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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
Washington, D. C. 20250

January 2, 1968

RELEASE DATE OF 1968
WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE STATISTICAL REPORT
(Crop and livestock statistics)

The Foreign Agricultural Service has scheduled the following world summaries to be released during the year 1968. These reports have been scheduled to be released on the dates specified below in the Monthly Statistical Report.

Release date and commodity	Contents
<u>January 31</u>	
Beans, dry edible	Estimated production, 1967-68
Fats and Oils	Review of 1967 production
Peas, dry edible	Estimated production, 1967-68
Wheat and Rye	Estimated production, 1967-68
Wool	Estimated production, 1968-69
Wool	International trade, 1967
<u>February 29</u>	
All Crops	Summary of 1967-68 World Crop Production
Apricots, Cherries, Peaches and Plums	Estimate, 1967-68 production, No. Hemisphere
Beans, dry edible	International trade, 1966
Cacao Beans	Estimate, 1967-68 production
Cotton	Estimate, 1967-68 acreage and production, 2nd.
Figs, dried	Estimate, 1967-68 production, current stocks, and trade
Flaxseed	Estimate, 1967-68 acreage and production
Peas, dry edible	International trade, 1966
Raisins and Currants	Estimate, 1967-68 production

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<u>Release date and commodity</u>	<u>Contents</u>
<u>March 29</u>	
Almonds	Estimate, 1967 production, current stocks and trade
Coffee	Estimate, 1967-68 total and exportable production
Filberts	Estimate, 1967-68 production
Garbanzos	Estimate, 1967-68 acreage and production
Grain	Estimated stocks on Jan. 1, 1968; Canada, United States, Argentina and Australia
Lentils	Estimate, 1967-68 acreage and production
Soybeans	Estimate, 1967-68 production
Sugar	Estimated, 1967-68 production and stocks
Walnuts	Estimate, 1967 production, current stocks and trade
Wheat and Rye	Estimate, 1967-68 acreage and production
<u>April 30</u>	
Apples and Pears	Estimate, 1967-68 production
Barley and Oats	Estimate, 1967-68 acreage and production
Cattle	Estimated number on farms, 1968
Cotton	Estimated, 1967 consumption
Hard fibers	Estimate, 1967 production; abaca, sisal and henequen
Hogs	Estimated number on farms, 1968
Olive Oil	Estimate, 1967-68 production
Olives, table	Estimate, 1967-68 production; exporting countries
Peanuts	Estimate, 1967 acreage and production
Prunes	Estimate, 1967-68 production
<u>May 31</u>	
Cotton	Estimate, 1967-68 acreage and production, 3rd.
Cottonseed	Estimate, 1967-68 production

Release date and commodity

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May 31, continued

Flaxseed	International trade, 1967
Meat	Estimated, 1967 production, by kinds
Milk	Estimated cows milked, milk production and utilization, principal countries, 1967
Sheep	Estimated number on farms, 1968
Tea	Production and trade, 1966-67

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Butter and Cheese	Estimated 1967 production, selected countries
Coffee	Forecast of 1968-69 production, 1st estimate
Corn	Estimate, 1967-68 acreage and production
Dairy products	Output of manufactured products, 1967
Hops	Estimate, 1967-68 production
Lard, Tallow and Greases	Production and International Trade, 1967
Molasses	Production, 1967-68, 2nd estimate
Palm Oil and Kernels	Exports from producing countries, 1967
Rice	Estimate, 1967-68 acreage and production
Sugar	Estimate, 1967-68 production
Tobacco	International trade, 1967

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Citrus fruit	Estimate of world production, 1967-68
Filberts	Forecast, 1968 production and year-end stocks
Fish Oil	Review of trade, 1967
Sunflower seed	Estimated production, 1967
Vanilla	International trade, 1967
Whale Oil	Estimated production, 1967

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Wheat and Rye	Summary, 1968 crop, No. Hemi. (non-stat.)
Wool	Estimate, 1967 production, forecast 1968

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Almonds	Estimated 1968 production
Apples and Pears	Forecast, 1968-69 production
Coffee	Forecast, 1968-69 total and exportable production, 2nd estimate
Dairy products	International trade, 1967
Fats and Oils	Forecast, 1968 production
Fats and Oils	International trade, 1967
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Argentine Grain	Trade, July 1967-June 1968
Rice	U. S. exports, 1967-68

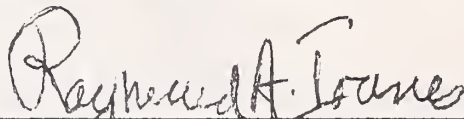
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Cacao Beans	Forecast, 1968-69 production
Cotton	Forecast, 1968-69 acreage & production, 1st est.
Cottonseed	Forecast, 1968-69 production
Raisins and Currants	Estimated 1968-69 production
Soybeans	Estimated 1968 acreage and production
Meat	World consumption, 1967

Canadian Barley and Oats	Trade, July 1967-June 1968
Canadian Wheat	Trade, July 1967-June 1968
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Molasses	Estimated 1968-69 production
Peanuts	Estimated 1968 production and acreage
Prunes	Estimate, 1968-69 production
Rice	Forecast, 1968-69 acreage and production
Sugar	Forecast, 1968-69 production
Walnuts	Estimated 1968 production

Australian Barley and Oats	Trade, July 1967 - June 1968
Australian Wheat	Trade, July 1967 - June 1968
French Grain	Trade, July 1967 - June 1968

<u>Release date and commodity</u>	<u>Contents</u>
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Cacao Beans	Forecast, 1968-69 production
Castor Beans	Estimated 1968-69 production
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Cotton	Trends in world trade, 1967 - 1968
Hops	Estimated 1968-69 production
Milk	Estimated 1968-69 production
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Pepper	International trade, 1967
Potatoes	Estimated 1968-69 acreage and production in major producing countries
Rapeseed	Estimated 1968 production
Tobacco	Estimated 1968 world acreage and production

Interim forecasts and preliminary estimates for individual countries will be prepared as information becomes available and will be released in the current weekly issues of Foreign Agriculture Magazine.



Raymond A. Ioanes, Administrator
Foreign Agricultural Service

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

Statistical Report

GOVERNMENT SERIAL RECORDS

FEBRUARY 1968

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Cakes and Meals
- FR 1-68 World Rice Crop Forecast Far Above Previous
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- FCOF 1-68 World Coffee Crop Estimate Down

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HIGHLIGHTS OF WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The past year was one of record output for world agriculture. World grain output, which advanced slowly during 1960-65, expanded rapidly in 1966 and 1967. There were record crops of wheat in the United States, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, India, and Turkey; average crops in the USSR, Canada, and Argentina; and a poor crop in Australia. Wheat production and procurements in the USSR, the world's largest producer, were well below the exceptionally high 1966 levels, but carryover stocks in 1967 were much larger than in the previous year. Therefore, the USSR again is in a position to be a net exporter. Despite rainfall that was only 55 percent of normal, Canadian wheat yields were about average. The surprisingly good yields were attributed to a large increase in fertilizer application, increased use of herbicides and improved seed, and above-average moisture reserves coupled with improved moisture-holding practices. Australia planted a record 22 million acres to wheat, almost 2 million more than in 1966. However, because of severe drought, more than 3 million acres were not harvested and yields were low on much of the remaining area.

World rice production was at a standstill during 1963-66 and international prices have risen sharply in recent years despite import substitution of wheat and other grains. The 1967 world rice harvest increased about 9 percent, reaching record proportions in India, Pakistan, Japan, the Philippines, and the United States. Mainland China reportedly harvested a near-record crop, substantially larger than in 1966. However, the harvest in Thailand, the largest exporter in the Southeast Asian Rice Bowl, was cut about 15 percent by drought and the crop in Burma is only a little larger than the poor crop of last year.

World production of feed grains, which indicated a slight increase during 1960-65, has expanded rapidly in the past 2 years. In 1967, corn production reached new highs in the United States, Brazil, the Republic of South Africa, and Mexico, and a postwar high in Argentina. Record crops of barley were harvested in Europe. The United States, India and the Republic of South Africa produced bumper sorghum crops.

Because of record 1967 crops of soybeans, peanuts, and sunflowerseed, world output of edible vegetable oils should increase 5 to 10 percent in 1968. World production of cotton declined 10 percent in 1966 and remained at that level in 1967. Although there was no increase in cotton production in the Soviet Union, the large decline for the second year in a row in U.S. production placed the USSR in the position of the world's largest producer.

WORLD COTTON CROP DOWN IN 1967-68

The world cotton crop in 1967-68 is now estimated at 47.2 million bales (480 lb. net), a downward revision from earlier estimates. The production estimate for the United States was reduced to 7.6 million bales, down nearly 500,000 bales from the October estimate. Estimated output in USSR was lowered 100,000 bales to the 1966-67 level. Crops in Mexico, India, Iran, and Israel were revised downward. Small upward revisions were made for a few countries.

(Cont. on page 3)

Estimated world production of selected agricultural commodities, average 1960-64,
annual 1964 to 1967

Commodity	Unit	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967 <u>1/</u>	Percentage change <u>2/</u>	
							1960-64: 1966	1966: 1967
							--- Percent ---	
Wheat <u>3/</u>	Mil. M.T.	231	255	247	280	277	20	-1
Rye <u>4/</u>	Mil. M.T.	32	32	34	30	32	0	9
Rice, rough <u>3/ 5/</u> ...	Mil. M.T.	238	253	243	241	262	10	9
Corn <u>4/ 5/</u>	Mil. M.T.	182	182	193	206	227	25	10
Barley <u>4/</u>	Mil. M.T.	77	87	86	94	98	27	5
Oats <u>4/</u>	Mil. M.T.	48	41	43	44	43	-11	-3
Sorghum & millet <u>6/</u> :	Mil. M.T.	34	34	35	40	43	26	7
Sugar, centrifugal <u>3/</u> :	Mil. M.T.	55.3:	65.8:	62.8:	64.8:	65.3:	18	1
Sugar, non-cent. <u>3/</u> :	Mil. M.T.	7.3:	8.9:	7.9:	8.4:	8.0:	9	-5
Fruits, citrus	Mil. M.T.	16.4:	18.3:	19.6:	23.6:	20.7:	26	-12
Apples <u>7/</u>	Mil. M.T.	12.9:	13.8:	13.1:	14.0:	14.0:	9	0
Pears <u>7/</u>	Mil. M.T.	3.7:	4.2:	3.5:	4.2:	3.7:	-2	-12
Potatoes <u>8/</u>	Mil. M.T.	236	246	230	239	240	2	0
Dry beans <u>9/</u>	1,000 M.T.	4,906	5,064	5,490	5,075	5,621	15	11
Dry peas <u>10/</u>	1,000 M.T.	1,587	1,222	1,474	1,361	1,369	-14	1
Hops <u>11/</u>	1,000 M.T.	83.2:	93.3:	92.3:	94.5:	93.4:	12	-1
Soybeans <u>3/</u>	Mil. M.T.	27.7:	28.1:	32.3:	34.7:	36.3:	31	4
Peanuts <u>3/</u>	Mil. M.T.	14.8:	16.2:	15.6:	16.2:	18.4:	24	14
Cottonseed <u>3/</u>	Mil. M.T.	21.1:	22.6:	23.2:	21.2:	21.2:	1	0
Flaxseed	1,000 M.T.	3,352	3,333	3,756	3,062	2,562	-24	-16
Sesame seed <u>3/</u>	1,000 M.T.	1,501	1,620	1,523	1,489	1,463	-3	-2
Castor beans <u>3/</u>	1,000 M.T.	678	836	785	815	680	0	-17
Sunflower seed <u>3/</u> ...	1,000 M.T.	6,635	7,818	7,560	8,597	8,775	32	2
Rapeseed <u>3/</u>	1,000 M.T.	3,639	3,556	4,786	4,374	4,621	27	6
Olive oil	1,000 M.T.	<u>12/</u> 1,200	993	1,215	1,221	1,235	3	1
Palm oil	1,000 M.T.	1,274	1,270	1,275	1,279	1,179	-7	-8
Palm kernel oil	1,000 M.T.	386	381	367	376	318	-18	-15
Coconut oil	1,000 M.T.	2,144	2,209	2,141	2,313	2,200	3	-5
Milk <u>13/</u>	Mil. M.T.	280	285	299	307	313	12	2
Red meats <u>14/</u>	Mil. M.T.	48.9:	50.8:	52.6:	54.8:	57.0:	16	4
Lard	1,000 M.T.	3,390	3,284	3,470	3,479	3,647	8	5
Tallow & greases	1,000 M.T.	3,502	4,023	3,933	4,055	4,173	19	3
Tobacco <u>3/</u>	1,000 M.T.	4,041	4,637	4,364	4,360	4,615	14	6
Coffee	Mil. bags <u>15/</u>	65.4:	50.6:	81.6:	61.6:	67.3:	3	9
Tea	1,000 M.T.	866	924	938	987	990	14	0
Cocoa beans	1,000 M.T.	1,235	1,490	1,220	1,337	1,288	4	-4
Cotton <u>3/</u>	Mil. bales <u>16/</u>	48.3:	52.0:	53.2:	47.8:	47.2:	-2	-1
Wool <u>3/</u>	1,000 M.T.	2,600	2,620	2,649	2,692	2,721	5	1
Jute	1,000 M.T.	2,201	2,322	2,241	2,438	2,683	22	10
Sisal	1,000 M.T.	644	706	637	666	633	-2	-5
Henequen	1,000 M.T.	164	163	161	155	146	-11	-6
Abaca	1,000 M.T.	105	112	119	109	96	-9	-12

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 Mainland China. 4/ Excludes Communist Asia. 5/ FAS estimates adjusted to calendar years. 6/ 10 countries; calendar year. 7/ Dessert and cooking; 26 countries. 8/ 32 countries. 9/ 34 countries. 10/ 20 countries. 11/ 24 countries. 12/ 1959/60-1962/63 average. 13/ 35 countries. 14/ 42 countries. 15/ 60 kg. (132 pounds) each. 16/ Bales of 480 pounds net.

The 1967-68 world cotton production compares with 47.8 million bales harvested a year earlier and a record high of 53.1 million bales in 1965-66. Output in the United States dropped by nearly 2.0 million bales from the preceding year, while total foreign production increased by more than a million bales.

Total area allocated to cotton in 1967-68 is estimated at about 75.0 million acres. Harvested acres in the United States were sharply below last season, while total acreage in foreign countries was slightly higher. World average yield per acre is estimated at 302 pounds in 1967-68, about the same as a year earlier but down sharply from the alltime high of 316 pounds in 1965-66.

Foreign Free World production in 1967-68 is estimated at an alltime high of 23.6 million bales, compared with 22.8 million in 1966-67. The crop was produced on 48.7 million acres, about the same as in 1966-67. Increased production is forecast for Australia, Brazil, Colombia, India, and Pakistan. Countries where crop reductions are expected include Mexico, Spain, Syria, Tanzania, and United Arab Republic. In Australia, cotton production is estimated at 125,000 bales in 1967-68, up from 85,000 bales the previous year. The 1967-68 cotton crop in Brazil is estimated at 2,300,000 bales, compared with 2,050,000 a year earlier. Harvest is just beginning in South Brazil, where larger acreage was planted and growing conditions have been favorable. The 1967-68 Colombian crop is placed at 450,000 bales, a gain of 50,000 bales from last season. Output in India is forecast at around 5.2 million bales this season, equal to the record set in 1963-64 and 0.6 million bales above each of the previous two seasons. Pakistan's current cotton crop of 2.3 million bales is a gain of 0.2 million from 1966-67, primarily because of good weather and improved cultural practices.

Mexican cotton production is expected to be around 2.0 million bales, a decrease of about 10 percent from 1966-67. Severe drought in the Tampico-Altamira area early in the season with hurricanes later in the season accounted for much of the reduction. Spain's cotton crop is not likely to exceed 300,000 bales in 1967-68. This compares with 410,000 bales last year and is the smallest harvest since 1959. The reduction is attributed to diversion of dry land acreage to other crops. Syrian production is estimated at 510,000 bales in the current season, down 22 percent from 1966-67. The reduction stems primarily from flooding by the Euphrates River, which delayed planting. Cotton output in Tanzania is expected to be around 300,000 bales in 1967-68, a drop of 60,000 bales from a year earlier, primarily because of heavy rains and insect damage in the Coastal region. In United Arab Republic, the cotton crop is estimated around 2.0 million bales, a reduction of 100,000 bales from 1966-67.

Cotton production in Communist countries is forecast at 15.9 million bales, compared with 15.4 million in 1966-67. Mainland China's crop is tentatively set at 6.5 million bales, compared with an estimate of 6.0 million for 1966-67. The Soviet crop is reported to be about equal to the 9.3 million bales harvested in 1966-67.

The 1967-68 cotton crop in the United States is estimated at 7,618,000 bales (December estimate), down about 2 million bales from the previous year and the smallest harvest in nearly 75 years. The sharp drop in production for

COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1966 and 1967 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production 2/		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1960-64	1966	1967 3/	1960-64	1966	1967 3/	1960-64	1966	1967 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.....	14,957	9,552	8,090	475	480	452	14,795	9,575	7,618
Costa Rica.....	6	17	17	64.0	480	565	8	17	20
El Salvador.....	221	120	110	64.7	700	698	298	175	160
Guatemala.....	157	210	215	67.3	663	759	220	290	34.0
Honduras.....	18	35	30	66.7	603	64.0	25	44	4.0
Mexico.....	2,043	1,732	1,590	51.8	624	61.9	2,206	2,250	2,050
Nicaragua.....	236	375	375	69.8	672	704	34.3	525	550
Total 4/.....	17,742	12,441	10,532	485	510	492	17,918	12,897	10,800
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina.....	1,253	820	800	211	24.0	---	552	410	---
Brazil.....	5,500	5,000	5,300	195	197	208	2,235	2,050	2,300
Colombia.....	395	404	450	4.07	475	4.80	335	400	450
Ecuador.....	48	50	---	160	202	---	16	21	25
Paraguay.....	184	110	100	138	175	192	53	40	40
Peru.....	648	550	575	46.8	415	401	632	475	480
Venezuela.....	86	110	---	21.8	284	---	39	65	---
Total 4/.....	8,124	7,057	7,399	228	236	245	3,867	3,471	3,771
EUROPE:									
Greece.....	469	347	348	38.6	559	607	377	404	440
Italy.....	49	25	25	225	230	211	23	12	11
Spain.....	680	550	365	301	358	395	427	410	300
Bulgaria.....	145	123	---	205	390	---	62	100	80
Yugoslavia.....	26	20	20	203	216	24.0	11	9	10
Total 4/.....	1,429	1,125	943	312	407	438	930	955	861
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):									
	5,855	6,100	5,900	604	732	757	7,370	9,300	9,300
AFRICA:									
Angola.....	104	100	---	115	144	---	25	30	---
Cameroon.....	146	180	---	197	24.0	---	60	90	---
Central African Republic.....	312	270	---	72	116	---	47	65	---
Chad.....	695	74.0	---	100	123	---	14.5	190	---
Kenya.....	125	150	---	50	80	---	13	25	25
Malawi.....	55	75	---	192	141	---	22	22	---
Morocco.....	28	50	45	326	336	373	19	35	35
Mozambique.....	750	950	---	105	91	---	164	180	---
Nigeria.....	800	800	900	130	141	128	217	235	240
Rhodesia.....	12	110	---	320	349	---	8	80	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	59	85	---	390	395	---	48	70	75
Sudan.....	1,084	1,200	1,200	299	356	360	675	890	900
Tanzania.....	475	500	500	189	346	288	187	360	300
Uganda.....	1,916	2,200	2,200	72	76	76	288	350	350
United Arab Republic.....	1,817	1,930	1,850	538	520	519	2,037	2,090	2,000
Total 4/.....	8,981	9,991	10,081	220	238	232	4,122	4,954	4,864
ASIA AND OCEANIA:									
Afghanistan.....	253	300	300	222	160	160	117	100	100
Australia.....	36	53	65	227	770	923	17	85	125
Burma.....	484	500	500	85	67	86	86	70	90
China, Mainland.....	10,780	11,500	12,000	220	250	260	4,940	6,000	6,500
India.....	19,426	19,400	19,500	117	114	128	4,741	4,600	5,200
Iran.....	943	965	890	251	258	297	494	519	550
Iraq.....	86	75	---	201	192	---	36	30	---
Israel.....	33	51	65	945	1,082	960	65	115	130
Korea, Republic of.....	88	45	45	147	213	213	27	20	20
Pakistan.....	3,499	3,975	3,915	227	254	282	1,656	2,100	2,300
Southern Yemen 5/.....	49	37	---	245	259	---	25	20	---
Syria.....	663	705	590	475	442	415	656	650	510
Thailand.....	136	200	---	226	276	---	64	115	125
Turkey.....	1,600	1,760	1,765	327	477	490	1,091	1,750	1,800
Total 4/.....	38,216	39,680	40,064	177	196	210	14,069	16,214	17,562
World total 4/.....									
	80,347	76,094	74,919	288	301	302	48,276	47,791	47,158
Foreign Free World 4/.....									
	48,466	48,674	48,659	209	225	233	21,056	22,773	23,617
Communist countries 4/.....									
	16,924	17,868	18,170	352	415	421	12,425	15,443	15,923

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.

the year reflects a reduction in acreage and lower yields. Area harvested totaled 8,090,000 acres, compared with 9,552,000 in 1966-67. An average yield of 452 pounds an acre in 1967-68 is the lowest in 6 years and down sharply from the record high of 526 pounds in 1965-66.

Free World production of extra-long staple cotton in 1967-68 is estimated at about 1.8 million bales, down over 100,000 from the previous year. Output decreased sharply in Peru, United Arab Republic, and the United States. The Peruvian harvest is placed at 165,000 bales, compared with 215,000 bales in 1966-67. The reduction is a result of irrigation water shortage during the growing season and serious insect damage to the crop. In United Arab Republic, production is estimated at 780,000 bales, compared with 839,000 a year earlier. Boll worm damage reduced yields in that country. Sudan's crop is likely to be at least as large as the 755,000 bales produced in 1966-67. The production of American-Egyptian cotton in the United States is estimated at 63,000 bales, compared with 72,900 bales in 1966-67. The acreage allotment for the 1968 crop is 70,500 acres, the same as for the current season.

FRENCH FEEDGRAIN EXPORTS UP 34 PERCENT FOR FISCAL 1966-67

France exported 4.0 million metric tons of feedgrains during July-June 1966-67. This compared to the 2.9 million tons shipped during the previous fiscal year, or an increase of 34 percent. All feedgrains showed some gain over the preceding year; however, sorghum and corn were the major factors.

Corn shipments totaled 1.8 million metric tons and were slightly more than double the exports during 1965-66. West Germany alone received 49 percent of all corn exported from France or 894,000 tons, Spain was second with 404,000 tons, the United Kingdom third with 275,000 tons, and Switzerland fourth with 150,000 tons. Exports of corn amounted to 46 percent of all feedgrains shipped during 1966-67 with practically all countries showing increased takings over the previous year.

Sorghum is a relatively new crop for France and is increasing in importance each year. Exports of 74,000 metric tons during July-June 1966-67 were more than one and a half times greater than during the previous equal period. Shipments of 68,000 tons to West Germany were 93 percent of the total.

Although barley and barley malt (grain equivalent) showed the greatest percentage (51%) of total feedgrain exports, they had the least gain over the previous year, only one percent. Major markets continue to be the EEC countries, Switzerland, and Spain. However, feedgrain shipments to Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, and Cameroon increased rather significantly over the previous year.

Exports of oats showed a small gain of 8 percent over the 41,000 metric tons shipped during 1965-66. The major market was Belgium-Luxembourg, which replaced West Germany during the previous year.

Except for corn, which was reduced by a severe drought, the exports of feedgrains in 1967-68 are expected to again increase, particularly barley.

FREED GRAINS: French exports by country of destination, July-June 1965-66 and July-June 1966-67

Destination	July-June 1966					July-June 1967				
	Corn	Oats	Barley and Malt (Gr. Equiv.)	Sorghum	Total	Corn	Oats	Barley and Malt (Gr. Equiv.)	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	--	--	--	114	114	--	--	22	333	355
Guadeloupe and Martinique	217	321	716	7	1,261	3,608	104	701	--	4,413
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500	--	500
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,390	--	4,390
Peru	--	--	13,982	--	13,982	--	--	5,950	--	5,950
Venezuela	--	--	1,553	--	1,553	--	--	1,977	--	1,977
Others	9	--	51	25	85	250	--	39	4	293
Total	226	321	16,302	146	16,995	3,858	104	13,579	337	17,878
Western Europe:										
EEC:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	223	10,499	252,286	--	263,008	1,741	32,297	324,643	--	358,681
Germany, West	612,911	29,105	654,585	28,462	1,325,063	893,936	10,093	550,479	68,504	1,523,012
Italy	145	640	15,513	--	16,298	29,937	559	30,667	59	61,222
Netherlands	629	188	161,672	--	162,489	2,745	--	126,904	900	130,549
Total	613,908	40,432	1,084,056	28,462	1,766,858	928,359	42,949	1,032,693	69,463	2,073,464
Other Western Europe:										
Andorra	564	72	258	--	894	438	--	171	--	609
Austria	5,717	--	97,912	--	103,629	438	--	30,983	--	31,421
Denmark	--	--	27,138	--	27,138	20,096	--	45,997	--	66,093
Finland	--	--	1,500	--	1,500	--	--	1,290	--	1,290
Greece	--	--	6,588	25	6,613	--	--	--	1	1
Ireland	--	--	6,636	--	6,636	6,558	--	--	--	6,558
Malta	2,568	--	8,672	--	11,240	6,177	--	5,378	500	12,055
Norway	--	--	7,353	--	7,353	15,510	--	24,824	1,271	41,605
Portugal	6,294	--	4,089	1	10,384	8,284	--	7,060	--	15,344
Spain	184,985	--	300,263	--	485,248	404,368	332	239,345	1,319	645,364
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	2,653	--	--	--	2,653
Switzerland	47,879	260	347,270	--	395,409	150,215	272	428,087	702	579,276
United Kingdom	15,874	--	85	94	16,053	275,470	--	30	139	275,639
Others	50	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--
Total	263,931	332	807,764	120	1,072,147	890,207	604	783,165	3,932	1,677,908
Eastern Europe:										
Bulgaria	100	--	--	--	100	912	--	--	--	912
Germany, East	--	--	3,250	--	3,250	--	--	--	--	--
Hungary	--	--	37,260	--	37,260	--	--	20	--	20
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	525	--	38,604	--	39,129
Romania	--	--	282	--	282	--	--	777	--	777
U.S.S.R.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,648	--	5,648
Others	--	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	23
Total	100	--	40,792	--	40,892	1,460	--	45,049	--	46,509
Total All Europe	877,939	40,764	1,932,612	28,582	2,879,897	1,820,026	43,553	1,860,907	73,395	3,797,881
Asia:										
Iran	--	--	1,499	--	1,499	--	--	--	--	--
Iraq	--	--	282	--	282	--	--	565	--	565
Malaysia	--	--	782	--	782	--	--	698	--	698
Vietnam, South	--	--	2,259	--	2,259	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,999	--	2,999
Syria	--	--	940	--	940	--	--	--	--	--
Others	1	--	141	--	142	--	--	170	--	170
Total	1	--	5,903	--	5,904	--	--	4,432	--	4,432
Africa:										
Algeria	761	3	5,962	27	6,753	3,673	--	49,876	32	53,581
Burundi and Rwanda	--	--	565	--	565	--	--	10,449	--	10,449
Cameroon	--	--	8,896	--	8,896	--	--	2,400	--	2,400
Central African Republic	--	--	2,259	--	2,259	--	--	2,238	--	2,238
Congo (Brazzaville)	--	--	2,358	--	2,358	--	--	3,608	--	3,608
Congo (Kinshasa)	96	--	6,763	--	6,859	--	--	1,127	--	1,127
Dahomey	--	--	1,268	--	1,268	--	--	1,087	--	1,087
Ethiopia	--	--	141	--	141	--	--	--	--	--
Guinea	--	--	847	--	847	--	--	2,371	4	2,375
Ivory Coast	1	--	1,432	4	1,437	--	--	33,694	--	33,694
Libya	--	--	2,723	--	2,723	--	--	5,485	2	7,487
Morocco	--	--	--	1	1	2,000	--	514	30	544
Reunion	--	2	339	56	397	--	--	2,534	7	6,601
Senegal	1	10	1,692	24	1,727	4,060	--	280	--	2,260
Spanish North Africa	--	--	2,451	--	2,451	1,980	--	353	--	353
Togo	--	--	254	--	254	--	--	11,470	--	11,470
Tunisia	7	--	2,259	38	2,304	--	--	706	--	706
Upper Volta	--	--	494	--	494	--	--	797	--	797
Others	50	--	1,216	1	1,267	--	--	128,989	75	140,777
Total	916	15	41,919	151	43,001	11,713	--	128,989	12	1,282
Oceania:										
Unspecified	24	110	772	12	918	8	660	987	165	1,820
World Total	879,106	41,210	1,998,440	28,898	2,947,654	1,835,605	44,317	2,010,164	73,984	3,964,070
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	34,609	2,839	91,787	1,138	--	72,264	3,053	92,325	2,913	--

UNITED STATES WHEAT AND FLOUR
EXPORTS DOWN 10 PERCENT

United States exports of wheat and flour (grain equivalent) during July-December 1967 totaled 390 million bushels and were 10 percent below the 432 million bushels for the same period a year earlier.

Wheat exports of 370 million bushels were off 22 million from last season. The greatest reduction was in shipments to the African countries, especially Algeria and the United Arab Republic. Sizable reductions were also made in shipments to Chile, the United Kingdom, and Poland.

In contrast, exports to most Asiatic markets were larger, particularly to India, Korea, and Pakistan. Venezuela also showed outstanding receipts over the July-December 1966 period.

Flour exports (grain equivalent) totaled 20 million bushels--down 50 percent from the 40 million bushels shipped during the same period last year.

Total wheat and wheat flour (grain equivalent) exports for January 1968 are estimated to be approximately 61 million bushels. This is about 15 percent more than the 53 million bushels shipped during January 1967.

UNITED STATES FEEDGRAIN
EXPORTS DECLINE 10 PERCENT

United States exports of feedgrain totaled 10.5 million metric tons during July-December 1967, a decline of 10 percent compared with the 11.6 million tons during July-December 1966. Of the four feedgrains, only corn increased while shipments of the other grains decreased.

Corn exports of 7.4 million tons were 6 percent above the 6.9 million shipped during July-December 1966. Greater shipments to Canada, all Common Market countries (except Belgium and Luxembourg), Greece, and Spain accounted largely for the increase. However, this was partly offset by smaller exports to Belgium and Luxembourg, Ireland, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, India, and Japan and none to Pakistan.

Exports of oats were down 65 percent--a drop from 219,000 tons for July-December 1966 to 76,000 tons for July-December 1967. Sizable decreased shipments were made to practically all markets.

Barley shipments amounted to 424,000 tons compared with 523,000 tons last year--a decrease of 19 percent. Smaller shipments to Mexico, West Germany, Japan, and Lebanon accounted largely for the decrease. Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia did not receive any shipments of barley during July-December 1967 as compared to a total of 69,000 tons during the same months last year. On the other hand, exports to Libya increased by 17,000 tons.

Sorghum exports totaled 2.7 million metric tons and showed a decrease of 33 percent from the 4.0 million tons shipped during the same period a year earlier. This decrease was attributed mainly to smaller shipments to most EEC

(Cont. on page 10)

WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-December 1966 and July-December 1967

	July-December 1966				July-December 1967			
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total		Wheat	Flour 2/	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:								
Canada	2/	43	43	1	2/	—	3/	2/
Mexico	—	10	11	2/	4	8	12	2/
Costa Rica	—	264	264	7	798	51	849	23
El Salvador	704	19	723	20	971	48	1,019	28
Guatemala	1,070	83	1,153	31	1,205	111	1,316	36
Other Central America	1,409	299	1,708	46	1,824	310	2,134	58
Dominican Republic	1,056	62	1,118	30	1,314	15	1,329	36
Haiti	430	12	442	12	608	14	622	17
Jamaica	8	386	394	11	9	529	538	15
Trinidad and Tobago	929	11	940	26	1,442	1	1,443	39
Other Bermuda and Caribbean	3	311	314	9	1	326	327	9
Bolivia	292	2,928	3,220	88	309	1,448	1,757	48
Brazil	29,918	524	30,442	828	30,757	378	31,135	847
Chile	10,198	264	10,462	285	2,694	282	2,976	81
Colombia	3,465	82	3,547	97	1,909	143	2,052	56
Cuyana	—	518	518	14	—	542	542	15
Paraguay	1,393	6	1,399	38	1	16	17	1
Peru	5,886	230	6,116	166	6,957	306	7,263	198
Surinam	80	183	263	7	107	165	272	7
Venezuela	7,968	33	8,001	218	12,337	4	12,341	336
Other South America	819	85	904	25	968	79	1,047	28
Total	65,629	6,353	71,982	1,959	64,215	4,776	68,991	1,878
Western Europe:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg	3,594	8	3,602	98	3,539	2	3,541	97
France	5,527	3	5,530	150	5,599	2	5,601	152
Germany, West	9,854	4	9,858	268	8,423	4/	8,423	229
Italy	3,328	478	3,806	104	3,680	7	3,687	100
Netherlands	11,139	326	11,465	312	11,628	300	11,928	325
Total	32,442	819	32,261	932	32,869	311	33,180	903
Other Western Europe:								
Finland	404	—	404	11	134	—	134	4
Iceland	5	169	174	5	—	143	143	4
Ireland	1,204	—	1,204	33	—	—	—	—
Norway	801	9	810	22	702	4	706	19
Portugal	1,137	121	1,258	34	—	213	213	6
Spain	669	35	704	19	—	1	1	4/
Switzerland	3,594	4/	3,594	98	1,599	—	1,599	44
United Kingdom	13,585	144	13,729	374	7,398	67	7,465	203
Others	415	474	889	24	363	20	383	10
Total	21,814	952	22,766	620	10,196	458	10,654	290
Eastern Europe:								
Poland	5,017	338	5,355	146	8	176	184	5
Yugoslavia	6,875	29	6,914	188	9,999	43	10,042	273
Total	11,892	377	12,269	334	10,007	219	10,226	278
Total Europe	67,148	2,148	69,296	1,886	52,072	988	54,060	1,471
Asia:								
Afghanistan	940	1	941	26	511	4/	511	14
Ceylon	—	2,938	2,938	80	—	2,143	2,143	58
India	77,134	25	77,159	2,100	97,146	395	97,541	2,655
Iran	3,643	7	3,650	99	—	41	41	1
Israel	6,954	48	7,002	190	2,689	1,327	4,016	109
Japan	44,016	12	44,028	1,198	45,166	2	45,168	1,229
Jordan	1,370	1,458	2,828	77	—	458	458	13
Korea, Republic of	12,251	1,744	13,995	381	18,303	738	19,041	518
Lebanon	1,153	531	1,684	46	18	1,095	1,113	30
Malaysia	131	6	137	4	165	18	183	5
Marsei and Nanpo Islands	691	198	889	24	578	193	771	21
Pakistan	23,233	14	23,247	632	50,641	2	50,643	1,378
Philippines	9,218	160	9,378	255	10,054	248	10,302	280
Saudi Arabia	407	2,011	2,418	66	592	2,381	2,973	81
Syria	3,564	22	3,586	98	3,102	—	3,102	85
Taiwan	6,172	25	6,197	169	10,094	96	10,190	277
Turkey	—	—	—	—	458	236	694	19
Vietnam, South	—	4,829	4,829	131	—	2,354	2,354	64
Others	591	718	1,309	36	1,868	488	2,356	64
Total	191,468	14,747	206,215	5,612	241,385	12,215	253,600	6,902
Africa:								
Algeria	20,495	230	20,725	564	2,439	—	2,439	66
Congo (Kinshasa)	—	967	967	26	1	507	508	14
Chana	—	774	774	21	—	292	292	8
Morocco	9,362	1,537	10,899	297	586	352	938	26
Nigeria	2,614	18	2,632	71	1,688	5	1,693	46
Sierra Leone	—	44	44	1	354	117	471	13
South Africa, Republic of	8,993	17	9,010	245	—	—	—	—
Sudan	1,070	1,834	2,904	79	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	2,846	228	3,074	84	3,101	166	3,267	89
United Arab Republic	20,149	10,457	30,606	833	864	34	898	24
Others	1,958	598	2,556	70	2,261	192	2,453	66
Total	67,487	16,704	84,191	2,291	11,294	1,665	12,959	352
Oceania	—	24	24	1	—	62	62	2
World Total	391,732	39,986	431,718	11,749	369,966	19,709	389,675	10,605

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

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

FEEDGRAINS: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-December 1966 and July-December 1967

Destination	July-December 1966					July-December 1967				
	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/	293,440	--	--	38,251	331,691	540,048	--	--	13,652	553,700
Mexico	4,523	3,307	31,945	6,697	46,472	8,567	402	696	3,382	13,047
Costa Rica	33	9	--	42	84	1,722	29	--	59	1,810
Guatemala	53	--	--	20	73	7,043	--	--	--	7,043
Other Central America	569	154	--	--	723	1,762	14	158	916	2,850
Jamaica	16,843	167	--	2,755	19,765	19,191	255	--	4,210	23,656
Trinidad and Tobago	16,218	36	--	91	16,345	21,532	40	--	29	21,601
Other Bermuda and Caribbean	2,888	176	--	153	3,217	2,815	281	--	165	3,261
Brazil	2,441	--	--	4,140	6,581	3,666	--	--	201	3,867
Chile	24,432	--	2,700	--	27,132	36,553	--	--	--	36,553
Colombia	20	20	--	29	69	1,088	--	6,150	617	7,855
Peru	1,365	--	--	7,440	8,805	1,150	--	--	194	1,344
Other South America	1,823	55	--	828	2,706	1,556	--	--	533	2,089
Total	364,648	3,924	34,645	60,446	463,663	646,693	1,021	7,004	23,958	678,676
Western Europe:										
EEC:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	504,402	23,276	15,717	373,353	916,748	328,218	8,250	4,844	225,493	566,805
France	48,325	--	--	--	48,325	61,186	--	--	173	61,359
Germany, West	575,647	69,828	54,592	133,492	833,559	696,976	15,613	18,604	59,167	790,360
Italy	613,727	31,602	134,627	606	780,562	894,552	12,573	177,381	902	1,085,408
Netherlands	1,398,718	52,053	5,009	418,409	1,874,189	1,802,001	30,324	7,486	325,529	2,165,340
Total	3,140,819	176,759	209,945	925,860	4,453,283	3,782,933	66,760	208,315	611,264	4,669,272
Other Western Europe:										
Denmark	3,587	--	4,597	--	8,184	14,835	--	22,375	--	37,210
Greece	79,216	--	--	--	79,216	124,328	--	--	--	124,328
Ireland	37,215	--	--	5,634	42,849	16,077	--	--	--	16,077
Norway	40,065	--	--	33,223	73,288	17,798	--	--	63,441	81,239
Portugal	37,340	--	--	24,216	61,556	41,808	--	--	--	41,808
Spain	472,552	--	15	--	472,567	539,130	--	--	31,788	570,918
Switzerland	64,982	19,860	8,534	1,930	95,306	25,727	8,160	12,319	568	46,774
United Kingdom	987,328	--	--	51,273	1,038,601	952,672	--	--	1,118	953,790
Others	8,283	--	18,687	1,477	28,567	17,466	--	--	1,012	18,478
Total	1,730,668	19,860	31,833	117,773	1,900,134	1,749,841	8,160	34,694	97,927	1,890,622
Eastern Europe:										
Czechoslovakia	8,000	--	--	196,748	204,748	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, East	32,678	--	--	60,598	93,276	42,319	--	--	18,288	60,607
Hungary	--	--	--	39,332	39,332	--	--	--	--	--
Poland	51,842	--	--	113,415	165,257	87,685	--	27,847	61,017	176,549
Yugoslavia	15,042	--	--	--	15,042	5	--	--	--	5
U.S.S.R.	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15
Total	107,562	--	--	410,093	517,655	130,009	15	27,847	79,305	237,176
Total Europe	4,979,049	196,619	241,778	1,453,726	6,871,172	5,662,783	74,935	270,856	788,496	6,797,070
Asia:										
India	107,414	--	--	972,119	1,079,533	55,504	--	--	468,235	523,739
Israel	78,022	--	--	196,715	274,737	87,488	--	--	269,474	356,962
Japan	1,115,329	1,016	142,102	1,227,531	2,485,978	792,399	--	119,957	1,092,148	2,004,504
Korea, Republic of	3,071	--	--	--	3,071	33,573	--	--	--	33,573
Lebanon	23,577	--	25,568	4,077	53,222	8,036	--	--	--	8,036
Pakistan	135,771	--	--	--	135,771	--	--	--	--	--
South Vietnam	18,519	--	--	--	18,519	2,579	--	--	--	2,579
Syria	40	10,249	--	209	10,498	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	1,149	--	--	--	1,149	1,774	--	--	--	1,774
Taiwan	2,887	--	--	--	2,887	2,881	--	--	--	2,881
Others	36,707	--	--	--	36,707	13,661	7	--	1,115	14,783
Total	1,522,486	11,265	167,670	2,400,651	4,102,072	997,895	7	119,957	1,830,972	2,948,831
Africa:										
Algeria	--	5,258	9,398	--	14,656	--	--	--	--	--
Canary Islands	35,755	--	--	1,650	37,405	33,011	--	--	1,379	34,390
Ethiopia	23	--	--	68	91	55	--	--	1,250	1,305
Ghana	4,597	--	--	4,383	8,980	979	--	--	--	979
Libya	67	--	9,503	--	9,570	217	--	26,020	--	26,237
Morocco	--	--	21,337	--	21,337	2,143	--	--	226	2,369
Senegal	2,024	--	--	19,450	21,474	14	--	--	1,067	1,081
South Africa, Republic of	5,335	--	--	3,008	8,343	75	--	--	1,376	1,451
Tunisia	6,734	2,148	38,433	--	47,315	6,552	--	--	299	6,851
West Africa, n.e.c.	350	--	--	10,196	10,546	225	--	--	180	405
Others	2,930	--	--	1,205	4,235	1,855	--	--	877	2,732
Total	57,815	7,406	78,671	40,060	183,952	45,126	--	26,020	6,654	77,800
Oceania:										
Total	31	--	--	--	31	171	4	--	--	175
World Total	6,924,029	219,214	522,764	2,954,883	11,620,890	7,352,668	75,967	423,837	2,650,080	10,502,552

1/ Includes seed corn except sweet and exports for relief. 2/ Transhipments 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.

countries, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and all East European countries. The demand for less sorghum was brought about by increased corn and barley crops in Eastern Europe. Reduced shipments were also noted in exports to India and Japan and to most African countries. In contrast, considerably larger exports went to Norway, Spain, and Israel.

