared with last year, production totaled only 158,100 tons, 7 percent below last year's level. Average yields declined to 1,900 pounds per acre compared with 2,394 pounds in 1968 and 2,508 pounds in 1967.

Despite the decreased yields this year, planting intentions for the 1970 rapeseed crop in West Germany indicate a 15 percent increase in acreage in Schleswig-Holstein and Bavaria. Acreage in both states accounted for 73 percent of the 1969 rapeseed area.

In most areas of France also the 1970 winter rapeseed acreage has been expanded even though yields in 1969 were disappointing. Current estimates indicate that production increased to 499,200 tons, 11 percent above the previous year. A much larger harvest had been anticipated, however, before killing frosts occurred during the past winter. Production of spring rapeseed and navette (turnipseed) was also lowered by rain storms in June and the loss of seed in the fields.

Adverse weather also caused rapeseed production to decline in Asia. In

RAPESEED 1/: Production in major producing countries and estimated world total, average 1962-66, annual 1964-69

Country	Average 1962-66	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969 2/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
North & South America							
Canada.....	344.1	300.1	512.6	585.1	560.2	440.0	841.4
Chile.....	53.4	50.9	60.0	77.0	60.7	47.9	58.0
Other.....	8.8	8.1	8.9	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
Total.....	406.3	359.1	581.5	669.5	628.3	495.3	906.8
Europe							
Belgium.....	.1	.1	.2	.1	1.2	1.6	1.6
France.....	239.3	246.6	337.8	317.1	432.5	448.5	499.2
Germany, West.....	105.0	108.7	106.5	98.7	124.6	169.9	158.1
Italy.....	8.9	8.2	8.8	9.5	5.4	4.8	5.0
Netherlands.....	10.9	10.3	10.9	13.1	15.2	18.0	14.2
Total EEC.....	364.2	373.9	464.2	438.5	578.9	642.8	678.1
Austria.....	10.0	10.5	9.5	13.6	15.2	11.9	12.0
Denmark.....	42.7	52.3	49.9	33.1	39.2	31.1	20.0
Finland.....	6.9	9.0	6.7	2.8	9.2	6.0	9.0
Norway.....	3/8.0	---	---	8.0	14.0	19.5	20.0
Sweden.....	146.6	181.1	216.5	86.5	223.6	238.6	193.0
Switzerland.....	13.2	13.0	14.0	11.0	18.0	18.7	17.5
United Kingdom.....	2.8	2.0	2.5	6.1	16.0	14.0	12.0
Total West Europe..	594.4	641.8	763.3	599.6	914.1	982.6	961.6
Czechoslovakia.....	57.4	46.0	74.0	78.0	85.0	82.0	80.0
Germany, East.....	176.0	175.7	213.8	210.8	272.6	264.8	191.4
Poland.....	361.4	267.0	504.0	448.0	651.0	712.0	375.0
Other.....	19.7	23.5	18.4	20.4	21.2	23.7	23.0
Total East Europe..	614.5	512.2	810.2	757.2	1,029.8	1,082.5	669.4
including U.S.S.R.							
Total Europe.....							
including U.S.S.R.	1,208.9	1,154.0	1,573.5	1,356.8	1,943.9	2,065.1	1,631.0
Africa							
Ethiopia 2/.....	5.3	5.3	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Asia							
China, Mainland 4/.....	635.0	660.0	700.0	735.0	800.0	786.0	688.0
India 5/.....	1,257.0	903.0	1,466.4	1,275.7	1,228.0	1,567.7	1,572.1
Japan.....	142.1	134.6	125.5	94.6	79.2	68.4	48.0
Pakistan.....	311.9	301.8	306.8	278.4	306.8	396.3	352.6
Other.....	28.4	39.5	36.4	27.6	30.4	28.2	28.5
Total.....	2,374.4	2,038.9	2,635.1	2,411.3	2,444.4	2,846.6	2,689.2
World total.....	3,994.9	3,557.3	4,795.1	4,443.6	5,022.6	5,413.0	5,233.0

1/ Includes mustardseed in areas where rapeseed and mustardseed are not separately reported. Harvest of rapeseed occurs generally in the first half of the calendar year in all major producing countries except Canada. 2/ Partly estimated. 3/ Less than 5 years. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Official estimates for 1968-69 revised to include mixed-crop rapeseed.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Mainland China the rapeseed crop was reduced by excessive rains in the spring of 1969, while production in Pakistan was lowered by the effects of drought.

Official estimates of rapeseed production in India formerly were based on rapeseed sown as a pure crop only. Beginning with the October 1969 estimate, however, mixed-crop rapeseed was included in the official estimates for 1968 and 1969. Consequently, production estimates were increased by about 300,000 tons. According to the October estimate, rapeseed production in India should reach a new high of 1.57 million tons, slightly more than the 1968 record output. The 1969 harvested area, estimated at 7.4 million acres, declined nearly 8 percent from last year.

Rapeseed production in Japan continued its downward trend, totaling only 48,000 tons in 1969 compared with the 1962-66 average of 142,100 tons. Most of the demand for rapeseed oil in Japan is now met from imported rapeseed. Authorized imports for the fiscal year beginning April 1969 totaled 350,000 tons. Most of the imported rapeseed is expected to come from Canada.

GARBANZO PRODUCTION DOWN IN 1969

Garbanzo production for 1969 in 18 reporting countries is estimated at 121,859 thousand cwt., compared with 159,508 thousand in 1968. Excluding India, which reports a 28 percent decrease from last year's production, the total for the other 17 countries is 26,852 thousand cwt., compared with 27,860 thousand in 1968.