ARGENTINE EXPORTS OF GRAIN CONTINUE DOWNWARD TREND

Argentina exported 1.8 million metric tons of grain during July-December 1967 as compared with 4.1 million tons for the period July-December 1966. Wheat, corn, and sorghum showed large decreases while oats and barley increased slightly.

Wheat exports declined 85 percent for the period July-December 1967--a decrease of 1.0 million metric tons. Exporters are sitting tight in expectation of reductions in the index value(\$59 per ton) and the minimum FOB export value, below which the Grain Board will not accept sales declarations. No exports have been made to Brazil since the month of September 1967 due to the still pending negotiations. Only 74,000 tons of wheat were shipped during October-December 1967, and fairly well dispersed among the twelve markets.

Corn shipments for July-December 1967 were down 34 percent as compared to the 2.2 million tons exported during last year. Impeded by export taxes and the resultantly high price in Europe for Argentine corn, trading for export has slackened considerably in recent months. Italy received 54 percent of all corn shipped or 807,000 tons. Spain is the only country which had a substantial increase. Of total exports, corn comprised 82 percent for the 6-month period.

Sorghum exports for July-December 1967 amounted to 68,000 metric tons--a decrease of 89 percent. For the same period last year a total of 622,000 tons were shipped. Practically all the European markets decreased substantially, while no exports have been made to Japan. Only 22,000 tons were shipped during October-December of which 17,000 tons went to West Germany, the Netherlands, and Spain.

Oats and barley shipments more than doubled for the period July-December 1967 for a total of 86,000 metric tons. This is an increase of 9 percent over the same period last year. Shipments to Italy and the Netherlands were 74,000 tons of oats and barley combined or 87 percent of the total.

There were no shipments of rye for the period July-December 1966 or 1967.

July-December 1967

July-December 1966

Destination	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	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons			
North America:																							
United States	75	5,796	389	60	1,134	2,022	76	162	86	475	9,114	6,320	4,761	175	995	59	230	18	4,761	198	995	4,761	373
Barbados																							
Martinique																							
Netherlands Antilles																							
Trinidad and Tobago																							
Total	75	5,796	389	60	1,134	2,022	76	162	86	475	9,114	6,320	4,761	175	995	59	230	18	4,761	198	995	4,761	373
South America:																							
Bolivia																							
Brazil	537,945			5,700	3,790	547,435													800				3,950
Chile	80				325	405													4,765			122	47,177
Colombia				50		12,800																	466
Guyana																							12,800
Paraguay	13,063					13,063																	580
Peru	141,532			182		10,141,724																	674
Uruguay																							28,703
Total	692,620			5,932	4,123	702,677													750			6,596	19,722
Western Europe:																							
Belgium and Luxembourg	2,800																						
France		76,602				70,754																	50,491
Germany, West		11,640				11,302																	6,265
Italy	72,453			2,584		38,686																	42,483
Netherlands	2,928			3,136		29,243																	807,065
Total	78,181	1,883,378	12,192	8,783	206,259	2,195,839																	15,357
Other Western Europe:																							
Austria		2,349				375																	1,992
Cyprus	10,380																						
Denmark		75				40																	77
Finland		500				500																	5,035
Norway		4,370																					30,737
Portugal	7,010																						
Spain		229,182				208,639																	241,079
Sweden		55				80																	25
Switzerland		7,006				885																	1,994
United Kingdom	31,739			67,570		121,538																	43,480
Total	49,129	311,077	206	331,232	691,944	10,009																	319,384
Eastern Europe:																							
Bulgaria						4,740																	
Hungary		11,725		3,265		1,850																	
U.S.S.R.	21,413					21,413																	
Total	21,413	11,725	3,265	1,850	4,740	42,923																	
Total Europe	148,723	2,206,180	22,663	10,633	542,631	2,930,830																	67,115
Asia:																							
China, Mainland	323,494					323,494																	
Japan		25,904				74,627																	41,554
Taiwan		10,301				10,301																	63,433
Total	323,494	26,205				74,627																	104,987
Africa:																							
Algeria																							
South Africa, Republic of	23,297					83																	9,230
Total	23,297					83																	9,230
World Total	1,188,309	2,250,889	28,655	10,633	621,941	4,100,427																	73,430
																							12,413
																							67,804
																							1,816,680

INTERNATIONAL DRY BEAN TRADE UP IN 1966

Dry bean exports from 37 reporting countries totaled 7.8 million cwt. in calendar year 1966, up 16 percent from the 6.7 million cwt. exported in 1965, and an increase of 43 percent over the 1960-64 average of 6.2 million cwt.

The same 37 countries reported dry bean imports of 8.9 million cwt. compared with 7.8 million in 1965. The 1960-64 average of 6.7 million cwt. represents an adjustment of several country totals in order to eliminate feed beans insofar as possible.

The United States was the world's largest exporter, supplying 45 percent of the total of the 37 countries. This compares with 38 percent in 1965, and 46 percent in 1960-64.

Mexico was the second largest exporter in 1966, supplying a record total of 778 thousand cwt. The third ranking exporter was Malagasy Republic - 431 thousand cwt. - mostly butter beans to Western Europe.

The largest importers in 1966 were Japan and the United Kingdom. Together they imported 42 percent of the total. Japan's imports of 2.0 million cwt. were almost equally divided between Azuki and Kidney beans, the former nearly all from Communist China and the latter mostly from Burma. Broad and mung beans were eliminated from the total since they are not the kind of beans traded in the Western Hemisphere.

The United Kingdom's chief supplier was the U.S. - 64 percent of the total; Canada supplied 17 percent and the Republic of Malagasy, 11 percent.

INTERNATIONAL DRY PEA TRADE DECREASED IN 1966

The 1966 exports of 5.1 million cwt. were down 6.7 percent from the previous year principally because of the drop of nearly 400 thousand cwt. in exports from the Netherlands.

U.S. exports of 2.3 million cwt. increased 5 percent from the previous year. Canada's exports of 398 thousand cwt. were 40 percent above the 1965 total of 285 thousand, and almost triple the 1960-64 average of 137 thousand cwt. In 1966 the United Kingdom took 749 thousand cwt. from the U.S., and 126 thousand from Canada.

Dry pea imports of 21 reporting countries amounted to 5.2 million cwt. in calendar year 1966, nearly 3 percent less than the amount imported by those countries in 1965. Data for several countries have been adjusted to include dry edible peas only so that the revised totals are considerably smaller than previously reported.

Japan's imports of 380 thousand cwt. were down 26 percent from the record 515 thousand import in 1965. The U.S. supplied 277 thousand of Japan's total import and the Netherlands, 86 thousand.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: International trade, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966

Continent and country	Average 1960-64		1965		1966	
	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	222	72	502	58	393	63
Costa Rica	9	21	1	59	21	103
El Salvador	7	300	24	380	38	298
Guatemala	23	16	3	91	28	58
Honduras	295	2	498	3	364	16
Mexico	239	87	389	4	778	6
Nicaragua	37	--	60	--	98	--
Panama	--	41	--	39	--	25
United States	2,860	63	2,577	78	3,492	40
Total	3,692	602	4,054	712	5,212	609
South America:						
Argentina	140	--	368	--	432	--
Brazil	--	24	--	17	--	341
Chile	459	--	263	--	140	21
Colombia	--	20	--	9	--	5
Peru	6	6	40	11	30	25
Venezuela	--	343	--	362	--	442
Total	605	393	671	399	602	834
Europe:						
Austria	13	56	40	54	58	51
Belgium-Luxembourg	80	214	51	296	49	240
France	89	571	28	784	20	756
Germany, West	36	593	62	497	25	372
Greece	29	65	9	21	46	12
Italy	159	92	30	263	12	551
Netherlands	230	407	188	389	176	362
Portugal	122	43	120	63	54	174
Spain	28	126	56	86	22	395
Sweden	--	49	--	59	--	50
Switzerland	1	78	1	72	3	65
United Kingdom	--	1,836	--	1,837	--	1,790
Yugoslavia	67	37	173	--	167	--
Total	854	4,167	758	4,421	632	4,818
Asia:						
Japan	183	769	--	1,882	153	2,001
Malaysia	57	340	70	185	116	475
Turkey	48	--	77	--	190	--
Total	288	1,109	147	2,067	459	2,476
Africa:						
Angola	195	--	355	--	350	--
Malagasy Republic	309	--	446	--	431	--
Morocco	53	--	47	6	2	4
South Africa, Rep. of ..	44	362	11	131	10	202
Sudan	186	--	179	--	121	--
UAR (Egypt)	24	90	66	46	19	--
Total	811	452	1,104	183	933	206
Grand Total	6,250	6,723	6,734	7,782	7,838	8,943

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: International trade, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966

Continent and country	Average 1960-64		1965		1966	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
North America:						
Canada	137	41	285	31	398	44
United States	2,128	56	2,170	37	2,279	34
Total	2,265	97	2,455	68	2,677	78
South America:						
Argentina	64	--	68	--	263	--
Brazil	--	104	--	103	--	127
Chile	12	4	--	--	--	--
Colombia	--	9	--	--	--	--
Peru	--	23	--	72	--	91
Venezuela	--	246	--	236	--	281
Total	76	386	68	411	263	499
Europe:						
Austria	11	34	4	33	10	43
Belgium-Luxembourg	405	324	532	505	524	499
France	156	327	281	270	277	217
Germany, West	44	1,144	79	1,026	84	623
Italy	7	193	2	285	3	271
Netherlands	1,474	569	1,159	597	768	529
Norway	--	151	--	150	--	154
Sweden	9	81	5	54	6	61
Switzerland	2	100	1	88	--	84
United Kingdom	--	1,724	--	1,571	--	1,376
Total	2,108	4,647	2,063	4,579	1,672	3,857
Asia:						
Japan	--	171	--	515	--	380
Malaysia	149	231	111	315	148	330
Total	149	402	111	830	148	710
Africa:						
Morocco	396	--	715	--	291	--
Grand Total	4,845	5,532	5,412	5,888	5,051	5,244

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 COCOA BEAN CROP
ABOVE EARLIER EXPECTATIONS

The 1967-68 world cocoa bean crop is now estimated at 1,314,600 metric tons, down only 1.5 percent from the 1966-67 outturn of 1,334,900 tons. Larger than anticipated post-Christmas pickings in West Africa has resulted in an upward revision (from the December estimate) of 39,000 tons in African production to 958,000 tons, a shortfall of only 8,100 tons from the year before. However, the African gain has been partly offset by a disappointing Brazilian main crop, which is expected to reduce Latin American production by about 5 percent this year. Asia and Oceania's production is still expected to be above last year's crop of 31,400 tons.

Although production estimates for 1967-68 have been revised upward the crop will still not be sufficient to meet world grinding requirements, therefore resulting in the third consecutive year where stocks will have to be called upon to meet growing world consumption needs. After a 1-percent adjustment in current production figures for shrinkage, world inventories could be reduced by as much as 50,000 to 80,000 tons this year.

Reflecting another deficit production year, cocoa bean prices (N.Y. spot Accra) continued to firm throughout January, averaging 31.6 cents per pound, well above the January 1967 level of 27.5 cents and the highest monthly average since November 1959. However, responding to higher than expected African production, prices weakened somewhat during February.

Production in Ghana is now expected to approximate 428,000 tons, a gain of 12 percent over the year before. Marketing Board crop purchases through February 15 have totaled 399,168 tons, compared with 366,080 tons for the corresponding period a year ago. The larger harvest this season is attributed to favorable late-season growing conditions, the higher producer price, adequate availabilities of labor, and tighter border control which has tended to discourage large scale contraband movement of cocoa into the Ivory Coast and Togo.

Nigerian production is estimated to be near 230,000 tons, down 14 percent from the large 1966-67 harvest of 268,000 tons. Less favorable weather conditions, labor shortages, and losses from the fighting in the Eastern and Mid-Western Regions have attributed to the smaller crop this year.

Ivory Coast production has been revised upward to 135,000 tons, a reduction of only 10 percent from the record 1966-67 outturn. Despite increased border security, it is estimated that approximately 15,000 tons of contraband cocoa will enter the country this season.

The Brazilian crop is forecast at 153,000 tons, off about 20,000 tons from the year before. The 1967-68 Bahia Main crop is now expected to approximate 1.2 million bags (72,000 tons), compared with the 1966-67 main crop of 1,491,000 bags (89,460 tons). Reportedly, the January heavy rains and flooding in the cocoa zone has caused little tree damage. Growing conditions for the 1968 Temporao crop thus far have been good and an outturn of 1.2 million bags is also expected.

COCOA BEANS: World total production for crop year 1967-68
with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average : 1960/61- 1964/65	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	3rd Estimate 1967-68
	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 America:									
Costa Rica	11.4	11.1	12.3	11.0	11.8	11.0	6.9	9.0	8.5
Cuba	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Dominican Republic	35.4	35.8	34.2	39.9	40.9	26.1	30.0	25.0	26.0
Grenada	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.9
Haiti	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.4
Jamaica	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.2
Mexico	20.3	16.5	21.0	26.1	17.9	20.4	22.8	20.5	21.0
Panama	1.0	1.4	1.2	.9	.9	.8	.7	.8	.8
Trinidad and Tobago	6.1	7.0	6.5	6.4	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.0	6.4
Other North America 2/.....	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7
Total North America	84.8	83.1	86.0	94.9	86.5	75.0	75.8	70.8	73.9
South America:									
Bolivia	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.5
Brazil	118.1	122.0	116.0	111.0	122.7	118.6	171.0	173.3	153.0
Colombia	14.7	14.3	15.0	13.5	14.5	16.0	17.0	17.3	18.3
Ecuador	41.3	41.6	40.0	42.0	36.0	47.0	35.0	52.0	50.0
Peru	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Surinam .....	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Venezuela	16.7	12.1	12.4	14.6	22.3	21.9	22.9	21.0	22.0
Total South America	195.6	194.9	188.2	186.1	200.5	207.6	250.0	266.6	246.8
Africa:									
Angola .....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.6	.4	.4
Cameroon 3/.....	79.9	71.5	73.7	76.4	87.9	90.0	78.1	86.0	90.0
Congo, Brazzaville .....	.8	.6	.9	.7	.9	.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
Congo, Kinshasa	5.4	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.2	4.2	4.0	5.0	5.0
Fernando Po and Rio Muni ..	30.2	25.3	26.0	31.5	33.4	34.7	35.0	38.5	34.0
Gabon	3.6	4.0	2.4	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0
Ghana	458.4	439.2	416.0	428.4	445.2	563.3	415.6	381.4	428.0
Ivory Coast 4/.....	104.7	93.6	81.0	103.0	98.2	147.5	113.3	150.0	135.0
Liberia	1.0	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5
Malagasy Republic .....	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.8	.6	.6
Nigeria	217.8	198.4	193.9	178.7	219.5	298.3	184.6	268.0	230.0
Sao Tome and Principe	9.5	10.5	9.6	10.3	8.5	8.6	9.7	10.0	10.0
Sierra Leone	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.7	4.0	4.0
Togo 4/.....	13.3	12.6	11.4	11.0	13.9	17.6	14.7	16.0	14.5
Total Africa	929.2	866.8	826.5	855.3	922.0	1,174.8	867.0	966.1	958.0
Asia and Oceania:									
Ceylon	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
Indonesia	1.0	1.0	.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
New Guinea and Papua	14.2	7.6	10.7	14.2	17.0	21.7	17.8	21.2	25.0
New Hebrides .....	.7	.7	.8	.8	.4	.6	.7	.7	.8
Philippines	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.3
Western Samoa	3.9	3.6	4.4	3.6	4.9	3.2	2.3	3.2	3.8
Total Asia and Oceania ..	25.7	19.1	22.3	25.6	29.1	32.6	27.7	31.4	35.9
World total	1,235.3	1,163.9	1,123.0	1,161.9	1,238.1	1,490.0	1,220.5	1,334.9	1,314.6

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 material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officer, results of office research and related information. Estimates are based on latest data available as of February 16, 1968.

DRIED CURRANT PACK
APPROXIMATES LAST SEASON

Production of dried currants in Australia, Greece, and the Republic of South Africa is estimated at 109,200 short tons, approximating the 1966 pack of 109,500 tons and the 1961-65 average of 108,100 tons.

Greek weather conditions were favorable throughout most of the growing season and early reports indicated a large crop of excellent quality currants. Rain, however, developed during late August and continued through the first two weeks of September, especially in the Messinia and other Western Peloponnesus districts. Quality is reportedly average with a normal proportion of large berries.

Growing and harvesting conditions were excellent in Australia. The pack of 10,500 tons is 28 percent above 1966, but 7 percent below the 1961-65 average of 11,300 tons.

World exports of currants are expected to exceed the 1966-67 season, but remain slightly below average. Greek exports are expected to approach 70,000 tons, considerably above the 1966-67 level of 46,800 tons and approximating the 1961-65 average of 70,500 tons. Australian exports are estimated at 5,600 tons.

Foreign buyers entered the 1967-68 season with very limited stocks of Greek currants and bought heavily at prices much below the 1966-67 season. Exports during the first three months of the season were approximately double a year earlier and actually exceeded the pace set during the 1964-65 and 1965-66 seasons. Foreign market prices for Greek currants remain at levels below the 1964-66 seasons, eliminating the gap between currant and raisin prices existing during the past two seasons.

The United Kingdom remains the best export market and sales of Greek currants have not shown any adverse effects of the U.K. devaluation. Other important markets during the early 1967-68 season are the Netherlands, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Ireland.

WORLD DRIED FIG PACK
LOWEST IN RECENT YEARS

During 1967, commercial production of dried figs fell to the lowest level in recent years. Current estimates place the pack in the major producing countries at 123,000 short tons, 12 percent below the 1966 pack of 140,100 tons and the 1961-65 average of 139,600 tons. The pack was below 1966 in all countries except Portugal and below average in all except Turkey.

Prospects of a large world fig pack were dimmed by rains in Greece and Turkey and an extremely light crop of Calimyrnas in California. Total foreign production is estimated at 110,000 tons, 8 percent below 1966 and 9 percent below average. The United States pack of 13,000 tons is 37 percent below the 1966 pack of 20,600 tons and 32 percent below the 1961-65 average.

DRIED CURRANTS: Commercial production
average 1961-65, annual 1964-67

Country	:Average: :1961-65:	1964	: 1965 :	1966	: Preliminary : 1967
	:	:	:	:	:
	: 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	: 11.3	12.4	13.5	8.2	10.5
Greece	: 95.9	86.0	86.5	100.5	98.0
South Africa, Republic of	: .9	.9	.9	.8	.7
Total	: 108.1	99.3	100.9	109.5	109.2

DRIED CURRANTS: Exports from specified countries
average 1961-65, annual 1962-66

Country	:Average: :1961-65:	1964	: 1965 :	1966	: Forecast : 1967
	:	:	:	:	:
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	: <u>tnns</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
Australia: (Year beginning Jan. 1)	: 6.8	7.8	8.6	4.2	5.6
Greece: (Year beginning Sept. 1)	: 70.5	69.6	63.5	46.8	70.0

GREEK DRIED CURRANTS: Prices, c & f London,
January, average 1963-68

Type	: January price					
	: 1963 :	1964	: 1965 :	1966	: 1967 :	1968
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: 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>
Vostizza (Aegion)	: 13.2	16.0	17.6	18.8	19.6	15.8
Pygros	: 11.7	15.1	16.0	17.7	18.2	14.0
Kalamata	: 11.3	14.8	16.0	17.6	18.1	14.0

Current information indicates a larger commercial fig crop in Spain, an important exporter of fig paste in recent years. Spanish production is estimated at 8,800 tons, 1,100 tons more than the 1966 pack of 7,700 tons, and 500 tons more than 1965.

Foreign exports of dried figs in 1967-68 are forecast at 54,200 tons, 7 percent below the 1966-67 total of 58,300 tons and 10 percent below the 1961-65 average. During 1966-67, Turkey was the leading exporter of both dried figs and fig paste. Greece ranked second in dried figs and Portugal second in fig paste.

U.S. imports of dried figs and fig paste and figs otherwise prepared or preserved totaled 8,429 tons during the 1966-67 season, 30 percent below 1965-66 and 28 percent below the 1961-65 average. Although all import categories declined during 1966-67, fig paste was the largest due to sharply lower imports from Greece and Portugal.

Industry tabulations of arrivals through late January indicate that imports of dried figs are running below and fig paste above the 1966-67 season.

WORLD RAISIN PACK DOWN

The 1967 world raisin pack is now estimated at 531,300 short tons, 17 percent below the 1966 pack of 642,200 tons and 9 percent below the 1961-65 average.

Foreign raisin production is now estimated at 348,300 tons, 4 percent below the 1966 crop but approximating the 1961-65 average of 349,100 tons. Early September rains fell in both Greece and Turkey. Greek production, now estimated at 60,000 tons is below previous indications. Loose bunches with fewer berries were prevalent and winery demand for sultanas was much greater than normal. The Turkish sultana pack is still estimated at 105,000 tons, the second largest in recent years. The actual extent of quality deterioration by the 15,000 tons of rain damaged Turkish raisins is still uncertain. Pack estimates are unchanged for other countries except the Spanish pack which was reduced to 8,900 tons.

The California pack of 183,000 tons is the smallest in recent years, 35 percent below the 1966 pack of 280,000 tons and 23 percent below the 1961-65 average.

World exports may approximate 310,000 tons during the 1967-68 season, about 4 percent below the 1966-67 total of 323,100 tons and 5 percent below the 1961-65 average. Early season exports are about at last season's level in Greece and are above last season in Turkey and the United States.

The International Sultana Agreement by Australia, Greece, and Turkey continued 1967-68 minimum export prices at 1966-67 levels. Export prices are currently very firm in major producing countries. Greek and Turkish export

FIGS, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1961-65, annual 1963-67

Country	: Average: 1961-65:	: 1963	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	: Preliminary 1967
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short
	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>
Greece	28.2	32.0	25.3	24.5	27.0	21.0
Italy	33.3	34.3	30.3	28.4	27.5	27.0
Portugal	10.7	13.6	10.5	10.5	10.0	10.0
Turkey	48.4	50.0	41.0	49.0	55.0	52.0
Total foreign	120.6	129.9	107.1	112.4	119.5	110.0
United States	19.0	18.5	19.0	18.4	20.6	13.0
Grand total	139.6	148.4	126.1	130.8	140.1	123.0

FIGS, DRIED: Exports from specified countries average 1961-65, annual 1963-67 season beginning September

Country	: Average: 1961-65:	: 1963	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	: Forecast 1967
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short
	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>
Greece	14.9	16.0	14.6	12.6	12.5	8.0
Italy	2.6	2.9	1.8	1.4	2.8	2.2
Portugal	7.0	8.2	7.2	8.6	4.6	5.0
Turkey	35.7	36.0	30.5	35.9	38.4	39.0
Total	60.2	63.1	54.1	58.5	58.3	54.2

FIGS, DRIED: United States imports by country of origin,
average 1961-65, annual 1963-66 year beginning September 1

Origin	Average 1961-65	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Figs, dried:</u>					
Greece	2,034	2,128	2,202	1,567	1,324
Italy	104	102	48	32	50
Portugal	34	44	36	23	52
Turkey	227	262	180	183	248
Others	7	24	5	2	3
Total	2,406	2,560	2,471	1,807	1,677
<u>Fig paste:</u>					
Greece	371	442	669	348	---
Portugal	3,991	5,404	4,207	5,886	2,672
Spain ..	1,775	1,831	2,405	2,866	1,853
Turkey	2,997	2,397	1,660	1,094	2,078
Others	29	231	41	---	112
Total	9,163	10,305	8,982	10,194	6,715
<u>Figs, prepared or preserved:</u>					
Greece	2	2	---	1	2
Italy	142	169	124	81	35
Total	144	171	124	82	37
Grand total	11,713	13,036	11,577	12,083	8,429

RAISINS: Commercial production,
average 1961-65, annual 1964-67

Country	:Average: :1961-65:	1964	: 1965 :	1966	: Preliminary : 1967
	: 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	:		:		:
Lexias	: 9.0	8.9	: 11.8 :	11.3	: 9.2
Sultanas	: 81.2	94.6	: 91.7 :	79.3	: 97.4
Cyprus	: 8.6	8.4	: 9.0 :	7.0	: 1/ 8.6
Greece	: 80.9	77.5	: 107.0 :	95.0	: 60.0
Iran	: 56.2	39.0	: 47.0 :	70.0	: 50.0
South Africa, Rep. of	: 8.4	9.5	: 9.7 :	10.9	: 9.2
Spain	: 10.9	12.7	: 11.0 :	7.7	: 8.9
Turkey	: 93.9	78.3	: 132.0 :	81.0	: 105.0
Foreign total	: 349.1	328.9	: 419.2 :	362.2	: 348.3
United States	: 237.2	231.0	: 270.0 :	280.0	: 183.0
Grand total	: 586.3	559.9	: 689.2 :	642.2	: 531.3

1/ 1961-65 average; estimate unavailable.

RAISINS: Exports from 8 leading producing countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1963-66 seasons 1/

Country	:Average: :1961-65:	1963	: 1964 :	1965	: Preliminary : 1966
	: 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	: 69.1	57.7	: 78.1 :	78.6	: 73.3
Greece	: 70.8	57.3	: 69.7 :	87.3	: 61.7
Iran	: 37.4	45.5	: 19.6 :	29.5	: 44.0
Turkey	: 74.5	55.0	: 64.7 :	82.8	: 65.7
Cyprus, S. Africa, Spain	: 15.4	9.3	: 13.7 :	15.7	: 11.9
Foreign total	: 267.2	224.8	: 245.8 :	293.9	: 256.6
United States	: 58.5	56.1	: 55.6 :	70.6	: 66.5
Grand total	: 325.7	280.9	: 301.4 :	364.5	: 323.1

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 1963-68

Origin and type	January price					
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	- - - - - U.S. cents per pound - - - - -					
Turkey:						
No. 9	12.4	17.0	17.2	16.6	16.6	16.2
No. 10	12.6	17.4	17.6	17.0	17.2	16.8
Greece:						
No. 2	13.1	17.2	17.4	--	--	--
No. 4 Natural	12.7	17.0	17.0	--	--	15.2
Australia:						
4-Crown	12.8	18.6	17.4	17.2	17.2	16.4
5-Crown	13.2	19.0	17.6	17.6	17.6	16.8
Iran:						
Maragha/Urmia	12.1	13.4	15.4	14.8	13.9	15.0
California:						
Natural Thompson Seedless ..	19.8	19.4	18.6	18.0	17.9	17.8

quotations are above international agreement minimums. The Iranian market is currently strong at levels above the 1965-66 and 1966-67 seasons. Prices are unchanged in California's seventh offer of Natural Thompson Seedless raisins.

STONE FRUIT PRODUCTION FOR 1967

Apricots--Larger output in France and Iran more than offset a short crop in the United States and raised total production in 1967 to 821,800 short tons. This is 3 percent above 1966 and 1 percent above the 1960-64 average.

Unfavorable weather conditions during the growing season sharply reduced output in California and left U.S. production at 148,000 tons, the smallest crop since 1958. The most significant increase was registered in France, where the 114,600 ton crop represented a 131 percent increase from the short 1966 harvest. Iran also staged a recovery in 1967, with an output of 24,800 tons, almost three times the size of last year's crop but still 46 percent below the 1960-64 average. Other major producers reporting larger crops for 1967 were Turkey and Australia, while Italy and Spain registered the most significant declines.

Cherries--Each of the three largest cherry producers, Italy, West Germany, and the United States, reported smaller crops in 1967 than in the previous year. As a consequence, total output was only 1,170,300 short tons, 6 percent below the short 1966 crop, and the smallest in several years.

The production of cherries in the United States totaled 191,000 tons, a 7 percent decline from 1966 and 26 percent less than the 1960-64 average. Fewer cherries were also produced in Europe in 1967. Italian output declined 6 percent from 1966, while decreases in both the sweet and sour categories left West Germany's total production 19 percent below 1966. Of the other large European producers, France registered a gain in 1967 but the crops in Yugoslavia, Spain, and Switzerland were smaller.

Peaches--The 1967 crop of 191.3 million bushels represented a 9 percent reduction from 1966 mainly because of smaller output in the two major producing countries, the United States and Italy.

In the U.S. about 2/3's of the states produced fewer peaches in 1967, including California, the nation's most prolific peach producer. As a result, the total crop amounted to only 55.6 million bushels, 21 percent below 1966 and the smallest since 1955.

European production also declined in 1967, but remained above the 1960-64 average. The Italian crop, by far the largest in Europe, was 54.7 million bushels, 16 percent below the record 1966 output. Production in most other European countries was at or above the 1966 level, including record production in Greece and Yugoslavia. Output in France, 17.7 million bushels, registered the largest single increase, as production rebounded from the poor 1966 crop.

Plums and Prunes--Total production in 1967 amounted to 2,221,200 short tons, 22 percent below both the 1966 crop and the 1960-64 average.

Production in the United States for 1967 was 543,000 tons, 11 percent above the short 1966 output and 2 percent above the average. However, the European crop, 1,367,500 tons, was the shortest since 1957, as most countries reported substantial declines. The largest reductions occurred in the two major producing countries, Yugoslavia and West Germany, where the crops were down 38 percent and 44 percent, respectively, from 1966. Both crops were also well below the 1960-64 average. Of the European producers, only Greece and Sweden had larger crops in 1967. Other major countries registering increases were Argentina, Japan, and Turkey.

CHERRIES, FRESH: Production in specified countries,
average 1960-64 and annual 1965-67

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
SWEET				
Canada.....	9.5	6.0	10.3	14.1
United States.....	94.8	87.6	115.9	108.0
Austria.....	34.5	21.3	25.0	28.0
Germany, West.....	176.6	126.0	184.2	136.9
Greece.....	11.6	13.9	18.5	18.5
Turkey.....	46.6	51.8	48.5	50.7
Yugoslavia.....	63.6	45.7	56.8	52.4
SOUR				
Canada.....	9.7	11.1	6.6	11.4
United States.....	162.2	176.5	90.4	83.0
Austria.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.0
Germany, West.....	88.3	70.8	96.6	89.8
Greece.....	2.7	4.1	5.0	4.6
Turkey.....	25.6	26.5	27.6	28.7
Yugoslavia.....	34.4	25.9	30.6	29.9
ALL CHERRIES ^{2/}				
North America:				
Canada.....	19.2	17.1	16.9	25.5
United States.....	257.0	264.1	206.3	191.0
Total.....	276.2	281.2	223.2	216.5
South America:				
Argentina.....	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.9
Chile.....	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.2
Total.....	6.1	5.6	5.9	6.1
Europe:				
EEC				
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	26.4	4.4	7.7	7.7
France.....	109.9	117.9	110.2	115.7
Germany, West.....	264.9	196.8	280.8	226.7

(Continued)

(Continued)

CHERRIES, FRESH: Production in specified countries,
average 1960-64 and annual 1965-67

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>ALL CHERRIES</u> ^{2/}				
Europe:				
<u>EEC (continued)</u>				
Italy.....	233.0	216.5	249.6	234.9
Netherlands.....	9.8	2.6	7.7	3.1
Total.....	644.0	538.2	656.0	588.1
Other Europe				
Austria.....	37.8	24.6	28.3	31.0
Denmark.....	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.1
Greece.....	14.3	18.0	23.5	23.1
Norway.....	5.0	4.3	3.0	2.4
Spain.....	53.7	58.0	54.0	44.4
Sweden.....	11.7	6.6	6.6	17.6
Switzerland.....	63.1	50.7	56.2	49.6
United Kingdom.....	20.9	14.6	10.0	8.0
Yugoslavia.....	98.0	71.6	87.4	82.3
Total.....	306.3	250.2	270.3	259.5
Total Europe.....	950.3	788.4	926.3	847.6
Asia:				
Japan.....	7.4	8.8	7.7	9.9
Syria.....	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Turkey.....	72.2	78.3	76.1	79.4
Total.....	80.8	88.4	85.1	90.6
Oceania:				
Australia.....	7.8	9.5	9.5	9.5
Total specified countries..	1,321.2	1,173.1	1,250.0	1,170.3

^{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 1965-67

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
North America:				
Canada.....	6.8	2/	7.0	4.2
Mexico.....	6.6	7.0	7.0	7.0
United States.....	203.3	226.0	193.5	148.0
Total.....	216.7	233.0	207.5	159.2
South America:				
Argentina.....	15.5	14.0	19.3	19.9
Chile.....	4.4	4.2	4.4	5.5
Total.....	19.9	18.2	23.7	25.4
Europe:				
<u>EEC</u>				
France.....	89.2	121.3	49.6	114.6
Germany, West.....	3.2	1.9	1.8	4.0
Italy.....	56.8	78.7	84.9	70.5
Total.....	149.2	201.9	136.3	189.1
Other Europe				
Austria.....	29.4	14.0	20.5	24.5
Greece.....	17.6	22.2	29.4	31.7
Spain.....	119.7	213.3	166.7	153.6
Switzerland.....	8.5	5.5	4.4	5.5
Yugoslavia.....	30.9	19.0	24.6	28.6
Total.....	206.1	274.0	245.6	243.9
Total Europe.....	355.3	475.9	381.9	433.0
Africa:				
South Africa, Rep. of....	34.3	40.0	33.5	31.6
Asia:				
Iran.....	45.8	44.0	8.3	24.8
Turkey ^{3/}	93.0	97.0	82.7	88.0
Total.....	138.8	141.0	91.0	112.8
Oceania:				
Australia.....	41.6	42.7	51.6	53.9
New Zealand.....	4.8	5.5	6.3	5.9
Total.....	46.4	48.2	57.9	59.8
Total specified countries..	811.4	956.3	795.5	821.8

^{1/} Preliminary

^{2/} Negligible

^{3/} 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, FRESH: Production in specified countries,
average 1960-64 and annual 1965-67

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 ^{1/}
	Million Bushels ^{2/}	Million Bushels ^{2/}	Million Bushels ^{2/}	Million Bushels ^{2/}
North America:				
Canada.....	2.6	1.6	2.1	1.7
Mexico.....	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
United States.....	73.9	71.8	70.0	55.6
Total.....	79.7	76.7	75.5	60.8
South America:				
Argentina.....	8.7	5.2	9.3	8.8
Chile.....	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1
Total.....	10.5	7.1	11.2	10.9
Europe:				
<u>EEC</u>				
France.....	16.6	21.1	13.5	17.7
Germany, West.....	1.5	.7	1.2	1.0
Italy.....	50.4	59.7	65.4	54.7
Netherlands.....	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total.....	68.6	81.6	80.2	73.5
<u>Other Europe</u>				
Austria.....	.4	.3	.4	.4
Greece.....	3.3	4.3	4.4	5.2
Spain.....	5.5	7.8	6.4	6.4
Yugoslavia.....	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.4
Total.....	10.7	13.8	13.3	14.4
Total Europe.....	79.3	95.4	93.5	87.9
Africa:				
South Africa, Rep. of....	^{3/} 5.9	6.8	6.9	7.2
Asia:				
Japan.....	8.9	10.5	12.1	13.1
Turkey.....	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.9
Total.....	12.6	13.5	15.1	17.0
Oceania:				
Australia.....	4.0	5.5	6.1	6.3
New Zealand.....	.8	1.1	1.2	1.2
Total.....	4.8	6.6	7.3	7.5
Total Specified Countries..	192.8	206.1	209.5	191.3

^{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, FRESH: Production in specified countries,
average 1960-64 and annual 1965-67

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
North America:				
Canada.....	14.5	12.6	14.8	11.8
Mexico.....	11.7	8.1	8.7	8.9
United States.....	531.3	604.7	491.2	543.0
Total.....	557.5	625.4	514.7	563.7
South America:				
Argentina.....	46.7	45.4	69.2	74.8
Chile.....	24.3	24.6	25.6	27.6
Total.....	71.0	70.0	94.8	102.4
Europe:				
<u>EEC</u>				
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	20.7	8.3	9.4	5.8
France.....	177.0	140.8	140.2	121.3
Germany, West.....	546.4	478.5	640.0	359.7
Italy.....	123.7	151.6	154.3	140.0
Netherlands.....	14.3	10.4	9.4	5.5
Total.....	882.1	789.6	953.3	632.3
<u>Other Europe</u>				
Austria.....	100.9	85.3	82.1	50.2
Greece.....	11.2	14.0	14.0	16.6
Norway.....	17.8	8.4	15.0	13.7
Spain.....	63.3	100.9	64.9	61.6
Sweden.....	23.4	19.8	19.8	30.9
Switzerland.....	45.4	55.0	55.1	46.3
United Kingdom.....	73.3	50.3	50.0	19.9
Yugoslavia.....	815.9	439.8	797.0	496.0
Total.....	1,151.2	773.5	1,097.9	735.2
Total Europe.....	2,033.3	1,563.1	2,051.2	1,367.5
Africa:				
South Africa, Rep. of....	^{2/} 18.6	17.7	19.2	18.5
Asia:				
Japan.....	49.1	40.8	54.8	67.2
Turkey.....	97.2	100.3	93.7	99.2
Total.....	146.3	141.1	148.5	166.4
Oceania:				
New Zealand.....	3.6	4.0	3.6	2.7
Total specified countries..	2,830.1	2,421.3	2,832.0	2,221.2

^{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.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION
DOWN 20 MILLION BUSHELLS

The second estimate places world production of flaxseed at 101 million bushels, virtually the same as the early forecast (World Agricultural Production and Trade, November 1967). This is 17 percent (20 million bushels) less than the reduced output of 1966, 24 percent less than the 1960-64 average, and the smallest in more than two decades. Crops declined in all major producing countries with the exception of the Soviet Union and also in a number of minor producing countries. The aggregate decline in the major exporting countries alone, Canada, the United States, and Argentina, was 21 million bushels.

Combined stocks in the United States and Canada on July 1 and August 1, respectively, were down 5.3 million bushels (6.0 million less in the United States but 0.7 million more in Canada) and production was down 15.3 million (3.5 in the United States and 11.8 in Canada). Consequently, North American supplies for the current marketing year were almost 21 million bushels less than a year earlier.

In Argentina's marketing year beginning December 1, carryin stocks of seed and oil were an estimated 3.6 million bushels (seed basis) below the previous year's level, and production was down 5.8 million bushels. Consequently, total supplies were short of the previous year's level by more than 9 million bushels.

Normally the United States, Canada, and Argentina account for almost 60 percent of world production and 90 to 95 percent of world exports of flaxseed and linseed oil.

North American production was down one-third from the 1966 level. The U.S. crop at 19.9 million bushels was 15 percent, or 3.5 million bushels, less than a year earlier, 29 percent below the 1960-64 average, and the smallest since 1939. Harvested acreage was down 23 percent, but average yields were 10.0 bushels per acre compared with 9.1 in 1966.

Canada's crop was 10.2 million bushels, less than one-half the volume produced in the previous year, 46 percent below the 1960-64 average and the smallest harvest since 1953. Compared with 1966, smaller acreages were seeded in all producing provinces, and yields averaged only 9.2 bushels (11.5 in 1966). Acreage reduction was largely a response to more favorable prices for grains and, reportedly, to a steady decline in world demand for flaxseed.

The decline of almost 7 million bushels in South America occurred largely in Argentina, but crops were also smaller in Brazil and Uruguay. The first official estimate placed Argentina's output at 16.9 million bushels, one-fourth or almost 6 million bushels below that in 1966, 43 percent or 13 million bushels below the 1960-64 average and the smallest since 1955. Moreover, since the release of the first estimate, indications are that conditions worsened, and the trade believes that the final outturn will show a further reduction. Seeded area was down 22 percent from that of the previous year, as a result of more attractive prices for wheat--the alternative crop--and unfavorable weather, which hindered seeding intentions from materializing. In Cordoba and Santa Fe

Continent and country	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	Average 1960-64	1965	1966
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:									
Canada.....	1,940	2,320	1,918	9.7	12.6	11.5	18,904	29,254	22,020
United States.....	2,932	2,775	2,576	9.6	12.8	9.1	28,050	35,462	23,300
Mexico.....	57	6	25	12.5	13.2	19.6	715	787	1,484
Total.....	4,929	5,101	4,519	9.1	12.7	10.2	47,669	65,443	45,884
South America:									
Argentina.....	2,839	2,482	1,979	10.6	9.0	11.5	29,956	22,440	22,715
Brazil 3/.....	132	172	143	10.5	9.6	10.0	1,384	1,659	1,435
Chile 3/.....	11	4	4	13.7	12.1	12.4	155	54	54
Uruguay 3/.....	329	155	163	9.1	9.5	9.7	2,996	1,482	1,590
Total.....	3,311	2,813	2,289	10.4	9.1	11.3	34,491	25,635	25,794
Europe:									
Belgium 1/.....	80	67	58	10.1	9.6	9.1	809	642	529
Denmark.....	2	1	5/	15.5	14.5	13.3	36	10	6
France 6/.....	154	149	111	12.4	7.3	12.4	1,899	1,094	1,535
Italy 1/.....	16	11	10	12.6	13.5	12.4	202	155	121
Netherlands 1/.....	63	53	45	15.8	16.3	10.4	1,000	871	472
Spain.....	18	7	5/	9.9	8.5	---	177	63	---
Sweden.....	2	10	9	17.2	15.9	15.9	41	9	5
Other.....	10	10	9	9.9	9.4	10.3	99	94	93
Total West Europe 7/.....	345	298	286	12.4	9.9	9.9	4,263	2,938	2,826
Other:									
Czechoslovakia 1/.....	125	94	---	4.7	5.5	---	591	512	---
Germany, East 1/.....	54	36	---	5.6	7.0	6.4	302	250	253
Hungary.....	17	17	25	10.7	18.2	31.5	176	315	354
Poland 4/.....	286	281	266	8.2	10.8	10.8	2,348	3,031	2,883
Romania.....	84	126	134	7.1	10.9	11.0	598	1,374	1,480
Other.....	17	12	11	1.1	0.8	0.9	16	10	10
Total East Europe 7/.....	583	566	570	6.9	9.7	9.6	4,031	5,492	5,480
Total Europe 7/.....	928	864	856	8.9	9.8	9.7	8,294	8,430	8,306
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 1/.....	4,690	4,400	4,325	4.0	5.2	5.2	18,700	22,835	22,400
Africa:									
Ethiopia 9/.....	267	274	---	7.9	8.3	8.5	2,000	2,205	2,323
Morocco.....	35	46	35	9.0	9.0	8.4	250	413	300
United Arab Republic 1/.....	28	27	23	15.7	15.1	15.2	447	405	354
Other.....	19	18	18	4.3	5.8	3.6	81	104	64
Total 7/.....	337	358	350	8.2	8.7	8.5	2,778	3,127	3,041
Asia:									
Iraq.....	27	40	40	8.6	11.9	11.9	228	472	472
Turkey (Europe and Asia) 3/4/.....	75	59	43	9.3	10.4	10.4	746	551	512
India 1/.....	4,767	5,089	4,269	3.5	3.9	3.0	16,683	19,806	13,196
Japan 3/4/.....	25	13	7	4.9	6.1	4.0	124	79	28
Pakistan 5/.....	169	69	76	6.6	8.9	8.9	457	512	680
Other.....	76	37	40	5.0	4.4	4.1	381	161	164
Total 7/.....	5,039	5,307	4,475	3.7	4.1	3.3	18,619	21,581	14,973
Oceania:									
Australia 8/.....	101	25	35	10.1	9.9	8.4	1,024	644	550
New Zealand.....	18	16	16	20.2	20.0	20.0	360	440	350
Total.....	119	47	53	11.6	14.6	11.7	1,384	684	910
World total 7/.....	19,353	18,944	16,867	6.8	7.8	6.9	131,935	147,735	121,318

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 1967 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began later in 1967 and ended early in 1968. 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.

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dry soils initially delayed operations, while in Entre Rios the problem was prolonged rains. The long-needed precipitation which came in early October generally favored crop prospects but also caused some damage to fields in Cordoba and Santa Fe. Only in Buenos Aires Province were conditions considered ideal.

The first official estimate placed seedings in Uruguay at 105,000 acres, one-third less than a year earlier. Because of continuous rainy weather, farmers were not able to seed acreage which had been reserved for flaxseed. While no official production estimate has been released, output was expected to be about one million bushels compared with 1.6 million in 1966.

The Brazilian Government has not yet released estimates of flaxseed acreage or production of the new crop. Production, however, apparently declined significantly because of sharply reduced seedings. On the other hand, growing conditions reportedly were generally favorable in Rio Grande do Sul, where the bulk of the crop is concentrated. Because of low flaxseed prices in relation to competing crops such as soybeans and corn, farmers have less incentive to produce flaxseed.

Production in Europe is estimated at about 7.7 million bushels (5.3 million in Eastern and 2.4 million in Western Europe) against 8.3 million in 1966. While firm estimates are still not available for crops in two of the major producing countries, Poland and Romania, indications are that production declined there as well as in France and in most other countries.

Flaxseed production in the Soviet Union is estimated at 27 million bushels, up 4.6 million bushels from that of 1966 and 44 percent above the 1960-64 average. Indications are that flax acreage expanded slightly and that increased fertilizer use boosted yields.

Most of Africa's flaxseed production of only about 3 million bushels is in Ethiopia, for which no estimate of the 1967 crop is available as yet. Virtually all of the remainder is in the United Arab Republic and Morocco, where crops were below the previous year's levels.

The decline in Asia is attributed largely to the drop in India's production from 13.2 million bushels in 1966 to 10.8 million in 1967. This was the smallest crop in recent history. The decline was attributed to reduced acreage and lack of moisture. India's 1968 crop to be harvested during February-April is currently estimated at about 15.7 million bushels. Seedings (September through November) reportedly were satisfactory and producing areas had sufficient moisture. However, there appears to be a difference of opinion as to whether the December rains benefitted or damaged the crop to some extent. Despite some possible damage, production is expected to exceed the small harvests of the last two years.

Flaxseed production in Oceania was one-fourth below the 1966 level with smaller crops in both Australia and New Zealand. The 358,000 bushels estimated for Australia is substantially below domestic requirements. Accordingly, the supply position has changed drastically from a heavy oversupply in 1966 to a shortage in 1968. Because of dry weather, production in 1966 was below the

target, and the entire surplus carried over from 1965 moved into consumption. Then in 1967 dry to drought conditions prevailed and, despite increased seeding, production was again below the target.

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SMALLER WORLD
WALNUT CROP

World 1967 commercial walnut production of 166,100 tons is 10 percent below the large 1966 crop of 185,300 tons, but approximates the 1961-65 average of 167,400 tons. Foreign production equals 1966 and approximates the 1961-65 average, U.S. production is below both the record 1966 crop and average.

Foreign production (exclusive of the Soviet-oriented countries and Communist China) totaled 89,300 tons, equaling the 1966 crop of 89,300 tons, but is slightly above the 1961-65 average of 87,200 tons. Unfavorable spring weather conditions cut both the French and Indian crops. Italian production was 39 percent above the short 1966 crop and slightly above average.

The U.S. crop totaled 76,800 tons, 20 percent below the 1966 crop of 96,000 tons and 4 percent below average. In California most varieties except Franquette had a fair to good crop. Oregon production was reduced by a light set and heavy June drop.

World exports are expected to total 40,300 tons, less than both the 1966-67 season and average. Of the major exporting countries only Italy, which had a short 1966 crop, expects a better 1967-68 season. World exports totaled 44,400 tons during 1966-67. Both U.S. exports of 5,100 tons and foreign exports of 39,300 tons were above 1965-66 but foreign exports were still below average. France, India, Italy, and the U.S. were the major Free World suppliers in foreign walnut markets during 1966-67.

WALNUTS, IN-SHELL BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1961-65 and annual 1964-67

Country	Average 1961-65	1964	1965	1966	Prelim. 1967
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France	26.6	33.8	18.0	33.0	28.0
India	13.9	15.0	15.0	18.0	14.0
Iran	4.3	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0
Italy	25.0	20.0	27.0	18.7	26.0
Syria	5.3	3.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
Turkey	8.2	7.5	8.0	8.0	9.0
Yugoslavia	3.9	3.5	3.0	3.6	3.3
Foreign total ...	87.2	86.7	80.0	89.3	89.3
United States	80.2	90.2	80.3	96.0	76.8
Grand total	167.4	176.9	160.3	185.3	166.1

WALNUTS, IN-SHELL BASIS: Exports from selected countries average 1961-65 and 1964-67 crop years 1/

Country	Average 1961-65	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	Forecast 1967-68
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
France	14.6	19.4	8.2	17.1	13.0
India	9.3	9.0	6.1	9.6	6.6
Iran	2.5	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.4
Italy	13.1	9.9	14.4	8.5	13.0
Turkey	4.7	3.5	3.9	3.0	3.3
Yugoslavia	1.0	1.0	0.2	(2)	(2)
Foreign total	45.2	44.3	34.8	39.3	37.3
United States	2.6	3.6	4.9	5.1	3.0
Grand total	47.8	47.9	39.7	44.4	40.3

1/ Crop 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	
	1966	1967	1967	1968
	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound
SHELLED:				
French light halves	141.8	135.4	110.8	---
Turkish light halves	106.7	101.6	88.3	95.3
Turkish amber halves	83.6	---	55.6	53.6
Indian light halves	48.9	49.0	50.8	57.2
Indian light pieces	36.2	---	36.7	45.4
IN-SHELL:				
Sorrentos <u>1/</u>	---	24.5	---	24.5

1/ F.o.b. Italy.

For the second consecutive year, Communist China remained one of the leading suppliers of walnuts in world markets. Available information indicates 1966-67 Chinese exports to Western Europe and Canada exceeded 15,000 tons.

U.S. imports totaled 3,300 tons in-shell basis during the 1966-67 season almost twice the 1,700 tons imported during 1965-66. India, Turkey, and France were the leading suppliers totaling 93 percent of U.S. imports in 1966-67.

Foreign walnut prices have been mixed during the current season. Local reports indicate strong markets in major producing countries. January quotations (l.d.p. London) indicate Indian kernels and Turkish light halves above last year and Turkish amber halves slightly below a year ago.

WORLD ALMOND PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REDUCED

The 1967 world commercial almond harvest is now believed to have totaled only 136,500 short tons of kernels with reductions in all countries except Portugal. This is 5 percent below the September estimate but still only 700 tons below the large 1966 crop and 12 percent above the 1961-65 average. In addition, beginning of season stocks were about 1,000 tons larger than in September 1966 so total supplies were slightly above the 1966 level.

Foreign production is now estimated at 93,000 tons, still the highest level since 1961. Since 1962 the foreign crop appears to have stabilized on a gradual upward trend. This may be only coincidental but it seems to be a result of the recent trend toward the use of more intensive cultural practices in Spain and Italy. All countries except Spain had larger crops than the 1966 and 1961-65 average harvests.

The U.S. almond crop is now estimated at 43,500 tons of kernels--6 percent below the record 1966 output, but 22 percent above average.

Carryover stocks in exporting countries are now estimated to have totaled 17,500 tons at the beginning of the season. It appears that the carryover has been intelligently managed over the past 5 seasons and that total world supplies available for export have been on a steady upward trend.

Exports by the six major producing nations during the 1966-67 marketing year totaled 82,600 tons shelled basis--8 percent above 1965-66 and 10 percent above average. West Germany, France, and the United Kingdom were, as usual, the leading markets for almonds. Exports during 1967-68 are forecast at 84,300 tons.

U.S. exports during the first 5 months (August - December) of the current season totaled 5,934 tons shelled basis--virtually the same as the 5,966 tons shipped during the same months in 1966. However, U.S. exports are forecast at

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Estimated commercial production
in selected countries, average 1961-65 and 1965-67 crop years

Country	Average 1961-65	1965	1966	Preliminary 1967
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Iran	7.1	6.6	1.5	8.0
Italy	40.5	41.0	42.0	44.0
Morocco	4.1	6.6	4.5	5.0
Portugal	3.9	4.1	1.7	6.0
Spain	30.2	30.0	41.0	30.0
Total foreign	85.8	88.3	90.7	93.0
United States ^{1/}	35.6	39.8	46.5	43.5
Grand total	121.4	128.1	137.2	136.5
Beginning stocks	15.3	17.8	15.4	17.5
Total supplies	136.7	145.9	152.6	154.0

^{1/} Source: Almond Control Board.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries,
average 1961-65 and 1965-67 marketing years^{1/}

Country	Average 1961-65	1965	1966	Forecast 1967
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Iran	4.2	2.5	1.1	4.5
Italy	32.0	30.2	34.9	35.0
Morocco	2.6	4.9	3.0	3.3
Portugal	3.5	3.6	1.3	5.5
Spain	24.7	24.2	32.2	23.0
Total foreign	67.0	65.4	72.5	71.3
United States	8.0	11.3	10.1	13.0
Grand total	75.0	76.7	82.6	84.3

^{1/} Iran--year beginning September 23; Morocco--year beginning July 1; Spain and Italy--year beginning September 1; Portugal--year beginning August 1.

a record 13,000 tons this season because export deliveries have been hampered by slower processing rates and registered export sales are substantially above last year's level.

U.S. imports of almonds are, as usual, negligible so far this season consisting of only 129 tons shelled and 52 tons blanched during August - December 1967. During the same period last season imports totaled 96 tons shelled and 38 tons blanched.

Prices of foreign almonds in the first 4 months of the season were generally about 2 cents above the level of a year ago, but in December Italian f.o.b. port prices rose sharply in spite of the devaluation of the UK pound. Also, Spanish almonds were subjected to an export tax (6.5 cents per pound shelled and 1.6 cents for in-shell) to partly compensate for the devaluation of the Spanish peseta. However, the main strength in the market came from a very strong demand in importing countries--partly because of the shortage of other tree nuts, but mainly because of a growing world demand for nuts in general. As a result, the January price for shelled unselected Bari at 68.6 cents was the highest since January 1963 when world supplies of almonds were very short.

ALMONDS, SHELLED, UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices f.o.b.
Bari, Italy, marketing seasons 1963-67

Month	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	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	61.1	66.2	67.9	62.1	64.5
September	64.4	64.7	64.5	61.4	63.2
October	69.3	63.7	62.9	59.8	61.9
November	66.6	61.9	62.0	59.6	62.8
December	62.6	62.0	63.8	61.0	66.6
January	64.9	63.1	64.2	62.1	68.6
February	63.2	63.2	64.2	61.4	66.8
March	62.5	62.5	63.9	61.2	--
April	61.2	61.2	63.9	61.4	--
May	63.5	63.0	65.5	62.8	--
June	65.2	65.2	65.4	63.8	--
July	65.1	66.3	63.4	64.7	--

SMALLER 1967 WORLD
FILBERT CROP

According to current estimates, the 1967 commercial filbert harvest in the four main producing countries amounted to only 160,500 short tons in-shell basis--down almost 16,000 tons from September estimates and just about half the size of the record 1966 crop. Although the harvest was 18 percent below the

1961-65 average, heavy carryover stocks of 1966 and earlier crop nuts in Turkey (estimated at 65,000 tons) have eased the supply situation to some extent. World supplies, however, are still below a "normal" level. All countries had smaller crops than a year ago except Spain where the harvest equaled the 1966 output. The U.S. crop was particularly disappointing in that it was the smallest in 4 years.

Exports from the three Mediterranean countries in 1966-67 totaled a record 211,100 tons in-shell basis and were one-third above average. Although Turkish shipments did not quite reach the alltime high of 142,800 tons set in 1964-65, record Italian sales more than made up the difference. West Germany was still by far the leading market--taking well over one-third of the exports of Mediterranean filberts. Russia, France, England, and Switzerland were also important buyers. Russian imports of filberts have grown sharply in recent years and the timing of large transactions between the U.S.S.R. and Turkey has become a major price setting factor.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts during 1966-67 (October - September) totaled 2,342 tons as against 2,377 tons in 1965-66. As usual, no imports of in-shell filberts have been reported during the past season. During October-December 1967, the U.S. imported 1,027 tons of shelled filberts as against 950 tons in the same months of 1966. There is a strong possibility that the U.S. will import some in-shell filberts later this year.

Prices for 1967 crop Kerassundes were strong when the season opened in September and have been rising ever since. In the first week of March 1968, Kerassundes rose to 59.3 cents per pound f.o.b. Turkish port--the highest level since September 1963. Even old crop Turkish nuts were selling at good prices in the early part of the season and there are believed to be only about 5,000 tons of old crop filberts still uncommitted--virtually all in the hands of the Government sponsored cooperative Fiskobirlik. With export prices well above the legal minimum, private exporters are clamoring for Fiskobirlik to release some of its holdings to them.

FILBERTS, IN-SHELL: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1961-65 and 1965-67 crop years

Country	Average 1961-65	1965	1966	Preliminary 1967
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Italy	51.4	64.0	70.0	60.0
Spain	17.9	24.0	18.0	18.0
Turkey	116.8	75.0	200.0	75.0
Total foreign	186.1	163.0	288.0	153.0
United States	8.5	7.7	12.2	7.5
Grand total	194.6	170.7	300.2	160.5

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries, average 1961-65
and 1965-67 marketing years 1/

Type and country	Average 1961-65	1965	Preliminary: 1966	Forecast 1967
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
In-Shell:				
Italy	13.7	15.4	15.5	2/
Spain .....	.9	.8	2/	2/
Turkey	1.7	4.0	1.9	2/
Total	16.3	20.2	--	2/
Shelled:				
Italy	9.5	14.5	17.5	2/
Spain	6.5	9.7	2/	2/
Turkey	52.4	48.8	69.1	2/
Total	68.4	73.0	--	2/
In-Shell Equivalent:				
Italy	34.6	47.4	54.0	40.0
Spain	15.1	22.2	17.0	14.0
Turkey	108.3	101.7	140.1	120.0
Total	158.0	171.3	211.1	174.0

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 1963-67 marketing seasons

First week of	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	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	60.3	45.7	51.1	48.3	52.8
October	60.3	45.1	54.6	49.8	53.1
November	58.1	45.7	53.3	52.1	57.5
December	53.3	44.8	54.9	51.4	56.3
January	55.2	45.1	54.9	52.1	57.7
February	52.7	46.7	56.5	52.1	58.8
March	50.8	44.8	56.5	51.4	59.3
April	48.9	44.1	56.5	52.1	--
May	46.4	43.5	54.9	52.2	--
June	48.3	47.0	54.9	52.6	--
July	47.6	48.3	54.9	52.8	--
August	46.7	48.9	48.9	52.8	--

GRAIN STOCKS IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES GAIN 8 PERCENT

Grain stocks in the four principal exporting countries--the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia--on January 1, 1968, totaled 218 million metric tons. This was an 8 percent increase over the same date a year earlier, but only 2 percent above 1966, as estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service. The stocks included are wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn.

Wheat stocks in the four countries totaled 77.0 million tons, 6 percent over last year and 2 percent higher than 2 years ago. Corn stocks, at 109.8 million tons, were respectively 14 percent and 5 percent above 1967 and 1966. Oats supplies, at 15.6 million tons, were 9 percent below 1967, and barley, at 14.4 million tons, were down 2 percent. Rye stocks were unchanged at 1.5 million tons.

United States grain stocks totaled 156.6 million tons, 13 percent higher than a year earlier, but barely below the levels of 1966 and 1965. This year's increase was principally due to record 1967 crops of wheat and corn.

U.S. wheat stocks, at 32.9 million tons on January 1, 1968, were 15 percent above those held in 1967 although 10 percent below those of two years ago. U.S. corn supplies at 107.1 million tons were also up 15 percent over 1967 and 4 percent above 1966. Barley stocks, at 6.6 million tons, were up 3 percent, while oats, at 9.4 million tons, and rye, at 705,000 tons, were each down 2 percent. The United States also held 18.6 million tons of grain sorghum on January 1, down 11 percent because of heavy exports despite a 7-percent larger 1967 crop.

Canadian wheat supplies increased 7 percent to 27.3 million tons as early season exports fell sharply behind those of a year earlier. Barley stocks, at 6.3 million tons, were down 4 percent, oats were down 13 percent to 4.5 million tons and rye was down 22 percent to 408,000 tons. All three crops were cut sharply by the 1967 drought. Corn stocks were up 19 percent, for a 1.4 million-ton total.

Argentina's stocks of fall grains gained 22 percent to 10.7 million tons, principally because of improved harvests. Wheat supplies were up 29 percent but were still 12 percent below 1966 holdings. Barley and rye also rose sharply. Corn stocks were down 16 percent to 1.3 million tons, with heavy exports outweighing increased production.

Australia's grain stocks were reduced to 11.1 million tons, off 31 percent as drought reduced all crops severely. Wheat stocks were down 29 percent from a year earlier to 9.0 million tons; still, they were over the 1966 level. Oats and barley were each down 38 percent to 1.2 million and 907,000 tons, respectively.

GRAINS: Estimated Stocks in Principal Exporting Countries, January 1, 1950-68 1/

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>m. t.</u>	<u>m. t.</u>	<u>m. t.</u>	<u>m. t.</u>	<u>m. t.</u>	<u>m. t.</u>
United States:						
Average 1950-54	28,304	406	4,267	12,425	65,583	110,985
Average 1955-59	42,140	605	7,146	13,812	85,308	149,011
1960	51,029	508	7,860	11,118	110,337	180,852
1961	56,282	660	7,794	12,367	119,050	196,153
1962	53,968	483	7,315	11,249	114,173	187,188
1963	49,451	610	7,533	11,177	107,112	175,883
1964	43,926	381	7,250	11,220	111,354	174,131
1965	39,446	540	6,747	10,310	100,479	157,522
1966	36,360	732	6,549	11,067	102,650	157,358
1967	28,552	721	6,409	9,607	93,406	138,695
1968 2/	32,881	705	6,589	9,397	107,060	156,632
Canada:						
Average 1950-54	15,322	508	4,224	5,413	2/	25,467
Average 1955-59	23,759	549	5,613	5,774	2/	35,695
1960	23,133	305	5,704	5,090	2/	34,232
1961	25,446	356	5,400	5,398	2/	36,600
1962	18,234	203	3,484	4,318	2/	26,239
1963	20,820	229	3,767	6,354	2/	31,170
1964	24,603	305	5,334	6,710	2/	36,952
1965	22,260	376	4,480	5,726	1,003	33,845
1966	22,725	495	5,125	5,689	1,186	35,220
1967	25,529	526	6,520	5,117	1,219	38,911
1968 2/	27,313	408	6,271	4,475	1,448	39,915
Argentina:						
Average 1950-54	5,906	813	784	987	890	9,380
Average 1955-59	7,838	853	1,206	958	1,016	11,871
1960	7,076	965	1,160	1,016	1,397	11,614
1961	5,307	560	870	943	635	8,315
1962	5,715	533	827	870	1,143	9,088
1963	4,900	203	435	508	890	6,936
1964	9,335	533	1,197	1,030	890	12,985
1965	11,630	655	805	840	950	14,880
1966	8,807	256	400	486	1,160	11,109
1967	5,960	255	410	515	1,595	8,735
1968 2/	7,715	395	680	530	1,340	10,660
Australia:						
Average 1950-54	5,688	2/	653	668	2/	7,009
Average 1955-59	5,900	2/	949	964	2/	7,813
1960	6,668	2/	870	1,452	2/	8,990
1961	8,573	2/	1,415	1,626	2/	11,614
1962	6,940	2/	893	1,350	2/	9,183
1963	8,410	2/	1,002	1,524	2/	10,936
1964	8,790	2/	1,100	1,600	2/	11,490
1965	10,342	2/	1,168	1,850	2/	13,360
1966	7,275	2/	925	1,140	2/	9,340
1967	12,770	2/	1,474	1,905	2/	16,149
1968 2/	9,044	2/	907	1,179	2/	11,130
Total:						
Average 1950-54	55,220	1,727	9,928	19,493	66,473	152,841
Average 1955-59	79,637	2,007	14,914	21,508	86,324	204,390
1960	87,906	1,778	15,594	18,676	111,734	235,688
1961	95,608	1,576	15,479	20,334	119,685	252,682
1962	84,857	1,219	12,519	17,787	115,316	231,698
1963	83,581	1,042	12,737	19,563	108,002	224,925
1964	86,654	1,219	14,881	20,560	112,244	235,558
1965	83,678	1,571	13,200	18,726	102,432	219,607
1966	75,167	1,483	12,999	18,382	104,996	213,027
1967	72,811	1,502	14,813	17,144	96,220	202,490
1968 2/	76,953	1,508	14,447	15,581	109,848	218,337

1/ Data for Northern Hemisphere countries represent stocks remaining on January 1; estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include the recently harvested new crop of small grains as well as stocks of old grain on January 1. 2/ Preliminary. 2/ Production small and stocks of minor importance.

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 Officer, results of office research, and related information.

GARBANZO PRODUCTION DOWN
10 PERCENT IN 1967

Garbanzo production for 1967 in 18 reporting countries is estimated at 110,819 thousand cwt., a decrease of 10 percent from the 122,760 thousand cwt. in 1966, and 27 percent below the 1960-64 average of 151,539 thousand cwt.

The decline of 1967 production reflects principally the situation in India where 72 percent of the total production reported occurs. Estimated production is 79,632 thousand cwt., compared with 92,719 thousand cwt. in 1966, and an average production of 121,206 thousand cwt. in 1960-64. Pakistan, the world's second largest producer, reported a slight increase over 1966, but, 11 percent decrease from the 1960-64 average of 14,524 thousand cwt.

Increased production was reported generally in the Americas, Europe, and Africa.

GARBANZOS (CHICKPEAS), DRY EDIBLE: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1966 and 1967

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 <u>1/</u>	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 <u>1/</u>	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 <u>1/</u>
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Americas:									
Argentina	15	10	10	863	850	770	144	85	77
Chile	28	31	31	470	468	461	132	145	143
Colombia	14	62	62	603	427	445	87	265	276
Mexico	329	402	413	778	800	800	2,558	3,217	3,307
United States	6	11	8	750	836	1,100	44	92	88
Total	392	516	524	756	737	743	2,965	3,804	3,891
Europe:									
Greece	47	46	35	625	963	946	293	443	331
Italy	172	142	135	524	625	660	902	888	888
Portugal	167	208	230	310	190	242	520	395	556
Spain	610	549	561	476	554	593	2,900	3,042	3,329
Total	996	945	961	463	505	531	4,615	4,768	5,104
Asia:									
Burma	300	289	319	415	333	407	1,245	963	1,299
India	23,642	19,752	19,805	513	469	402	121,206	92,719	79,632
Lebanon	2	3	2	751	816	855	14	22	15
Pakistan	2,989	2,778	2,796	486	463	461	14,524	12,858	12,880
Syria	67	162	161	424	622	452	284	1,008	728
Turkey	213	205	205	913	957	967	1,990	1,962	1,984
Total	27,213	23,189	23,288	510	472	445	139,263	109,532	96,538
Africa:									
Ethiopia	675	760	760	533	499	485	3,625	3,792	3,700
Morocco	198	203	223	453	361	662	894	732	1,476
United Arab Republic	12	8	6	1,469	1,650	1,833	177	132	110
Total	885	971	989	531	480	534	4,696	4,656	5,286
Grand total	29,486	25,621	25,762	514	479	430	151,539	122,760	110,819

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.

LENTIL PRODUCTION
DOWN IN 1967

Lentil production in 1967 for 18 reporting countries is estimated at 18,856 thousand cwt., 7 percent less than in 1966 but 5 percent above the 1960-64 average.

The United States is the largest lentil producer in the Western Hemisphere. Estimated 1967 production is 640 thousand cwt., a slight increase from 1966 but 24 percent above the 1960-64 average and nearly 6 times greater than the 1955-59 average of 111 thousand cwt.

Chile, formerly the leading producer and exporter in the Americas, has an estimated production of only 196 thousand cwt., compared with 251 thousand in 1966, and 377 thousand cwt. in 1960-64. Fear of lentil rust disease and adverse weather conditions resulted in an 18 percent decrease in area planted in the last crop year.

The 6 listed Asian countries produced nearly 67 percent of the total output, but the combined 1967 production was down about a million cwt. from 1966. Syria, one of the world's leading exporters, reported an estimated production of 1,036 thousand cwt., a decrease of 28 percent from the 1966 production of 1,448 thousand cwt.

LENTILS: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1966 and 1967

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 1/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 1/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Americas:									
Argentina	32	41	58	600	837	490	195	343	284
Chile	82	58	47	463	433	417	377	251	196
Colombia	29	40	39	419	446	502	121	176	173
Mexico	13	15	15	754	803	820	95	122	123
United States	56	66	61	920	952	1,050	515	628	640
Total	212	220	220	615	691	644	1,303	1,520	1,416
Europe:									
France	30	41	25	680	1,263	964	203	523	244
Greece	41	28	28	622	786	775	253	218	214
Italy	52	44	39	598	578	686	312	254	266
Spain	110	121	126	577	692	717	638	838	904
Total	233	234	218	603	783	747	1,406	1,833	1,628
Asia:									
India	1,406	1,966	1,950	265	413	375	6,720	8,112	7,300
Jordan	62	50	68	358	486	697	222	243	474
Lebanon	2	2	2	1,408	1,323	1,468	23	33	26
Pakistan	379	313	305	507	471	475	1,922	1,474	1,450
Syria	175	229	235	651	632	441	901	1,448	1,036
Turkey	256	247	247	820	893	893	2,099	2,205	2,205
Total	2,280	2,807	2,807	521	481	445	11,887	13,515	12,491
Africa:									
Ethiopia	382	402	400	533	535	525	2,038	2,149	2,100
Morocco	66	60	62	429	341	547	285	205	339
United Arab Republic	80	78	73	1,325	1,247	1,208	1,059	973	882
Total	528	540	535	641	616	621	3,382	3,327	3,321
Grand total	3,253	3,801	3,780	553	531	499	17,978	20,195	18,856

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.

COFFEE PRODUCTION ESTIMATE DOWN

The Foreign Agricultural Service's fourth estimate (March) of the 1967-68 world coffee crop is down 600,000 bags from its last estimate in December. The total world crop is now expected to be 66.7 million bags, of which 50.0 million is estimated to be exportable production. This will be about 5 percent below world import needs and result in some drawdown of the large surplus stocks in Brazil. On the other hand, some other producing countries are expected to carry over larger amounts than is customary into the new marketing year due to the quota system of the International Coffee Agreement.

The drop from the previous estimate is due primarily to lower estimates for the Ivory Coast, Guatemala, Mexico, Kenya, and India. Meanwhile, El Salvador's December estimate has increased.

With world exportable production below world import needs, for the second year in a row, there will be much interest in the upcoming crop (1968-69) in Brazil. First indications are that the crop will be another small one.

Exportable production in the smaller producing countries is estimated to be as follows (with comparable 1966-67 estimates in parentheses), in bags of 60 kilograms each: Jamaica 9,000 (6,000); Panama 22,000 (24,000); Puerto Rico 5,000 (14,000); Trinidad and Tobago 57,000 (42,000); Bolivia 35,000 (35,000); Paraguay 25,000 (15,000); Surinam 2,000 (2,000); Congo (Brazzaville) 14,000 (14,000); Dahomey 13,000 (18,000); Gabon 13,000 (13,000); Ghana 92,000 (75,000); Liberia 56,000 (65,000); Nigeria 49,000 (32,000); Sao Tome and Principe 5,000 (5,000); Spanish Guinea 110,000 (120,000); New Caledonia 30,000 (30,000); Papua and New Guinea 210,000 (210,000); Portuguese Timor 43,000 (40,000).

SUGAR STOCKS SHOW LITTLE CHANGE

Sugar stocks in 46 selected countries at the beginning of the 1967-68 season totaled 11.7 million short tons, raw value. A year earlier these countries had stocks amounting to 11.6 million tons. Invisible stocks are not included in these figures.

The countries included in this report account for about 60 percent of the world production of centrifugal sugar. Communist countries are not included in this report, but they account for about one-third of the world centrifugal sugar production.

There were increases in stocks during 1966-67 for North America and Europe, while there was a decline for the Asian countries. The primary reason for the latter is the decline by one-third in India's production.

World sugar carryover stocks at the beginning of the 1967-68 year appear adequate in relation to demand. They exceed one year's trade requirements and are above usual levels. World consumption is increasing at a rate of about 4 percent annually; this will require larger reserves than have been held in the past.

(Table on page 15)

Continent and country	Average 1960/61 1964/65	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	4th estimate 1967-68
	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	825	1,025	1,185	1,280
Cuba	645	600	460	450	450
Dominican Republic	607	675	615	505	635
El Salvador	1,812	2,060	1,820	1,960	2,300
Guatemala	1,704	1,630	2,050	1,670	1,800
Haiti	564	550	575	465	500
Honduras	379	450	460	340	480
Mexico	2,431	2,650	3,000	2,650	2,900
Nicaragua	491	575	465	480	550
Other 3/	505	531	413	433	432
Total North America	10,194	10,546	10,883	10,138	11,327
South America:					
Brazil	25,840	10,000	37,700	20,000	23,000
Colombia	7,760	7,600	8,200	7,600	7,600
Ecuador 4/	696	655	1,035	975	1,100
Peru	700	830	885	900	860
Venezuela	821	780	800	785	750
Other 5/	114	128	181	121	131
Total South America	35,931	19,993	48,801	30,321	33,441
Africa:					
Angola	2,910	3,100	2,800	3,300	3,200
Burundi	198	200	240	315	200
Cameroon	801	870	1,200	1,000	1,100
Cent. Afr. Republic	147	130	190	140	175
Congo (Kinshasa)	990	950	975	900	900
Ethiopia	1,490	1,650	1,525	1,760	1,700
Guinea	195	150	160	120	160
Ivory Coast	3,185	3,375	4,550	2,200	4,000
Kenya	624	660	875	935	750
Malagasy Republic	923	1,050	825	900	925
Rwanda	167	175	155	165	200
Sierra Leone	79	100	120	65	80
Tanzania	497	600	660	990	740
Togo	186	200	225	95	230
Uganda	2,429	2,450	2,600	2,450	2,500
Other 6/	326	342	343	369	379
Total Africa	15,147	16,002	17,443	15,704	17,239
Asia and Oceania:					
India	1,045	1,100	1,150	1,385	1,300
Indonesia	2,016	1,800	2,200	1,900	2,100
Philippines	631	735	715	740	775
Other 7/	390	437	432	559	562
Total Asia and Oceania	4,082	4,072	4,497	4,584	4,737
World total production	65,354	50,613	81,624	60,747	66,744

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.

Continent and country	Average	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	4th
	1960 61				estimate
	1964/65				1967-68
	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	700	895	1,050	1,140
Cuba	70	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	461	520	455	340	465
El Salvador	1,702	1,935	1,690	1,825	2,160
Guatemala	1,500	1,420	1,835	1,450	1,575
Haiti	395	385	405	290	320
Honduras	308	370	375	250	390
Mexico	1,521	1,550	1,800	1,350	1,650
Nicaragua	446	525	410	420	490
Other 3/	161	136	80	96	103
Total North America	7,501	7,541	7,945	7,071	8,293
South America:					
Brazil	18,840	3,000	30,200	12,000	14,500
Colombia	6,800	6,500	7,000	6,350	6,300
Ecuador 4/	528	470	245	780	900
Peru	540	640	690	700	650
Venezuela	355	265	265	175	180
Other 5/	62	72	113	53	63
Total South America	27,125	10,947	39,113	20,058	22,593
Africa:					
Angola	2,859	3,045	2,740	3,240	3,140
Burundi	187	195	235	310	195
Cameroon	780	840	1,170	970	1,070
Cent. Afr. Republic	142	125	185	135	170
Congo (Kinshasa)	940	900	925	850	850
Ethiopia	1,152	1,300	1,170	1,395	1,330
Guinea	181	135	145	105	145
Ivory Coast	3,135	3,325	4,500	2,145	3,945
Kenya	605	640	855	915	730
Malagasy Republic	825	950	725	795	815
Rwanda	156	170	150	160	195
Sierra Leone	69	90	110	55	70
Tanzania	484	585	645	975	725
Togo	183	195	220	90	225
Uganda	2,416	2,440	2,585	2,435	2,485
Other 6/	301	318	319	345	355
Total Africa	14,415	15,253	16,679	14,920	16,445
Asia and Oceania:					
India	462	460	560	750	600
Indonesia	1,756	1,450	1,850	1,540	1,730
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Other 7/	225	227	212	334	337
Total Asia and Oceania	2,443	2,137	2,622	2,624	2,667
World exportable production	51,484	35,878	66,359	44,673	49,998

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.

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

Continent and country	Date 1/	Sugar-making season			
		Average	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 2/
		1960-61 through 1964-65			
		1,000 short tons, raw value			
North America:					
Canada	September 1	141	253	268	265
Costa Rica	October 1	11	22	27	32
El Salvador	November 1	2	16	18	18
Guatemala	November 1	4	6	18	25
Mexico	November 1	316	278	510	650
Nicaragua	January 1	5	1	1	30
U. S. and Insular Areas	October 1	1,220	1,612	1,337	1,472
Caribbean:					
Barbados	January 1	5	10	3	3
Dominican Republic	December 1	71	58	65	150
Haiti	January 1	14	36	25	5
Jamaica	January 1	13	6	23	15
Trinidad and Tobago	January 1	3	4	4	4
Total		1,805	2,302	2,299	2,669
South America:					
Argentina	June 1	204	99	478	570
Brazil	June 1	506	831	1,827	1,760
Chile	April 1	50	78	78	110
Colombia	May 1	41	59	40	35
Ecuador	July 1	55	112	68	25
Guyana	August 1	10	30	15	7
Peru	January 1	85	176	220	143
Uruguay	October 1	3	14	30	55
Venezuela	September 1	66	140	172	70
Total		1,020	1,539	2,928	2,775
Europe:					
Austria	October 1	67	105	70	90
Belgium	October 1	30	118	106	400
Denmark	October 1	76	78	35	95
Finland	August 1	51	83	75	50
France	October 1	496	597	810	600
Germany, West	October 1	465	803	430	480
Greece	July 1	55	77	85	85
Ireland	October 1	52	14	22	55
Italy	August 1	371	285	200	324
Netherlands	October 1	107	131	95	95
Spain	July 1	158	129	140	145
Sweden	October 1	127	90	75	65
Switzerland	October 1	159	132	155	155
United Kingdom	September 1	680	515	595	550
Yugoslavia	September 1	159	322	358	500
Total		3,053	3,479	3,251	3,689
Africa:					
Mauritius	June 1	9	19	100	60
U.A.R. (Egypt)	November 1	105	38	220	110
South Africa, Republic of	May 1	129	59	15	115
Total		243	116	335	285
Asia:					
India	November 1	704	913	1,260	675
Iran	October 1	421	590	525	550
Japan	October 1	169	551	280	255
Philippines, Republic of	October 1	202	136	25	30
Thailand	November 1	108	123	110	145
Turkey	August 1	145	270	258	390
Total		1,749	2,583	2,458	2,045
Australia	June 1	192	169	325	275
Total of above		8,062	10,188	11,596	11,738

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.

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION
AT RECORD 1.3 BILLION BUSHELLS

The second estimate of world soybean production in 1967 is a record 1.3 billion bushels, 4 percent above the 1966 level and almost one-third above the 1960-64 average. However, this is 21 million bushels below the first estimate (World Agricultural Production and Trade, October 1967). Most of the estimated net gain of 54 million bushels from the previous year occurred in the United States. The remainder is accounted for largely by the gains in Brazil and the Soviet Union and the indicated gain in Mainland China.

Soybean production in the United States, at 973 million bushels, was a record high for the fifth successive year, exceeding the 1966 crop by 5 percent and the 1960-64 average by 47 percent. A record 40 million acres were harvested for beans, and yield averaged 24.5 bushels per acre, compared with 25.4 bushels a year earlier and the 1960-64 average of 24.0 bushels. Yields in Illinois, which accounted for 19 percent of the crop, averaged 31 bushels per acre. Growers' intentions on or about March 1 were to plant 41.8 million acres to soybeans this year. This is 1 million acres or almost 3 percent above 1967 and a record high acreage for the eighth consecutive year. If yields per harvested acre are average, allowing for trend, 1968 production would be about 1,040 million bushels, compared with 973 million in 1967.

Canada's soybean acreage, all in Ontario Province, was a record high in 1967, 4 percent more than a year earlier. However, drought reduced average per acre yields to 27.9 bushels, and production was 8.1 million bushels, 10 percent below the record crop produced in 1966.

Trade reports place Brazil's crop, harvested early in 1967, at a record 25.5 million bushels, almost 4 million bushels more than in the previous year and almost 15 million bushels above the 1960-64 average. While about three-fourths of the crop is grown in Rio Grande do Sul, production has been increasing in Parana and Sao Paulo. Brazil's 1968 crop, harvesting of which extends from March through June, is expected to be slightly below last year's record. Soybean acreage increased in Rio Grande do Sul, but yields are expected to be down because of lack of rain during the planting season and the early part of the growing season. In Parana soybean area is up sharply and favorable yields are expected. Crop conditions in Sao Paulo reportedly also are favorable, but acreage is believed to have declined.