Mexico, the largest producer in the Americas, estimates 1969 production at 3,042 thousand cwt., a slight increase over the revised 1968 figure of 2,976 thousand. The United States, normally the smallest producer in the Americas, estimates this year's production at 101 thousand cwt., compared with 58 thousand in 1968.

Spain's production of 2,381 thousand cwt., is down more than 20 percent from the 1968 crop of 2,998 thousand. Italy's record production of 977 thousand cwt., is 24 percent larger than the 789 thousand of 1968.

Asian countries, with the exception of India, decreased two percent from the previous year. Pakistan, second largest producer in Asia, estimates 1969 production at 12,029 thousand cwt., down 6 percent from the previous year.

Morocco, an important exporter, estimates production at 1,257 thousand cwt., compared with 1,538 in 1968. Ethiopia, excluded from this year's statistics, annually produces about 3,750 thousand cwt.

GARBANZOS (CHICKPEAS): Production in specified countries, 1965-69

Continent and country	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
Americas:						
Argentina	132	85	77	88	106	
Chile	196	146	143	169	77	
Colombia	220	265	276	298	320	
Mexico	2,743	3,217	3,288	2,976	3,042	
Peru	33	32	64	44	66	
United States	87	92	88	58	101	
Total	3,411	3,837	3,936	3,633	3,712	
Europe:						
Greece	436	443	339	283	331	
Italy	900	888	888	789	977	
Portugal	337	514	668	573	507	
Spain	1,808	2,809	3,329	2,998	2,381	
Total	3,481	4,654	5,224	4,643	4,196	
Asia:						
Burma	1,075	963	1,165	1,277	1,275	
India	127,536	92,719	79,851	131,648	95,007	
Iran	500	507	551	551	551	
Lebanon	29	22	15	9	17	
Pakistan	15,635	12,858	11,648	12,858	12,029	
Syria	1,008	1,455	1,036	1,102	1,500	
Turkey	1,962	1,962	2,138	2,249	2,315	
Total	147,745	110,486	96,404	149,694	112,694	
Africa:						
Morocco	1,142	732	1,476	1,538	1,257	
Total	1,142	732	1,476	1,538	1,257	
Grand total	155,779	119,709	107,040	159,508	121,859	

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD RICE CROP FORECAST
5 PERCENT ABOVE LAST YEAR

World rice production for 1969-70 (August-July), excluding Communist Asia, is forecast at 195 million metric tons in the first estimate by the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is 5 percent above last year's record crop and is the third consecutive year of increased production.

World acreage in rice is forecast at 244 million acres, less than 1 percent above last year's record. The Asian countries indicate the largest increase, with smaller gains in Africa and Europe. Both North and South America show declines from last year but are still well above their 1963-67 average. Yield per acre also is forecast at a record level, almost 10 percent above the 1963-67 average.

Total production in Asia -- the major producing area -- in 1969-70 is forecast 5 percent over last year's previous high. Four of the five largest producers in Asia-India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Thailand -- all are expecting a record 1969-70 crop. If the anticipated production materializes, it will result mainly from improved yields. The production estimate for Japan, the other main producer, is only 3 percent less than the record crops of the last 2 years.

North American production decreased 14 percent this year. The decline is mainly attributable to reduced acreage and lower yields in the United States and Mexico.

European production was up nearly 19 percent from the previous year's, with Italy accounting for most of the increase. The gain of one-third in Italian production was the result of a 10-percent increase in area and larger yields due to better growing conditions.

The outlook for the South American crop, much of which will be harvested in the coming year, is for a slight decline from last year. Production is expected to be down slightly in Argentina and Colombia and up in Brazil and Peru.

Total African production again set a record as output was 3 percent above last year's previous high. Crops increased in the UAR, Senegal, and Morocco, with no significant declines in any of the African countries.

Australia continued to expand its rice production and is expected to record its ninth consecutive record harvest in 1969-70 as a result of a 15-percent increase in acreage.

WORLD FEED GRAIN EXPORTS
DECLINE 1 PERCENT IN FY 1969

World feed grain exports during fiscal year 1969 slipped about 1 percent (around 300 thousand metric tons) from a year earlier, but were 35 percent above the 1960-64 five-year average. North America, with a 20 percent decline

from a year earlier, was the area with the greatest decrease. This was the result of a 19 percent decline for the U.S. (the world's largest exporter) and a 60 percent decline for Canada (mainly barley). Mexico's exports were up by 27 percent. Argentina, the second largest exporter, increased exports 37 percent and French shipments gained 50 percent. Asian exports remained at about last year's levels.

Total world corn exports were 8 percent above the 1968 level, although U.S. shipments, impeded by the dock strike, were 10 percent less. Significant increases in corn exports were registered by Mexico (28 percent) and Argentina (25 percent). Also Brazilian shipments, at about 1.2 million tons, set a new record. East European exports, however, declined nearly one-half million tons.

Grain sorghum exports dropped 20 percent below the 1968 level, but were still 36 percent above the 5-year average. Major decreases were recorded by the U.S. and South Africa, while shipments from Argentina more than doubled. The dock strike and the price relationship with corn accounted for much of the decline in U.S. exports.

The long-term downward trend in world oat exports was interrupted, as 1969 exports were slightly above a year ago. However, they were still about 60 percent below the 5-year average. Of the major exporting countries, Australia, France, and Sweden increased exports, while the U.S., Argentina, and Canada, shipped less.

Barley exports have declined during the past five years. Shipments during 1969 were 3 percent below the 1960-64 five year average. Most of the decline in 1969, compared to the previous year, was registered by the United Kingdom (720,000 tons), the U.S. (394,000 tons), and Canada (671,000 tons). France, however, increased exports by almost one million tons.