Because of the limited information on soybean production in Mainland China, the 1967-crop estimate is held at the early level of 255 million bushels, 5 million above the estimates of each of the 2 previous years. Dry weather in July and August and early frost are believed to have reduced yields in the Northeast (Manchuria), the main area producing for export. Yields may have increased in other producing areas. The Chinese Communists' release on 1967 oilseed crops reportedly was not too optimistic.

Estimated production in the Soviet Union, largely in the far eastern Provinces, is unchanged from the early estimate of 22 million bushels. This is slightly above the previous year's record level and almost double the 1960-64 average. There are indications of a growing interest in soybean cultivation in the Soviet Union.

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, average 1960-61, annual 1965-67 1/2

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production			
	Average 1960-61	1965	1966	1967 2/	Average 1960-61	1965	1966	1967 2/	1966	1967 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:										
Canada.....	224	265	279	290	27.0	30.3	32.3	27.9	6,044	8,091
United States 1/.....	27,555	34,449	36,516	39,712	24.0	24.5	24.5	24.5	666,582	926,481
Mexico.....	27	62	124	136	26.1	35.7	29.7	28.4	699	3,675
South America:										
Argentina.....	21	26	39	42	15.9	14.0	17.1	17.6	338	661
Brazil.....	704	1,067	1,212	1,310	15.1	18.0	18.0	19.5	10,657	21,223
Colombia.....	44	83	124	131	22.1	22.3	17.8	25.3	978	2,205
Paraguay 5/.....	8	28	30	44	23.7	23.8	14.9	14.5	179	660
Europe:										
Italy.....	6/	---	6/	6/	28.0	---	28.9	30.4	13	9
Romania.....	27	6	18	17	6.5	7.1	16.9	---	178	301
Yugoslavia.....	26	20	16	17	17.1	17.9	25.4	19.5	443	397
Other Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.).....	11	5	5	---	---	---	---	---	144	43
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	1,830	2,075	2,113	2,225	6.4	7.3	10.4	10.1	11,635	21,899
Africa:										
Nigeria 1/.....	---	---	135	135	---	---	1.4	5.0	638	695
Rhodesia 5/.....	1	2	---	---	8.2	2.8	---	---	12	7
Tanzania.....	10	---	---	---	10.2	---	---	---	2/ 104	145
Asia:										
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	14	15	15	16	13.3	13.3	11.6	12.6	184	173
China, Mainland.....	20,650	20,015	19,765	20,215	13.4	12.6	12.6	12.6	278,000	250,000
Taiwan.....	5/ 139	131	127	143	14.3	18.4	18.3	---	1,982	2,325
Cambodia.....	29	170	20	---	13.6	10.0	13.4	---	397	187
Indonesia.....	1,475	1,478	1,455	1,410	9.2	8.9	9.5	9.9	13,507	13,681
Japan 2/.....	617	455	417	349	19.3	18.6	18.0	20.0	12,478	8,440
Korea, South.....	700	761	687	---	8.1	8.4	8.6	---	5,660	6,410
Thailand.....	68	46	5/ 43	43	15.5	15.4	16.9	16.9	1,060	702
Total, excluding Romania, "Other Europe", U.S.S.R., Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam 10/.....	31,904	39,151	41,382	44,626					716,864	911,476
Estimated world total 10/.....	55,484	62,265	64,293	68,099	18.3	19.0	19.9	19.6	1,915,013	1,184,812
										1,279,351
										1,333,512

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/ 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 acreage in Japan in 1967 declined 16 percent from that of the previous year, continuing the downward trend of the last decade. Low average yields resulting from disease and insect damage continue to discourage production. The 1967 crop of about 7 million bushels was 4 percent less than in 1966.

Indonesia's 1967 crop is unofficially estimated at 14 million bushels, slightly above the previous year's. Production also increased last year in a number of relatively minor producing countries, including Mexico, Colombia, Argentina, Paraguay, and Nigeria.

In an effort to become self-sufficient in vegetable oil production and consumption, the Government of Iran in early 1967 sponsored the formation of the Oilseed Research and Development Company to promote and develop the production of oilseeds, including soybeans. The cultivation of soybeans in Iran was started on a very limited scale in 1961. By 1967 an estimated 110,000 bushels was grown from about 12,000 acres. By reclaiming new lands, by allocating some of the present cotton acreage to soybeans, and in some areas by using soybeans as a second crop, the government hopes to achieve sharply increased production during the next 5 years.

UNITED STATES RICE EXPORTS INCREASE 7 PERCENT

United States exports of milled rice totaled 716,000 metric tons during the first six months of fiscal 1967-68. This represents an increase of 7 percent over exports during 1966-67.

Rice exports to the Asiatic countries accounted for about 68 percent of all rice shipments. However, there was a shift in destinations from that during the same months last year. South Vietnam received 28 percent of total exports, and continues to be the largest market receiving 203,000 tons, all under PL 480 programs. However, this was 8 percent less than those exported during July-December 1966. Shipments to the Republic of Korea amounted to 78,000 tons, compared with none for the same months last year. This was purchased for their domestic needs and all for cash.

A very sharp drop was noted in shipments to India reflecting the large increase in production in that country. India's increase in rice production was due to a new program for planting two crops of rice each year on the same land rather than the traditional one crop per year.

Rice exports to Hong Kong totaled 45,000 tons during July-December 1967. This is the first time in recent years that Hong Kong has been a significant market for United States rice.

Exports to European countries of 98,000 tons showed an increase of 24 percent over the July-December 1966 period. This increase was reflected mainly in shipments to France, Netherlands, and Switzerland. The only major market showing decreased receipts was West Germany.

RICE, MILLED 1/: U.S. Exports by Country of Destination, July-December 1966 and July-December 1967

Destination	July-December	July-December	Destination	July-December	July-December
	1966	1967		1966	1967
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:			Asia:		
Canada	17,493	19,550	Aden	7,099	2,499
Mexico	1,720	96	Arabia States	1,812	1,589
Brazil	—	2	Bahrain	152	565
British Honduras	715	695	Burma	6	—
Costa Rica	4,595	4,644	Hong Kong	272	45,405
El Salvador	1,828	15	India	62,736	9
Guatemala	541	91	Indonesia	76,459	64,805
Honduras	709	12	Iran	25	25
Nicaragua	8,882	184	Iraq	182	—
Panama	68	28	Israel	6,408	1,843
Bahamas	2,011	2,259	Japan	514	1,248
Barbados	14	9	Jordan	91	134
Bermuda	172	122	Korea, Republic of	—	77,750
Dominican Republic	10	24	Kuwait	4,534	5,614
French West Indies	559	1,486	Lebanon	230	286
Haiti	11	4	Mansei and Nanpo Islands	13,792	14,506
Jamaica	7,971	7,135	Malaysia	—	8,276
Leeward and Windward Islands	112	43	Pakistan	2	—
Netherlands Antilles	2,720	2,184	Philippines	11	19,057
Trinidad and Tobago	1	37	Saudi Arabia	36,921	29,467
Bolivia	126	102	Singapore	—	8,544
Chile	5,136	3,530	Thailand	—	9
Colombia	538	51	Vietnam, South	220,880	203,559
Ecuador	36	—	Total	432,126	485,190
French Guiana	—	11	Africa:		
Guyana	231	204	Angola	460	131
Peru	606	174	Burundi and Rwanda	31	—
Uruguay	—	3	Cameroon	1,537	627
Venezuela	1,631	1,816	Central African Republic	—	22
Total	58,436	44,511	Congo (Kinshasa)	3,839	2,819
Western Europe:			Ethiopia	67	161
EEC:			French Somaliland	370	351
Belgium and Luxembourg	4,865	4,689	Gabon	292	176
France	6,357	13,252	Gambia	2	2
Germany, West	26,246	23,462	Ghana	18,643	2,405
Italy	7	765	Guinea	6,511	—
Netherlands	14,547	22,682	Ivory Coast	5,983	13,460
Total	52,022	64,850	Kenya	24	174
Other Western Europe:			Liberia	15,000	17,765
Austria	59	122	Libya	352	335
Cyprus	18	52	Madeira Islands	36	7
Denmark	903	961	Malagasy	957	—
Finland	74	348	Mauritania	149	15
Gibraltar	6	—	Mauritius	44	616
Greece	2,091	2,990	Morocco	4	—
Iceland	82	210	Mozambique	253	476
Ireland	149	190	Nigeria	895	562
Malta	20	36	Rhodesia	30	52
Norway	61	61	Senegal	—	25
Sweden	1,862	1,763	Sierra Leone	2,451	3,416
Switzerland	2,131	5,870	Somali Republic	439	3,154
United Kingdom	19,632	20,187	South Africa, Republic of	32,172	30,982
Total	26,988	32,790	Spanish Africa	576	—
Total Europe	79,010	97,640	Sudan	4	—
			Tanzania	9	689
			Togo	158	69
			Uganda	373	1,142
			United Arab Republic	480	—
			Western Africa, n.e.c.	2,022	255
			Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.	627	614
			Zambia	148	1,556
			Total	94,939	81,998
			Oceania Total	5,884	6,668
			World Total	670,395	716,007

/ Includes a small quantity of rough rice milled equivalent.

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

Shipments of rice to Western Hemisphere countries totaled 45,000 tons during July-December 1967 compared with 58,000 tons for the same period a year earlier. Smaller shipments to Nicaragua, Jamaica, and Chile accounted for most of the decrease.

Exports of rice to the African countries dropped from 95,000 tons to 82,000 tons--a decrease of 14 percent. This decline resulted from smaller shipments to Ghana, Guinea, the Republic of South Africa, and Western Africa, n.e.c. However, this decrease was partly offset by larger shipments to the Ivory Coast, Liberia, and Somali Republic.

WORLD BREADGRAIN PRODUCTION NEAR TOP LEVEL IN 1967

The third estimate of world breadgrain production in 1967, at 310.7 million metric tons (11.5 bil. bu.) approximates the first estimate of 310.8 million tons (11.51 bil. bu.) released by the Foreign Agricultural Service last September. Both wheat and rye crops are confirmed at the September estimates.

The revised estimate of 315.3 million tons (11.66 bil. bu.) for 1966 breadgrain production reflects an upward adjustment of 5 million tons in the wheat crop of the USSR. This estimate is based on currently available information and has not been adjusted to reflect estimated above average losses.

World acreage in breadgrains increased 11 million to a record 591 million acres, 19 million more than the average of 1960-64. Wheat acreage, at 529 million acres, was 8 million larger than in 1966, and 26 million more than during the 5 years ended 1964. Nearly 63 million acres in rye showed an increase of 3 million over the preceding year, but were 7 million below the average.

Major Continents Harvested Record Wheat Crop

World wheat production in 1967 in all countries except the USSR and Mainland China totaled 190 million metric tons. This was 10 million tons above the previous record of 180 million in 1966 and 30 million larger than the average output during the 5 years ended 1964. The upward surge was due to increased acreage in some areas, unusually favorable weather in other lands, and generally improved production methods all over the world.

Total wheat acreage of these world areas increased sharply in 1967. Their total acreage increased 18 million acres from the year before to 305 million acres. The wheat area was 6 percent greater than in 1966 and the largest since 1964. The most pronounced acreage increase was in the United States, but nearly all principal areas outside the USSR and Mainland China planted more acreage to wheat.

Major increases in production occurred in Western Europe, Asia, and Eastern Europe. South America planted more wheat, and production increased 5 percent. Despite an 12-percent increase in acreage of North America, adverse weather in Canada and, to a lesser degree, the United States prevented production from surpassing the preceding year's record level.

Western Europe's record crop of 47.1 million tons was 18 percent larger than in 1966 on approximately the same size land area. Unusually favorable weather over the Continent and application of high-standard production methods resulted in the production of an average 6.1 bushels more per acre than in 1966.

Crops of the EEC countries totaled 31.39 million metric tons, compared with 26.52 million in 1966 and the average of 26.16 million tons in 1960-64. Record or near-record crops were raised in these countries despite an acreage slightly below the low 1966 level. Yields per acre were on the average nearly 9 bushels higher than in the year before.

Wheat output of the USSR--producer of nearly a fourth of the world's wheat--was above average but substantially less than the high-yielding crop of 1966. Conditions were again favorable for winter wheat, but dry weather adversely affected the spring crop.

Production in Eastern Europe, at 24.8 million tons, was 2.2 million larger than in 1966 and nearly 8 million more than the average during 1960-64. Acreage was about the same as in 1966, but average yields per acre were 3.3 bushels higher than in the year before.

Asian countries increased wheat acreage more than 2 million acres, and record yields per acre were harvested. Therefore, at 58 million tons, production was about 6 million more than in 1966. India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Turkey, and Iran--the leading producers--harvested large crops.

Estimated wheat production of the five main exporting countries totaled 86.6 million tons, compared with 88.5 million in 1966 and the average of 75 million in 1960-64. Main increases were in the United States and France.

The United States increased acreage 18 percent, but lower yields harvested per acre resulted in a crop only 16 percent (5.8 million tons) more than in 1966. Severe cold, wet weather again limited French winter wheat acreage at about the reduced 1966 level. However, unusually favorable weather during growing and harvesting made possible a high-yielding crop more than 3 million tons larger than in 1966.

Argentina also sharply increased acreage. But adverse weather resulted in reduced yields per acre for the second successive year. Currently estimated production is only 0.7 million tons more than in 1966.

Drought severely reduced wheat crops of Canada and Australia although these countries increased acreage. Canada's production, with yields per acre a little below average, was 6.4 million tons below the excellent crop of 1966. Since Australia's yields per acre were the lowest in 10 years, production was 5 million tons below the record 1966 level and 8 percent below the average.

World rye production, estimated at 32.68 million metric tons, is up 10 percent from the preceding year and 1 percent from the 1960-64 average. The crop is nearly 250,000 tons above the previous estimate (January), largely because of an upward revision in the acreage of Poland and higher yields in Romania.

World rye acreage--62.7 million acres--was 5 percent above the preceding year but 10 percent below the average. The decline in acreage of recent years continued generally except in the USSR, the principal producer.

The increase in production in 1967 above 1966 and also above the 1960-64 average was due mainly to favorable weather in Europe and the USSR and to improved production methods in principal growing areas. Yields per acre were well above the average in the USSR, and Eastern and Western Europe, where nine-tenths of the world's rye is produced.

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre				Production				
	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 3/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 3/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 3/	1966	1967 3/	1966	1967 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:													
Canada	26,785	29,692	30,121	20.1	27.9	19.7	14,649	22,517	16,137	827.3	592.9	1,524.3	82.3
United States	48,481	49,867	59,004	25.2	26.3	25.8	33,254	35,699	41,487	1,311.7	1,524.3	82.3	82.3
Mexico	1,971	1,569	2,123	29.4	37.7	38.8	1,577	1,609	2,240	59.1	82.3	24	24
Guatemala	83	91	93	10.6	12.1	9.5	24	24	24	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1
Total 5/	77,325	81,224	91,346	23.5	27.1	24.1	49,505	59,856	59,889	2,199.0	2,200.0	2,200.0	2,200.0
South America:													
Argentina	11,651	12,883	14,581	22.6	17.8	17.6	7,164	6,247	7,000	229.5	257.2	257.2	257.2
Brazil	1,015	865	890	8.9	14.9	15.7	247	350	380	12.9	14.0	14.0	14.0
Chile	2,090	1,775	1,770	21.3	24.9	24.8	1,213	1,204	1,196	44.2	44.0	44.0	44.0
Colombia	350	272	168	13.0	16.9	17.5	124	125	80	4.6	2.9	4.6	2.9
Ecuador	166	161	161	13.7	13.0	13.7	62	57	60	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Peru	377	370	370	14.6	13.9	13.9	150	140	140	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Uruguay	1,107	1,200	--	14.1	12.9	--	424	420	--	15.4	--	15.4	--
Total 5/	16,938	17,773	18,880	20.5	17.8	17.7	9,466	8,629	9,120	317.0	335.0	335.0	335.0
Europe:													
EEC:													
Belgium	513	525	492	57.1	45.5	61.9	798	650	830	23.9	30.5	30.5	30.5
France	10,459	9,865	9,721	41.3	42.1	54.4	11,746	11,297	14,383	415.1	528.5	528.5	528.5
Germany, West	3,430	3,431	3,495	50.7	48.5	61.2	4,731	4,533	5,819	166.6	213.8	213.8	213.8
Italy	11,000	10,561	9,913	27.6	32.7	35.5	8,261	9,406	9,564	345.5	351.4	351.4	351.4
Luxembourg	48	42	38	33.9	36.5	56.2	44	39	58	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
Netherlands	326	366	381	65.8	60.0	71.2	583	597	739	22.0	27.1	27.1	27.1
Total EEC	25,776	24,790	24,040	37.3	39.3	48.0	26,163	26,522	31,393	974.5	1,153.4	1,153.4	1,153.4
Austria	683	775	782	38.3	42.5	49.2	712	897	1,045	33.0	38.4	38.4	38.4
Denmark	299	231	225	59.8	63.6	68.8	487	400	421	14.7	15.5	15.5	15.5
Finland	598	516	623	25.9	26.3	29.9	422	369	507	13.6	18.6	18.6	18.6
Greece	2,690	2,515	2,315	23.5	28.6	29.3	1,722	1,959	1,848	72.0	67.9	67.9	67.9
Ireland	294	131	189	43.9	47.0	48.4	351	168	249	6.2	9.1	9.1	9.1
Norway	21	4	8	38.0	38.0	48.6	22	4	4	.2	.4	.4	.4
Portugal	1,754	1,211	1,606	11.0	9.3	13.0	526	306	566	11.2	20.8	20.8	20.8
Spain	10,251	10,380	10,549	14.8	17.3	19.5	4,120	4,876	5,598	179.2	205.7	205.7	205.7
Sweden	683	472	633	46.1	44.8	65.5	858	576	1,128	21.2	41.4	41.4	41.4
Switzerland	257	259	253	49.0	47.9	62.2	343	338	432	12.4	15.9	15.9	15.9
United Kingdom	2,064	2,238	2,205	58.6	57.1	62.4	3,293	3,475	3,912	127.7	143.7	143.7	143.7
Total Western Europe 5/	45,375	43,527	43,535	31.6	33.7	39.8	39,022	39,893	47,113	1,466.0	1,731.0	1,731.0	1,731.0
Albania	283	--	--	12.8	--	--	99	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	3,057	2,822	2,619	25.2	41.6	44.9	2,100	3,193	3,200	117.3	117.6	117.6	117.6
Czechoslovakia	1,739	2,204	2,296	35.5	37.5	40.0	1,682	2,247	2,500	82.6	91.9	91.9	91.9
Germany, East	1,027	1,196	1,260	46.1	46.7	49.6	1,288	1,521	1,700	52.9	62.5	62.5	62.5
Hungary	2,594	2,508	2,609	26.2	32.1	38.3	1,849	2,192	2,716	80.5	99.8	99.8	99.8
Poland	4,198	4,324	4,324	28.2	31.9	33.3	2,781	3,646	3,916	134.0	143.9	143.9	143.9
Romania	7,256	7,497	7,166	19.5	24.9	29.7	3,823	5,065	5,800	186.1	213.1	213.1	213.1
Yugoslavia	5,135	4,522	4,645	25.9	37.4	38.1	3,618	4,600	4,820	162.0	177.1	177.1	177.1
Total Eastern Europe 5/	24,710	25,247	25,219	25.6	32.8	36.1	17,240	22,564	24,752	829.0	910.0	910.0	910.0
Total Europe 5/	70,085	68,774	68,754	29.5	33.4	38.4	56,262	62,457	71,865	2,295.0	2,641.0	2,641.0	2,641.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	160,000	173,000	162,600	11.5	18.1	14.7	50,000	7/ 85,000	65,000	3,123.0	2,388.0	2,388.0	2,388.0

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1966 and 1967 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 2/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 2/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	m. t.	m. t.	1,000 m. t.
	acres	acres	acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North America:									
Canada	616	726	758	17.5	23.7	17.5	274	437	337
United States	1,699	1,275	1,072	19.2	21.8	22.5	827	706	612
Total	2,315	2,001	1,830	18.7	22.5	20.4	1,101	1,143	949
South America:									
Argentina	1,553	1,039	--	12.0	10.2	--	474	270	420
Europe:									
EEC:									
Belgium	112	74	68	48.4	40.2	52.2	138	76	90
France	620	487	459	23.7	28.8	31.0	373	356	362
Germany, West	2,905	2,522	2,408	43.7	42.1	51.7	3,225	2,696	3,162
Italy	139	115	113	25.2	28.5	28.4	89	83	82
Luxembourg	8	6	8	34.1	44.7	40.9	7	7	8
Netherlands	21	183	181	47.9	41.0	52.0	354	190	237
Total EEC	4,075	3,387	3,237	40.4	39.6	47.9	4,186	3,408	3,943
Austria	451	356	342	35.0	40.2	41.4	401	363	377
Denmark	356	114	91	46.3	47.0	51.0	418	136	118
Finland	230	230	238	24.0	20.3	26.9	140	119	163
Greece	59	32	27	15.9	18.7	20.4	24	15	14
Norway	3	1	2	39.0	32.5	45.5	3	1	2
Portugal	745	645	647	8.6	10.2	12.4	163	168	204
Spain	1,157	961	954	13.4	14.6	12.7	393	357	309
Sweden	160	97	153	37.8	34.3	50.4	154	85	196
Switzerland	37	33	37	54.8	55.1	72.4	51	46	68
United Kingdom	19	10	11	42.1	44.1	43.6	20	11	12
Total Western Europe 5/	7,294	5,868	5,741	32.1	31.6	37.1	5,955	4,711	5,408
Bulgaria	160	104	100	15.6	21.2	19.7	64	56	50
Czechoslovakia	1,071	976	793	33.5	31.9	34.4	911	790	690
Germany, East	2,088	1,905	1,980	33.6	33.9	33.8	1,784	1,642	1,700
Hungary	621	543	519	17.3	17.5	17.1	273	242	225
Poland	11,608	10,813	10,625	25.1	28.3	28.5	7,401	7,777	7,700
Romania	216	225	210	16.5	19.2	24.3	91	100	130
Yugoslavia	437	348	341	16.6	19.9	19.8	185	176	171
Total Eastern Europe 5/	16,226	14,936	14,590	26.0	28.4	28.8	10,715	10,789	10,672
Total Europe 5/	23,520	20,804	20,331	27.9	29.3	31.1	16,670	15,500	16,080
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	40,340	33,600	37,100	13.0	14.1	15.2	13,330	12,000	14,300
Asia:									
Turkey	1,560	1,810	1,816	17.0	17.0	17.9	672	780	825
World Total 5/	69,650	59,600	62,700	18.3	19.7	20.5	32,350	29,800	32,700

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 1967 is combined with preliminary forecast for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1967 and end early in 1968. 2/ Harvested 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

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

APRIL 1968

MAY 14 1968

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WORLD PRODUCTION OF
OLIVE OIL ESTIMATED LARGER

In 1967-68 aggregate world production of olive oil, largely from the Mediterranean Basin countries, is now estimated at 1.37 million metric tons or virtually the same as the volume forecast in World Agricultural Production and Trade, December 31, 1967. The current year's estimate is about 2 percent above that of 1966-67 and 5 percent above the 1959/60-1962/63 average.

Increased production this year principally reflects a larger than expected increase in Italian production resulting from "on-year" gains accented by favorable weather in the major southern producing areas and a larger than estimated increase in Portugal's crop. However, these increases were largely offset by a less than expected "on-year" outturn in Greece, reflecting frost damage in mid-January, and a sharper than estimated drop in Spanish production because of unfavorable weather.

Olive sulfur oil production, usually running a 1:10 ratio with production of pressed oil, will decline, reflecting a relatively sharp drop in Spain's estimated outturn from that in 1966-67.

Italy, having displaced Spain as the leading producer in two of the last three years, this year again achieved this distinction by a margin of over 200,000 tons. Despite an estimated 39 percent increase in oil production, some olives will remain unharvested this year because of high harvesting costs and scarce labor. Farmers are continuing to leave the southern olive producing areas despite the government-financed fund for the "South Project" aimed at industrializing southern Italy. Also, several thousand farmers are reported to have left producing areas on the west coast of Sicily where the earthquake occurred last January, and they have not returned to harvest the olives.

Reportedly, the practice of spraying olive groves by helicopter, which began 2-years ago, is being abandoned because of the high cost to producers with small groves and the difficulty in finding pilots who are willing to fly at low altitudes above the trees.

Because of the increase in the supply of Italian olive oil this year, imports--largely from Spain--are expected to decline sharply from the 95,503 tons imported in the 1966-67 marketing year. Spain's competitive position in the Italian market will be helped by the levy of 18.94 lire per kilo (1.375 U.S. cents per pound) on Greek pressure and solvent oil, which became effective November 1, 1967.

On January 27, 1968, Italian law No. 35 governing the standards and control of marketing and publicity of edible olive oil and seed oils was published. The law, is aimed among other things, at stopping the adulteration of olive oil and will probably result in increased olive oil prices. By increasing the price spread between olive and seed oils, a further shift to the consumption of seed oils may take place. Annual domestic per capita consumption of edible oils in 1966-67 was 15.1 kilos (33.3 pounds), only slightly above the 14.8 kilos (32.6 pounds) in 1962-63. However, during this period, per capita consumption of seed oils increased from 4.9 kilos (10.8 pounds), or one-third of the total, to 6.8 kilos (15.0 pounds), or 45 percent of the total. This

year, seed oil consumption is expected to increase and may account for about one-half of the total.

Production in Spain is now estimated at a volume far below early forecasts and 7,000 tons less than our December estimate. This year's estimated outturn, 189,000 tons below that in 1966-67, reflects an "off-year" decline compounded by the effects of drought coupled with early frosts in the major producing area of Andalusia.

Stocks of pressed olive oil on November 1, 1967 were reported at 206,300 tons, 92,400 tons above those of the corresponding date a year earlier. However, because of the estimated shortfall in production this year, total olive oil supplies will decline by nearly 97,000 tons. Consequently, both exports and stocks are expected to decline, while domestic consumption will probably remain virtually unchanged at about the 280,000-ton volume. Spanish olive oil exports in calendar 1967 amounted to 91,473 tons, compared with 74,548 tons in 1966. Notwithstanding reduced supplies in Spain; Italy--a major export market for Spanish olive oil--harvested, as noted, a bumper crop; therefore, Spain's exports could be cut by perhaps 20,000 tons from last year's volume. The Spanish Government has for some time placed a ban on the construction of new crushing plants, and this ban will likely continue in the face of increased emphasis on deriving a larger part of domestic edible oil needs from production of indigenous oilseeds such as safflower and sunflowerseed. The bulk of the Spanish edible oil market, which amounts to about .5 million tons annually, has been supplied by domestic olive oil production, but oil processed from imported seed together with oil imports as such are expected to account for about two-fifths of the total in 1967-68, somewhat above that of 1966-67. The remainder--about 5 percent of the total--consists of oil crushed from domestic production of safflower and cottonseed. Per capita consumption of edible vegetable oils in Spain is estimated at about 35 pounds annually and virtually unchanged from a year ago.

Production of pressed olive oil in Greece is now estimated at 200,000 tons--30,000 tons less than previously estimated. The reduction reflects the frost damage which occurred in March. This year's production is, however, 8 percent above last year's and 47 percent above the 1959/60-1962/63 average. Domestic consumption of edible olive oil, at a level of about 160,000 tons in 1966-67, has been trending upward, while consumption of seed oils appears to be declining. Apparent annual per capita consumption of vegetable oils has been constant at about 49 pounds. Seed oil consumption in 1966-67 accounted for about one-sixth of the total.

Despite the likely increase in Greece's olive oil consumption and exports this year, carryout stocks on October 31, 1968, may increase to about 135,000 tons or somewhat above those of the corresponding date a year earlier. A substantial portion of these stocks (perhaps one-third) will be in the hands of the government.

In order to stimulate increased olive oil consumption, the government as of November 10, 1967, discontinued the preparation of soybean-olive oil blends. Thus, no imports of soybean oil are likely this year.

Greek exports this year are expected to approximate 20,000 tons, compared with about 15,000 tons in 1967. Olive oil exports during 1967 were subsidized at 7.5 drachmas per kilo (11.3 U.S. cents per pound) when packed in containers of 5 kilos or less and 1.0 drachmas per kilo (1.5 cents per pound) when shipped in bulk. As of February 15, 1968, the subsidy for packed oil was increased to 8.5 drachmas per kilo (12.9 cents per pound). These subsidies do not apply to oil exported to the EEC.

In Portugal, following the sharply below average 1966-67 outturn, pressed olive oil production this year should rebound sharply to about the 1965-66 volume. Despite this "on-year" gain, production is substantially below the 1959/60-1962/63 average. Evidently, producer price increases are lagging behind rising harvesting costs and have caused producers to give less emphasis to cultural practices; in some areas olives have been left unharvested. Few new plantings of olive trees are reported, and many old trees have been uprooted even though Portuguese law prohibits destruction of olive trees without a special license.

Although Portuguese olive oil production has shown a downward trend, exports have been well maintained at the level of about 6,000 to 8,000 tons annually. Thus, domestic consumption is now being satisfied by larger volumes of peanut, corn, and cottonseed oils. Soybean oil, however, is not on the list of authorized edible oils.

Turkish olive oil production declined sharply this year, reflecting a cyclic "off year". No olive oil exports are anticipated this year since domestic needs will probably deplete carryout stocks on October 31, 1968, to a small volume compared with the 27,000 tons of a year earlier. Because of relatively tight olive oil supplies, consumption of seed oils (largely soybean, cottonseed, and sunflower) may increase substantially. Seed oil already accounts for the bulk of the utilization of vegetable oils for edible purposes, as well as for some industrial utilization.

In Tunisia the estimate of this year's outturn was cut below the earlier forecast as a result of frost and severe winds which hit in early January. Production will, however, be sharply above last year's drought-reduced output, although somewhat below the 1959/60-1962/63 acreage. Exports of edible olive oil in calendar 1967 amounted to only 23,329 tons, compared to 40,772 tons in 1966 and 46,269 tons in 1965. Some increase in exports may occur this year because of increased availabilities.

Libyan olive oil production, although relatively small, may be at a record volume this year, reflecting favorable growing conditions. Reportedly, the crop was the best in 40 years. This season, Libya's first large-scale vegetable oil refining plant near Tripoli, in the heart of the olive growing area, will begin operations. Capacity is estimated at 50 tons of oil daily. Because domestic production in most seasons is not sufficient to meet the increasing domestic needs, the Government of Libya subsidizes imports of olive oil to maintain a relatively low consumer price.

OLIVE OIL 1/: Estimated world production, average
1959/60-1962/63 and annual 1963/64-1967/68

Country	Pressed oil										Sulfur oil									
	:Average:		:1963-64:		:1965-66:		:1966-67:		:Average:		:1963-64:		:1965-66:		:1966-67:		:1967-68:		:1967-68:	
	:1959/60- :1962/63	:metric :tons	:1963-64 :metric :tons	:1965-66 :metric :tons	:1966-67 :metric :tons	:1966-67 :metric :tons	:Average :1959/60- :1962/63	:1963-64 :metric :tons	:1965-66 :metric :tons	:1966-67 :metric :tons	:Average :1959/60- :1962/63	:1963-64 :metric :tons	:1965-66 :metric :tons	:1966-67 :metric :tons	:1966-67 :metric :tons	:1967-68 :metric :tons	:1967-68 :metric :tons	:1967-68 :metric :tons	:1967-68 :metric :tons	
Europe:																				
France.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Greece.....	136	209	129	191	186	200	16	16	23	23	25	16	23	22	24	24	24	24	24	
Italy.....	344	538	304	420	320	450	43	43	40	35	62	32	40	35	50	50	50	50	50	
Portugal.....	89	99	11	72	38	72	5	5	6	9	7	6	9	6	8	8	8	8	8	
Spain.....	404	590	200	314	462	273	26	26	26	39	15	8	26	39	23	23	23	23	23	
Yugoslavia.....	2	12	3	4	5	7														
Total.....	977	1,450	579	1,003	1,013	1,004	90	90	98	102	109	62	98	102	105	105	105	105	105	
Middle East:																				
Israel.....	1	2	3	1	2	2														
Jordan.....	7	7	18	7	5	20														
Syria.....	13	19	26	13	23	21	1	1	2	3	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Lebanon.....	7	10	7	10	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Turkey.....	73	65	100	52	110	60	9	9	12	7	12	20	7	22	12	12	12	12	12	
Total.....	101	103	154	83	145	115	11	11	15	26	15	25	10	26	15	15	15	15	15	
Africa:																				
Algeria.....	18	17	18	23	11	25														
Morocco.....	21	26	16	38	16	18	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Tunisia.....	63	89	95	52	20	50	6	6	6	4	6	6	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	
Libya.....	7	4	4	6	4	20														
Total.....	109	136	117	119	51	113	9	9	9	7	9	8	7	3	4	4	4	4	4	
Others 3/.....	13	14	13	15	14	17														
World total.....	1,200	1,703	993	1,220	1,223	1,249	110	110	133	115	133	95	115	131	124	124	124	124	124	

1/ Production in marketing year beginning November 1. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ 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.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION AT
RECORD 20 MILLION TONS

World production of peanuts in 1967 is estimated at a record 20 million short tons, in-shell basis. This is an increase of 11 percent from the previous record in 1966, 22 percent above the 1960-64 average, and only 2 percent less than the preliminary forecast (World Agricultural Production and Trade, November 1967). The net gain of 1.9 million tons from 1966 is due mainly to the increase in India and, to a lesser extent, to larger crops in Senegal, South Africa, and possibly Mainland China. Contrary to early indications, Nigeria's crop is now believed to be substantially below the record level in 1966. Production also dropped sharply in Brazil and, to a lesser degree, in Argentina.

North American production rose 2 percent, largely because of the increase in the United States. At a record 1.24 million tons, U.S. production was nearly 3 percent above the previous year's level and 35 percent above the 1960-64 average. Area harvested for nuts, at 1.4 million acres, was only slightly less than a year earlier, as a result of smaller plantings. The 1967 yield per acre was 1,765 pounds, exceeding the 1966 high by 65 pounds. This was the third successive year of record peanut production in the United States. As of March 1, peanut growers expected to plant 1,483,600 acres of peanuts alone for all purposes in 1968. This would be 11,500 acres above 1967 plantings. Acreage planted for all purposes includes acres for nuts, hay, and hogging off, as well as for other purposes. Applying an average ratio of acreage harvested for nuts and an average yield per acre with an allowance for trend to growers' intended planted acreage would indicate a production of 1.3 million tons, 6 percent above last year's.

Peanut production from crops harvested early in 1967 in South America was almost one-third less than the high level of 1966. In Brazil acreage declined only slightly, but adverse weather reduced yields, and the trade estimates production at 595,000 tons, 40 percent below the previous year's record. In Argentina a decline in acreage for the second successive year, plus insufficient rain and high temperatures, reduced production to 390,000 tons, 14 percent below the 1966 crop.

Prospects for the 1968 crops now being harvested in South America indicate a further substantial decline in both Brazil and Argentina. Trade sources expect Brazil's crop to approximate 520,000 tons, down 75,000 tons, based largely on a sharp reduction in area for the wet season crop (80 to 90 percent harvested as of mid-February) and unfavorable weather. The first official estimate of Argentina's crop is 360,000 tons, down 30,000 tons from last year.

Peanut production in Africa increased an estimated 3 percent. Crops in Senegal and South Africa rose sharply to new high levels, but Nigeria's is believed to have been down about one-fifth. Senegal and Nigeria normally account for about one half of Africa's total production.

In Senegal, commercial purchases of peanuts for export and crushing by the Office de la Commercialisation Agricole de Senegal (OCAS) are expected to approximate a record 1.1 million short tons (1.0 million metric tons), in-shell basis, compared with 802,000 tons (728,000) marketed from the drought-reduced

crop of 1966. The current estimate, however, is somewhat less than early indications because of damage from excessive rains in some areas. On the basis of expected purchases, total production is forecast at about 1.3 million tons compared with only 970,000 tons a year earlier. Senegal is putting new emphasis on edible-grade peanuts. Expansion of oil peanut areas is being discouraged, and serious efforts are being made to diversify agricultural production. However, with improved production techniques being developed and extended to farmers, yields are tending to increase, and output is still moving upward.

From Nigeria's 1967 peanut crop, commercial purchases by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for crushing and export are now expected to be about 896,000 short tons (800,000 long tons), shelled basis, instead of the 1.1 million (1.0 million) forecast early in the season. This represents a decline of almost one-fourth from the record 1,176,000 tons (1,050,000) purchased from the 1966 crop. Reliable semi-official and trade sources attribute the decline to: (1) Late rains in June and July during the planting season; (2) the diversion from production of peanuts to food crops in many areas of the North as a result of increased food prices during 1966-67; (3) marketing delays during the beginning of the buying season when financial advances to licensed buying agents (L.B.A.s) by the bank were late; and (4) movement of peanuts to Niger due to price advantage and delay in payments to producers by the middlemen and the L.B.A.s.

On the basis of a commercial crop of 896,000 tons, Nigeria's total production is estimated at about 1.6 million tons, in-shell basis, compared with the record harvest in 1966 of almost 2 million tons.

Niger produced a record peanut crop in 1967, estimated at 380,000 tons, based on an estimated commercial crop of 338,900 tons (215,000 metric tons shelled). This is 10 percent above the previous record set a year earlier. Niger is said to be facing some difficulties marketing peanuts this season since France has withdrawn from purchasing a specified quantity at a special price.

Production records were established in 1967 in South Africa for several crops, including peanuts, largely as a result of exceptionally favorable weather. Peanut acreage declined but per-acre yields were far above average. Consequently, the harvest, early in 1967, was an all-time high of 460,000 tons, more than double that of the previous year. South African farmers increased their plantings for 1968-crop peanuts by about one-fifth from a year earlier. Weather conditions during the growing season, however, were not as favorable as a year earlier and production is expected to decline by almost one-half.

Record or near-record peanut crops also were produced in a number of other African countries, including Gambia, Malawi, and the Sudan.

The increase of about one-fourth in Asia's production is due mainly to India's record crop. The peanut crop in India is rain grown, except for about four percent grown on irrigated lands, and rains in 1967 were timely and well-spaced in the growing areas. The harvest is estimated at 6.9 million tons, 40 percent above the drought-reduced crop of 1966 and 22 percent above the 1960-64 average.

(Continued on page 8)

PEANUTS 1/: Acreage and production in specified countries and the world,
average 1960-64, annual 1965-67

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Production			
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 3/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 3/
	acres	acres	acres	acres	tons	tons	tons	tons
North America:								
United States.....	1,397:	1,435:	1,418:	1,402:	914:	1,192:	1,205:	1,237
Mexico.....	184:	160:	167:	173:	103:	95:	105:	110
Cuba.....	40:	37:	---	---	15:	17:	---	---
Dominican Republic.....	4/ 124:	124:	136:	112:	56:	50:	56:	45
Other.....	19:	33:	33:	33:	6:	9:	6:	6
Total 5/.....	1,764:	1,789:	1,789:	1,756:	1,094:	1,363:	1,387:	1,413
South America:								
Argentina.....	627:	935:	824:	809:	342:	484:	453:	390
Brazil 6/.....	1,016:	1,336:	1,590:	1,544:	598:	819:	986:	595
Paraguay.....	57: 6/	56: 6/	58:	40:	23:	21:	22:	15
Uruguay.....	22:	15: 5/	13:	8:	7:	1:	5:	2
Other.....	49:	71:	75:	76:	26:	34:	37:	39
Total.....	1,771:	2,413:	2,560:	2,477:	996:	1,359:	1,503:	1,041
Europe:								
Greece.....	6:	7:	7:	7:	6:	7:	7:	7
Italy.....	13:	8:	7:	6:	13:	8:	8:	7
Spain.....	13:	12:	13:	12:	9:	8:	8:	8
Other.....	5:	3:	3:	3:	3:	2:	2:	2
Total.....	37:	30:	30:	28:	31:	25:	25:	24
Africa:								
Sudan.....	677:	970:	961:	865:	264:	336:	346:	340
United Arab Republic.....	48:	56:	51:	50:	44:	55:	45:	44
Angola.....	104:	104:	---	---	30:	35:	---	---
Cameroon.....	301:	297:	---	---	123:	143:	154:	---
Central African Republic.....	213:	178:	185:	---	59:	64:	66:	---
Chad.....	440:	445:	470: 6/	365:	150:	154:	165:	130
Congo (Brazzaville).....	92:	96:	---	---	11:	12:	---	---
Congo (Kinshasa).....	545:	469:	---	---	146:	125:	125:	125
Dahomey.....	4/ 182:	156:	---	---	26:	28:	---	---
Gambia.....	328:	445:	---	---	90:	159: 7/	145:	165
Ghana.....	4/ 150:	166:	---	---	50:	56:	56:	56
Guinea.....	4/ 85:	60:	---	---	25:	25:	---	---
Malagasy Republic.....	95:	100:	---	---	34:	40:	50:	---
Mali.....	491:	545:	545:	---	137:	99:	66:	---
Mozambique 7/.....	96:	104:	---	---	49:	105:	248:	---
Niger.....	796:	988:	878:	---	204:	310:	345:	380
Nigeria.....	3,000:	3,000:	3,000:	3,000:	1,445:	1,860:	1,975:	1,575
Portuguese Guinea.....	222:	222:	---	---	71:	72:	---	---
Malawi.....	4/ 173:	173:	---	---	155:	145:	265:	285
Rhodesia.....	4/ 379:	415:	---	---	136:	65:	80:	85
Zambia.....	4/ 103:	124:	---	---	74:	50:	90:	95
Senegal.....	2,550:	2,755:	2,500:	2,720:	1,050:	1,235:	970:	1,275
Tanzania 7/.....	4/ 124:	124:	---	---	28:	15:	13:	12
Uganda.....	561:	618:	---	---	181:	180:	180:	---
Upper Volta.....	561:	680:	680:	---	129:	150:	140:	---
South Africa 6/.....	726:	745:	724:	704:	247:	209:	217:	460
Other.....	395:	499:	506:	510:	103:	144:	152:	137
Total 5/.....	13,437:	14,534:	14,186:	14,205:	5,061:	5,870:	6,068:	6,279
Asia:								
Israel.....	10: 6/	10: 6/	10: 6/	9:	15:	15:	12:	12
Turkey (Europe and Asia) 6/.....	23:	27:	28:	30:	23:	33:	30:	33
China:								
Mainland.....	4,135:	4,795:	4,900:	4,900:	2,065:	2,535:	2,600:	2,700
Taiwan.....	4/ 241:	256:	242:	---	112:	139:	127:	139
Burma 6/.....	1,394:	1,785:	1,790:	1,417:	408:	317:	306:	436
India.....	16,922:	18,355:	17,917:	---	5,673:	4,663:	4,944:	6,945
Indonesia.....	909:	866:	945:	966:	399:	439:	462:	381
Japan 6/.....	153:	164:	160:	151:	151:	151:	153:	150
Philippines.....	55:	60:	64:	64:	14:	15:	15:	17
Thailand.....	224:	236: 6/	245: 6/	247:	133:	144:	143:	148
Other.....	280:	340:	376:	374:	126:	171:	209:	215
Total 5/.....	24,346:	26,894:	26,677:	26,703:	9,119:	8,622:	9,001:	11,176
Oceania: Australia.....	40:	46:	58:	67:	21:	12:	31:	31
World total 5/.....	41,395:	45,706:	45,300:	45,235:	16,322:	17,251:	18,015:	19,964

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.