WORLD WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS DROP 10 PERCENT IN FY 1969

World wheat and flour (grain equivalent) exports during fiscal year 1968-69 were 47.1 million metric tons, 5.3 million below shipments during 1967-68, according to the best information currently available. This decline of 10 percent marks the third consecutive year of reduced exports. It is 600,000 tons less than the previous low of the decade (1961-62) and 25 percent less than record exports of 62.4 million tons during 1965-66.

Supply-Demand Situation - The preliminary estimate of the 1969-70 world wheat crop is estimated at 5 percent less than the preceeding year. However, carry-over supplies are still quite large in many importing countries as well as exporting countries -- at record levels in several countries. World trade is expected to increase, but competition will be keen. Increased exports should be reflected mainly in larger purchases by Mainland China, the northern countries of Eastern Europe, USSR, Japan, Pakistan and Turkey. The bulk of the increase is expected to be in communist countries, areas where the U.S. does not trade.

Wheat - Total exports of wheat during 1968-69 were 42 million tons as

RICE ROUGH: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968 AND 1969 1/2

REGION AND COUNTRY	AREA 2/		YIELD		PRODUCTION	
	1968		1968		1968	
	1,000 ACRES	1,000 ACRES	LBS/ACRE	LBS/ACRE	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
	AVE. 1963-67	1969 3/4	AVE. 1963-67	1969 3/4	AVE. 1963-67	1969 1/2
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	139	150	1,177	1,367	1,365	74
CUBA.....	231	---	1,527	---	---	160
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	180	220	1,845	1,814	---	151
EL SALVADOR.....	45	64	1,999	2,549	2,534	41
GUATEMALA.....	28	36	1,465	1,470	1,566	19
HONDURAS.....	42	49	1,501	1,485	---	29
MEXICO.....	372	472	1,982	2,125	1,531	334
NICARAGUA.....	60	67	1,793	2,205	---	49
PANAMA.....	305	335	986	1,053	---	136
UNITED STATES.....	1,857	2,353	4,244	4,476	4,233	3,575
TOTAL.....	3,259	3,966	3,090	3,332	3,084	4,568
						5,994
						4,090
						5,156
SOUTH AMERICA:						
ARGENTINA.....	154	237	3,215	3,209	---	225
BOLIVIA.....	82	---	1,715	---	---	64
BRAZIL.....	10,655	12,000	1,366	1,268	---	6,600
CHILE.....	77	41	2,474	2,420	---	86
COLOMBIA.....	807	684	1,749	2,533	2,453	640
ECUADOR.....	229	247	1,637	1,785	---	170
GUYANA.....	278	313	1,826	1,493	1,684	230
PARAGUAY.....	40	43	1,973	2,051	---	36
PERU.....	188	198	3,738	3,340	---	319
SURINAM.....	74	---	2,806	---	---	94
URUGUAY.....	67	84	2,876	2,992	---	87
VENEZUELA.....	241	311	1,738	1,737	---	190
TOTAL.....	12,891	14,328	1,495	1,443	1,477	8,742
						9,378
						9,565
WESTERN EUROPE						
FRANCE.....	72	62	3,380	3,236	4,287	110
GREECE.....	51	52	4,124	4,579	---	95
ITALY.....	315	385	4,287	3,659	4,430	613
PORTUGAL.....	87	82	3,584	4,006	4,288	157
SPAIN.....	150	156	5,550	5,130	5,004	378
TOTAL.....	675	737	4,420	4,038	4,533	1,353
						1,350
						1,610
EASTERN EUROPE						
BULGARIA.....	33	35	2,779	2,457	---	42
HUNGARY.....	46	52	1,706	1,738	---	36
ROMANIA.....	46	62	2,655	2,134	---	55
YUGOSLAVIA.....	14	12	3,653	4,042	3,674	23
TOTAL.....	140	161	2,453	2,218	2,637	156
						162
						189
TOTAL EUROPE:	814	898	4,087	3,712	4,215	1,509
						1,512
						1,799
U.S.S.R.:	530	771	2,388	2,774	2,667	574
						970
						975