Production in Mainland China is placed at about 2.7 million tons against 2.6 million a year earlier. Limited information suggests the possibility of a marginal increase in 1967.

Estimates which have recently become available place the 1967 crop in Indonesia, which was harvested early in the year, at 381,000 tons. This is 18 percent less than the record level of 1966. Planted area for the 1968 crop increased to almost a million acres (966,000 in 1967), apparently because of favorable prices on the domestic and export markets.

WORLD APPLE PRODUCTION UP, PEARS DOWN

Apple production in the major producing countries of the world for 1967-68 is 6 percent larger than that of the preceding season and 14 percent above the 1960-64 average.

A large share of this season's increase lies in Western Europe, particularly West Germany where the 1967 apple crop is nearly 37 million bushels above the output of a year earlier. For the first time since 1960, West Germany displaced Italy as the No. 1 European producer. Due to unfavorable weather conditions, the Italian crop is only slightly above average and 15 percent below the record large crop of 1966. Production in France, an apple producer and exporter of increasing prominence, continues to trend upward. The output of French dessert apples for 1967--64.7 million bushels--marks the eighth consecutive crop for which a new high has been recorded.

The home crop in the United Kingdom, an important market for U.S. apples, is well below average for the second year in succession. Dessert and cooking varieties are estimated at only 15.7 million bushels.

The 1967 commercial apple crop in the United States, estimated at 120.7 million bushels, is 4 percent below both the preceding year and average. Production in Canada, however, reached a new record level in 1967, 25 million bushels.

Of the three principal Southern Hemisphere producers, the Republic of South Africa is the only one anticipating an apple crop larger than last season. Production in both Australia and Argentina is moderately smaller but still above average.

The combined production of pears in the major producing areas of the world for 1967-68 is about 11 percent below last season but slightly above the 1960-64 average.

Italy and the United States, traditionally the two leading pear producers of the world, are primarily responsible for the decline from a year earlier. The Italian pear crop for 1967, estimated at 45 million bushels, is approximately 10 million bushels or 18 percent below that of 1966. Pear production in the United States totaled only 18.2 million bushels for 1967, nearly 12 million bushels or 39 percent smaller than in 1966 and 29 percent below average.

(Text continued on p. 11)

APPLES: Production of dessert and cooking varieties
in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1965-67 1/

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 ^{2/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels ^{3/}	Bushels ^{3/}	Bushels ^{3/}	Bushels ^{3/}
North America:				
Canada ^{4/}	18,924	22,316	21,042	24,959
Mexico.....	3,562	5,727	5,787	5,833
United States ^{4/}	125,311	135,057	126,360	120,710
Total.....	147,797	163,100	153,189	151,502
South America:				
Argentina.....	20,216	19,015	23,676	20,944
Chile ^{4/}	2,503	2,618	2,388	3,031
Europe:				
EEC				
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	7,332	8,038	9,875	12,952
France ^{5/}	39,230	48,685	55,896	64,668
Germany, West.....	74,562	55,366	67,667	104,429
Italy.....	100,144	100,346	118,699	100,585
Netherlands.....	15,111	16,443	15,754	20,668
Total.....	236,379	228,878	267,891	303,302
Austria ^{5/}	12,843	8,175	10,426	11,299
Denmark ^{4/}	3,839	3,991	3,527	3,909
Greece.....	5,971	7,620	7,614	8,209
Norway.....	2,840	1,993	1,863	2,260
Spain ^{5/}	13,330	15,092	16,617	14,688
Sweden.....	11,142	8,589	8,451	10,610
Switzerland ^{5/}	9,100	7,280	4,143	4,363
United Kingdom ^{5/}	23,819	25,508	20,291	15,703
Yugoslavia.....	10,261	6,200	9,829	11,942
Total.....	93,145	84,448	82,761	82,983
Total Europe.....	329,524	313,326	350,652	386,285
Africa:				
South Africa, Rep. of.....	6/7,764	9,300	9,693	10,600
Asia:				
Japan.....	46,632	51,992	48,639	53,278
Lebanon.....	3,573	5,695	5,052	7,578
Turkey.....	13,561	16,626	20,209	20,668
Oceania:				
Australia.....	15,600	17,310	16,826	16,277
New Zealand.....	3,958	4,810	4,612	5,145
Total specified countries.....	591,128	603,792	634,936	675,308

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 1965 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1965 and ended early in 1966.

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.

6/ 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.

PEARS: Production of dessert and cooking varieties
in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1965-67 1/

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 ^{2/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels <u>3/</u>	Bushels <u>3/</u>	Bushels <u>3/</u>	Bushels <u>3/</u>
North America:				
Canada <u>4/</u>	1,682	1,065	2,062	1,826
Mexico.....	1,090	1,490	1,499	1,543
United States <u>4/</u>	25,554	19,977	29,977	18,199
Total.....	28,326	22,532	33,538	21,568
South America:				
Argentina.....	4,231	3,616	5,229	5,026
Chile <u>4/</u>	386	538	529	538
Europe:				
EEC				
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	2,609	1,984	1,323	2,205
France <u>5/</u>	13,290	12,390	13,095	13,977
Germany, West.....	20,770	12,615	15,485	17,857
Italy.....	38,184	42,417	55,080	44,974
Netherlands.....	5,284	3,483	5,115	3,307
Total.....	80,137	72,889	90,098	82,320
Austria <u>5/</u>	3,052	1,830	2,271	2,381
Denmark <u>4/</u>	332	326	291	335
Greece.....	1,830	1,984	2,431	3,028
Norway.....	375	352	407	231
Spain.....	5,805	7,138	7,478	4,850
Sweden.....	2,161	2,381	1,631	2,425
Switzerland <u>5/</u>	1,654	1,004	1,411	1,102
United Kingdom <u>5/</u>	2,727	3,136	1,891	1,039
Yugoslavia.....	3,861	1,746	3,699	4,070
Total.....	21,797	19,897	21,510	19,461
Total Europe.....	101,934	92,786	111,608	101,781
Africa:				
South Africa, Rep. of.....	<u>6/</u> 3,496	4,304	3,683	3,700
Asia:				
Japan.....	13,473	15,873	17,813	18,871
Lebanon.....	151	220	132	176
Turkey.....	6,018	5,908	5,952	6,173
Oceania:				
Australia.....	5,477	6,737	6,064	5,886
New Zealand.....	687	761	767	810
Total specified countries.....	164,179	153,275	185,315	164,529

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 1965 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1965 and ended early in 1966.

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.

6/ 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.

The pear crop was exceptionally short in California, which normally produces about one-half of the U.S. total. This season, California accounted for only about one-fourth of the total.

The combined production of pears in European countries other than Italy for 1967 closely approximates the level of the preceding year. West Germany and France, both prominent producers, experienced crops larger than in 1966, up 15 percent and 7 percent, respectively. These gains, however, were about offset by decreases elsewhere primarily in the Netherlands, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

The pear crops in the three major exporting countries of the Southern Hemisphere--Argentina, Australia, and the Republic of South Africa--are about the same-to-moderately smaller than in 1966 but still well above average.

WORLD DRIED PRUNE CROP ABOVE LAST YEAR

World 1967 dried prune production is reported above 1966. Production is currently estimated at 208,200 short tons, 10 percent above 1966 and approximating 1965. Industry reports of deliveries of prunes to California handlers indicate the U.S. crop will exceed the official estimate making the final estimate of world production above 1966 and the five year 1961-65 average.

Foreign production is currently estimated at 56,700 tons, slightly above the 1966 crop of 54,600 tons but 3 percent below the 1961-65 average. Both France and Yugoslavia report adverse 1967 springtime weather. French production, reflecting an upward trend in bearing acreage, totaled 13,000 tons, 4 percent below 1966, but 40 percent above the 1961-65 average. Yugoslav production was also reduced by summer drought and higher prices in the fresh prune market. The Yugoslav crop is estimated at 17,000 tons, 15 percent below the 1966 total of 20,100 tons and 39 percent below average. All Southern Hemisphere countries reported larger crops than 1966. Statistics on prune production and trade for Romania and Bulgaria are not available. Minor tonnage is also produced in Turkey and Iran.

World exports during the 1967-68 season are expected to exceed 1966-67 and approach the 1961-65 average. Exports by foreign producers are expected to exceed both the 1965-66 and 1966-67 seasons but remain below average due to the severe drop in Yugoslav exports since 1964-65. Yugoslav exports are estimated at 10,000 tons, 23 percent above the 1966-67 season. France is normally a net importer of prunes. French imports mainly from the U.S., are running considerably above 1966-67. Argentine exports benefited from a major currency devaluation early in 1967 and totaled 6,600 tons, the highest level in recent years. U.S. exports are running considerably higher than during 1966-67. U.S. exports totaled 45,200 tons during the 1966-67 season, considerably below the 63,800 level in 1965-66 and 7 percent below the 1961-65 average.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in selected countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1963-67

Country	: Average :	:	:	:	:	: Prelim.
	: 1961-65 :	1963 :	1964 :	1965 :	1966 :	1967
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	: <u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
Argentina.....	7.6	6.9	10.5	5.5	8.3	10.7
Australia.....	5.2	5.9	5.4	6.0	3.5	6.3
Chile.....	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.1
France.....	9.3	8.3	8.3	9.3	13.5	13.0
Italy.....	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.9	1/
South Africa, Rep. of..	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.7	1.4	1.7
Yugoslavia.....	27.7	24.0	34.0	6.4	20.1	17.0
Foreign total	58.7	54.1	66.8	37.2	54.6	56.7
United States	155.6	133.1	181.7	168.7	134.0	151.5
Grand Total	214.3	187.2	248.5	205.9	188.6	208.2

1/ Estimate not available; assumed at same level as 1966.

2/ Includes estimate for Oregon crop. Industry sources indicate deliveries of California prunes totaled 164,000 tons through February 1968.

PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from principal producing countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1964-67

Country	: Average :	:	:	:	: Forecast
	: 1961-65 :	1964 :	1965 :	1966 :	1967
	: 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>
Argentina.....	4.9	6.5	3.9	2.3	6.6
Australia.....	2.6	2.1	4.7	1.6	2.2
Chile.....	3.4	2.5	3.1	2.2	1.6
France.....	.8	.4	.3	1.5	1.0
South Africa, Rep. of..	1.8	.3	.1	.1	.1
Yugoslavia.....	19.2	18.7	6.9	8.1	10.0
Foreign Total.....	32.7	30.5	19.0	15.8	21.5
United States.....	48.5	51.9	63.8	45.2	--
Grand Total	81.2	82.4	82.8	61.0	--

1/ Year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile, and the Republic of South Africa; August 1, 1961-65 average, 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 1965.....	18.5	17.7	16.7	16.2
January 1966.....	19.2	18.5	17.5	17.0
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
March 1968.....	--	21.3	19.7	18.2

WORLD TABLE OLIVE
PRODUCTION DOWN

Unfavorable weather in the United States and Greece combined to provide the smallest world production of table olives since 1963. Unfavorable conditions during bloom cut the U.S. crop drastically. Although an official estimate of 1967 U.S. table olive production is not yet available, the total olive crop (used mostly for table olives) is currently estimated at only 12,000 tons, the smallest crop since 1926. Late season rains and cold weather reduced earlier prospects of a large Greek table olive crop. Production is now estimated at 59,000 tons, 13 percent below the 1966 crop of 67,600 tons, but 20 percent above the 1961-65 average. Spain reports the largest table olive production in recent years. The crop is estimated at 71,000 tons, almost twice the off-year 1966 crop of 36,800 tons and 39 percent above the 1961-65 average.

Foreign exports of table olives are expected to increase during the 1967-68 season. Spanish exports are estimated at 50,400 tons, 17 percent larger than the 1966-67 season exports of 42,900 tons and 7 percent above the 1961-65 average. Greek exports are estimated at 20,000 tons approximating the 1966-67 level of 19,700 tons and 10 percent above the 1961-65 average.

The United States is a net importer of olives. U.S. exports totaled 1,400 tons during the 1966-67 season.

TABLE OLIVES: Production in selected countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1964-67

Country	: Average :	:	:	: Revised :	: Estimate
	: 1961-65 :	1964 :	1965 :	1966 :	1967
	: 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>
Greece.....	: 49.0	31.6	50.5	67.6	59.0
Spain <u>1</u> /.....	: 51.2	45.3	53.0	36.8	71.0
United States <u>2</u> /.....	: 45.2	47.8	46.2	58.2	--
Total.....	: 145.4	124.7	149.7	162.6	--

1/ Of this production, "exportable to the U.S." quality averaged 42,500 tons between 1961-65; and totaled 19,400 tons in 1964; 48,500 in 1965; 27,200 in 1966 and 67,200 in 1967.

2/ Total production minus amount crushed for oil. Total 1967 production was 12,000 tons.

TABLE OLIVES: Exports from selected countries, average
1961-65 and annual 1/ 1963 through 1967

Country	: Average :	:	:	: Preliminary :	: Forecast
	: 1961-65 :	1964-65 :	1965-66 :	1966-67	1967-68
	: 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>
Greece.....	: 18.2	18.6	15.6	19.7	20.0
Spain.....	: 47.0	37.5	55.1	42.9	50.4
United States.....	: 1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	--
Total.....	: 66.6	57.5	72.2	64.0	--

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 CATTLE
NUMBERS UP

World cattle numbers continued to rise during last year and set a new high of 1,153 million head at the beginning of 1968. However, the annual rate of growth shows signs of slowing down. The percentage increase over the previous year was less than 1 percent compared to 1.4 percent for 1967 and 2.8 percent for 1966. A further increase in cattle numbers is expected to occur during 1968 but the percentage rise will probably be slightly less than that for the past year.

The increase in beef cattle numbers more than offsets the continuing downward trend in dairy cattle. This is occurring in most of the developed countries in the world. Many of these countries have incentive programs for increasing beef cattle production where the demand continues to expand. 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 increased in all geographic regions last year. The largest percentage gains were recorded for Oceania, Eastern Europe, and South America. The percentage increases in North America, Africa, and Asia were under 1 percent. Western Europe and the USSR showed no changes from the previous year.

North America. All countries in this region showed gains from the previous year. The largest percentage increases occurred in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Since these countries are free from foot-and-mouth disease, they are eligible to export fresh and frozen beef to the United States.

Cattle numbers on farms and ranches in the United States on January 1, 1968 totaled 108.8 million head--up slightly from the 108.6 million for 1967, but still below the 1965 high of 109.0 million. The 1 percent increase in beef cattle numbers more than offsets the 3 percent decline in dairy cattle. Dairy cattle numbers have now declined for 14 consecutive years. In Canada, the increase in beef cows also more than offset the decline in dairy cow numbers. However, dairy stock in Mexico is increasing faster than beef cattle numbers.

South America. Cattle numbers continued to increase in this area and totaled 190.6 million head in early 1968, compared with 187.7 million in 1967. All countries recorded gains, except Uruguay. The decline in this country was attributed to the abnormally high death losses in the beef herd caused by floods, freezing weather during calving and the shortage of range feed. The severe floods in Venezuela reduced somewhat the normal rate of increase while numbers in Paraguay have not fully recovered from losses sustained during the floods of 1966. Further growth in beef cattle numbers is expected in South America as some countries continued their national and international development programs for expanding beef production.

Cattle and buffalo: Number in specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1966-68

Continent and country	Month of enumeration 1/	Average 1961-65	1966	1967 2/	1968 2/
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
North America:					
Canada.....	Dec. 1	11,257	11,643	11,749	11,775
United States 3/.....	Jan. 1	103,892	108,862	108,645	108,813
Puerto Rico.....	Jan.	488	488	---	---
Costa Rica.....	Jan.	1,138	1,294	1,387	1,480
El Salvador.....	Oct.	919	922	923	---
Guatemala.....	Spring	1,245	1,328	1,300	1,340
Honduras.....	Dec.	1,255	1,316	1,380	1,450
Mexico.....	Spring	20,396	23,294	---	23,627
Nicaragua.....	Dec. 31	1,495	1,570	1,600	1,630
Panama.....	Jan.	859	1,011	---	---
Total North America 4/.....		149,400	157,800	158,500	158,700
South America:					
Argentina.....	June 30	42,983	---	---	---
Brazil.....	Dec. 31	78,715	90,594	90,244	91,093
Chile.....	Dec.	2,914	2,870	3,097	3,100
Colombia.....	Oct.	15,780	17,078	17,932	18,830
Ecuador.....	Aug.	1,680	1,770	1,800	1,830
Paraguay.....		5,349	5,461	5,575	---
Peru.....	July 1	3,461	3,650	3,700	---
Uruguay.....	June 30	8,526	8,400	8,300	---
Venezuela.....	Dec. 31	6,510	6,735	6,822	6,911
Total South America 4/.....		168,200	185,800	187,700	190,600
Europe:					
Western:					
EEC:					
Belgium.....	Dec.	2,572	2,619	2,597	2,610
France.....	Oct.	20,020	20,640	21,184	21,417
Germany, West.....	Dec.	13,115	13,680	13,973	13,981
Italy 5/.....	Jan.	9,292	9,600	9,700	9,750
Netherlands.....	Dec.	3,336	3,549	3,633	3,663
Luxembourg.....	May	159	171	173	---
Total EEC.....		48,494	50,259	51,260	51,596
Austria.....	Dec.	2,388	2,441	2,497	2,480
Denmark.....	Jan.	3,318	3,266	3,231	3,142
Finland.....	Dec.	1,961	1,855	1,895	1,855
Greece 5/.....	Dec.	1,138	1,175	1,138	1,142
Ireland.....	Jan.	4,320	4,946	5,150	5,020
Norway.....	Dec.	1,094	1,011	996	969
Portugal.....	Dec.	1,120	1,080	1,050	1,060
Spain.....		3,697	3,712	3,757	---
Sweden.....	Oct.	2,497	2,411	2,336	2,291
Switzerland.....		1,764	1,795	1,835	1,830
United Kingdom.....	Dec.	11,610	11,995	12,171	12,018
Total Western Europe 4/.....		83,400	86,000	87,400	87,400
Eastern:					
Albania 5/.....		419	---	---	---
Bulgaria 5/.....	Jan.	1,687	1,577	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	Jan. 1	4,466	4,389	4,462	---
Germany, East.....	Dec. 3	4,605	4,762	4,918	---
Hungary 5/.....	Mar.	1,941	1,974	---	---
Poland.....	June 30	9,697	10,391	10,768	---
Romania 5/.....	Jan.	4,639	4,935	5,198	---
Yugoslavia 5/.....	Jan. 15	5,509	5,643	5,770	---
Total Eastern Europe 4/.....		33,000	34,100	35,200	36,000
Total Europe 4/.....		116,400	120,100	122,600	123,400
USSR.....		83,500	93,400	97,100	97,100

(Continued)

Cattle and buffalo: Number in specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1966-68

(Continued)

Continent and country	Month of enumeration <u>1/</u>	Average 1961-65	1966	1967 <u>2/</u>	1968 <u>2/</u>
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
Africa:					
Morocco.....		2,745	2,600	2,550	---
Tunisia.....	Dec. 31	558	---	---	---
United Arab Republic.....	Jan. 1	3,213	3,280	---	---
Kenya.....		7,256	---	---	---
Malawi.....	Dec. 31	384	425	---	---
Mali.....		4,329	---	---	---
Mozambique.....	Dec. 31	1,124	1,134	---	---
Rhodesia.....	Dec. 31	3,710	---	---	---
Tanzania.....	Dec. 31	8,550	10,000	---	---
Uganda <u>6/</u>		3,485	3,627	---	---
Zambia.....	Dec. 31	1,259	1,302	---	---
Botswana.....		1,293	---	---	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	June 30	12,514	12,184	11,920	12,145
Swaziland.....	Sept.	533	491	---	---
Total Africa <u>4/</u>		127,400	132,300	133,500	134,000
Asia:					
Iran <u>5/</u>	Mar. 1	4,782	5,430	5,640	5,750
Syrian Arab Republic <u>5/</u>	Dec. 31	358	387	---	---
Turkey <u>5/</u>	Dec. 31	13,783	14,419	15,022	15,175
Vietnam, North <u>5/</u>	Oct. 1	2,303	---	---	---
Cambodia <u>5/</u>	Dec.	1,842	2,344	2,500	---
Ceylon <u>5/</u>	Dec.	2,434	---	---	---
China, Taiwan <u>5/</u>	Dec.	405	377	367	---
Japan.....	Feb. 1	3,327	2,837	2,928	3,050
Korea, South.....	Dec. 31	1,218	1,321	1,299	---
Philippines <u>5/</u>	Mar. 1	4,849	5,459	5,620	5,805
Thailand <u>5/</u>	Mar. 31	12,200	---	---	---
Vietnam, South <u>5/</u>	Dec. 31	1,938	1,834	---	---
Total Asia <u>4/</u>		395,500	414,400	418,800	422,400
Oceania:					
Australia.....	Mar.	18,357	17,936	18,250	18,500
New Zealand.....	Jan.	6,648	7,218	7,767	8,200
Total Oceania <u>4/</u>		25,000	25,400	26,300	27,000
Total World <u>4/</u>		1,065,700	1,129,200	1,144,500	1,153,200

1/ Official estimates 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/ 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.

Western Europe. There was no significant change in cattle numbers from last year. The only countries showing gains from the previous year included the members of EEC, Greece, Portugal, and Spain. The declines recorded for Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Austria, and Switzerland were caused by the continuing downward trends in dairy cow numbers. Heavy slaughter reduced numbers on farms in Ireland and was an important factor in Denmark. The decline in the United Kingdom was caused by losses sustained from the foot-and-mouth epidemic which removed about the equivalent of one year's natural increase in numbers. The gains in Greece, Spain, and Portugal were in dairy cattle resulting from national and international development programs.

Cattle numbers in EEC rose to 51.6 million head from 51.3 million for 1967. Most of the increase occurred in France. The number of breeding cows, both beef and dairy, continued to increase as EEC strives to improve its self-sufficiency in beef production under a single market which is now scheduled to become effective June 1, 1968.

Eastern Europe. Cattle numbers on farms in this area showed an increase of 2.4 percent from 1967. All countries recorded gains with Poland and Romania accounting for most of the increase. Cattle numbers in the USSR showed no change from the previous year. However, the number of breeding cows was up slightly from the previous year.

Africa. Numbers in this area were estimated at 134.0 million head, or slightly above the estimated figure of 133.5 million for 1967. Numbers in the Republic of South Africa rose to 12.1 million head from 11.9 million for 1967. Disease problems and the inability to establish export markets for beef have slowed down the build up in cattle numbers in Africa.

Asia. Cattle numbers in this area were estimated at 422.4 million head, compared with 418.8 million for 1967. Numbers in Japan rose to 3.1 million head from 2.9 million in 1967. The number of dairy cattle in Japan continued to rise, and the downward trend in beef cattle was reversed in 1967. The reversal in beef cattle numbers was attributed to the Japanese Government's various programs to increase beef production. Other countries in this area showing increases from 1967 included Iran, Turkey, and the Philippines.

Oceania. Cattle numbers in this area at the beginning of 1968 showed the largest percentage increase in the world. Numbers increased from 26.3 million head in 1967 to 27.0 million for 1968, or a net gain of 2.6 percent. Australia accounted for about 35 percent of the absolute increase and New Zealand for the remaining 65 percent. Both of these two countries still have a large potential for further increases in cattle numbers.

WORLD HOG NUMBERS UP 2 PERCENT

World hog numbers in early 1968 were estimated at 510.9 million head, up 2 percent from a year earlier and 15 percent above the 1961-65 average. This was the fourth consecutive year that world numbers have increased. The major increases occurred in Asia (7 percent) and Western Europe (6 percent). Numbers in both North and South America were up 2 percent from the previous year.

Hog numbers increased for the second year in North America. Canada recorded the largest percentage increase, up 5 percent, while numbers in the United States were up only 2 percent from early 1967. The upward phase of the hog cycle in both the United States and Canada shows signs of slowing down reflecting producer response to declining hog prices from the recent high established in mid-1966.

In South America hog production continued to advance. Brazil, accounting for over 80 percent of total hog numbers in South America, estimated

numbers at 63 million head, up 2 percent from a year earlier. This increase was largely the result of favorable feed supplies in 1967. Hog numbers in Argentina were relatively stable with those of the previous year, but some expansion is expected because of higher producer prices.

Europe--where one-fourth of the world's hogs are produced--reported hog numbers up 4 percent in early 1968. The greatest increase occurred in Western Europe where numbers were up 6 percent. Numbers in Eastern Europe increased 1 percent from a year earlier.

Most of the increase in hog numbers in Western Europe occurred in the EEC countries. It appears that the expansion in hog numbers resulted because of interest stimulated by the Common Hog Market which went into effect July 1, 1967. The single market guide price was increased for pork in all EEC countries.

Numbers in the EEC totaled approximately 41 million head, 7 percent greater than those in 1967. The largest increase occurred in West Germany where large domestic feed supplies in 1967 and record hog prices in 1966 encouraged expansion. Although hog numbers in Belgium are small, slightly over 2 million head, that country reported a 14 percent increase in numbers. Hog numbers in France were up some 5 percent. France had expected a downswing in its hog cycle in 1967, but the build up continued. Some producers increased production facilities expecting prices to be maintained at the favorable level of 1965. It remains to be seen whether the lower prices which occurred in 1967 will cause a decline in numbers or whether the more efficient producers will continue expansion. Hog numbers in the Netherlands set an all-time record in 1967. An increase in Dutch pork production is again expected throughout 1968, however, continued expansion is limited because of the high dependence of Dutch exports to other members of the European Common Market where production is also gradually increasing.

In other areas of Western Europe hog numbers were generally above the levels in early 1967. Spain reported numbers to be up 14 percent as a result of the inclusion of heavier hogs under the support price system. The United Kingdom reported numbers to be up 5 percent in spite of the heavy death losses due to foot-and-mouth disease. Hog numbers in Denmark--a major pork producing and exporting country--were reported to be approximately equal to those of a year earlier.

In Eastern Europe hog numbers were estimated to be up only 1 percent from a year earlier. Reduced feed supplies throughout much of the region kept hog production about equal with the previous year, except in East Germany where hog numbers were estimated to be up about 4 percent.

Soviet hog numbers in early 1968 were estimated at 51 million head, down 12 percent from a year earlier. The primary cause for reduced hog numbers appears to have been reduced availability of feed grain supplies in 1967. Diseases, such as foot-and-mouth, may have also been a factor.

Hog numbers in Africa were reportedly unchanged from a year earlier while those in Asia were estimated to be 7 percent above the level in early 1967. Numbers in Oceania were up 5 percent with production steadily increasing in Australia. Sow numbers are now at an all-time high in Australia and are expected to continue their expansion for several years to come.

Hogs: Number in specified countries, average 1961-65, annual 1966-68

Continent and country	Month of enumeration 1/	Average 1961-65	1966	1967 2/	1968 2/
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
North America:					
Canada.....	Dec. 1	5,211	5,106	5,783	6,058
United States 3/.....	Jan. 1	55,544	47,414	53,249	54,263
Puerto Rico.....	Jan.	88	85	90	92
El Salvador.....	Oct.	323	321	300	---
Guatemala.....	Spring	422	543	---	---
Honduras.....	Aug.	792	901	939	978
Mexico.....	Spring	9,438	9,756	---	9,978
Panama.....	Jan.	206	215	---	---
Total North America 4/.....		76,600	68,900	76,000	77,400
South America:					
Argentina.....	June 30	3,388	---	---	---
Brazil.....	Dec. 31	53,126	62,534	61,728	63,000
Chile.....	Dec.	986	1,022	1,085	1,100
Colombia.....	Oct.	2,240	2,300	2,200	2,100
Ecuador.....	Aug.	1,432	1,650	1,730	1,810
Paraguay.....		---	865	973	---
Peru.....	July 1	1,856	1,850	1,860	---
Uruguay.....	June 30	403	380	375	---
Venezuela.....	Dec. 31	1,815	1,916	1,952	1,972
Total South America 4/.....		66,700	77,000	76,500	77,900
Europe:					
Western:					
EEC:					
Belgium.....	Dec.	1,726	1,885	2,117	2,410
France.....	Oct.	8,908	9,239	9,239	9,746
Germany, West.....	Dec.	16,930	17,723	17,682	19,032
Italy.....	Jan.	4,787	5,150	5,370	5,000
Netherlands.....	Dec.	3,165	3,987	3,886	4,730
Luxembourg.....	May	103	107	110	---
Total EEC.....		35,619	38,091	38,404	41,028
Austria.....	Dec.	2,978	2,639	2,786	2,932
Denmark.....	Dec.	7,284	8,159	8,081	8,061
Finland.....	Dec.	5/ 491	5/ 534	6/ 692	6/ 700
Greece.....	Dec.	624	615	650	644
Ireland.....	Jan.	1,042	1,101	921	1,200
Norway.....	Dec.	470	517	495	539
Portugal.....	Dec.	1,628	1,441	1,450	1,475
Spain.....		5,870	4,931	5,858	6,700
Sweden.....	Oct.	2,152	2,096	2,144	2,285
Switzerland.....		1,396	1,513	1,620	1,765
United Kingdom.....	Dec.	7,099	8,126	7,284	7,636
Total Western Europe 4/.....		66,700	69,800	70,400	75,000
Eastern:					
Albania.....		125	---	---	---
Bulgaria.....	Jan.	2,331	2,408	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	Jan. 1	5,948	5,544	---	---
Germany, East.....	Dec. 3	8,654	8,878	9,312	---
Hungary.....	Mar.	6,216	5,799	---	---
Poland.....	June 30	12,880	14,251	14,233	---
Romania.....	Jan.	4,835	5,365	5,400	---
Yugoslavia.....	Jan. 15	5,815	5,118	5,525	---
Total Eastern Europe 4/.....		46,800	47,500	48,900	49,500
Total Europe.....		113,500	117,300	119,300	124,500
USSR.....	Jan. 1	57,800	59,600	58,000	51,000

(Continued)

Continent and country	Month of enumeration ^{1/}	Average 1961-65	1966	1967 ^{2/}	1968 ^{2/}
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
Africa:					
Mozambique.....	Dec.	91	128	---	---
Rhodesia.....	Dec. 31	122	133	134	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	June 30	---	---	1,272	1,290
Total Africa ^{4/}		5,200	5,500	5,500	5,500
Asia:					
Iran.....	Mar. 1	31	35	38	40
Vietnam, North.....	Oct. 1	4,093	---	---	---
Burma.....	Mar.	741	---	---	---
Cambodia.....	Dec.	747	991	1,000	---
China, Taiwan.....	Dec.	2,917	2,936	3,110	---
Japan.....	Feb. 1	3,474	5,159	5,975	5,400
Korea, South.....	Dec. 31	1,418	1,382	1,457	---
Philippines.....	Mar. 1	9,236	10,476	11,200	11,500
Thailand.....	Mar. 31	4,660	---	---	---
Vietnam, South.....	Dec. 31	3,382	3,473	---	---
Total Asia ^{4/}		122,400	156,500	160,600	171,800
Oceania:					
Australia.....	Mar.	1,567	1,747	1,813	1,950
New Zealand.....	Jan.	719	667	612	612
Total Oceania ^{4/}		2,500	2,700	2,700	2,800
Total World ^{4/}		444,700	487,500	498,600	510,900

^{1/} Official estimates 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.

RECORD WORLD BARLEY AND OATS PRODUCTION CONFIRMED

World barley and oats production combined set a record of 151 million metric tons in 1967, 3 percent over the 147 million-ton record of 1966, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

The world barley crop in 1967 is estimated at 106.3 million tons, 5 percent above the previous year's high. The total barley acreage of 160.8 million acres was up 3 percent.

Barley production in North America, totaling 13.7 million tons, was down 11 percent. The Canadian crop at 5.4 million tons was 17 percent below the good 1966 outturn even though the harvested area was 9 percent larger. Drought in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia sharply reduced the overall yield. The United States produced 8.1 million tons of barley in 1967, down 6 percent, as acreage declined by 10 percent. (Text continued on page 26)

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1966 and 1967 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average 1966 1960-64	1967 1/	Average 1966 1960-64	Average 1966 1960-64	1967 1/	Average 1966 1960-64	1967 1/	1966	1967 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North America:									
Canada	6,058	7,461	8,115	28.4	40.4	3,743	6,558	5,414	301.2
United States	12,078	10,205	9,188	33.8	38.5	8,831	8,560	8,061	393.2
Mexico	572	531	576	13.5	19.7	169	228	233	10.5
Total 5/	18,710	18,200	17,880	31.3	38.7	12,745	15,350	13,710	705.0
South America:									
Argentina	1,517	1,015	--	22.8	19.8	753	438	700	20.1
Chile	169	124	141	33.2	43.7	122	118	133	5.4
Colombia	140	126	151	35.8	34.6	109	95	94	4.4
Ecuador	265	264	264	14.9	18.3	86	105	105	4.4
Peru	449	432	432	19.0	18.6	186	175	180	8.0
Uruguay	120	104	64	13.1	12.4	34	28	15	1.3
Total 5/	2,660	2,070	2,255	22.4	21.2	1,295	955	1,230	43.9
Europe:									
EEC:									
Belgium	305	396	381	68.9	56.4	458	486	625	22.3
France	5,645	6,528	6,820	50.8	52.2	6,239	7,421	9,724	340.8
Germany, West	2,735	3,183	3,232	57.6	55.8	3,433	3,869	4,734	177.7
Italy	517	442	447	23.6	26.3	266	253	295	11.6
Luxembourg	20	30	32	46.2	56.6	20	37	45	1.7
Netherlands	227	297	264	75.7	64.4	374	416	447	19.1
Total EEC	9,449	10,876	11,176	52.4	52.7	10,790	12,482	15,870	573.2
Austria	517	568	573	51.2	57.1	576	706	772	32.4
Denmark	2,112	2,748	2,856	70.5	69.5	3,241	4,159	4,385	191.0
Finland	560	794	855	31.8	34.5	387	597	681	27.4
Greece	456	802	963	25.0	36.6	248	639	839	29.3
Ireland	396	462	451	58.2	60.6	62.1	502	610	28.0
Norway	407	464	442	47.7	40.1	423	405	486	18.6
Portugal	305	274	267	8.5	8.2	56	49	88	2.3
Spain	3,536	3,202	3,707	24.6	31.3	1,893	2,183	2,632	100.3
Sweden	933	1,404	1,310	51.6	46.1	54.9	1,408	1,565	64.7
Switzerland	75	79	77	60.3	62.2	99	107	148	4.9
United Kingdom	4,186	6,130	6,027	64.6	65.4	5,891	8,723	9,390	400.6
Total Western Europe 5/	22,935	27,805	28,705	50.4	53.0	23,155	32,070	37,465	1,473.0
Bulgaria	793	1,028	1,038	37.2	47.5	643	1,064	986	48.9
Czechoslovakia	1,717	1,705	1,759	43.3	50.6	1,625	1,608	1,937	73.9
Germany, East	1,029	1,287	1,186	54.2	54.4	1,214	1,525	1,440	70.0
Hungary	1,278	1,211	1,104	34.5	34.7	960	916	927	42.1
Poland	1,754	1,700	1,594	35.1	38.3	1,342	1,418	1,400	65.1
Romania	603	608	618	30.3	36.5	398	483	540	24.8
Yugoslavia	892	974	848	27.1	33.6	527	713	606	32.7
Total Eastern Europe 5/	8,070	8,515	8,150	38.2	41.7	6,710	7,730	7,840	355.0
Total Europe 5/	31,005	36,320	36,855	47.2	50.3	31,865	39,800	45,205	1,828.0
U. S. S. R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	41,513	47,937	49,173	17.8	23.0	16,117	24,000	24,200	1,102.3

Africa:													
Algeria	2,254	--	--	11.6	--	--	569	136	--	6.2	--	--	--
Morocco	4,254	--	4,465	11.9	--	11.3	1,104	506	1,100	23.2	50.5	--	--
Tunisia	1,310	932	--	4.8	3.9	--	138	80	90	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.1
United Arab Republic	133	101	125	49.0	46.4	40.4	142	102	110	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.1
South Africa, Republic of	84	87	121	19.7	16.4	15.6	36	31	41	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total 5/	10,385	7,545	9,995	11.5	10.4	11.7	2,590	1,710	2,540	78.5	116.7	116.7	116.7
Asia:													
Cyprus	161	202	202	19.1	15.7	25.0	67	69	110	3.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
Iran	3,500	3,650	3,650	12.5	12.6	12.8	950	1,000	1,020	45.9	46.9	46.9	46.9
Iraq	2,695	--	--	15.3	--	--	897	700	700	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2
Israel	165	121	104	18.0	8.0	19.9	65	21	45	1.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Syria	1,859	--	--	13.4	--	--	542	150	300	6.9	13.8	13.8	13.8
Turkey	6,816	6,696	6,795	22.3	24.0	25.7	3,310	3,500	3,800	160.8	174.5	174.5	174.5
Afghanistan	862	865	--	16.1	19.9	--	378	375	--	17.2	--	--	--
India	7,765	6,506	7,065	15.6	16.8	15.9	2,630	2,377	2,449	109.2	112.5	112.5	112.5
Japan	1,575	969	872	46.5	52.4	54.4	1,593	1,105	1,032	50.8	47.4	47.4	47.4
Korea, South	2,100	2,376	2,399	29.1	39.0	36.7	1,332	2,018	1,916	92.7	88.0	88.0	88.0
Pakistan	541	436	456	11.6	10.1	10.4	136	96	104	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.8
Total 5/	46,190	41,640	42,460	18.6	19.4	19.9	18,710	17,605	18,400	808.6	845.1	845.1	845.1
Oceania:													
Australia	2,263	2,497	2,150	22.4	25.7	17.3	1,065	1,396	811	64.1	37.2	37.2	37.2
New Zealand	82	88	99	54.8	64.6	58.9	98	124	127	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8
Total 5/	2,345	2,585	2,249	22.8	27.0	19.2	1,163	1,520	938	69.8	43.1	43.1	43.1
World Total 5/	152,810	156,200	160,810	25.4	29.7	30.4	84,485	100,240	106,230	4,636.1	4,883.7	4,883.7	4,883.7

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 1967 is combined with preliminary estimates for Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1967 and end early in 1968. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas 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 material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Bulgaria	373	:	321	:	30.3	:	36.5	:	164	:	170	:	11.7
Czechoslovakia	1,097	:	1,070	:	54.6	:	61.6	:	870	:	746	:	51.4
Germany, East	835	:	645	:	74.3	:	75.1	:	900	:	703	:	48.4
Hungary	245	:	151	:	34.8	:	32.8	:	124	:	72	:	5.0
Poland	3,988	:	3,504	:	46.6	:	52.4	:	2,700	:	2,665	:	183.6
Romania	447	:	341	:	28.7	:	34.3	:	186	:	170	:	11.7
Yugoslavia	801	:	791	:	74.4	:	33.7	:	350	:	386	:	25.1
Total Eastern Europe ^{6/}	7,790	:	6,715	:	64.8	:	50.4	:	5,295	:	4,915	:	338.6
Total All Europe ^{6/}	22,700	:	19,175	:	54.4	:	58.9	:	17,620	:	16,405	:	1,130.2
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) ^{7/}	21,050	:	17,791	:	21.5	:	29.0	:	6,559	:	7,500	:	516.8
Africa:		:		:		:		:		:		:	
Morocco	58	:	--	:	20.2	:	--	:	17	:	12	:	0.8
South Africa, Republic of	509	:	508	:	15.6	:	13.3	:	115	:	98	:	12.7
Total ^{6/}	710	:	630	:	16.0	:	13.2	:	165	:	120	:	8.3
Asia:		:		:		:		:		:		:	
Turkey	1,019	:	988	:	31.3	:	31.4	:	463	:	450	:	32.7
Japan	192	:	133	:	113	:	54.3	:	151	:	102	:	7.0
Total ^{6/}	4,850	:	4,550	:	4,530	:	21.1	:	1,500	:	1,370	:	95.8
Oceania:		:		:		:		:		:		:	
Australia	3,383	:	4,528	:	3,500	:	25.0	:	1,228	:	1,942	:	52.5
New Zealand	33	:	31	:	--	:	85.9	:	41	:	35	:	--
Total ^{6/}	3,416	:	4,559	:	3,530	:	25.6	:	1,269	:	1,977	:	54.6
World Total ^{6/}	86,750	:	74,140	:	71,060	:	38.7	:	42.2	:	43.0	:	3,141.6

^{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 1967 is combined with preliminary estimates for Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1967 and end early in 1968. ^{2/} Figures refer to harvested areas 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 producing countries not shown. ^{7/} Production estimated.

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

The South American barley crop totaled 1.2 million tons, up 29 percent. The good crop in Argentina, in contrast to the poor 1966 harvest, accounted for most of the gain.

Barley production in Europe increased by 14 percent, to a record 45.3 million tons. The West European crop totaled 37.5 million tons, up 17 percent, as yield increased 13 percent to 59.9 bushels per acre. Production in the Common Market countries, at 15.9 million tons, was up 27 percent, mainly a result of optimum weather conditions and increased fertilizer applications.

France harvested a 9.7 million-ton barley crop, 31 percent over the previous high in 1966 and 56 percent above the 1960-64 average. West Germany's production was up 22 percent, at 4.7 million tons. The United Kingdom had a record 9.4 million-ton barley crop, up 8 percent as acreage declined slightly.

It is notable that per acre yield of barley for France in 1967 was 29 percent above the 1960-64 5-year average. Similarly, West Germany showed a 17 percent gain, the United Kingdom 11 percent, Spain 33 percent, and Greece 60 percent.

The 1967 barley crop in Eastern Europe totaled 7.8 million tons, little changed from the previous year, with acreage declining 4 percent. Czechoslovakia, the largest barley producer in the area, had a 1.9 million-ton crop, up 20 percent, as yield gained 17 percent. The East European barley yield in 1967 showed a gain of 16 percent over the 1960-64 average. This compares with a 19 percent yield increase in Western Europe in the same period.

Barley production in the Soviet Union in 1967 is estimated at 24.2 million bushels, slightly above 1966, with acreage being 3 percent larger.

The African barley crop is estimated at 2.5 million tons, which represents a return to normal levels following the drought reduced outturns of the previous year. The Asian harvest is placed at 18.4 million tons, up 5 percent. Turkish production is indicated 9 percent higher and that of India 3 percent higher. Australia's crop was reduced by drought to 811,000 tons, compared with the good 1.4 million-ton crop in 1966.

World oat production in 1967 totaled an estimated 44.3 million tons, 3 percent below the previous year and 9 percent below the 1960-64 average. World acreage totaled 761 million acres, down 4 percent.

North American oat production, at 16.1 million tons, was down 8 percent. Canadian production of 4.7 million tons showed a 19 percent decline, a result of reduced acreage and yield. The U.S. harvested 11.3 million tons, down 2 percent, as acreage declined 11 percent.

The South American oat crop totaled 770,000 tons, up 5 percent. Argentina produced 575,000 tons, versus 540,000 tons in 1966.

The 1967 European oat harvest totaled 18.2 million tons, 11 percent above 1966, mainly on improved yields. West European production gained 13 percent, to 12.9 million tons, counter to a long downtrend. The EEC oat crop totaled 6.8 million tons, for a 12 percent gain. France produced 2.8 million tons, up 7 percent, and West Germany 2.7 million tons, up 16 percent. The United Kingdom crop gained 23 percent to 1.4 million tons. The Netherlands had a remarkable yield of 115.9 bushels per acre. The French oat yield in 1967 was 36 percent above the average in 1960-64. Similar comparative gains were shown by West Germany at 16 percent, Sweden at 24 percent, and by the United Kingdom, Austria, and Ireland all at 23 percent.

East European oat production totaled 5.3 million tons, up 8 percent. The Polish crop is estimated at 2.8 million tons, 5 percent higher, while Czechoslovakia's production, of 957,000 tons, was up 28 percent.

Oat production in the Soviet Union was an estimated 6.8 million tons, 9 percent below 1966, because of reduced yields.

South Africa's oat crop was up sharply at 184,000 tons. Production in Turkey is estimated at 475,000 tons, up 6 percent. Australia's drought-stricken crop of 762,000 tons contrasts with the 1.9 million-ton outturn of 1966.

HARD FIBER PRODUCTION DROPS IN 1967

Total world production in 1967 of the major hard fibers (sisal, abaca, and henequen) is estimated at 1,941 million pounds, about 5 percent below a year earlier and appreciably below average output during 1960-64. Lower sisal output accounted for over half the drop in quantity, measured against 1966, although abaca registered an even greater percentage decrease.

Total sisal production was down in both Africa and the Western Hemisphere, with only Tanzanian and Brazilian output remaining above the 1960-64 level. This decline reflects low world prices as well as competition of synthetic fibers. Some estates reportedly suspended production activities.

Philippine abaca suffered heavy typhoon damage in late 1967, aggravating the downward production trend related to weak demand and low prices. Over a quarter of the producing area was devastated so that production, down by roughly 13 percent in 1967, is expected to be still lower in 1968.

Mexican henequen production continues to be depressed and new plantings have reportedly ceased in Yucatan. Production in El Salvador increased slightly to meet domestic needs.

The FAO Study Group on Hard Fibers at its September meeting in Rome adopted an informal understanding aimed at stabilizing prices. This envisages a level of total exports estimated to maintain prices within a desirable range, with producing countries receiving a quota within this level.

Hard Fibers: World production by countries, average 1960-64,
annual, 1965, 1966 and 1967

Fiber and area	Average 1960-64	Calendar year		
		1965	1966 <u>1/</u>	1967 <u>1/</u>
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
SISAL				
Western Hemisphere:				
Brazil	407.7	387.5	444.4	437.8
Haiti	56.9	46.6	42.0	17.0
Venezuela	19.9	29.4	28.0	28.0
Other <u>2/</u>	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total	487.4	466.5	517.4	485.8
Africa:				
Tanzania	475.3	479.7	496.2	492.8
Kenya	143.7	141.0	126.3	109.8
Uganda	5.0	4.7	4.0	3.0
Angola	141.4	152.0	156.0	<u>2/</u> 120.0
Malagasy Republic <u>3/</u>	46.0	62.0	64.0	62.0
Mozambique	61.4	69.2	58.7	69.2
Other <u>2/</u>	12.0	13.2	13.2	13.0
Total	884.8	921.8	918.4	869.8
Asia and Oceania:				
China (Taiwan)	20.2	26.0	25.0	25.0
Indonesia	22.4	6.0	8.0	<u>2/</u> 8.0
Malaysia	1.4	.8	.8	<u>2/</u> .8
Other <u>2/</u>	3.9	2.7	2.8	2.3
Total	47.9	35.5	36.6	36.1
Total sisal	1,420.1	1,423.8	1,472.4	1,391.7
ABACA				
Western Hemisphere	1.8	2.0	2.0	<u>2/</u> 2.2
Asia and Africa:				
Malaysia	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0
Indonesia	1.0	.7	.7	<u>2/</u> .7
Philippines <u>4/</u>	219.0	250.1	226.0	195.6
Other <u>2/</u>	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total abaca	231.6	262.8	238.7	208.5
HENEQUEN				
Mexico	329.5	324.3	313.5	309.5
Cuba	22.9	22.3	22.1	<u>2/</u> 22.0
El Salvador	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.3
Other <u>2/</u>	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Total henequen	361.2	355.7	345.0	341.1
Total sisal, abaca, and henequen	2,012.9	2,042.3	2,056.1	1,941.3

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes Comoro Islands. 4/ Data include fiber inspected by the Philippine Fiber Inspection Service representing approximately 90 to 95 percent of total Philippine production.

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.

COTTON CONSUMPTION IN FOREIGN
IMPORTING COUNTRIES DOWN

The textile industries in the 16 foreign cotton importing countries shown in the accompanying table consumed more than 15.0 million bales ^{1/} of raw cotton in 1966-67 (August-July), or around three-fifths of the total 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 6.3 million bales of cotton, or about 2 percent less than in the same period of the 1966-67 season. Only Denmark, Japan, and Sweden used more cotton in the early months of 1967-68 than in a comparable period last season. Textile business has been especially good in Japan, and cotton offtake for the entire season should reach record proportions. Textile activity appears to be improving in France, West Germany, and the Netherlands; however, cotton consumption for the entire season in those countries is not likely to be as large as a year earlier. It is expected that consumer demand in India will soon increase so that the rate of textile output can expand in that country.

Total consumption in the 16 selected countries in 1967-68 will likely be higher than in the previous season. Larger offtakes in Japan and India are expected to more than offset shortfalls in other countries. Imports of raw cotton during the periods reviewed were lower than in the same periods in 1966-67. Imports were much lower than consumption, and therefore, stocks were reduced nearly one-fifth during the period. Imports during the remainder of the season are likely to at least keep pace with mill consumption because raw cotton reserves are low. Also, cotton that was purchased in large volume early in the season by some countries will be shipped during the second half of the year.

COTTON: Imports, consumption, and current stocks in principal foreign non-Communist importing countries, for specified periods, 1966-67 and 1967-68 ^{1/}

(Bales of 480 pounds net)								
Country	: Reporting : : period :	: Imports :		: Consumption :		: Stocks :		: Change in : stocks since : Aug. 1, 1967 :
		: 1966-67 :	: 1967-68 :	: 1966-67 :	: 1967-68 :	: Aug. 1, : : 1967 :	: Current : : (computed) :	
		: 1,000 : : bales :	: 1,000 : : bales :	: 1,000 : : bales :	: 1,000 : : bales :	: 1,000 : : bales :	: 1,000 : : bales :	: 1,000 : : bales :
Austria.....	: Aug.-Jan. :	: 54 :	: 45 :	: 55 :	: 49 :	: 23 :	: 19 :	: -4 :
Belgium.....	: Aug.-Dec. :	: 153 :	: 127 :	: 141 :	: 130 :	: 78 :	: 75 :	: -3 :
Canada.....	: Aug.-Dec. :	: 104 :	: 159 :	: 185 :	: 177 :	: 95 :	: 77 :	: -18 :
Denmark.....	: Aug.-Dec. :	: 12 :	: 19 :	: 13 :	: 14 :	: 1 :	: 6 :	: +5 :
Finland.....	: Aug.-Jan. :	: 41 :	: 34 :	: 43 :	: 40 :	: 72 :	: 66 :	: -6 :
France.....	: Aug.-Jan. :	: 621 :	: 527 :	: 632 :	: 575 :	: 232 :	: 184 :	: -48 :
Germany, West...	: Aug.-Jan. :	: 633 :	: 719 :	: 606 :	: 589 :	: 236 :	: 2/ 331 :	: +95 :
Hong Kong.....	: Aug.-Nov. :	: 250 :	: 190 :	: 250 :	: (250) :	: 95 :	: 35 :	: -60 :
India.....	: Aug.-Nov. :	: 73 :	: 90 :	: 1,760 :	: 1,735 :	: 2,112 :	: 3/ 5,622 :	: 4/ :
Italy.....	: Aug.-Nov. :	: 317 :	: 274 :	: 350 :	: 336 :	: 378 :	: 5/ 327 :	: -51 :
Japan.....	: Aug.-Jan. :	: 1,514 :	: 1,345 :	: 1,564 :	: 1,678 :	: 1,013 :	: 680 :	: -333 :
Netherlands.....	: Aug.-Jan. :	: 179 :	: 186 :	: 172 :	: 145 :	: 124 :	: 2/ 100 :	: -24 :
Portugal.....	: Aug.-Oct. :	: 44 :	: 57 :	: 88 :	: 85 :	: 70 :	: 42 :	: -28 :
Sweden.....	: Aug.-Jan. :	: 44 :	: 42 :	: 42 :	: 43 :	: 53 :	: 52 :	: -1 :
Switzerland.....	: Aug.-Dec. :	: 84 :	: 77 :	: 78 :	: 72 :	: 133 :	: 138 :	: +5 :
United Kingdom...	: Aug.-Jan. :	: 456 :	: 401 :	: 484 :	: 425 :	: 197 :	: 173 :	: -24 :
Total.....		: 4,579 :	: 4,292 :	: 6,463 :	: 6,343 :	: 4,912 :	: 7,927 :	: --- :
Total excluding : India.....		: 4,506 :	: 4,202 :	: 4,703 :	: 4,608 :	: 2,800 :	: 2,305 :	: -495 :

^{1/} Preliminary and partly estimated. ^{2/} Allowance made for reexports. ^{3/} Includes crop of 5.2 million bales, minus export of 45,000 bales. ^{4/} Not calculated because of large domestic crop. ^{5/} Includes crop of 11,000 bales.

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Statistical Report

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

CIRCULARS

- FD 2-68 Per Capita Consumption of Dairy Products, 1965 and 1966
- FFO 6-68 World Flaxseed Production Down 22 Million Bushels;
Availabilities Down One-Third
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- FFVS 4-68 Grass and Legume Seeds: U.S. Exports, Feb. 1968
- FLM 1-68 U.S. Exports of Beef Breeding Cattle, Calendar Year 1967
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- FS 1-68 Sugar Stocks Show Little Change
- FCOF 2-68 Coffee Production Estimate Down

REPORTS

FAR 131, WORLD IMPORT DUTIES AND OTHER ENTRY CHARGES ON DAIRY PRODUCTS
By W. Bruce Silcox, 70pp. This study covers the import duties and
other entry fees imposed by 100 foreign countries and the United
States on dairy products.

(Single copies free to persons in the United States from the Foreign
Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
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NEW MAILING LIST

The Foreign Agricultural Service is establishing a new mailing list for
information on cotton textile Purchase Authorizations issued under
Public Law 480. If you wish to receive copies of these Authorizations
on a regular basis, please address your request to the Information
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WORLD TEA PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS AT RECORD LEVELS

World tea production (excluding Mainland China) in 1967 totaled a record 2.19 billion pounds, up slightly from the large 1966 harvest of 2.16 billion. The larger crop was attributed primarily to record harvests by India, Japan, Taiwan, and Pakistan which increased Asian production to an alltime high of 1.96 billion pounds. South American production declined over 7 percent from the year before due to lower Argentine output, and unfavorable weather in Kenya held the rapidly expanding African crop to the record 1966 level of 179 million pounds.

Reflecting larger Asian shipments, mainly by India, Ceylon, and Turkey, world tea exports in 1967 (including estimates for Mainland China) rose nearly 9 percent over the previous year to a record 1.34 billion pounds. Exports from Africa and South America, however, were off slightly from their record 1966 levels because of smaller shipments by Kenya and Argentina.

Preliminary data indicates that there was no serious imbalance in the world supply-demand position for tea during 1967. However, there is still the danger of excess supplies in future years if production goals of growers are realized without a corresponding gain in world consumption. Some major producers have intensified their tea promotional programs in importing countries in efforts to keep consumption abreast of the expansionary trend of world production.

The market for lower quality teas in 1967 continued to remain under pressure from large export availabilities of these types. In addition, the export market for the plainer teas is becoming somewhat limited by the expansion of domestic production in several traditional importing countries.

New York wholesale prices for black teas (Ceylon and Indian, medium broken grades) again eased in 1967, averaging 46.4 cents per pound, compared with an average of 48.2 cents during the year before and were well under the 1965 level of 53.1 cents. The currency devaluations by the United Kingdom and Ceylon, the world's largest importer and exporter, respectively, have introduced an element of uncertainty into the price situation this year. However, thus far New York wholesale prices have shown little change during the first quarter of this year, averaging 46.3 cents per pound.

Responding to less favorable growing conditions, Ceylon's 1967 harvest totaled 486.7 million pounds, down 3.4 million from the year before. Although production showed little change, 1967 exports, reflecting the recovery in shipments to the United Kingdom, rose 8 percent over the previous year to 477.4 million pounds. Ceylon devalued by 20 percent immediately following the sterling devaluation; however, part of the devaluation advantage was offset by an increase in the tea export duty and by the elimination of the export subsidy on lower quality teas that sell below Rs. 1.30/lb.

India's 1967 tea crop amounted to a record 841.3 million pounds, up nearly 2 percent over the previous year. The large crop was attributed to favorable growing conditions and increased fertilizer usage in the north Indian producing

TEA: Production by specified major producing countries,
average 1960-64, annual 1964 to 1967

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967 <u>1/</u>
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Asia:					
Ceylon	464.7	481.7	503.2	490.1	486.7
India	767.7	821.2	807.7	826.3	841.3
Indonesia <u>2/</u>	98.1	102.3	103.5	87.6	95.0
Iran	24.4	23.1	33.0	39.7	40.0
Japan	176.7	183.6	170.7	183.3	187.7
Malaysia	6.1	6.9	7.4	7.7	8.0
Pakistan	53.7	62.2	58.6	62.3	65.5
Taiwan	41.7	40.3	45.7	47.4	51.7
Turkey	17.4	22.1	28.7	50.7	52.0
USSR	92.0	100.5	102.2	123.5	121.4
Vietnam, South	10.6	11.9	13.0	13.0	13.0
Total	1,753.1	1,855.8	1,873.7	1,931.6	1,962.3
Africa:					
Congo, Kinshasa	9.1	10.0	11.0	12.0	12.0
Kenya	35.8	44.6	43.7	56.0	50.3
Malawai	28.1	27.3	28.6	33.9	37.1
Mauritius	2.7	3.1	3.8	4.0	4.5
Mozambique	21.0	22.2	24.2	30.8	31.8
Rhodesia	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
Tanzania	9.8	10.6	12.5	15.0	15.8
Uganda	13.2	16.8	18.4	24.7	24.8
Total	122.4	137.8	145.2	179.4	179.3
South America:					
Argentina	20.7	27.5	34.0	35.9	31.7
Brazil	10.1	13.7	13.7	14.4	14.5
Peru	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0
Total	33.2	43.7	50.5	53.2	49.2
Grand total	1,908.7	2,037.3	2,069.4	2,164.2	2,190.8

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estate production.

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.

areas, which showed production increases of 4 percent over the 1966 crop. Poor weather, however, lowered south India's production by almost 5 percent. Reflecting larger sales to the United Kingdom, tea exports rose 19 percent in 1967 to 471.1 million pounds, the highest level since 1963. It is probable that exports this year will fall below that of 1967 because of the devaluation advantage now enjoyed by Ceylon, and to increased competition of African teas. The Indian Government recently revised the export duties on tea to a uniform rate which mainly benefited the higher quality teas, but offered no relief for the plainer types which comprise the bulk of India's exports.

Drought conditions throughout most of the major African tea growing regions during the early months of 1967 temporarily halted the expansion in African production last year. However, African output in 1968 should register substantial gains as most producing regions have received abundant rains and as new plantings increase in productivity.

1967 WORLD COTTON CROP ESTIMATED AT 47.1 MILLION BALES

World cotton production in 1967-68 is now estimated at 47.1 million bales, 1/ compared with production of 48.3 million bales last season. Production in the United States is placed at about 7.5 million bales, down more than 2.0 million from 1966-67. Foreign Free World production is near a record level and is nearly 400,000 bales above 1966-67 output. Production in Communist countries is up 0.5 million bales from last season, all in Mainland China.

Total area allocated to cotton in 1967-68 is now estimated at 75.7 million acres, 1.0 million below last season and 4.7 million below the 1960-64 average. Acreage in the United States was 1.6 million below a year earlier while aggregate area in foreign countries was slightly above the 1966-67 level. Among the countries where area is lower in the current season are Spain, U.S.S.R., United Arab Republic, Uganda, and Iran. Area is larger in Brazil, Mainland China, India, Pakistan, and Nigeria. World acreage and production estimates for 1967-68 give an average lint yield per acre of 299 pounds, compared with 302 pounds in 1966-67.

Foreign Free World output is estimated at 23.2 million bales in 1967-68, compared with 22.8 million a year earlier. Most of the increase this season is in Guatemala, Brazil, Greece, Australia, India, Pakistan, and Turkey. Crops are smaller in Mexico, Nicaragua, Spain, Nigeria, United Arab Republic, Uganda, Tanzania, and Syria.

Cotton production in Guatemala is estimated up 17 percent, mainly because of improved yields. Brazil's crop is expected to be around 2.3 million bales, up 200,000 bales from the previous year, primarily because of an expansion in area in the South.

(Continued)

1/ Bales of 480 pounds net weight.

COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1966 and 1967 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production 2/		
	Average	1966	1967 3/	Average	1966	1967 3/	Average	1966	1967 3/
	1960-64	1966	1967 3/	1960-64	1966	1967 3/	1960-64	1966	1967 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:									
United States.....	14,957	9,552	7,997	475	480	447	14,795	9,575	7,455
Costa Rica.....	6	17	17	640	480	565	8	17	20
El Salvador.....	221	120	110	647	700	698	298	175	160
Guatemala.....	157	210	215	673	663	759	220	290	340
Honduras.....	18	35	30	667	603	640	25	44	40
Mexico.....	2,043	1,732	1,710	518	624	561	2,206	2,250	2,000
Nicaragua.....	236	375	375	698	672	576	343	525	450
Total 4/.....	17,742	12,141	10,559	485	510	473	17,918	12,897	10,487
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina.....	1,253	815	750	211	236	250	552	400	390
Brazil.....	5,500	5,000	5,600	195	197	197	2,235	2,050	2,300
Colombia.....	395	404	415	407	475	492	335	400	425
Ecuador.....	48	50	50	160	202	240	16	21	25
Paraguay.....	184	110	100	138	175	192	53	40	40
Peru.....	648	550	575	468	415	388	632	475	465
Venezuela.....	86	110	110	218	284	284	39	65	65
Total 4/.....	8,124	7,052	7,614	228	236	235	3,867	3,461	3,721
EUROPE:									
Greece.....	469	347	345	386	559	616	377	404	443
Italy.....	49	25	25	225	230	211	23	12	11
Spain.....	680	550	365	301	358	395	427	410	300
Bulgaria.....	145	123	---	205	390	---	62	100	80
Yugoslavia.....	26	20	25	203	216	288	11	9	15
Total 4/.....	1,429	1,125	945	312	407	441	929	955	869
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,855	6,100	6,000	604	732	744	7,370	9,300	9,300
AFRICA:									
Angola.....	104	100	---	115	144	---	25	30	---
Cameroon.....	146	180	---	197	240	---	60	90	---
Central African Republic.....	312	270	---	72	116	---	47	65	65
Chad.....	695	740	---	100	123	---	145	190	200
Kenya.....	125	150	---	50	80	---	13	25	25
Malawi.....	55	75	---	192	115	---	22	18	15
Morocco.....	28	52	47	326	336	267	19	35	25
Mozambique.....	750	950	---	105	101	---	164	200	---
Nigeria.....	800	800	900	130	141	67	217	235	125
Rhodesia.....	12	110	---	320	262	---	8	60	80
South Africa, Republic of.....	59	85	---	390	395	---	48	70	50
Sudan.....	1,084	1,200	1,200	299	356	360	675	890	900
Tanzania.....	475	500	500	189	346	288	187	360	300
Uganda.....	1,916	2,200	2,100	72	76	63	288	350	275
United Arab Republic.....	1,817	1,930	1,850	538	520	519	2,037	2,090	2,000
Total 4/.....	8,979	10,193	10,078	220	234	222	4,122	4,960	4,664
ASIA AND OCEANIA:									
Afghanistan.....	253	300	300	222	160	160	117	100	100
Australia.....	36	53	70	227	770	960	17	85	140
Burma.....	484	500	500	85	67	86	86	70	90
China, Mainland.....	10,860	12,000	12,500	223	260	269	5,040	6,500	7,000
India.....	19,426	19,400	19,500	117	114	128	4,741	4,600	5,200
Iran.....	943	965	766	251	258	332	494	519	530
Iraq.....	86	75	---	201	192	---	36	30	---
Israel.....	33	51	65	945	1,082	960	65	115	130
Korea, Republic of.....	88	45	45	147	213	213	27	20	20
Pakistan.....	3,499	3,975	3,985	227	254	270	1,656	2,100	2,240
Southern Yemen 5/.....	49	37	---	245	259	---	25	20	10
Syria.....	663	630	590	475	495	447	656	650	550
Thailand.....	136	200	---	226	276	---	64	115	125
Turkey.....	1,600	1,760	1,765	327	477	490	1,091	1,750	1,800
Total 4/.....	38,296	40,105	40,515	178	200	214	14,169	16,714	18,022
World total 4/.....	80,425	76,716	75,711	289	302	299	48,375	48,287	47,063
Foreign Free World 4/.....	48,464	48,796	48,944	209	224	228	21,055	22,769	23,185
Communist countries 4/.....	17,004	18,368	18,770	354	417	420	12,525	15,943	16,423

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 Adan.

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.

Mexican production, estimated at 2.0 million bales, is down sharply from 2.3 million bales produced in 1966-67. Most of the reduction was in the Tampico-Altamira region. Nicaragua's crop was damaged by unfavorable weather as well as insects.

A sharply lower crop in Spain more than offset the 10 percent increase in Greece and thus, total production in Europe was down 86,000 bales.

The most significant change in production in Africa was in Nigeria where cotton output was cut in half by severe drought. The current crops in South Africa and Morocco are also sharply lower than the previous year.

India's crop is estimated at 5.2 million bales, compared with 4.6 million in 1966-67. Improved growing conditions are primarily responsible for the larger crop. Cotton in Pakistan is placed at 2.2 million bales, up 0.1 million from 1966-67. Acreage and yield are higher in that country.

The final ginning in the United States placed the 1967-68 cotton crop at 7,455,000 bales, down sharply from the short crop of 9,575,000 in 1966-67. This is the smallest crop since 1895. Yield was down sharply to 447 pounds an acre from 480 pounds a year earlier. The crop was harvested from 7,997,000 acres, the least since 1869. The sharp reduction was a result of heavy participation in the acreage diversion program and abandonment because of unfavorable weather during the growing season.

Output in U.S.S.R. is unchanged from 9.3 million bales in 1966-67. Mainland China's crop has been revised upward to 7.0 million bales, compared with 6.5 million in 1966-67 and a 1960-64 average of around 5.0 million bales.

Free World production of extra-long staple cotton in 1967-68 is estimated at around 1.8 million bales, down from nearly 2.0 million in 1966-67. Current crops are smaller than in 1966-67 in about all producing countries.

WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION DOWN SECOND SUCCESSIVE YEAR

World production of cottonseed in the year beginning August 1, 1967 is now estimated at 22.7 million tons, 1 percent less than in the previous year and 8 percent below the record high of 1965-66. This year's production is highlighted by the sharp drop in the U. S. output for the second successive year, the above-average production in the USSR for the third successive year, and the substantial increases in India and Mainland China.

While the major portion of the estimated 17 percent decline in North American cottonseed output is due to the small U. S. cotton crop, substantial declines also occurred in Mexico, Nicaragua, and El Salvador. The U. S. cotton harvest was the smallest since 1895 because of the 9-percent decline in planted acreage and the worst planting season of record in many areas. Seed production is estimated at 3.1 million tons, compared with almost 4.0 million in 1966. Mexico's cottonseed output is calculated at 960,000 tons, down 11 percent from the reduced crop of the previous year. A large portion

of the cotton plantings in the Tampico-Altamira area failed to germinate because of severe drought, and when rains came it was too late to replant cotton. Later, hurricanes caused heavy rains and much flooding, which adversely affected production. An increase in Guatemala's production offset about half the decrease in Nicaragua and El Salvador. The substantial decline in Nicaragua, to 230,000 tons from 268,000 last year, is attributed to drought and insect damage.

Cottonseed production in South America is estimated at 1.8 million tons, 8 percent above last year's. In Brazil cotton acreage expanded, and growing conditions were favorable. Seed production is calculated at 1.1 million tons, compared with 1.0 million last year. The continued expansion of recent years in Colombia's cotton acreage, resulting in an upward trend in seed production, is mainly due to favorable support prices for this crop, increased availability of credit from governmental sources, and technical assistance to cotton growers. Seed production is estimated at 207,000 tons, up 6 percent from last year. Peru's seed production is placed at 217,000 tons, slightly less than a year earlier largely because of a shortage of irrigation water.

Europe's relatively minor cottonseed production was down an estimated 8 percent from that of the previous year because increased production in Greece only partially offset declines in Spain and Bulgaria. Cotton acreage dropped sharply in Spain, and seed production, calculated at 146,000 tons, was one-fourth less than that of a year earlier. Acreage in Greece was about the same as in 1966, but production rose an estimated 10 percent to 226,000 tons. Favorable weather and an increase in irrigated area resulted in a marked increase in yields.

Cottonseed production in the Soviet Union is believed to have been about the same as the 4.3-million-ton estimate of 1966.

Seed production from Africa's 1967 cotton crops declined moderately. The reduction in the United Arab Republic, Tanzania, Uganda, and Nigeria exceeded the increase in the Sudan. Acreage declined in the UAR and seed production is placed at 1.0 million tons compared with about 1.1 million a year earlier. In contrast, Sudan's seed production is estimated at 410,000 tons, compared with 380,000 in 1966.

The 8-percent increase estimated for Asia results from large production in India, Pakistan, Turkey, and Mainland China. With slightly increased acreage and timely rains, India's cotton crop rose substantially, and seed production was an estimated 2.8 million tons, equal to the record high of 1963. In Mainland China cotton acreage is believed to have increased, and seed production is estimated at 3.6 million tons compared with 3.3 million in 1966. Pakistan's seed output is placed at 1.1 million tons, against 1.0 a year earlier. The increase is attributed to good weather and improved cultural practices. Acreage in Turkey was maintained at the 1966 level, but with favorable weather, production rose slightly, yielding an estimated record 918,000 tons of seed. Production in Syria declined to an estimated 268,000 tons from 317,000 a year earlier. Cotton planting was delayed by heavy rain and flooding and by below-normal temperatures. Due to favorable weather, Iran produced an estimated 258,000 tons of cottonseed, slightly above output in the previous year. However, because of reduced cotton acreage, seed production was far below the 1965 level.

COTTONSEED: Production in specified countries and the world,
average 1960-64, annual 1964-67 1/

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1 2/				
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 3/	1967 3/
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
North America:					
United States.....	6,086	6,227	6,087	3,960	3,135
El Salvador.....	139	163	110	82	75
Guatemala.....	103	145	190	135	158
Honduras.....	12	23	22	20	19
Mexico.....	1,056	1,152	1,260	1,080	960
Nicaragua.....	175	280	258	268	230
Other.....	16	17	23	20	23
Total.....	7,587	8,007	7,950	5,565	4,600
South America:					
Argentina.....	269	309	261	195	190
Brazil.....	1,088	1,023	1,218	998	1,120
Colombia.....	163	146	146	195	207
Paraguay.....	26	32	21	19	19
Peru.....	295	303	245	221	217
Venezuela.....	19	29	29	32	32
Other.....	11	15	17	15	18
Total.....	1,871	1,857	1,937	1,675	1,803
Europe:					
Greece.....	192	158	173	206	226
Italy.....	12	11	10	6	6
Spain.....	208	173	180	200	146
Bulgaria.....	32	28	31	51	41
Other.....	21	21	14	15	18
Total.....	465	391	408	478	437
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	3,434	3,821	4,101	4,334	4,334
Africa:					
Sudan.....	311	321	314	380	410
United Arab Republic.....	926	1,005	1,090	1,060	1,025
Angola.....	12	10	16	15	---
Cameroon.....	29	37	44	44	---
Central African Republic.....	23	22	19	32	32
Chad.....	71	75	70	93	97
Congo, (Kinshasa).....	4/ 36	15	14	17	22
Malawi.....	11	15	10	9	---
Mozambique.....	80	73	88	97	---
Nigeria.....	106	97	97	114	61
Rhodesia.....	4	12	19	29	39
Tanzania.....	91	122	151	175	146
Uganda.....	140	178	180	170	134
South Africa.....	23	39	34	34	24
Other.....	61	86	107	136	142
Total 5/.....	1,924	2,107	2,253	2,405	2,295
Asia and Oceania:					
Iran.....	241	258	314	253	258
Iraq.....	18	22	22	15	---
Israel.....	35	38	53	61	69
Turkey.....	556	765	765	892	918
Syria.....	319	394	402	317	268
China, Mainland.....	2,570	2,805	2,958	3,315	3,570
Afghanistan.....	60	89	61	51	51
Burma.....	46	48	37	37	48
India.....	2,532	2,617	2,456	2,456	2,777
Pakistan.....	806	851	933	1,023	1,091
Thailand.....	34	40	40	61	67
Australia.....	8	21	42	40	65
Other.....	56	48	42	43	38
Total 5/.....	7,281	7,996	8,125	8,564	9,242
Estimated world total 4/.....	22,562	24,179	24,774	23,021	22,711

1/ Production figures have been revised on the basis of changes in seed-lint ratios for a number of countries. 2/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Including Burundi. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

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

U.S. WHEAT EXPORTS INCREASE
AS FLOUR EXPORTS DECREASE

United States wheat and flour (grain equivalent) exports during July 1967-March reflected a gain of 2 percent over the same 9-month period last year. Wheat accounted for the increase, as flour exports decreased by one-third.

Wheat shipments totaled 556 million bushels, an increase of 5 percent over the 1966-67 period. This was attributed largely to greater exports to India, Japan, Pakistan, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea.

Substantial decreases were noted in wheat shipments to the UAR, Algeria, the Republic of South Africa, the United Kingdom, and Chile. For some of these countries, import requirements have been reduced by substantial increases in production. Also, stocks on farms in the United Kingdom were at a relatively high level.

The recent problems in the UAR contributed to the sharp drop in U.S. imports from 22 million bushels to less than 1 million. This situation is not expected to change soon. It is anticipated that over 60 percent of the 2 million metric tons contracted for arrival in the UAR during fiscal year 1968 will come from Communist countries.

Exports of flour (grain equivalent) during July 1967-March 1968 decreased 32 percent from the 52 million bushels shipped during the same period of 1966-67. This was the direct result of drastic reductions in shipments to the UAR, the most important market since July 1958. Other significant reductions occurred in shipments to Bolivia, South Vietnam, Sudan, and Jordan. In contrast, increased exports were made to the Republic of Korea, Israel, and Lebanon.

U.S. CORN EXPORTS INCREASE AS
OTHER FEEDGRAIN EXPORTS DECREASE

United States feedgrain exports during July 1967-March 1968 totaled 15.9 million metric tons, a decrease of 4 percent from the same months of the previous year.

Corn exports totaled 11.3 million tons, which represents an increase of 13 percent over July 1966-March 1967. This increase has been largely due to stronger feedgrain demands in Europe and Japan, plus lower world corn prices. During January-March 1968, shipments of 64,000 tons under the P.L. 480 program were made to Uruguay. These imports were necessitated by a poor crop, resulting from adverse weather conditions. Other substantial increases were noted in exports to Canada, the Common Market countries (except Belgium and Luxembourg), Greece, and Poland.

Pakistan received no corn during July 1967-March 1968, compared with 302,000 tons a year earlier. This is the result of better crops brought about by good growing conditions and sufficient water supplies. Other substantial

WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/ : U.S. Exports by country of destination, July-March 1966-67 and July-March 1967-68

Country of Destination	July-March 1966-67				July-March 1967-68			
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total		Wheat	Flour 2/	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:								
Canada	3/	59	59	2	3/	12	12	4/
Mexico	2	12	14	4/	5	4	9	4/
Costa Rica	390	501	891	24	1,062	60	1,122	31
El Salvador	925	26	951	26	1,379	76	1,455	40
Guatemala	1,501	111	1,612	44	1,564	190	1,754	48
Other Central America	2,132	494	2,626	72	2,706	489	3,195	87
Dominican Republic	1,978	92	2,070	56	2,480	47	2,527	69
Haiti	832	15	847	23	906	32	938	26
Jamaica	9	728	737	20	11	750	761	21
Trinidad and Tobago	1,508	34	1,542	42	1,960	1	1,961	53
Other Bermuda and Caribbean	3	475	478	13	--	478	478	13
Bolivia	293	5,101	5,394	147	451	1,710	2,161	59
Brazil	39,758	649	40,407	1,100	41,788	411	42,199	1,148
Chile	10,746	439	11,185	304	3,499	575	4,074	111
Colombia	4,251	90	4,341	118	2,017	296	2,313	63
Ecuador	1,275	138	1,413	38	1,527	90	1,617	44
Guyana	--	781	781	21	--	712	712	19
Peru	7,041	314	7,355	200	8,031	365	8,396	228
Surinam	106	270	376	10	175	244	419	11
Venezuela	12,720	81	12,801	349	16,294	33	16,327	444
Other South America	1,291	15	1,406	39	957	37	994	27
Total	86,861	10,425	97,286	2,648	86,812	6,612	93,424	2,542
Western Europe:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg	5,286	8	5,294	144	4,836	3	4,839	132
France	8,361	5	8,366	228	7,893	3	7,896	215
Germany, West	14,315	5	14,320	390	10,630	2	10,605	289
Italy	6,032	478	6,510	177	4,638	11	4,649	126
Netherlands	15,655	519	16,174	440	15,469	379	15,848	431
Total	49,649	1,015	50,664	1,379	43,439	398	43,837	1,193
Other Western Europe:								
Iceland	5	229	234	6	--	234	234	6
Ireland	1,292	1	1,293	35	306	--	306	8
Norway	2,034	14	2,048	56	1,047	4	1,051	29
Portugal	2,224	65	2,289	62	--	449	449	12
Spain	669	48	717	20	--	1	1	4/
Switzerland	4,531	--	4,531	123	1,884	--	1,884	51
United Kingdom	20,075	183	20,258	552	9,020	77	9,097	248
Others	975	219	1,194	33	953	44	997	27
Total	31,805	759	32,564	887	13,210	809	14,019	381
Eastern Europe:								
Poland	5,017	388	5,405	147	858	416	1,274	35
Yugoslavia	6,874	83	6,957	189	10,422	44	10,466	285
Total	11,891	471	12,362	336	11,280	460	11,740	320
Total Europe	93,345	2,245	95,590	2,602	67,929	1,667	69,596	1,894
Asia:								
Afghanistan	984	2	986	27	511	2	513	14
Ceylon	--	3,037	3,037	83	--	3,513	3,513	96
Hong Kong	--	--	--	--	--	166	166	5
India	113,404	25	113,429	3,087	167,957	648	168,605	4,589
Iran	4,402	10	4,412	120	--	79	79	2
Israel	8,074	52	8,126	221	7,375	1,830	9,205	251
Japan	54,038	12	54,050	1,471	66,000	48	66,048	1,798
Jordan	2,155	2,156	4,311	117	--	986	986	27
Korea, Republic of	20,680	2,346	23,026	627	28,328	3,581	31,909	868
Lebanon	1,153	821	1,974	54	1,123	2,052	3,175	86
Malaysia	205	20	225	6	183	19	202	5
Nansei and Mampo Islands	1,078	234	1,312	36	933	368	1,301	35
Pakistan	32,284	17	32,301	879	66,394	6	66,400	1,807
Philippines	12,283	243	12,526	341	15,388	410	15,798	430
Republic of China (Taiwan)	7,915	39	7,954	216	13,375	139	13,514	368
Saudi Arabia	476	3,603	4,079	111	698	3,739	4,437	121
Syria	3,564	47	3,611	98	3,102	--	3,102	84
Turkey	--	540	540	15	518	287	805	22
Vietnam, South	--	5,725	5,725	156	--	3,902	3,902	106
Others	1,086	965	2,051	55	1,454	604	2,058	56
Total	263,781	19,894	283,675	7,720	373,339	22,379	395,718	10,770
Africa:								
Algeria	23,364	308	23,672	644	5,761	--	5,761	157
Congo (Kinshasa)	30	1,800	1,830	50	2	1,215	1,217	33
Ghana	--	805	805	22	--	629	629	17
Morocco	11,714	1,753	13,467	367	10,514	995	11,509	313
Nigeria	4,359	28	4,387	119	2,015	5	2,020	55
South Africa, Republic of	12,523	17	12,540	341	--	--	--	--
Sudan	1,440	2,387	3,827	104	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	4,990	244	5,234	142	7,913	860	8,773	239
United Arab Republic	22,169	11,136	33,305	906	864	34	898	25
Others	2,117	830	2,947	81	879	1,072	1,951	53
Total	82,706	19,308	102,014	2,776	27,948	4,810	32,758	892
Oceania:								
	--	69	69	2	--	88	88	2
World Total	526,693	51,941	578,634	15,748	556,028	35,556	591,584	16,100

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

decreases occurred in shipments to India, Jordan, Switzerland, the Canary Islands, and the United Kingdom.