Country of origin	Corn		Grain Sorghum		Oats		Barley		Total Feedgrains		Change + or -
	1967-68 1/	1968-69 2/	1967-68 1/	1968-69 2/	1967-68 1/	1968-69 2/	1967-68 1/	1968-69 1/	1967-68 1/	1968-69 2/	
	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.
North America:											
United States 3/	14,520.8	12,977.1	4,399.9	2,695.0	80.1	55.7	613.8	219.6	19,644.6	15,977.4	3,667.2
Canada	1.6	1.5	--	--	47.1	43.8	1,082.1	111.1	1,130.8	456.4	674.4
Mexico	799.3	1,020.9	1/	1/	2.9	--	--	--	802.2	1,020.9	218.7
Total - North America	15,321.7	13,999.5	4,399.9	2,695.0	130.1	99.5	1,725.9	660.7	21,577.6	17,454.7	4,122.9
Central America:											
Guatemala	2.2	1.6	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	1.6	.8
Honduras	25.0	40.0	--	10.0	--	--	--	--	25.0	50.0	25.0
Total - Central America	27.2	41.6	0.2	10.0	--	--	--	--	27.4	51.6	24.2
South America:											
Argentina	3,186.5	3,968.5	558.2	1,338.8	313.4	200.7	124.2	205.3	4,182.3	5,713.3	1,531.0
Brazil	665.5	1,192.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	665.5	1,192.9	527.4
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.3	15.4	11.3	15.4	4.1
Paraguay	11.1	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.1	.5	10.6
Peru	.6	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6	.4	.2
Uruguay	--	--	2/	--	.2	--	--	1.9	--	1.9	1.7
Total - South America	3,863.7	5,162.3	558.2	1,338.8	313.6	200.7	135.5	222.6	4,872.0	6,924.4	2,052.4
Total - Western Hemisphere	17,185.4	19,231.1	4,958.1	4,033.8	443.7	300.2	1,861.4	883.3	26,449.6	24,430.7	2,018.9
Europe:											
EC:											
Belgium and Luxembourg	150.6	280.1	11.6	15.9	2.9	1.0	74.7	43.9	239.8	310.9	101.1
France	1,261.7	2,358.7	39.3	107.3	131.8	116.7	2,597.5	3,166.5	4,033.3	6,079.2	2,045.9
Germany, West	27.9	111.3	7.0	8.9	12.3	18.2	27.9	3.9	75.1	75.3	0.2
Italy	4.4	5.6	2.7	2.0	4/	4/	--	4/	7.1	7.6	0.5
Netherlands	191.9	208.6	39.0	22.1	92.3	57.7	126.4	92.4	410.6	380.8	68.8
Total EC	1,636.5	2,897.3	99.6	156.2	212.3	223.6	2,826.5	3,666.7	4,801.9	6,883.8	2,078.9
EFTA:											
Austria	1.3	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	1.3	4/	1.3
Denmark	--	--	--	--	8.9	4.7	14.0	107.8	153.9	112.5	41.4
Sweden	4/	4/	--	--	180.8	210.6	137.7	220.0	318.5	430.6	112.1
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	--	--	797.0	74.3	797.0	74.3	722.7
Total EFTA	1.3	4/	4/	4/	189.7	215.3	1,079.7	1,021.1	1,270.7	617.4	653.3
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/	4/	4/	4/	--
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/	4/	4/	4/	--
Total - Western Europe	1,637.8	2,897.3	99.6	156.2	432.0	438.9	3,906.2	4,008.8	6,075.6	7,501.2	1,425.6
Eastern Europe: 5/											
Bulgaria	157.0	75.0	--	--	--	--	1.0	1.0	158.0	76.0	82.0
Czechoslovakia	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	225.0	200.0	225.1	200.0	25.1
Germany, East	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	--
Hungary	19.0	15.0	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	19.3	15.0	4.3
Poland	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	21.8	60.0	22.1	60.0	37.9
Romania	386.2	175.0	1.5	--	--	--	10.0	10.0	397.7	185.0	212.7
USSR	175.0	200.0	--	--	10.0	7.5	550.0	600.0	735.0	807.5	72.5
Yugoslavia	52.5	250.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	--	47.6	5.0	588.1	260.0	328.1
Total - Eastern Europe	1,269.8	735.0	5.1	5.0	15.0	7.5	865.4	866.0	2,155.3	1,633.5	511.8
Total - Europe	2,907.6	3,632.3	104.7	161.2	447.0	446.4	4,771.6	4,894.8	8,230.9	9,134.7	883.8
Asia:											
Burma	9.5	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.5	10.0	.5
Cambodia	89.2	80.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	89.2	80.0	9.2
China, Mainland	25.2	34.6	17.5	16.2	--	--	--	--	42.7	50.8	8.1
Indonesia 7/	157.0	65.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	157.0	65.0	92.0
Iran	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.0	--	14.0	--	14.0
Korea, North	9.2	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.2	9.0	0.2
Thailand	1,220.8	1,301.5	48.8	52.3	--	--	--	--	1,269.6	1,353.8	84.2
Total - Asia	1,510.9	1,500.1	66.3	65.5	--	--	14.0	--	1,524.2	1,568.6	44.6
Africa:											
Angola	124.1	155.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	124.1	155.0	30.9
Kenya	233.1	230.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	233.1	230.0	3.1
Malawi 7/	90.0	86.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	90.0	86.0	4.0
Mozambique 7/	25.4	121.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.4	121.9	96.5
South Africa 6/	2,112.0	2,690.0	372.0	109.0	4.3	8.4	--	--	2,188.3	2,807.4	619.1
Tanzania 7/	--	31.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31.0	31.0
Uganda 7/	1.8	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8	1.6	0.2
Zambia	127.0	29.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	127.0	29.7	97.3
Total - Africa	2,713.4	3,315.2	372.0	109.0	4.3	8.4	--	--	3,089.7	3,462.6	372.9
Oceania:											
Australia	2.6	0.2	32.5	68.8	183.2	333.5	129.3	450.7	317.6	853.2	505.6
Total - Oceania	2.6	0.2	32.5	68.8	183.2	333.5	129.3	450.7	317.6	853.2	505.6
World total	26,317.1	27,661.2	5,533.8	4,451.3	1,078.2	1,088.5	6,776.3	6,228.8	32,735.4	32,429.8	305.6
Equivalent 1,000 bushels	1,037,233	1,088,966	217,855	175,239	74,282	74,992	311,233	286,086	--	--	--

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Excluding products. 4/ Less than 500 metric tons. 5/ Based on actual imports by recipient countries, intra-trade on calendar year basis and official estimates by IMC, FAO and FAS. 6/ Marketing year - May-April for corn and sorghum and November-October for oats. 7/ Calendar years - 1967 and 1968.

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR (GRAIN EQUIVALENT): World exports by country of origin,
fiscal years 1967/68 and 1968/69

Country of origin	Wheat Grain		Wheat Flour (grain equivalent)		Wheat and Flour (grain equivalent)		Changes FY 1969 vs. FY 1968
	1967/68 1/	1968/69 2/	1967/68 1/	1968/69 2/	1967/68 1/	1968/69 2/	
	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	
North America:							
United States	18,803.9	13,045.6	1,394.2	1,647.8	20,198.1	14,693.4	- 5,504.7
Canada	8,266.1	8,056.1	646.3	644.6	8,912.4	8,700.7	- 211.7
Mexico	175.4	.1	--	--	175.4	.1	- 175.3
Total - North America	27,245.4	21,101.8	2,040.5	2,292.4	29,285.9	23,394.2	- 5,891.7
South America:							
Argentina	1,369.8	2,666.0	--	--	1,369.8	2,666.0	+ 1,296.2
Uruguay	1.0	45.7	--	--	1.0	45.7	+ 44.7
Total - South America	1,370.8	2,711.7	--	--	1,370.8	2,711.7	+ 1,340.9
Europe:							
EC:							
Belgium-Luxembourg	180.6	113.1	42.9	53.7	223.5	166.8	- 56.7
France	3,594.7	5,300.5	635.5	747.2	4,230.2	6,047.7	+ 1,817.5
Germany, West	107.3	259.9	504.0	491.8	611.3	751.7	+ 140.4
Italy	5.4	28.8	212.3	305.4	217.7	334.2	+ 116.5
Netherlands	539.9	434.1	67.7	53.2	607.6	487.3	- 120.3
Total - EC	4,427.9	6,136.4	1,462.4	1,651.3	5,890.3	7,787.7	+ 1,897.4
EFTA:							
Austria	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Denmark .....	.1	26.9	.2	.5	.3	27.4	+ 27.1
Sweden	306.9	334.6	16.1	29.6	323.0	361.2	+ 41.2
United Kingdom	4.8	1.6	10.5	--	15.3	1.6	- 13.7
Total - EFTA	311.8	363.1	26.8	30.1	338.6	393.2	+ 54.6
Greece	329.9	70.2	6.2	1.0	336.1	71.2	- 264.9
Spain	542.0	600.0	480.0	300.0	1,022.0	900.0	- 122.0
Total - Western Europe	5,611.6	7,169.7	1,975.4	1,982.7	7,587.0	9,152.1	+ 1,565.1
Eastern Europe: 3/							
Bulgaria	424.0	200.0	--	--	424.0	200.0	- 224.0
Germany, East	5.0	5.0	--	--	5.0	5.0	--
Hungary	6.7	10.0	19.0	20.0	25.7	30.0	+ 4.3
Poland	4.3	3.0	1.0	1.0	5.3	4.0	- 1.3
Romania	1,155.9	500.0	60.4	--	1,216.3	500.0	- 716.3
Yugoslavia	--	5.0	7.0	--	7.0	5.0	- 2.0
USSR	4,880.0	5,166.0	204.0	150.0	5,034.0	5,316.0	+ 282.0
Total - Eastern Europe	6,475.9	5,889.0	291.4	171.0	6,767.3	6,060.0	- 707.3
Total - Europe	12,087.5	13,058.7	2,266.8	2,153.4	14,354.3	15,212.1	+ 857.8
Asia:							
Aden	--	--	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	- .1
China (Mainland)	10.0	10.0	--	--	10.0	10.0	--
Hong Kong	--	--	67.4	25.7	67.4	25.7	- 41.7
Iran	84.5	246.7	1.4	3.1	85.9	249.8	+ 163.9
Iraq .....	.6	.5	--	--	.6	.5	- .1
Japan	--	--	121.4	82.2	121.4	82.2	- 39.2
Jordan	1.2	--	3.8	4.7	5.0	4.7	- .3
Lebanon	2.1	1.5	1.1	.5	3.2	2.0	- 1.2
Singapore	11.7	6.0	27.1	15.0	38.8	21.0	- 17.8
Southern Yemen	6.2	6.0	8.5	7.5	14.7	13.5	- 1.2
Taiwan	--	--	14.0	5.0	14.0	5.0	- 9.0
Total - Asia	116.3	270.7	251.8	150.7	368.1	421.4	+ 53.3
Africa:							
Kenya	35.0	--	.1	5.0	35.1	5.0	- 30.1
Senegal	--	--	.4	--	.4	--	- .4
Tunisia	4.7	.9	--	--	4.7	.9	- 3.8
Total - Africa	39.7	.9	.5	5.0	40.2	5.9	- 34.3
Oceania:							
Australia	6,498.8	4,891.3	475.2	437.1	6,974.0	5,328.4	- 1,645.6
Total - Oceania	6,498.8	4,891.3	475.2	437.1	6,974.0	5,328.4	- 1,645.6
World total	47,358.5	42,035.1	5,034.8	5,038.6	52,393.3	47,073.7	- 5,319.6
Equivalent, million bushels	1,740	1,545	185	185	1,925	1,730	- 195

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Based on actual imports by recipient countries, intra-trade on calendar year basis, and official estimates by IWC, FAO and FAS. 1/ Less than 50 metric tons.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE - Washington
Grain and Feed Division, CAB
December 18, 1969

compared with 47.4 million the previous year -- a decline of 11 percent. Shipments by the 5 major exporters (Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, and the United States) continued to account for slightly more than 80 percent of world exports, although a major share of French exports went to member EC countries. The Big 5 showed a decline in exports of 4.6 million tons, or 12 percent. Individually, the differences were as follows (percent change in parenthesis):

Argentina - (+) 1.3 million tons (95%); Australia - (-) 1.6 million (25%); Canada - (-) .2 million (2%); France - (+) 1.7 million (75%); and the United States - (-) 5.6 million (31%). Other countries showing significant declines were Greece, Bulgaria, and Romania.

Flour - Exports of flour (grain equivalent) during 1968-69 totaled 5 million metric tons, almost precisely the same as the previous year. The United States remained the principle single exporter with one-third of the total, although combined EC exports were slightly larger. U.S. flour exports -- mainly under PL 480 -- increased by 254,000 tons while those of the EC increased by 189,000 tons. Exports by Spain, USSR, Hong Kong, Japan, and Australia were less.