Exports of oats totaled 77,000 metric tons, less than one-third the 226,000 tons shipped during the same period a year earlier. Most countries decreased imports from the United States. This was particularly true in Western Europe, where production increased 9 percent and yields, 8 percent, respectively.

Barley exports at 608,000 metric tons were 7 percent less than the 657,000 tons shipped during the 1966-67 period. Western Europe had a bumper crop and was a stronger competitor for world markets. Shipments to West Germany and Japan decreased by 35 percent. No exports were made to Costa Rica, Cyprus, Israel, Lebanon, Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia--countries that received a total of 177,000 tons during July 1966-March 1967. These reduced shipments were partially offset by increased exports to Italy, Denmark, the Republic of Korea, and Libya.

Exports of sorghum grain were down 31 percent from the 5.6 million metric tons shipped during July 1966-March 1967. The reduction in shipments can be attributed largely to increased prices of sorghums in relation to corn, making corn more attractive to foreign buyers. The price gap has narrowed since September 1966; in October 1967 sorghum prices (c.i.f. Rotterdam) surpassed those of corn, and they have gradually increased through mid-April 1968. Also, P.L. 480 shipments to India have been much smaller--down from 1.6 million tons to 886,000 tons.

Other significant decreases occurred in exports to the Common Market countries, East European countries, Japan, and the major African markets. Only Mexico, Norway, and Spain received sizable increases in shipments.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS SHOW DRAMATIC INCREASE

Australian wheat and flour (grain equivalent) exports of 149 million bushels during July-December 1967 showed an increase of 75 percent over the same period of last year. Despite strong competition on world markets and congested transportation systems at home, Australia managed to dispose of a record volume of wheat.

Wheat shipments totaled 139 million bushels--an increase of 77 percent over the July-December 1966 period. Mainland China remained by far the most important market, taking 52 million bushels or 38 percent of total exports. Increased exports to India were also significant at 21 million--up 17 million. Other countries showing substantial increases are the Netherlands, Chile, Japan, and Iraq. Combined exports to these markets were 30 million bushels, three times greater than the last six months of 1966. Minor decreases were shown in shipments to the United Kingdom, Pakistan, and the Republic of South Africa.

Exports of flour (grain equivalent) during July-December 1967 increased 53 percent. Ceylon and Indonesia were the major markets receiving a total of over 5 million bushels.

FEEDGRAINS: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-March 1966-67 and July-March 1967-68

Destination	July-March 1966-67					July-March 1967-68				
	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/	379,585	--	--	39,928	419,513	640,856	--	--	14,415	655,271
Mexico	7,830	3,569	--	19,794	31,193	17,950	1,380	1,455	25,069	45,854
Costa Rica	487	10	35,395	42	35,934	1,746	46	--	59	1,851
Guatemala	77	--	--	20	97	13,760	--	--	--	13,760
Other Central America	1,194	163	--	--	1,357	1,947	78	158	916	3,099
Jamaica	27,988	311	--	4,459	32,758	28,258	336	--	5,794	34,388
Trinidad and Tobago	25,853	54	--	91	25,998	30,171	64	--	29	30,264
Other Bermuda and Caribbean	4,253	262	--	159	4,674	4,614	497	--	319	5,430
Brazil	4,471	--	--	5,058	9,529	5,168	--	--	2,254	7,422
Chile	24,432	--	2,700	--	27,132	63,549	--	--	--	63,549
Colombia	247	20	--	29	296	1,545	--	6,150	863	8,558
Peru	1,554	83	--	8,441	10,078	1,277	--	--	194	1,471
Uruguay	1	--	--	--	1	63,813	--	--	--	63,813
Other South America	2,693	--	--	1,053	3,746	2,728	45	--	556	3,229
Total	480,665	4,472	38,095	79,074	602,306	877,382	2,446	7,762	50,468	938,059
Western Europe:										
EEC:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	674,634	23,276	17,165	457,403	1,172,478	424,808	8,249	4,844	306,843	744,744
France	49,382	--	--	368	49,950	152,863	--	--	927	153,790
Germany, West	776,287	69,828	54,592	152,226	1,052,903	989,408	15,613	18,605	67,940	1,091,566
Italy	903,160	37,698	178,764	1,611	1,121,233	1,513,219	12,573	198,721	1,556	1,726,069
Netherlands	1,978,946	52,053	14,956	458,072	2,504,027	2,398,817	30,323	7,486	371,497	2,808,123
Total	4,382,379	182,855	265,477	1,069,880	5,900,591	5,479,115	66,758	229,656	748,763	6,524,292
Other Western Europe:										
Cyprus	257	--	28,833	--	29,090	2,340	--	--	--	2,340
Denmark	4,144	--	4,597	--	8,741	14,940	--	22,375	--	37,315
Greece	79,224	--	--	--	79,224	165,138	--	--	17	165,155
Ireland	37,271	--	--	5,634	42,905	44,173	--	--	--	44,173
Norway	58,083	--	--	68,986	127,069	39,569	--	--	112,294	151,863
Portugal	47,377	--	--	36,972	84,349	71,028	--	--	--	71,028
Spain	869,053	--	15	6,479	875,547	891,310	--	--	32,295	923,605
Switzerland	67,244	19,860	8,534	1,968	97,606	41,485	8,160	12,319	568	62,532
United Kingdom	1,395,024	--	--	51,273	1,446,297	1,374,585	--	--	1,118	1,375,703
Others	10,487	--	472	2,021	12,980	19,270	--	--	2,352	21,622
Total	2,568,164	19,860	42,451	173,333	2,803,808	2,663,838	8,160	34,694	148,645	2,855,337
Eastern Europe:										
Bulgaria	--	--	--	350	350	--	--	--	--	350
Czechoslovakia	8,020	--	--	275,488	283,508	45,219	--	--	--	45,219
Germany, East	121,602	--	--	60,598	182,200	121,455	--	--	36,959	158,414
Hungary	26	--	--	39,332	39,358	205	--	--	--	205
Poland	123,241	--	28,449	129,875	281,565	186,418	--	27,849	61,017	275,284
U.S.S.R.	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	1	--	16
Yugoslavia	15,062	--	--	--	15,062	1	--	--	--	1
Total	267,931	--	28,449	505,643	802,023	353,298	15	27,850	97,976	479,139
Total Europe	7,218,474	202,715	336,377	1,748,856	9,506,422	8,496,251	74,933	292,200	995,384	9,858,768
Asia:										
India	109,014	--	--	1,579,107	1,688,121	72,507	--	--	886,200	958,707
Israel	103,020	--	14,529	261,161	378,710	107,456	--	--	269,474	376,930
Japan	1,599,413	1,016	159,401	1,821,532	3,581,362	1,603,583	--	120,819	1,641,904	3,266,306
Jordan	28,482	--	--	--	28,482	74	--	--	--	74
Korea, Republic of	4,577	--	1,000	--	5,577	36,777	--	161,021	--	197,798
Lebanon	23,849	--	29,277	4,077	57,203	8,063	--	--	--	8,063
Philippines	11,077	45	--	2,183	13,305	5,865	7	--	1,114	6,986
Pakistan	302,095	--	--	--	302,095	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	1,625	--	--	--	1,625	2,205	--	--	--	2,205
Syria	40	10,249	--	228	10,517	--	--	--	--	--
Republic of China (Taiwan)	2,894	--	--	--	2,894	2,953	--	--	--	2,953
Turkey	--	--	--	--	--	1,164	--	--	--	1,164
Vietnam, South	26,668	--	--	--	26,668	19,867	--	--	--	19,867
Others	12,465	--	--	1,016	13,481	9,567	--	210	--	9,777
Total	2,225,219	11,310	204,207	3,669,304	6,110,040	1,870,081	7	282,050	2,798,692	4,950,830
Africa:										
Algeria	--	5,258	9,398	--	14,656	--	--	--	1,379	58,601
Canary Islands	78,049	--	--	2,666	80,715	57,222	--	--	1,510	2,508
Congo (Kinshasa)	475	--	--	--	475	998	--	--	--	1,306
Ethiopia	293	--	--	68	361	56	--	--	1,250	1,306
Libya	92	--	9,503	--	9,595	630	--	26,020	--	26,650
Morocco	2,591	--	21,337	--	23,928	2,160	--	--	226	2,386
Senegal	2,025	--	--	26,007	28,032	40	--	--	6,660	6,700
South Africa, Republic of	5,401	--	--	3,008	8,409	128	--	--	1,441	1,569
Sudan	--	--	--	30,973	30,973	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	10,246	2,148	38,433	1,539	52,366	14,455	--	--	658	15,113
Western Africa, n.e.c.	6,652	--	--	26,205	32,857	225	--	--	407	632
Others	14,584	--	--	5,832	20,416	2,775	--	--	1,017	2,792
Total	120,408	7,406	78,671	96,298	302,783	78,689	--	26,020	14,548	119,257
Oceania	49	--	--	--	49	204	4	12	--	220
World Total	10,044,815	225,903	657,350	5,593,532	16,521,600	11,322,607	77,390	608,045	3,859,092	15,867,124

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 reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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

Country of destination	1966			1967 1/		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Western Hemisphere:						
Barbados	--	33	33	--	44	44
Chile	411	--	411	4,224	--	4,224
Guyana	--	37	37	--	93	93
Trinidad and Tobago	--	23	23	--	3/	3/
Total Western Hemisphere	411	93	504	4,224	137	4,361
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Netherlands	--	--	--	9,629	--	9,629
Total EEC	--	--	--	9,629	--	9,629
Other Western Europe:						
Ireland	1,543	--	1,543	--	--	--
Norway	1,044	--	1,044	1,272	--	1,272
United Kingdom	7,105	502	7,607	3,886	321	4,207
Total O. Western Europe	9,692	502	10,194	5,158	321	5,479
Total Europe	9,692	502	10,194	14,787	321	15,108
Asia:						
Sino-Bloc:						
China, Mainland	22,923	--	22,923	52,451	--	52,451
Korea, North	560	--	560	--	--	--
Total Sino-Bloc	23,483	--	23,483	52,451	--	52,451
Other Asia:						
Bahrein	--	44	44	--	41	41
Ceylon	--	1,725	1,725	--	4,157	4,157
Hong Kong	1,541	--	1,541	1,091	--	1,091
India	4,194	3/	4,194	20,668	9	20,677
Indonesia	--	198	198	--	1,285	1,285
Iran	1,730	--	1,730	276	--	276
Iraq	2,223	--	2,223	6,098	--	6,098
Japan	7,166	--	7,166	10,253	--	10,253
Kuwait	1,356	--	1,356	988	--	988
Lebanon	2,355	--	2,355	2,635	--	2,635
Malaysia	4,104	343	4,447	4,119	--	4,151
Muscat and Oman	--	146	146	--	172	172
Pakistan	4,220	--	4,220	1,148	--	1,148
Qatar	--	70	70	--	130	130
Saudi Arabia	931	497	1,428	2,746	458	3,204
Singapore	3,343	--	3,343	3,948	--	3,948
Southern Yemen	1,154	611	1,765	431	330	761
Taiwan	1,232	--	1,232	769	--	769
Thailand	--	164	164	--	129	129
Timor	--	15	15	--	24	24
Trucial States	--	203	203	--	329	329
Total Other Asia	35,549	4,016	39,565	55,170	7,096	62,266
Total Asia	59,032	4,016	63,048	107,621	7,096	114,717
Africa:						
Malawi	--	163	163	--	248	248
Mauritius	--	310	310	--	565	565
Mozambique	1,463	56	1,519	2,120	--	2,120
South Africa, Republic of	2,437	--	2,437	--	--	--
Zambia	--	62	62	--	75	75
Total Africa	3,900	591	4,491	2,120	888	3,008
Oceania:						
British Western Pacific Isls.	--	348	348	--	422	422
New Zealand	2,404	--	2,404	1,095	--	1,095
Papua and New Guinea	--	294	294	--	344	344
Total Oceania	2,404	642	3,046	1,095	766	1,861
Other Countries	3,151	350	3,501	9,205	291	9,496
World Total	78,590	6,194	84,784	139,052	9,499	148,551

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ Less than 500 bushels.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Overseas Trade Statistics.

WORLD FLAXSEED/LINSEED OIL
EXPORTS SMALLEST SINCE 1956

World exports of flaxseed and linseed oil in calendar 1967 are estimated at 46.5 million bushels, seed equivalent basis. This is 4 million bushels or 8 percent less than exports in 1966 and the smallest since 1956. Substantial declines in exports of seed and oil from the United States and Canada were only partially offset by a sharp increase in oil exports from Argentina.

FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL: Exports from major producing countries and world totals, average 1960-64, annual 1962-67 1/

(In terms of flaxseed equivalent)

Country	Average:						
	1960-64:	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 <u>2/</u>	1967 <u>2/</u>
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
United States.....	5.8	4.3	4.2	7.9	6.0	13.0	8.3
Canada.....	13.9	11.7	12.0	15.8	17.3	20.8	14.4
Argentina.....	25.8	30.7	25.5	23.8	27.7	14.1	21.5
Uruguay.....	2.7	3.0	3.8	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.3
India.....	.3	.1	<u>3/</u>	.2	.1	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Others, excl. Europe.....	2.1	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.4	.7	1.0
World total.....	50.6	52.0	48.2	50.8	54.5	50.4	46.5

1/ Excludes re-exports of flaxseed and exports of linseed oil produced from imported flaxseed. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

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 exported 204,815 short tons of linseed oil in 1967, equivalent to 21.5 million bushels of seed. This volume exceeded the low level of 1966 by more than 50 percent but was one-fifth less than the above-average tonnage exported in 1965. Over 90 percent of the oil went to Europe and 5 percent to the Soviet Union.

Argentine exports of linseed oil in 1968 will decline sharply, possibly to only about one-half last year's level. The flaxseed crop harvested late in 1967 was down one-third from the previous year, and carry-in stocks were the lowest in years. As of the end of April only 48,000 tons had moved to foreign markets compared with over 80,000 tons in the first 4 months last year, according to preliminary shipping statistics.

Canada shipped 13.9 million bushels of flaxseed and 4,470 tons of linseed oil to foreign markets in 1967. In terms of seed equivalent, exports totaled 14.4 million bushels, almost one-third less than in 1966. Canada's total

(Continued)

FLAXSEED: Exports from specified countries,
average 1960-64, annual 1963-67

Continent and country	Average : 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966 <u>1/</u>	1967 <u>1/</u>
	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
North America:						
United States.....	4,595:	3,408:	6,947:	3,925:	6,663:	6,029
Canada.....	13,252:	11,537:	14,844:	16,100:	20,199:	13,920
Total.....	17,847:	14,945:	21,791:	20,025:	26,862:	19,949
South America:						
Argentina.....	1,357:	815:	2:	1:	0:	0
Brazil.....	283:	965:	1:	241:	37:	0
Uruguay.....	271:	65:	0:	0:	0:	0
Total.....	1,911:	1,845:	3:	242:	37:	0
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	855:	1,002:	1,153:	1,463:	1,173:	1,219
Denmark.....	5:	2:	3:	2:	4:	2
Germany, West.....	10:	38:	3:	16:	5:2/	38
Netherlands.....	449:	551:	399:	578:	324:	287
Total.....	1,319:	1,593:	1,558:	2,059:	1,506:	1,546
Africa:						
Ethiopia <u>3/</u>	1,018:	1,463:	1,222:	760:	411:	787
Morocco.....	145:	72:	77:	131:	113:	118
Tunisia.....	35:	23:	27:	5:	1:	1
Total.....	1,198:	1,558:	1,326:	896:	528:	906
Asia:						
China, Mainland <u>4/</u>	176:	200:	40:	0:	n.a.:	n.a.
Iran <u>5/</u>	11:	0:	<u>6/</u> :	<u>6/</u> :	<u>6/</u> :	<u>6/</u> :
Iraq.....	222:	72:	382:	191:	n.a.:	n.a.
Turkey.....	23:	0:	62:	25:	0:	n.a.
Total.....	432:	272:	484:	216:	<u>6/</u> :	<u>6/</u> :
Grand total.....	22,707:	20,213:	25,162:	23,438:	28,933:	22,401

1/ Preliminary. 2/ January-November. 3/ Year ending September 10. 4/ Unofficial estimates. 5/ Year beginning March 21. 6/ Less than 500 bushels.

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.

**LINSEED OIL: Exports from specified countries,
average 1960-64, annual 1963-67**

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966 ^{1/}	1967 ^{1/}
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
North America:						
United States.....	11,929:	8,181:	9,552:	20,868:	63,051:	22,680
Canada.....	5,788:	4,020:	9,498:	11,259:	6,180:	4,470
Total.....	<u>17,717:</u>	<u>12,201:</u>	<u>19,050:</u>	<u>32,127:</u>	<u>69,231:</u>	<u>27,150</u>
South America:						
Argentina.....	232,672:	234,641:	226,104:	263,528:	133,882:	204,815
Uruguay.....	22,948:	35,469:	11,567:	19,166:	17,199:	12,608
Total.....	<u>255,620:</u>	<u>270,110:</u>	<u>237,671:</u>	<u>282,694:</u>	<u>151,081:</u>	<u>217,423</u>
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	2,834:	1,676:	2,719:	1,691:	4,293:	5,134
Denmark.....	52:	34:	38:	7:	68:	85
France.....	1,332:	612:	995:	1,442:	1,105:	1,028
Germany, West.....	5,777:	5,805:	5,872:	5,346:	2,976: ^{2/}	2,866
Italy.....	42:	18:	15:	16:	17:	26
Netherlands.....	4,830:	2,595:	4,452:	5,331:	5,960:	6,462
Sweden.....	103:	23:	46:	107:	131: ^{2/}	13
Switzerland ^{3/}	605:	474:	469:	395:	394:	225
United Kingdom.....	7,876:	8,859:	6,362:	8,063:	9,168:	8,394
Total.....	<u>23,451:</u>	<u>20,096:</u>	<u>20,968:</u>	<u>22,398:</u>	<u>24,112:</u>	<u>24,233</u>
Africa:						
Morocco.....	331:	4: ^{4/}	0:	0:	0:	0
Asia:						
India.....	2,599:	432:	1,632:	552:	43:	11
Japan.....	520:	870:	1,115:	736:	931:	574
Total.....	<u>3,119:</u>	<u>1,302:</u>	<u>2,747:</u>	<u>1,288:</u>	<u>974:</u>	<u>585</u>
Oceania:						
Australia ^{5/}	34:	16:	28:	16:	30:	20
Grand total.....	<u>300,272:</u>	<u>303,725:</u>	<u>280,464:</u>	<u>338,523:</u>	<u>245,428:</u>	<u>269,411</u>

^{1/} Preliminary; partly estimated. ^{2/} January-November. ^{3/} Includes soybean oil.
^{4/} Less than 50 tons. ^{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.

supplies in the 1967-68 marketing year, which began August 1, were 11 million bushels below the previous year's level because production declined by more than one-half.

Little, if any, improvement is foreseen this year in Canadian exports. Production is expected to increase somewhat, but carry-in stocks probably will be down. Almost one-half of the 1967 seed exports and virtually all of the oil went to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

Exports from the United States were the equivalent of 8.3 million bushels of seed, 36 percent below the previous year's level. Seed exports were 6.0 million bushels, compared with 6.7 million in 1966; oil exports totaled 22,680 tons, against 63,051 a year earlier. Supplies of both seed and oil have declined sharply in the last 2 crop years, beginning July 1, because of smaller crops and, in 1967, reduced carry-in stocks. Moreover, the Flaxseed-Linseed Oil Export Program, which provided subsidy payments beginning April 16, 1965, was terminated on June 6, 1967.

Almost 50 percent of the U.S. flaxseed exports went to the Netherlands, 20 percent to Canada, and 20 percent to West Germany. Over 90 percent of the oil went to West Germany.

Exports of linseed oil from India have dwindled to negligible quantities in the last 3 years because of high domestic prices, in consequence of two successive short crops and an increasing domestic demand. Exports of flaxseed as such have been banned for many years.

Reduced flaxseed production in Uruguay in the last 3 years resulted in reduced exports of linseed oil in 1966 and 1967. No seed as such has been exported since 1963.

(For a summary of world flaxseed production and trade, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FFO 6-68, April 1968.)

WORLD SHEEP NUMBERS UP SLIGHTLY

World sheep numbers in early 1968 were estimated at 1,007.8 million head, up less than 1 percent from a year earlier and only 3 percent above the 1961-65 average. Lagging world wool prices and increased use of synthetics have helped to slow down the buildup in world sheep numbers.

The five major sheep and wool producing and exporting countries--Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, and the Republic of South Africa--estimated sheep numbers to be approximately equal to the 335.7 million head recorded in 1967. There was some increase in the sheep population in Australia, New Zealand, and the Republic of South Africa, while numbers declined in Argentina and Uruguay.

Sheep numbers in Oceania were estimated to be up almost 1.5 million head. Australia--the world's largest sheep producing country--recorded 165 million

head, a slight increase from 1967. Any increase or decrease in Australian sheep numbers during 1968 will depend on the extent and severeness of the present drought. Early indications are that the drought, which started in the fall of 1967, has rather sharply reduced numbers in certain areas of that country. New Zealand sheep were estimated above a year earlier, but any major buildup in sheep numbers in that country will have to await improved prices for coarse wool in the world market.

South American sheep population was estimated to be down from a year earlier. Argentine numbers were lower because of heavy slaughter of female stock throughout 1967. Unfavorable weather conditions have had an adverse effect on sheep numbers in Uruguay and Brazil. In Uruguay heavy sheep slaughter also resulted from a government restriction on cattle slaughter for local beef consumption during the last quarter of 1967. These three countries account for nearly 75 percent of the sheep raised in South America.

Numbers in North America continued their downward trend, showing a decline of 5.5 percent from a year earlier and one of 18 percent from the 1961-65 average. January 1, 1968, sheep numbers in the United States were estimated at 22.1 million head, a decline of 7 percent from the previous year. Due to a similar decrease in stock sheep, a further decline is expected. Sheep and lamb slaughter in 1968 would have to be down at least 15 percent for the inventory to stabilize. The Canadian sheep population likewise is continuing its downward trend. Total numbers were down 4 percent. The largest drop in numbers occurred in Western Canada, where the decline was estimated at 7 percent. The downward trend is expected to continue despite greater interest in sheep production in some eastern areas.

The USSR recorded an increase in its sheep population for the third consecutive year. January 1, 1968, numbers at 138.3 million head were 2 percent above a year earlier; however, they are still below the peak reached in 1963.

Sheep numbers in Europe have remained relatively stable. In Western Europe, they decreased by 1 percent, while Eastern Europe recorded a slight gain. The United Kingdom--the largest sheep producing country in Europe--indicated a 3-percent decline from 1967. Approximately 100,000 head were slaughtered because of the ravages of the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak--a number equivalent to 0.5 percent of the total. Numbers in Africa changed very little between 1967 and 1968. A 1-percent increase was reported in South Africa. Total numbers in Asia continued their upward trend. The sheep population is on the increase in Turkey and Iran, due to a very high demand for mutton in that area.

(Table is on following pages)

Sheep: Number in specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1966-68

Continent and country	Month of enumeration ^{1/}	Average 1961-65	1966	1967 ^{2/}	1968 ^{2/}
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
North America:					
Canada.....	Dec.	920	765	682	653
United States ^{3/}	Jan. 1	29,023	24,734	23,898	22,122
Guatemala.....	April	729	818	800	800
Mexico.....	Spring	6,259	6,639	---	6,705
Total North America ^{4/}		37,500	33,600	32,700	30,900
South America:					
Argentina.....	June 30	48,127	48,500	48,000	---
Brazil.....	Dec. 31	19,997	22,312	22,102	22,000
Chile.....	Dec.	7,526	7,460	---	---
Colombia.....	Jan. 1	1,550	1,840	1,845	---
Ecuador.....	Aug.	1,827	2,000	2,040	2,090
Falkland Islands.....		625	---	---	---
Peru.....	July 1	14,454	15,500	15,600	---
Uruguay.....	June 30	21,860	21,800	21,400	---
Total South America ^{4/}		122,200	126,200	125,000	124,800
Europe:					
Western:					
EEC:					
Belgium.....	Dec.	61	67	68	69
France.....	Oct.	8,876	9,056	9,186	9,248
Germany, West.....	Dec.	953	797	812	804
Italy.....	Jan.	7,956	7,900	8,150	8,576
Netherlands.....	Dec.	272	316	370	---
Luxembourg.....	May	2	3	3	---
Total EEC.....		18,120	18,139	18,589	19,070
Austria.....	Dec.	158	142	138	130
Denmark.....	July	65	112	122	---
Finland.....	June	249	175	173	---
Greece.....	Dec.	9,458	9,384	9,117	8,200
Iceland.....	Dec.	787	847	847	---
Ireland.....	Jan.	3,316	3,464	3,059	3,400
Norway.....	Dec.	991	1,043	1,044	988
Portugal.....	Dec.	5,045	5,029	5,029	5,029
Spain.....	Oct.	20,574	17,073	16,671	16,610
Sweden.....	June	188	238	267	290
Switzerland.....	April	236	267	236	209
United Kingdom.....	Dec.	20,689	21,818	21,053	20,446
Total Western Europe ^{4/}		80,100	77,900	76,500	75,700

(Continued)

Sheep: Number in specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1966-68

(Continued)

Continent and country	Month of enumeration ^{1/}	Average 1961-65	1966	1967 ^{2/}	1968 ^{2/}
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
Europe (continued):					
Eastern:					
Albania.....		1,595	---	---	---
Bulgaria.....	Jan.	10,070	10,312	9,998	---
Czechoslovakia.....	Jan. 1	574	614	670	---
Germany, East.....	Dec. 3	1,922	1,963	1,928	---
Hungary.....	Mar.	3,048	3,270	3,274	---
Poland.....	June 30	3,177	3,164	3,321	---
Romania.....	Jan.	12,217	13,125	14,109	14,369
Yugoslavia.....	Jan. 15	10,232	9,868	10,329	10,345
Total Eastern Europe ^{4/}		42,800	44,000	45,300	45,400
Total Europe ^{4/}		122,900	121,900	121,800	121,100
USSR.....	Jan. 1	133,900	129,800	135,500	138,300
Africa:					
Morocco.....		14,710	12,400	12,000	---
Tunisia.....	Dec. 31	3,054	---	---	---
United Arab Republic.....	Jan. 1	1,610	1,640	---	---
Rhodesia.....	Dec. 31	372	---	438	---
Tanzania.....	Dec. 31	2,908	2,800	---	---
Uganda ^{5/}		816	791	---	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	June 30	39,759	42,760	41,755	42,172
South West Africa.....		---	3,983	---	---
Total Africa ^{4/}		128,400	130,300	129,000	129,400
Asia:					
Cyprus.....		418	400	459	---
Iran ^{6/}	Mar. 1	21,445	20,000	21,500	22,000
Jordan ^{5/}		752	1,136	---	---
Syrian Arab Republic.....	Dec. 31	3,968	5,075	---	---
Turkey.....	Dec. 31	32,863	33,382	34,663	35,000
Japan.....	Feb. 1	410	146	113	100
Total Asia ^{4/}		218,600	228,500	234,000	237,300
Oceania:					
Australia.....	March	160,924	157,562	164,407	165,000
New Zealand.....	June	50,536	57,343	60,100	---
Total Oceania ^{4/}		211,500	214,900	224,500	226,000
Total World ^{4/}		975,000	985,200	1,002,500	1,007,800

^{1/} Estimates 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/} On native farms. ^{6/} 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 MEAT PRODUCTION HIGHER
IN 1967: OUTPUT UP 3 PERCENT

World meat supplies continue to increase in response to continued growth in world demand for meat and meat products. A new record in production of red meats in 43 major producing countries in 1967 was set when total output reached an estimated 124.3 billion pounds. This was a 12 percent increase over the 1961-65 annual average and 3 percent over 1966. Increases were recorded in all the major geographic regions except Oceania and Africa.

Pork production showed the largest percentage gain from 1966--up 4.5 percent; beef and veal with 2.2 percent; and lamb and mutton at 1.3 percent. However, beef and veal still comprise 53 percent of total red meat production. Pork accounts for 39 percent, lamb, mutton and goat 7 percent and horse meat 1 percent. Horse meat production continues downward but is still important in a few countries.

World meat production has risen steadily and at a rate slightly faster than world population since the early 1960's. The increase in world meat production in 1967 was not uniform for all 43 countries. In the major producing and importing countries--the United States and EEC--meat production was up rather sharply while in other countries the increase was only minor. In the long run, however, it is expected that the demand for meat will continue to outstrip world production. World cattle numbers, the principal source for over half of total red meat supplies, have shown signs of leveling off. There was less than a 1 percent increase in cattle numbers during 1967 as compared to nearly a 3 percent increase during the previous year. World hog numbers appear to be at their cyclical peaks in many countries.

Beef and veal. World beef and veal production in 1967 amounted to 65.4 million pounds. This was a 13 percent increase over the 1961-65 annual average and about 2 percent above the 1966 output. The most important increases in beef production during 1967 occurred in Europe. Production was up 5 percent in Western Europe and more than 6 percent in Eastern Europe from the same period a year earlier. South America increased by more than 3 percent in 1967, due largely to a 6 percent increase in Argentina.

Beef production in Oceania--a major surplus beef producing area--indicated a 5 percent decline in 1967. Production was up in New Zealand, but down in Australia. The decline in beef production in Australia in 1967 was due to restocking following the end of the drought that started in 1965. Some expansion in Australian beef production is expected starting in 1968 as a result of the emphasis on herd rebuilding. Barring any prolonged drought, beef production should continue upward in Australia for the next several years.

Pork. World pork production in 1967 totaled 49.5 billion pounds, up sharply from 1966. World production in 1967 was up 13 percent from the 1961-65 annual average and nearly 5 percent above 1966. The largest increase was recorded in North America where production was up more than 11 percent. Production increased to 16 percent in Canada and nearly 11 percent in the United States. The EEC countries showed a 5 percent gain in pork output while the

Asian countries recorded a 7 percent increase. The world-wide increase in pork production substantially augmented red meat supplies in many countries. This also sent hog prices to the lowest levels in recent years in the major pork producing countries.

The hog cycle appears to be reaching its peak in many of the major pork producing countries. However, further increases are still in prospect for some countries, particularly in the first half of 1968. Increases are expected in Western Europe and Asia. The pork cycle in North America is leveling off as evidenced by the improvement in hog prices during the first part of 1968. USSR hog numbers in early 1968 were down 12 percent from a year earlier which will mean less pork in the coming year. In spite of some leveling off in hog production, pork supplies are expected to continue large in 1968.

Lamb, mutton, and goat. Production of lamb, mutton, and goat meat totaled 8.8 billion pounds in 1967, up about 1 percent from 1966. Most of the gain was due to a nearly 4 percent increase in Oceania where sheep numbers have been increasing. World production is expected to show another small increase in 1968 because sheep numbers were up slightly in early 1968. Heavy forced slaughter of sheep due to drought in the southern part of Australia, could increase world supplies of lamb and mutton more than now expected, depending on the severity of the situation.

Meat: Production in specified countries, average 1961-65, annual 1965-67 1/

Continent and country	Beef and veal				Pork ^{2/}			
	Average	1965	1966	1967 ^{3/}	Average	1965	1966	1967 ^{3/}
	1961-65	1965	1966	1967	1961-65	1965	1966	1967
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:								
Canada.....	1,588	1,873	1,865	1,858	1,003	1,029	1,027	1,195
Mexico.....	1,046	1,129	1,124	1,058	453	501	509	557
United States.....	17,860	19,744	20,635	21,010	11,863	11,140	11,337	12,550
Total.....	20,494	22,746	23,624	23,926	13,319	12,670	12,873	14,302
South America:								
Argentina.....	4,913	4,398	5,262	5,732	384	469	494	474
Brazil.....	3,095	3,300	3,201	3,113	1,022	1,067	1,200	1,218
Chile 4/.....	320	302	287	276	56	104	106	108
Colombia 5/.....	837	852	805	818	95	83	87	88
Paraguay 4/.....	256	273	274	---	---	54	57	---
Peru.....	194	186	210	212	96	95	96	97
Uruguay.....	691	752	575	532	54	49	50	55
Venezuela.....	327	358	396	417	62	64	63	69
Total 6/.....	10,633	10,421	11,010	11,375	1,819	1,985	2,153	2,169
Europe:								
Western:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	482	472	509	534	506	538	591	665
France.....	3,576	3,602	3,786	4,040	2,824	3,025	3,028	3,170
Germany, West.....	2,541	2,465	2,632	2,641	3,982	4,261	4,176	4,332
Italy.....	1,388	1,248	1,485	1,565	887	985	897	914
Netherlands.....	617	624	620	653	928	1,084	1,110	1,193
Total EEC.....	8,604	8,411	9,032	9,433	9,127	9,893	9,802	10,274
Austria 7/.....	302	286	326	335	540	570	539	556
Denmark.....	354	338	393	401	1,459	1,631	1,605	1,622
Finland.....	190	209	188	192	146	152	162	181
Greece.....	96	117	129	139	82	79	87	92
Ireland.....	274	249	298	475	261	306	277	250
Norway.....	124	122	125	120	121	127	127	127
Portugal.....	112	134	144	111	177	176	198	154
Spain.....	404	391	436	463	632	608	829	957
Sweden.....	330	332	381	368	457	457	470	488
Switzerland.....	248	247	261	262	295	335	328	347
United Kingdom.....	1,978	1,834	1,912	2,035	1,796	2,078	1,972	1,815
Total Western Europe.....	13,016	12,670	13,625	14,334	15,093	16,412	16,396	16,863
Eastern:								
Bulgaria.....	157	176	---	---	270	340	324	---
Czechoslovakia.....	468	509	531	---	750	857	792	---
Germany, East.....	456	485	550	---	1,052	1,231	1,127	---
Hungary.....	236	225	220	---	622	659	645	---
Poland.....	878	908	929	---	1,826	1,975	2,046	---
Yugoslavia.....	415	403	476	520	648	871	633	683
Total Eastern Europe 6/.....	2,610	2,706	2,909	3,094	5,168	5,933	5,567	5,607
Total Europe 6/.....	15,626	15,376	16,534	17,428	20,261	22,345	21,963	22,470
USSR.....	6,520	7,310	7,870	7,900	6,250	6,780	7,280	7,300
Africa:								
United Arab Republic.....	326	290	315	---	4	3	3	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	998	1,063	1,058	---	115	116	137	---
Total 6/.....	1,324	1,353	1,373	1,355	119	119	140	142
Asia:								
China, Taiwan.....	14	11	12	---	485	532	598	---
Japan.....	403	473	340	308	668	898	1,245	1,364
Philippines.....	156	177	204	178	551	639	699	750
Turkey.....	244	245	273	283	1	1	1	1
Total 6/.....	817	906	829	781	1,705	2,070	2,543	2,715
Oceania:								
Australia 8/.....	1,941	2,263	2,086	1,937	257	269	298	313
New Zealand 9/.....	614	608	644	661	94	99	90	80
Total.....	2,555	2,871	2,730	2,598	351	368	388	393
Total 43 countries 6/.....	57,969	60,983	63,970	65,363	43,824	46,337	47,340	49,491

(Continued)

Continent and country	Lamb, mutton and goat meat				Total meat production			
	Average	1965	1966	1967	Average	1965	1966	1967
	1961-65	1965	1966	1967	1961-65	1965	1966	1967
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:								
Canada.....	30	24	23	23	2,621	2,926	2,915	3,076
Mexico.....	129	134	135	134	1,654	1,790	1,796	1,779
United States.....	755	651	650	650	30,478	31,535	32,622	34,210
Total.....	914	809	808	807	34,753	36,251	37,333	39,065
South America:								
Argentina.....	345	359	419	381	5,768	5,391	6,334	6,727
Brazil.....	106	121	123	122	4,226	4,496	4,536	4,468
Chile 4/.....	60	67	71	72	436	473	464	456
Colombia 5/.....	4	4	4	4	936	939	896	910
Paraguay 4/.....	---	4	4	---	---	335	338	---
Peru.....	84	79	83	85	374	360	389	394
Uruguay.....	113	156	123	182	858	957	748	769
Venezuela.....	4	6	6	6	393	428	465	492
Total 6/.....	719	796	833	856	13,305	13,379	14,170	14,558
Europe:								
Western:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg....	6	8	4	4	1,024	1,044	1,124	1,220
France.....	282	297	312	316	6,910	7,151	7,331	7,696
Germany, West.....	30	26	24	24	6,584	6,776	6,852	7,010
Italy.....	88	81	90	95	2,449	2,391	2,545	2,658
Netherlands.....	18	25	20	19	1,573	1,751	1,764	1,876
Total EEC.....	424	437	450	458	18,540	19,113	19,616	20,460
Austria 7/.....	3	3	3	3	855	865	873	898
Denmark.....	3	3	4	5	1,821	1,976	2,005	2,031
Finland.....	4	4	3	2	349	377	365	385
Greece.....	189	203	202	196	367	399	418	427
Ireland.....	97	99	107	95	632	654	682	820
Norway.....	34	36	37	38	285	291	295	290
Portugal.....	47	53	48	47	342	369	394	317
Spain.....	268	295	293	296	1,348	1,341	1,596	1,754
Sweden.....	4	6	6	6	809	814	874	875
Switzerland.....	7	7	7	7	559	598	602	622
United Kingdom.....	559	539	596	576	4,333	4,451	4,480	4,426
Total Western Europe.....	1,639	1,685	1,756	1,729	30,240	31,248	32,200	33,305
Eastern:								
Bulgaria.....	134	163	---	---	561	679	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	4	3	---	---	1,222	1,369	1,326	---
Germany, East.....	---	---	---	---	1,508	1,716	1,677	---
Hungary.....	18	18	19	---	888	909	894	---
Poland.....	58	51	---	---	2,805	2,965	3,066	---
Yugoslavia.....	102	97	101	106	1,172	1,373	1,212	1,311
Total Eastern Europe 6/.....	316	332	355	371	8,156	9,011	8,881	9,123
Total Europe 6/.....	1,955	2,017	2,111	2,100	38,396	40,259	41,081	42,428
USSR.....	1,870	1,760	1,940	1,950	14,640	15,850	17,090	17,150
Africa:								
United Arab Republic.....	38	30	37	---	368	323	355	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	281	284	295	---	1,394	1,463	1,490	---
Total 6/.....	319	314	332	335	1,762	1,786	1,845	1,832
Asia:								
China, Taiwan.....	1	2	2	---	500	545	612	---
Japan.....	6	4	4	5	1,123	1,410	1,618	1,709
Philippines.....	9	10	10	11	719	829	916	942
Turkey.....	272	272	285	281	517	518	559	565
Total 6/.....	288	288	301	299	2,859	3,302	3,705	3,830
Oceania:								
Australia 8/.....	1,310	1,310	1,341	1,314	3,508	3,842	3,725	3,564
New Zealand 9/.....	1,039	1,049	1,035	1,145	1,747	1,756	1,769	1,886
Total.....	2,349	2,359	2,376	2,459	5,255	5,598	5,494	5,450
Total 43 countries 6/.....	8,414	8,343	8,701	8,806	110,970	116,425	120,718	124,313

1/ Carcass weight basis; excludes variety, rabbit, and poultry meat. 2/ Includes edible pork fat; excludes lard and inedible greases. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Excludes slaughter for farm use. 5/ Excludes farm production except for pork. 6/ Includes an allowance for missing data for countries shown. 7/ Variety meats included. 8/ Year ending June 30. 9/ Year ending September 30. 10/ Includes horse meat.

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

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- FFO 8-68 U.S. Exports More Soybeans and Soybean Meal; Less Soybean Oil
- FFO 9-68 World Soybean Production and Exports at Record High in 1967; Further Increase Expected in 1968
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REPORTS

FAR 130, CEREAL POLICIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 1870-1967, 79 pp. by Lyle P. Schertz. This publication examines changes in U.K. cereal policy over the years. A short review of developments from 1870 to 1940 is included. Major attention, however, is devoted to the more recent 30 years.

FAS-M-197, WORLD PORK TRENDS. 57 pp. By Harlan J. Dirks. World trade in pork and pork products, while lacking some of the glamour and volume of beef, is sizable and has grown rapidly during the past 10 years. The United States plays an important role in this trade, both as an importer and an exporter.

FAS SPECIAL REPORTS LIST, revised June 1968; lists available publications in the FAR and FAS-M series.

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MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES, 1967

Production. Milk production in 18 major dairy producing countries in 1967 increased 1 percent from a year earlier even though cow numbers were down 1 percent. Production in these countries, which accounts for about 60 percent of total world output, was 402 billion pounds compared with 397 billion pounds in 1966. Eleven countries, mainly in Western Europe, reported increased production. Higher prices paid producers for milk in most of these countries encouraged added production. Largest gains occurred in Ireland, France, and the Netherlands.

New Zealand's milk production was up, continuing a trend in evidence in that country for the past several years. Output in Australia was down slightly from the record level of 1966.

In North America output was down as milk production in both Canada and the United States declined.

Utilization. Consumption of fluid milk remained relatively unchanged and much of the increased output of milk was processed into butter and cheese. Milk utilized for the manufacture of butter and cheese increased about 5 percent for each product. As a result, stocks of both butter and cheese at the end of 1967 were up considerably from a year earlier. Milk used for canning was down about 3 percent. Sharp declines in the amount of milk used for canning occurred in the United States and Australia. In Europe more milk was channeled into canning, with the largest gains occurring in Belgium and Austria. Although the total quantity of milk used for processing into dry whole milk, ice cream, and other products was relatively unchanged from a year earlier, in Western Europe about 8 percent more milk was utilized in the manufacture of these products. Milk fed to livestock in all 18 countries was down about 10 percent from 1966. This decrease was attributed to producers earning higher returns from commercial marketings and to the increased use of nonfat dry milk for feeding purposes.