BIG 5 WHEAT EXPORTS SLIGHTLY BELOW YEAR AGO

Wheat exports (grain only) by the five major exporters (United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, and France) at 11.4 million tons during the July-October period of 1969 were 0.5 million below the comparable period in 1968. Losses by the U.S., Argentina and, particularly Canada, were almost offset by Australian and French gains.

Combined shipments were down to every major region except South America and Africa which showed increases of 102 and 323 thousand tons, respectively. Exports to the EC were up slightly. All Western Europe was about the same, but Eastern Europe was down by one-half million tons.

Asia was the major market receiving 45 percent of total shipments. The primary countries of Japan and Mainland China took 60 percent of Asian total. Exports to all of Europe represented an additional 30 percent.

U.S. exports were down 3.5 percent with significant decreases to Europe and Asia. Canadian exports were down nearly 39 percent, primarily to Asian countries. Shipments by Argentina were down by 25 percent, mainly to Brazil, Peru, and Italy.

Australian exports were up almost 57 percent with significant increases to Japan and Mainland China. French shipments increased by 15 percent, mostly to other European countries and the U.A.R.

Cumulative exports of wheat (excluding flour) by major exporters, by country of destination
July-October 1968 and July-October 1969

Country of destination	United States 1/		Canada		Australia		Argentina		France		Totals		or -
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	
	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	
North and Central America:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Canada	2/	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Costa Rica	28	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28	17	11
Cuba	--	--	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46	--	46
Dominican Republic	43	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43	32	11
El Salvador	23	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23	19	4
Guatemala	20	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	22	2
Trinidad and Tobago	22	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	21	1
Others	44	51	11	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	68	13
Total	180	162	57	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	237	179	58
South America:													
Argentina	--	131	--	--	--	53	--	--	--	--	--	184	+ 184
Brazil	220	331	--	--	--	--	468	336	--	--	688	667	- 21
Chile	42	--	--	--	28	46	43	51	--	--	113	97	- 16
Colombia	61	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	61	44	- 17
Peru	48	35	--	33	41	129	113	71	--	--	202	268	+ 66
Uruguay	101	--	--	--	--	--	3/	--	--	--	101	--	+ 101
Venezuela	247	249	38	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	285	266	- 19
Others	36	48	13	8	--	--	1	20	--	--	50	76	+ 26
Total	755	838	51	58	69	228	625	478	--	--	1,500	1,602	+ 102
Western Europe:													
EC:													
Belgium-Luxembourg	78	88	81	99	--	--	6	--	112	163	277	350	+ 73
France	115	47	32	20	--	--	4	--	--	--	151	67	- 84
Germany, West	122	50	155	139	--	13	--	--	201	393	478	595	+ 117
Italy	179	172	272	255	--	--	94	39	65	48	610	514	- 96
Netherlands	276	262	48	27	38	75	4	11	117	156	485	533	+ 48
Total	772	619	588	540	38	88	108	50	495	762	2,001	2,059	+ 58
Other Western Europe:													
Norway	17	15	16	40	19	--	--	--	31	10	83	65	- 18
Switzerland	75	27	51	40	--	5	--	--	40	43	166	115	- 51
United Kingdom	68	22	611	466	232	344	--	--	129	255	1,038	1,087	+ 49
Others	6	40	37	34	9	24	--	--	10	96	108	108	+ 12
Total	164	104	715	580	260	373	--	--	244	318	1,383	1,375	- 8
Eastern Europe:													
Albania	--	--	31	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	31	9	- 22
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	203	--	203	--	- 203
Poland	--	--	178	38	--	--	--	--	10	--	178	48	- 130
U.S.S.R.	--	--	124	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	124	--	- 124
Others	--	--	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	--	- 26
Total	--	--	359	47	--	--	--	--	203	10	562	57	- 505
Total Europe	936	723	1,662	1,167	298	461	108	50	942	1,090	3,946	3,491	- 455
Asia:													
China, Mainland	--	--	615	362	562	988	--	--	257	145	1,434	1,495	+ 61
India	320	368	336	194	--	3/	--	--	--	--	656	562	- 94
Israel	154	116	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	154	154	119	- 35
Japan	744	853	481	290	242	408	4	--	5	34	1,476	1,585	+ 109
Korea, Republic of	507	357	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	507	357	- 150
Lebanon	--	2	--	--	25	39	--	--	13	1	38	42	+ 4
Malaysia	2	--	4	--	121	120	--	--	--	29	127	149	+ 22
Pakistan	205	15	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	230	15	- 215
Philippines	170	159	--	--	3/	28	--	--	21	73	191	260	+ 69
Rep. of China (Taiwan)	164	145	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	36	164	195	+ 31
Singapore	3	11	174	3	57	66	--	--	--	24	234	104	- 130
Others	50	112	90	12	154	120	--	--	--	56	253	253	- 97
Total	2,319	2,138	1,725	875	1,161	1,769	4	--	352	354	5,561	5,136	- 425
Africa:													
Algeria	--	78	10	--	--	--	--	25	58	--	68	103	+ 35
Morocco	--	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31	+ 31
Nigeria	46	64	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	49	65	+ 16
Tunisia	28	69	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	41	28	120	+ 92
United Arab Republic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	290	437	290	437	+ 147
Others	18	30	6	30	62	38	--	--	98	88	184	186	+ 2
Total	92	272	19	41	62	38	--	25	446	566	619	942	+ 323
Other Countries	--	--	--	--	8	10	--	--	6	--	14	10	- 4
World Total	4,282	4,133	3,514	2,158	1,598	2,506	737	553	1,745	2,010	11,877	11,360	- 517
Equivalent Thousand Bushels	157	152	129	79	59	92	27	20	64	74	436	417	- 19

1/ Data includes shipments for relief. 2/ Transhipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination.
3/ Less than 500 metric tons.

LENTIL PRODUCTION INCREASED
15 PERCENT IN 1969

Lentil production in 17 reporting countries in 1969 is estimated at 9,670 thousand cwt., compared with 8,378 thousand the previous year.

Production in the United States is estimated at 798 thousand cwt., a new record. The 1968 figure has been revised upward to 705 thousand.

Spain, the largest lentil producer in Western Europe, estimates production at 882 thousand cwt. Data are not available for East Europe and the USSR, major lentil producing countries.

Asia's production increased from 5,480 thousand cwt., in 1968 to 6,234 thousand in 1969. These 6 reporting countries account for 64 percent of total production.

Unreported production of Ethiopia and UAR (Egypt) probably amounts to more than 3 million cwt.

WORLD TRADE IN COTTON

World cotton trade in 1968-69 (August-July) is estimated at 16.6 million bales (480 lb. net), 400,000 bales below the preceding year and 1.3 million lower than the near-record level of 17.9 million bales in 1966-67. The decrease in world trade is attributed to the reduction of stocks in many of the Free World net importing countries and the increased use of manmade fibers. A sharp drop in U.S. cotton exports, combined with a small reduction in exports from the Soviet Union, more than offset larger exports from foreign Free World countries.

Exports.--Exports from foreign Free World countries in 1968-69 totaled 11.6 million bales, compared with the previous year's 3-year low of 10.2 million. Free World countries exported around 2.0 million bales of cotton to Communist countries in 1968-69. This compares with an estimate of 1.9 million bales a year earlier and the 1960-64 average of 2.1 million. Reduced shipments to the USSR and Mainland China account for most of the decline.

Shipments in 1968-69 were significantly higher in the following foreign Free World countries: Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Greece, Sudan, Iran, and Syria. Some of this increase was offset by reduced exports by Colombia, Kenya-Uganda-Tanzania, Egypt, and Turkey. Export availability in foreign Free World producing countries is directly affected from year to year by the size of crops in these countries.

U.S. cotton exports in 1968-69 were down to 2,825,000 bales, compared with 4,361,000 a year earlier. The decline in U.S. shipments was due partly to high prices and reduced exportable supplies from sharply lower crops the previous 2 years. The United States experienced reduced shipments to virtually all cotton export markets except Poland, Algeria, Ghana, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, and South Vietnam.

LENTILS: Production in specified countries, 1965-69

Continent and country	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	<u>1/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Americas:						
Argentina	364	343	284	181	313	
Chile	298	243	86	60	168	
Colombia	154	176	173	187	192	
Mexico	118	122	123	125	128	
Peru	47	58	27	24	29	
United States	583	628	640	705	798	
Total	1,564	1,570	1,333	1,282	1,628	
Europe:						
France	364	523	258	152	148	
Greece	228	218	214	185	203	
Italy	277	254	266	177	134	
Spain	489	847	904	705	882	
Total	1,358	1,842	1,642	1,219	1,367	
Asia:						
Iran	348	353	375	375	375	
Jordan	639	243	529	243	573	
Lebanon	29	33	33	26	29	
Pakistan	1,608	1,474	1,587	1,618	1,852	
Syria	1,455	1,036	1,213	1,102	1,200	
Turkey	1,984	2,205	2,337	2,116	2,205	
Total	6,063	5,344	6,074	5,480	6,234	
Africa:						
Morocco	414	205	339	397	441	
Total	414	205	339	397	441	
Grand total	9,399	8,961	9,388	8,378	9,670	

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The Soviet Union has accounted for almost all Communist exports in recent years. Soviet exports are estimated at 2.2 million bales in 1968-69, down 200,000 from the previous season. Western countries and Japan are large markets for Russian cotton. In 1968-69, Japan, Yugoslavia, Canada, France, West Germany, United Kingdom, Finland, and Italy imported an estimated 900,000 bales of cotton from the USSR. Foreign Free World markets purchased about 880,000 bales of Russian cotton in 1967-68 and about 750,000 the previous year. Other USSR exports go to Eastern Europe.

Imports.--Total world cotton imports in 1968-69 are estimated at 16.5 million bales. Western European countries account for 38 percent of total world cotton imports, the same proportion as in the past 2 years. France, West Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom, the four largest markets in Western Europe, imported around 4.0 million bales of cotton in 1968-69, compared with about 4.3 million a year earlier. As in past years, Japan was the largest single overseas market for raw cotton, importing 3.1 million bales in 1968-69. The United States supplied more than 500,000 bales to Japan last year; in other recent years, however, U.S. exports to Japan have been over 1.0 million. Imports by Hong Kong, India, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea collectively amounted to 1.9 million bales of which about 1.1 million were supplied by the United States.

Outlook for 1969-70 World Trade.--World cotton exports in 1969-70 are expected to be up more than one-half million bales from last season's 16.6-million-bale level. Primarily responsible for this change is the sharply reduced stocks in the net cotton importing countries at the beginning of the 1969-70 season. Net imports by Communist countries are expected to be higher than in 1968-69 because a larger net import balance is likely to result from a reportedly less-than-normal crop in Russia.

COTTON: International trade, average 1960-64, annual 1966-68
Year beginning August 1

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country	Average 1960-64		1966		1967		1968 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
North America:								
Canada.....	0	385	0	404	0	361	0	347
Cuba.....	0	54	0	80	0	80	0	80
El Salvador.....	239	0	123	1	116	3	107	9
Guatemala.....	193	0	298	0	269	0	325	0
Mexico.....	1,606	1	1,392	2	1,239	2	1,631	2
Nicaragua.....	328	0	427	0	429	0	452	0
United States.....	5,063	135	4,832	105	4,361	149	2,825	68
Others.....	33	11	56	13	47	12	34	12
Total.....	7,462	586	7,128	605	6,461	607	5,374	518
South America:								
Argentina.....	105	37	127	49	25	27	1	85
Bolivia.....	0	6	0	9	0	0	0	4
Brazil.....	950	0	1,014	0	836	0	1,700	0
Chile.....	0	123	0	125	0	115	0	140
Colombia.....	97	8	83	5	150	3	300	3
Ecuador.....	0	6	0	9	0	11	0	10
Paraguay.....	34	0	23	0	22	0	28	0
Peru.....	524	0	381	0	283	0	376	0
Uruguay.....	0	27	0	26	0	32	0	27
Venezuela.....	0	20	0	20	0	15	0	15
Others.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	1,710	227	1,628	243	1,316	203	2,405	284
Europe:								
Austria.....	0	120	0	101	0	99	0	96
Belgium.....	0	385	0	284	0	298	0	300
Denmark.....	0	42	0	28	0	33	0	20
Finland.....	0	76	0	72	0	76	0	70
France.....	0	1,263	0	1,270	0	1,085	0	1,144
Germany, West.....	0	1,352	0	1,217	0	1,331	0	1,127
Greece.....	224	15	222	54	309	45	180	90
Ireland.....	0	27	0	31	0	35	0	30
Italy.....	0	1,005	0	1,185	0	994	0	1,000
Netherlands.....	0	365	0	409	0	372	0	286
Norway.....	0	21	0	22	0	17	0	16
Portugal.....	0	342	0	317	0	360	0	415
Spain.....	37	180	30	148	60	160	0	200
Sweden.....	0	105	0	85	0	87	0	64
Switzerland.....	0	197	0	217	0	186	0	204
United Kingdom.....	0	1,062	0	832	0	902	0	779
Yugoslavia.....	0	322	0	450	0	361	0	450
Total Western Europe.....	261	6,879	252	6,722	369	6,441	180	6,291
Eastern Europe:								
Albania 2/.....	6	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria 2/.....	0	180	0	225	0	275	0	260
Czechoslovakia 2/.....	0	506	0	500	0	500	0	500
Germany, East 2/.....	0	466	0	450	0	450	0	450
Hungary 2/.....	0	286	0	400	0	350	0	375
Poland.....	0	617	0	684	0	624	0	698
Romania 2/.....	0	302	0	310	0	325	0	340
Total Eastern Europe.....	6	2,358	0	2,573	0	2,524	0	2,623
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia) 3/.....	1,710	710	2,400	700	2,400	500	2,200	600

(Continued)

COTTON: International trade, average 1960-64 annual 1966-68--cont'd.
Year beginning August 1

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country	Average 1960-64		1966		1967		1968 ^{1/}	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Africa:								
Angola.....	22	0	27	0	48	0	55	0
Congo (Kinshasa).....	46	6	0	30	0	20	0	0
Ethiopia.....	0	20	0	14	0	25	0	25
Kenya, Uganda & Tanzania.....	459	0	729	0	596	0	467	0
Morocco.....	15	19	30	20	22	41	25	40
Mozambique.....	168	0	160	0	165	0	180	0
Nigeria.....	145	0	125	0	100	0	60	0
South Africa, Republic of..	5	110	5	177	5	126	5	120
Sudan.....	610	0	682	0	794	0	848	0
United Arab Republic.....	1,399	0	1,428	0	1,171	0	1,100	0
Western Africa.....	90	0	175	21	178	20	250	20
Others.....	196	9	253	36	300	45	328	43
Total.....	3,155	164	3,614	298	3,379	277	3,318	248
Asia and Oceania:								
Afghanistan.....	69	0	70	0	50	0	50	0
Australia.....	0	97	0	40	0	57	19	11
Burma.....	60	3	40	0	55	0	20	0
Ceylon.....	0	8	0	10	0	5	0	8
China, Mainland ^{2/}	56	460	10	500	10	300	0	400
Formosa (Taiwan).....	0	259	0	357	0	471	0	350
Hong Kong.....	0	537	0	728	0	760	0	777
India.....	240	709	189	621	171	644	137	300
Indonesia.....	0	42	0	160	0	75	0	100
Iran.....	274	0	272	0	299	0	425	0
Iraq.....	9	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
Israel.....	12	35	37	27	56	28	35	22
Japan.....	0	3,206	0	3,556	0	3,499	0	3,131
Korea, South.....	0	276	0	372	0	404	0	425
Lebanon.....	6	26	0	26	0	21	0	20
Pakistan.....	480	13	558	10	887	18	900	1
Philippines.....	0	149	0	188	0	174	0	180
Syria.....	573	0	577	0	491	0	549	0
Thailand.....	0	48	0	105	8	129	10	80
Turkey.....	535	0	1,049	0	1,040	0	953	0
Others.....	37	118	25	175	15	121	15	156
Total.....	2,351	5,986	2,837	6,875	3,092	6,706	3,123	5,961
World total.....	16,655	16,910	17,859	18,016	17,017	17,258	16,600	16,525
Free World.....	14,883	13,322	15,449	14,098	14,607	13,779	14,400	12,747
Communist countries ^{3/}	1,772	3,588	2,410	3,918	2,410	3,479	2,200	3,778

^{1/} Preliminary and partly estimated.

^{2/} Imports compiled from statistics of exporting countries.

^{3/} Eastern Europe, U.S.S.R., Mainland China, Cuba, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

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