WORLD LARD PRODUCTION UP 3 PERCENT IN 1967

World lard production in 1967 in the major producing countries was estimated at 7,720 million pounds--up 3.3 percent from the 7,720 million produced in 1966 and 5.8 percent above the 1961-65 annual average of 7,300 million.

The United States, Canada, Japan, Yugoslavia, and EEC accounted for most of the gain over 1966. Lard production in all these countries, except the United States, showed larger percentage increases than those for pork indicating closer trimming of wholesale cuts. The smaller percentage gain in lard production as opposed to that for pork production in the United States is indicative of the downward trend in average yields per animal and slaughtering at lighter weights.

Lard production in North America was up almost 8 percent. All countries in this area showed significant increases from the previous year. Production in the United States totaled 2,077 million pounds, compared to 1,929 million produced in 1966. Production in Canada was up 19 percent and Mexico 4 percent.

(Continued on p.4)

COWS' MILK: Production and Utilization in Specified Countries, 1961-65

Country	Production				Utilization							
	Milk	Production	Milk	Production	Fluid	Butter	Cheese	Canned	Other	Feed		
	Cows	Per Cow	Production	Production	Milk l/	Butter	Cheese	Milk	Uses 2/	Feed		
		Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds		
Canada	1,000	6,283	18,404	6,381	8,350	1,669	720	474	810			
United States	2,930	7,778	125,660	58,215	31,812	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/	683	463			
Finland	1,171	7,009	8,207	2,763	4,537	564	0	174	169			
France	9,409	5,756	54,162	11,037	19,495	10,092	3/	2,701	10,837			
Germany, West	5,852	7,753	45,368	12,232	23,294	2,775	4/	395	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 5/	3,448	5,959	21,872	6,238	3,314	7,155	3/	128	5,037			
Netherlands	1,701	9,169	15,597	2,305	4,914	4,505	2,157	1,069	647			
Norway 6/	568	6,426	3,666	1,881	984	587	3/	43	171			
Sweden	1,180	7,158	8,446	3,112	3,948	820	2	194	370			
Switzerland 6/	926	7,328	6,837	2,434	1,202	1,879	3/	198	1,124			
United Kingdom 7/	4,203	6,518	24,791	17,766	2,331	2,648	959	1,087	82			
Australia	3,190	4,779	15,244	3,337	9,597	1,324	164	740	82			
New Zealand 8/	2,007	6,130	12,302	1,138	8,662	1,929	3/	220	333			
Total all above countries	58,161	--	395,293	137,520	139,822	54,058	11,623	22,667	29,603			

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/ Dried milk included with canned milk. 5/ Production and utilization include sheep and goat milk. 6/ Production and utilization include goat milk. 7/ Under Milk Marketing Schemes only. 8/ Years ending May 31.

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.

COWS' MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1967 (preliminary) and 1966

Country	Production				Utilization						
	Milk cows 1,000 head	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid Milk	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses	Feed		
		Pounds	Million lbs.	Million lbs. Milk	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.		
1967											
Canada	2,668	6,861	18,304	6,131	7,788	2,131	760	794	700		
United States	13,524	8,821	119,294	57,190	26,687	17,134	4,087	12,306	1,890		
Austria	1,109	6,619	7,341	2,507	2,337	705	37	542	1,213		
Belgium	1,026	8,708	8,934	2,352	4,593	568	229	748	154		
Denmark	1,328	8,659	11,499	1,940	4,593	1,766	3/	701	441		
Finland	1,041	7,538	7,847	2,554	4,361	541	0	284	107		
France	8,572	6,740	57,775	10,555	24,816	11,674	3/	1,175	9,555		
Germany, West	5,858	8,172	47,872	12,375	25,473	3,220	4/	120	3,688		
Greece	493	2,738	1,353	828	115	210	0	0	200		
Ireland	1,568	4,856	7,614	1,463	3,844	559	0	633	1,115		
Italy 5/	3,500	6,265	23,046	7,025	3,780	7,603	3/	481	4,157		
Netherlands	1,783	9,329	16,634	2,307	4,766	5,778	2,209	1,067	507		
Norway 6/	478	7,856	3,820	2,007	983	667	3/	48	115		
Sweden	877	8,383	7,352	3,027	3,053	858	1	142	271		
Switzerland 6/	928	7,716	7,202	2,377	1,499	2,249	3/	195	882		
United Kingdom 7/	4,364	5,896	25,779	18,725	2,023	2,877	981	1,173	--		
Australia	3,060	5,280	16,157	3,584	9,890	1,548	313	740	82		
New Zealand 8/	2,441	6,506	13,930	1,125	10,096	2,145	3/	264	300		
Total of above countries-	54,318	--	401,753	138,072	142,745	62,233	11,613	21,113	25,677		
1966											
Canada	2,674	6,874	18,380	6,105	7,890	2,170	734	772	709		
United States	14,093	8,507	119,892	58,546	24,032	16,692	4,639	14,010	1,973		
Austria	1,103	6,428	7,090	2,571	2,121	644	33	425	1,296		
Belgium	1,016	8,684	8,823	2,344	4,510	596	172	501	670		
Denmark	1,350	8,670	11,704	1,903	6,975	1,779	3/	606	441		
Finland	1,078	7,454	8,133	2,546	4,620	569	0	283	115		
France	8,458	6,553	55,422	11,168	21,187	10,764	3/	1,135	11,168		
Germany, West	5,854	8,045	47,084	12,386	24,816	2,979	4/	115	3,875		
Greece	450	2,944	1,325	722	191	193	0	0	219		
Ireland	1,582	4,504	7,125	1,480	3,567	389	0	546	1,143		
Italy 5/	3,420	6,250	22,826	6,941	3,638	7,592	3/	417	4,238		
Netherlands	1,764	9,043	15,952	2,311	4,881	5,013	2,114	1,071	562		
Norway 6/	503	7,356	3,763	1,961	1,024	606	3/	124	302		
Sweden	954	8,190	7,813	3,011	3,492	849	1	158	1,044		
Switzerland 6/	917	7,518	6,951	2,436	1,212	2,086	3/	203	302		
United Kingdom 7/	4,269	5,822	24,900	18,482	1,651	2,560	981	1,226	--		
Australia	3,094	5,227	16,172	3,552	10,125	1,437	354	622	82		
New Zealand 8/	2,088	6,552	13,680	1,107	10,080	2,095	3/	64	334		
Total of above countries-	54,667	--	397,035	139,572	136,042	59,013	11,944	22,202	28,265		

European lard production was estimated at 2,680 million pounds, compared with 2,620 million for 1966. EEC and Spain accounted for the increase in Western Europe while the gains in Yugoslavia and East Germany offset the declines in other countries of Eastern Europe.

Japan accounted for most of the gain in Asia; whereas, the production in both Africa and South America showed no change from the previous year.

World lard production for 1968 is expected to show a slight increase over 1967. The absolute gain in EEC resulting from the significant rise in hog slaughter may offset the small decline expected in the United States. Continued recovery in production from the 1966 low is expected to occur in Eastern European countries but may be offset by the smaller production in the USSR. The large hog slaughter in the USSR during 1967 significantly reduced the number on farms at the beginning of 1968 and it is unlikely that either pork or lard production will attain the previous year's level.

RECORD WORLD CORN CROP IN 1967 CONFIRMED

The 1967 world corn crop is estimated at a record 237 million metric tons, 4 percent over the 1966 record, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. World corn acreage gained 2.6 percent and over the previous year, average per acre yield 1.6 percent.

North American corn production totaled 132.2 million tons, up 13 percent, as acreage increased 5 percent. The Canadian crop at 1.9 million tons was 12 percent above 1966 with a 9 percent larger area. The United States produced a record 119.9 million tons of corn, 15 percent over the previous 1966 record. The U.S. yield was at a record 78.3 bushels per acre, up 8 percent, and acreage was 6 percent higher. The Mexican crop, at 8.5 million tons, gained 4 percent. Limited moisture cut production in Guatemala and El Salvador, while Honduras showed a recovery from a poor 1966 season.

The South American corn crop is estimated at 22.9 million tons, down 1 percent, as decreases and increases in the two principal producing countries, Argentina and Brazil offset each other. Argentina's production of 6.6 million tons was 18 percent below the good 1966 crop because of drought and high temperatures in mid-season. The Brazilian crop, on the other hand, is placed at a record 13.1 million tons, up 9 percent, principally because of increased acreage, as dry weather checked a prospective yield increase.

Corn crops were generally good in Western Europe, except in France, where drought cut production by 15 percent as compared with 1966. Italian production at 3.8 million tons was 9 percent higher although 3 percent below the 1964 record. Spain had a record outturn of 1.2 million tons, up 6 percent.

The East European corn crop, at 19.6 million tons, declined 13 percent from the good 1966 performance because of late-season dry weather. Production dropped in Yugoslavia, Romania, and Hungary, by 9, 13, and 23 percent, respectively.

(Continued on page 7)

Lard: Estimated production for specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1965-67

Continent and country	Average			
	1961-65	1965	1966	1967
	Million	Million	Million	Million
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:				
Canada.....	127	122	114	136
United States.....	2,396	2,045	1,929	2,077
Mexico.....	131	135	139	144
Total North America 2/.....	2,680	2,330	2,210	2,380
South America:				
Argentina.....	58	70	74	71
Brazil.....	197	204	220	223
Chile.....	8	16	16	16
Colombia.....	14	12	13	13
Paraguay.....	7	8	9	---
Peru.....	14	14	14	15
Venezuela.....	10	10	10	10
Total South America 2/.....	320	350	370	370
Europe:				
Western:				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	45	48	52	59
France.....	155	170	168	181
Germany, West.....	570	605	596	617
Italy.....	45	49	45	47
Netherlands.....	35	38	39	42
Total EEC.....	850	910	900	946
Austria.....	80	75	70	71
Denmark.....	80	88	87	88
Portugal.....	20	21	21	17
Spain.....	23	22	31	35
Sweden.....	15	14	13	13
Switzerland.....	20	21	21	22
United Kingdom.....	25	23	24	24
Total Western Europe 2/.....	1,110	1,200	1,190	1,240
Eastern:				
Bulgaria.....	68	85	81	80
Czechoslovakia.....	187	214	198	200
Germany, East.....	263	308	282	298
Hungary.....	156	169	161	158
Poland.....	489	529	548	530
Yugoslavia.....	162	218	158	171
Total Eastern Europe 2/.....	1,330	1,820	1,430	1,440
Total Europe 2/.....	2,440	3,020	2,620	2,680
USSR.....	1,560	1,700	1,820	1,820
Africa:				
South Africa, Republic of.....	19	19	23	21
Total Africa 2/.....	20	20	30	30
Asia:				
China, Taiwan.....	68	75	84	---
Japan.....	120	162	224	246
Philippines.....	83	96	105	112
Total Asia 2/.....	280	340	420	440
Total World 2/.....	7,300	7,760	7,470	7,720

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.

June, 1968.

Tallow and greases ^{1/}: Estimated production for specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1965-67

Continent and country	Average 1961-65 Million pounds	1965 Million pounds	1966 Million pounds	1967 ^{2/} Million pounds
North America:				
Canada.....	231	259	246	275
United States.....	4,602	4,913	5,037	5,173
Mexico.....	65	67	69	71
Total North America ^{3/}	4,930	5,270	5,380	5,550
South America:				
Argentina.....	263	238	284	308
Brazil.....	118	117	113	115
Chile.....	19	18	18	17
Colombia.....	42	43	40	41
Paraguay.....	13	14	14	---
Peru.....	14	13	15	15
Uruguay.....	40	45	35	36
Venezuela.....	---	---	13	13
Total South America ^{3/}	520	500	530	560
Europe:				
Western:				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	41	40	43	48
France.....	262	295	307	324
Germany, West.....	149	176	178	178
Italy.....	101	101	121	128
Netherlands.....	98	112	120	123
Total EEC.....	651	724	769	801
Denmark.....	85	99	112	112
Spain.....	39	37	42	44
Sweden.....	48	56	68	67
United Kingdom.....	285	309	318	329
Total Western Europe ^{3/}	1,190	1,310	1,400	1,440
Eastern:				
Bulgaria.....	15	17	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	24	26	27	---
Germany, East.....	23	24	28	---
Hungary.....	13	12	12	---
Poland.....	47	48	49	---
Yugoslavia.....	16	13	18	---
Total Eastern Europe ^{3/}	140	140	150	160
Total Europe ^{3/}	1,330	1,450	1,550	1,600
USSR.....	420	450	490	490
Africa:				
United Arab Republic.....	18	16	18	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	13	14	15	13
Total Africa ^{3/}	31	30	33	30
Asia:				
Iran.....	---	30	30	32
Turkey.....	13	12	14	11
Japan.....	20	24	17	16
Philippines.....	1	1	1	1
Total Asia ^{3/}	60	70	60	60
Oceania:				
Australia ^{4/}	377	437	421	376
New Zealand ^{5/}	187	176	188	193
Total Oceania.....	564	613	609	569
Total World ^{3/}	7,860	8,380	8,660	8,860

^{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.

June, 1968.

Corn production in the Soviet Union is estimated at 8.0 million tons, for an 18-percent increase, supported about equally by larger acreage and higher yield.

In Africa, corn production fell an estimated 20 percent, to 17.4 million tons. This was the result of severe drought in the southeastern part of the continent, in contrast to the unusually good moisture supplies of a year earlier. The South African crop of 5.7 million tons was 41 percent below the exceptional harvest of the previous season, but still 10 percent over the 1960-64 average. In Kenya, corn production continued to expand under a program of breeding and good technology. The 1967 crop is estimated at 1.8 million tons, up 7 percent for the year.

Asia's corn production gained an estimated 4 percent in 1967 to 26.9 million tons. India, with good growing conditions, produced a record crop of 5.5 million tons, up 10 percent. Protracted drought in Thailand resulted in a 10-percent decline in that country's harvest. Corn production in Indonesia and Philippines was changed little from the previous year. The Turkish crop is estimated 8 percent higher.

ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS REGISTER MAJOR DECLINE

Argentine grain exports during July 1967-March 1968 totaled 3.2 million metric tons, a decrease of 48 percent from the nine months of the previous year. Wheat, corn, and sorghum continue to show substantial decreases, while rye, oats, and barley increased slightly. Exports of all grains during the January-March 1968 quarter totaled 1.4 million tons--33 percent less than shipments during January-March 1967.

Wheat exports totaled 788,000 metric tons, or two-thirds less than the 2.3 million tons shipped during July 1966-March 1967. This sharp decline is due to pricing problems in purchasing new crop wheat, and lack of positive terms and shipping schedules to Brazil and Chile. Italy and Peru have been the major markets receiving 308,000 tons and 139,000 tons, respectively--57 percent of all wheat shipped.

Corn exports for July 1967-March 1968 declined by one-third from 2.8 million metric tons shipped during the comparable period of the previous year. Over 58 percent of total corn exports went to Argentina's traditional market of Italy; 15 percent was shipped to Spain, and 8 percent to the Netherlands. Four markets in South America, the USSR, and Mainland China received shipments during this 9-month period. Hungary and Taiwan, small importers last year, dropped from the scene this year.

Sorghum shipments of 205,000 metric tons were three-fourths less than the exports of July 1966-March 1967. Spain continued to be the major market taking 82,000 tons, but 222,000 tons less than the previous year. Other important markets were the Netherlands, West Germany, and Belgium and Luxembourg. No shipments were made to Asia or Africa.

(Continued on page 10)

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1966-67 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production				
	Average	1966	1967 1/	Average	1966	1967 1/	Average	1966	1967 1/	1966	1967 1/	1966	1967 1/
	1960-64	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1960-64	Bushels	Bushels	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.
North America:													
Canada	500	807	876	71.0	82.2	84.6	903	1,685	1,882	66.3	74.1	74.1	74.1
United States	59,876	56,933	60,385	62.5	72.3	78.3	94,562	104,581	119,943	4,177.4	4,722.2	4,722.2	4,722.2
Costa Rica	175	150	180	16.9	17.1	17.1	76	65	78	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.1
El Salvador	448	513	450	17.2	20.5	17.7	196	267	202	10.5	8.0	8.0	8.0
Guatemala	1,682	1,900	1,847	13.3	16.7	14.7	570	805	690	31.7	27.2	27.2	27.2
Honduras	959	775	1,013	12.5	14.5	13.8	303	285	355	11.2	14.0	14.0	14.0
Mexico	15,416	18,533	19,000	15.5	17.4	17.6	6,064	8,200	8,500	322.8	334.6	334.6	334.6
Nicaragua	353	500	500	13.9	13.9	12.0	124	176	165	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.5
Panama	213	267	272	13.3	12.4	12.2	72	84	84	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Total 5/	80,640	81,380	85,500	50.4	56.3	60.1	103,220	116,470	132,180	4,585.2	5,203.7	5,203.7	5,203.7
South America:													
Argentina	7,008	8,525	8,508	28.0	36.9	30.5	4,984	8,000	6,600	314.9	259.8	259.8	259.8
Brazil	19,308	21,503	22,980	20.6	22.0	22.4	10,112	12,000	13,100	472.4	515.7	515.7	515.7
Chile	183	227	188	37.9	62.8	62.8	176	362	300	14.3	11.8	11.8	11.8
Colombia	1,814	1,730	1,952	17.5	18.2	17.1	807	800	850	31.5	33.5	33.5	33.5
Ecuador	508	519	524	11.7	13.3	13.5	151	175	180	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1
Peru	833	865	890	23.2	25.5	26.1	490	560	590	22.0	23.2	23.2	23.2
Uruguay	563	558	--	10.3	8.4	--	147	117	--	4.7	--	--	--
Venezuela	1,058	1,154	1,208	17.2	19.0	19.7	461	557	604	21.9	23.8	23.8	23.8
Total 5/	32,290	36,290	37,950	21.7	25.9	23.9	17,820	23,100	22,860	909.4	900.0	900.0	900.0
Europe:													
EEC:													
France	2,229	2,375	2,493	46.4	71.8	58.1	2,625	4,331	3,679	170.5	144.8	144.8	144.8
Germany, West	41	77	104	37.6	64.9	74.2	39	127	196	5.0	7.7	7.7	7.7
Italy	2,816	2,441	2,513	52.2	56.6	60.0	3,732	3,510	3,830	138.2	150.8	150.8	150.8
Total EEC 5/	5,086	4,893	5,110	49.5	64.1	59.4	6,296	7,968	7,705	213.7	203.3	203.3	203.3
Austria	130	137	148	61.2	78.9	85.0	202	275	316	10.8	12.4	12.4	12.4
Greece	461	354	344	24.4	35.9	37.8	286	323	330	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.0
Portugal	1,208	1,169	1,208	18.3	19.0	18.6	562	565	570	22.2	22.4	22.4	22.4
Spain	1,139	1,127	1,203	37.2	40.3	40.1	1,075	1,154	1,224	45.4	48.2	48.2	48.2
Total Western Europe 5/	8,020	7,680	8,020	41.8	52.7	49.8	8,520	10,290	10,150	405.0	399.6	399.6	399.6
Bulgaria	1,601	1,418	1,404	40.7	61.2	57.7	1,655	2,207	2,058	86.9	81.0	81.0	81.0
Czechoslovakia	509	376	361	39.7	49.8	46.1	509	476	423	18.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
Hungary	3,226	3,057	3,039	40.3	50.3	38.9	3,304	3,907	3,000	153.8	118.1	118.1	118.1
Romania	8,305	8,125	8,154	27.4	38.9	32.8	5,784	8,022	6,800	315.8	267.7	267.7	267.7
Yugoslavia	6,118	6,178	6,202	36.4	50.9	46.3	5,664	7,980	7,290	314.2	287.0	287.0	287.0
Total Eastern Europe 5/	17,760	19,160	19,160	33.7	46.4	40.2	16,920	22,590	19,570	889.3	770.4	770.4	770.4
Total all Europe 5/	27,790	26,840	27,180	36.0	48.2	43.0	25,440	32,880	29,720	1,294.4	1,170.0	1,170.0	1,170.0

	15,518	7,907	8,550	24.3	33.9	36.8	9,564	6,800	8,000	267.7	314.9
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/	15,518	7,907	8,550	24.3	33.9	36.8	9,564	6,800	8,000	267.7	314.9
Africa:											
Morocco	1,122	1,083	1,139	11.4	5.6	8.6	297	154	250	6.1	9.8
United Arab Republic	1,793	1,633	1,682	40.0	56.8	53.8	1,823	2,358	2,300	92.8	90.5
Angola	1,465	---	---	10.9	---	---	407	380	---	15.0	---
Kenya	2,900	3,000	---	18.5	20.7	---	1,360	1,633	1,750	64.3	68.9
Malagasy Republic	247	---	---	14.4	---	---	90	---	---	---	---
Rhodesia, Zambia, and Malawi	2,960	---	---	23.2	---	---	1,748	---	---	---	---
South Africa, Republic of	13,106	14,226	---	15.5	26.7	---	5,147	9,638	5,670	379.4	223.2
Total 5/	35,240	37,400	36,580	17.3	23.0	18.7	15,510	21,860	17,420	860.6	685.8
Asia:											
Turkey	1,689	1,618	1,668	21.4	24.3	25.5	916	1,000	1,080	39.4	42.5
China, Mainland	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,580	---	---	---	---
Afghanistan	1,236	---	---	22.5	---	---	707	720	---	28.3	---
Taiwan	43	55	59	29.4	37.2	42.7	32	52	64	2.0	2.5
India	11,200	12,506	13,141	15.5	15.7	16.5	4,402	4,991	5,500	196.5	216.5
Indonesia	7,156	7,873	7,413	15.5	15.0	15.7	2,823	3,005	2,960	118.3	116.5
Japan	100	64	52	40.9	38.9	46.2	104	63	61	2.5	2.4
Pakistan	1,190	1,377	1,511	16.5	16.9	20.7	498	590	795	23.2	31.3
Philippines	4,759	5,355	5,426	10.2	10.5	10.8	1,230	1,435	1,483	56.5	58.4
Thailand	222	---	---	30.7	---	---	720	1,227	1,100	48.3	43.3
Total 5/	53,150	57,500	58,090	17.3	17.8	18.2	23,290	25,990	26,910	1,023.2	1,059.4
Oceania:											
Australia	206	202	209	33.6	36.6	37.3	176	188	198	7.4	7.8
New Zealand	8	7	8	77.8	100.0	91.5	16	18	19	7	7
Total 5/	214	209	217	35.3	38.8	39.4	192	206	217	8.1	8.5
World Total 5/	245,040	247,530	254,070	31.4	36.2	36.8	195,140	227,300	237,300	8,948.3	9,342.0

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 1967 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins early in 1968. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas 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.

Exports of oats and barley totaled 323,000 metric tons, an increase of 74 percent over the July 1966-March 1967 period. Italy remains the major market for both commodities taking 57 percent of total oats exports and practically all barley shipments.

There were 9,000 metric tons of rye shipped during July 1967-March 1968 but none for the entire 1966-67 fiscal year. Five markets in Western Europe received these shipments with Norway and the Netherlands each taking about one-third.

1967 - WORLD TOBACCO EXPORTS THIRD HIGHEST ON RECORD

Free World tobacco exports totaled 1,801 million pounds in 1967, based on preliminary figures. This is the third highest movement of unmanufactured tobacco in world trade and up 6.9 percent from 1966, when world exports totaled 1,685 million pounds.

The pattern of tobacco trade is still being affected by sanctions against Rhodesian tobacco. Consequently, trade patterns are still in a fluid state as many importing countries endeavor to meet the strong demand for cigarette tobaccos with substitutes for Rhodesian leaf.

The United States remained the world's largest exporter of leaf, with shipments of 572 million pounds. Other major exporters were: Turkey, 202 million pounds; Greece, 178 million pounds; India, 123 million pounds; Rhodesia-Zambia-Malawi, about 120 million pounds; and Brazil, 99 million pounds.

Principal Exporting Countries

United States: Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1967 reached 572 million pounds, nearly 4 percent above the 551 million exported in 1966. The increase was primarily due to the more effective enforcement of the embargo on Rhodesian tobacco by major importing countries. A secondary, but important, factor is the increased demand for good-quality cigarette leaf due to expansion of world cigarette output. The four largest markets for U. S. tobacco in 1967 were the United Kingdom with 138 million pounds, West Germany with 114 million pounds, the Netherlands with 41 million pounds, and Japan with 27 million pounds.

Turkey: Turkey's exports of tobacco were 7 percent above those of 1966, with total shipments of 202 million pounds, and thus continued the upward trend of recent years. The United States, with 130 million pounds, remained Turkey's best market. Other major markets in 1967 were West Germany with 15 million pounds, Hungary with 11 million, Japan and Poland with 7 million pounds each, and Czechoslovakia with 5 million pounds.

Greece: Exports of oriental type tobaccos in 1967, at 178 million pounds, were 37 million higher than in 1966. The United States, with purchases of 51 million pounds, replaced West Germany, with 42 million, as Greece's best customer. The East European countries and the USSR collectively remained a major customer,

Destination	July-March 1966-67						July-March 1967-68							
	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	75	7,373	660	60	488	1,283	7,373	198	11,973	1,495	1,775	1,495	1,495	12,241
Barbados	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	198
Martinique	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands Antilles	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Trinidad and Tobago	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	75	11,000	660	60	488	2,211	11,709	198	14,032	1,495	1,775	1,495	1,495	14,516
South America:														
Bolivia	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,735
Brazil	846,009	---	6,300	---	---	---	857,699	---	---	---	---	---	---	78,214
Chile	80	---	---	---	---	---	405	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,443
Colombia	25,625	---	---	---	---	---	25,625	---	---	---	---	---	---	41,185
Guyana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Paraguay	26,813	---	---	---	---	---	26,813	---	---	---	---	---	---	674
Peru	262,244	---	---	---	---	---	262,244	---	---	---	---	---	---	141,702
Uruguay	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	39,184
Total	1,164,271	---	6,532	---	---	---	1,176,538	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,624
Western Europe:														
Belgium and Luxembourg	19,341	---	105,442	1,350	---	---	117,641	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,620
France	46,904	---	11,640	---	---	---	69,846	---	---	---	---	---	---	468
Germany	21,750	---	66,051	10,234	---	---	45,905	---	---	---	---	---	---	31,055
Italy	268,764	---	---	---	---	---	30,436	---	---	---	---	---	---	102,221
Netherlands	1,182	---	150,188	39,475	---	---	97,945	---	---	---	---	---	---	500
Total	498,582	---	32,271,910	123,381	---	---	303,229	---	---	---	---	---	---	101,128
Other Western Europe:														
Austria	---	---	2,349	---	---	---	675	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,344
Cyprus	10,380	---	---	---	---	---	10,380	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Denmark	---	---	97	---	---	---	610	---	---	---	---	---	---	650
Finland	---	---	500	---	---	---	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Norway	13,552	---	4,370	---	---	---	17,922	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,284
Portugal	21,368	---	---	---	---	---	21,368	---	---	---	---	---	---	700
Spain	---	---	355,253	---	---	---	304,311	---	---	---	---	---	---	81,986
Sweden	---	---	25	---	---	---	70	---	---	---	---	---	---	50
Switzerland	9,900	---	8,506	6,481	---	---	1,805	---	---	---	---	---	---	200
United Kingdom	178,726	---	112,230	---	---	---	160,073	---	---	---	---	---	---	88,968
Total	274,176	---	483,330	6,481	---	---	467,344	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,399
Eastern Europe:														
Bulgaria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hungary	13,063	---	14,325	3,265	---	---	1,850	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,872
U.S.S.R.	21,413	---	---	---	---	---	21,413	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,240
Total	34,476	---	14,225	3,265	---	---	4,740	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,112
Total Europe	767,216	---	52,769,565	133,127	---	---	775,513	---	---	---	---	---	---	195,041
Asia:														
China, Mainland	323,494	---	---	---	---	---	323,494	---	---	---	---	---	---	41,554
India	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	65,767
Japan	---	---	25,904	---	---	---	74,627	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Taiwan	---	---	10,307	---	---	---	10,307	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	328,494	---	36,200	---	---	---	74,627	---	---	---	---	---	---	107,321
Africa:														
Algeria	21,637	---	---	---	---	---	21,637	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,780
Angola	12,480	---	---	---	---	---	12,480	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa, Republic of	23,297	---	---	---	---	---	83	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	57,414	---	---	---	---	---	57,414	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,780
World Total	2,317,570	---	12,816,770	139,719	---	---	45,739	---	---	---	---	---	---	204,945

with purchases of 34 million pounds. In 1966, 49 percent of Greece's tobacco exports was shipped to the EEC. In 1967 only 37 percent was shipped, due mainly to reduced takings by West Germany.

India: Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco were 123 million pounds in 1967, compared with 79 million in 1966. The 57-percent increase can be accounted for by the larger amounts of flue-cured taken by major purchasers. The United Kingdom took 46 million pounds of flue-cured; the United Arab Republic, 12 million; East Germany, 7 million; Japan, 6 million. Other large customers for Indian tobacco in 1967 were USSR, 11 million pounds, and Southern Yemen (Aden), 8 million.

Rhodesia-Zambia-Malawi: Estimated exports of these three countries place shipments at 120 million pounds. Data for 1967 are not yet available for Zambia or Malawi, and Rhodesia's trade is not published. The continuance of economic sanctions against Rhodesia has dealt a serious blow to the tobacco industry, and prospects for the near future show no easing of the situation.

Brazil: Exports in 1967 totaled 99 million pounds, 74 million of which were cigar-type tobaccos. Total exports in 1966 were 101 million pounds. In 1967 some 25 million pounds of a native burley variety were exported.

Philippines: The Philippines exported a total of 53 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in 1967, compared with 51 million in 1966. Spain, historically the Philippines' best market, imported considerably less in 1967. However, South Vietnam and France came into the market with larger orders.

Other Exporters: Other large exporters of unmanufactured tobacco in 1967 were the Dominican Republic, 44 million pounds; Canada, 43 million; and Yugoslavia, 42 million.

Principal Importing Countries

West Germany: West German imports of unmanufactured tobacco set another record in 1967, with declared imports of 334 million pounds, compared with 329 million in 1966. The United States was Germany's biggest supplier with 122 million pounds, accounting for 37 percent of total imports. Imports from the United States in 1966 were 106 million pounds or 32 percent of total imports. West Germany also took large quantities from her traditional suppliers -- Greece, Turkey, and Bulgaria. Noticeable increases were recorded in imports from Mainland China, Taiwan, Korea, Japan, Italy, Dominican Republic, Brazil, and Indonesia.

United Kingdom: Total imports in 1967 amounted to 280 million pounds; 7 percent greater than 1966 imports of 262 million. Again, the United States was the biggest supplier, with 133 million pounds for 48 percent of the market. There was a significant increase in supplies from India -- up 75 percent over 1966 to a 1967 total of 55 million pounds. Canada also increased her shipments in 1967 along with Tanzania, South Africa, South Korea, and Thailand.

United States: U. S. imports of unmanufactured tobacco for consumption (duty-paid) totaled a record 197.1 million pounds in 1967. The previous high was set in 1965, with 182.6 million pounds. Imports in 1966 totaled 179 million pounds. Imports of cigarette leaf were up 11 percent in 1967 to 153 million

pounds, compared with 138 million in 1966. Imports of cigar filler and scrap tobacco totaled 44 million pounds in 1967, compared with 41 million in 1966. Major suppliers of cigarette leaf were Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia. Major suppliers of cigar filler and scrap were the Philippines, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, and Brazil.

France: With total imports of 122 million pounds, France was the fourth largest importer of unmanufactured tobacco in 1967. France imported a total of 117 million pounds of leaf in 1966. Imports from the United States dropped from the 10 million pounds recorded in 1966 to 6 million in 1967.

Netherlands: Netherlands imports of 103 million pounds in 1967 were the highest since 1965, when 105 million were imported. Imports in 1966 totaled 98 million. The United States captured 34 percent of the market with 35 million. In 1966 imports from the United States totaled 30 million pounds for 31 percent of the market. Second and third largest suppliers in 1967 were West Germany with 16 million pounds and Brazil with 10 million.

Belgium-Luxembourg: A total of 82 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco was imported by Belgium-Luxembourg in 1967, of which 19 million was supplied by the United States -- the largest supplier. In 1966, 66 million pounds were imported, with 15 million supplied by the United States. Imports from Indonesia, at 4.8 million pounds, were more than twice the amount of 1966 shipments, reflecting the demand for the Java-type tobacco produced there.

Spain: Spanish imports of leaf totaled 74 million pounds in 1967. Comparable figures for 1966 and 1965 were 58 million and 69 million, respectively. The United States supplied nearly 8 million pounds in 1967, compared with 4 million in 1966. Brazil and the Philippines are Spain's two largest suppliers of unmanufactured tobacco.

Japan: Imports into Japan in 1967 totaled 65 million pounds, down almost 6 million from the 1966 record. The U. S. share of the market dropped to 62 percent in 1967 from 67 percent in 1966. Gainers in the Japanese market in 1967 were Greece, which shipped 8 million pounds, and India, with 6 million.

Switzerland: Swiss imports of unmanufactured tobacco rose in 1967 due to the continuing demand for Maryland-type tobacco. Imports in 1967 were 44 million pounds, compared with 39 million in 1966. The increasing demand for Maryland tobacco was directly related to the increased imports from the United States in 1967. Last year, 20 million pounds were imported from the United States, compared with 18 million in 1966.

Denmark: Danish imports of unmanufactured tobacco also increased in 1967. Total imports were up by almost 6 million pounds to a total 38 million. The United States retained its position of largest supplier, with shipments of 19 million pounds. Imports from Brazil nearly doubled in 1967 to a total of 10 million pounds.

Austria: Total imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1967 were 26 million pounds, compared with 28 million in 1966. Shipments from the United States were nearly 5 million pounds in 1967 and almost 6 million in 1966. Poland, Romania,

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64		1965		1966 2/		1967 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
North America:								
Canada.....	43,135	2,769	41,500	4,335	37,852	2,862	42,909	6,503
United States.....	497,190	165,081	468,075	182,558	551,162	179,339	571,559	197,109
Costa Rica.....	25	125	65	175	294	181 3/4	290 2/3	180
El Salvador.....	37	3,708	3	3,509	2	3,201 3/4	2	3,000
Guatemala.....	86	496	239	455	351	183 3/4	800 3/4	190
Honduras.....	3,650	103	4,354	70	3,510	150 2/3	5,000 2/3	200
Mexico.....	12,604	5,894	11,398	5,583	22,425	3,767	15,601	1,337
Nicaragua.....	0	500	25	665	80	777 3/4	50 3/4	800
Cuba.....	39,434	0 3/4	30,000	0 3/4	30,000	0 3/4	30,000	0
Dominican Republic.....	42,941	116	32,762	1,036	28,006	1,289	44,077 3/4	1,200
Jamaica.....	491	1,827	900	2,604	991	2,610 3/4	1,100 2/3	2,200
Trinidad and Tobago.....	0	1,785	0	1,492	0	1,567	0	1,429
Total.....	639,593	182,404	589,321	202,482	674,673	195,926	711,388	211,418
South America:								
Argentina.....	17,709	1,302	24,295	146	18,558	1,013	23,452	1,138
Brazil.....	99,979	14	121,913	3	100,614	13	98,839	12
Guyana.....	0	729	0	758	0	769	0 3/4	650
Chile.....	0	2,032	0	2,432	0	4,418	0	4,978
Colombia.....	23,027	10	24,013	0	28,988	0	26,455	0
Paraguay.....	20,553	2	32,599	15	17,700	0	25,490	0
Peru.....	217	0	1,853	0	303	0	1	0
Surinam.....	0	197	0	231	0	200	0 3/4	250
Uruguay.....	0	8,708	0	5,001	0	9,564	0	9,275
Venezuela.....	153	1,327	2	244	5	188	252	248
Total.....	161,638	14,321	204,675	8,830	166,168	16,165	174,467	16,551
Europe:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	3,830	64,742	4,385	73,489	4,258	65,627	2,390	82,264
France.....	5,950	85,698	3,131	108,987	2,222	116,987	1,737	121,621
Germany, West.....	2,169	253,968	5,308	300,774	6,439	329,470	12,365	333,799
Italy.....	28,769	45,100	8,529	22,663	14,475	15,072	14,832	22,727
Netherlands.....	4/	5,668	11,317 1/4	105,380 3/4	11,605	98,374 1/4	11,036	103,202
Total, EEC.....	46,386	540,825	33,141	611,293	38,999	625,530	42,360	663,613
Austria.....	1,010	21,644	1,077	26,934	1,488	27,723	406	25,790
Denmark.....	4/	606	29,510 1/4	34,947 1/4	1,173	32,474 1/4	739	38,308
Finland.....	4	14,415	0	12,797	0	12,441	0	17,385
Greece.....	135,648	4	160,784	77	161,444	50	178,041	0
Ireland.....	0	14,609	0	11,690	0	13,349	0	13,255
Malta.....	0	814	0	634	0	720	0 3/4	600
Norway.....	302	13,300 1/4	337	9,363 1/4	320	13,148 1/4	562	11,940
Portugal.....	1	13,378 1/4	0	13,821 1/4	0	14,128 1/4	0	13,512
Spain.....	34	56,019	280	68,881	77	58,301	0	74,127
Sweden.....	60	24,295	280	16,594	351	26,779	218	24,418
Switzerland.....	124	35,337	32	45,382	34	38,609	0	43,576
United Kingdom.....	3,570	325,514 1/4	4,480	284,135 1/4	3,980	262,093 1/4	2,990	280,408
Yugoslavia.....	39,550	10,476	51,224	250	46,063	2,197	42,412	60
Total, Europe.....	227,325	1,100,440	252,600	1,137,098	253,899	1,127,512	267,728	1,206,992

Africa:												
Algeria.....	7,489	12,415	309	6,885	3/	300	3/	5,000	3/	275	3/	6,000
Morocco.....	108	8,318	117	8,314		0		9,415		0		10,153
Tunisia.....	106	5,762	441	2,409		882		4,992	3/	500	3/	4,500
United Arab Republic.....	75	26,690	0	31,584		0		32,577		0	3/	30,000
Angola.....	2,389	465	5,165	1,119		6,389		448	3/	6,300	3/	400
Cameroon.....	2,318	2,021	2,623	2,888		2,712		1,587	3/	3,500	3/	2,000
Canary Islands.....	2	14,229	40	24,593		318		24,173		657		30,322
Congo, Brazzaville.....	744	2,033	351	697		1,204		758	3/	1,000	3/	700
Congo, Kinshasa.....	27	4,988	20	7,740		30		6,242	3/	25	3/	7,000
Ghana.....	5	2,632	0	3,414		0		3,707		0	3/	3,600
Malagasy Republic.....	7,901	1,698	8,556	1,439		10,676		1,804		4,835		961
Mozambique.....	1,854	1,004	1,799	1,823		1,823		1,596	3/	1,800	3/	1,500
Nigeria.....	30	4,456	367	2,998		643		3,467		567		2,018
Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi.....	216,986	52	304,943	0	3/	120,000		0	3/	120,000		0
Sierra Leone.....	0	2,061	0	2,701		0		2,489		0	3/	2,800
South Africa, Republic of.....	14,208	4,635	16,803	5,704		16,547		25,316		19,935		20,482
Total.....	254,542	93,459	341,534	104,168		161,524		123,571		159,394		122,436
Asia:												
Southern Yemen 5/.....	4/	8,920	4/	3,224		2,500	3/	9,600	3/4/	3,900	3/	7,000
Cyprus.....	1,631	1,280	938	1,392		1,063		1,372	3/	1,200	3/	1,350
Lebanon.....	3,744	564	4,501	449		3,486		842		8,175		631
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	147,444	0	152,086	0		187,874		0		202,317		0
Syria.....	1,458	424	1	1,618		1,111	3/	800	3/	3,000	3/	800
Cambodia.....	0	1,049	0	600		0		600		0		700
Ceylon.....	169	2,680	0	1,526		0		1,095	3/	1,000	3/	300
China, Taiwan.....	4,467	2,705	6,122	4,275		10,750		4,781	3/	10,000	3/	10,000
Hong Kong.....	553	16,182	4/	18,099	4/	412		15,536	4/	730		15,348
India.....	129,381	1,682	136,685	172		78,508		206		122,880		1,544
Indonesia.....	34,816	1,796	28,834	0	3/	28,000		0	3/	22,500		0
Japan.....	14,588	35,374	16,026	55,022		19,559		70,726		12,982		65,277
Korea, South.....	627	1	2,976	2		21,953		20		23,913		174
Laos.....	0	934	0	2,377		0	3/	2,000		0	3/	2,200
West Malaysia and Singapore.....	4,434	19,303	4/	1,649		2,253		21,130	4/	1,660		22,600
Pakistan.....	240	1,820	410	1,082		2,500		1,211	3/	1,200	3/	2,000
Philippines.....	46,305	1,879	59,213	1,502		50,659		3,857		52,974	3/	6,000
Thailand.....	6,785	9,214	13,330	12,388		17,372		19,473	3/	19,000	3/	20,000
Vietnam, South.....	62	5,686	0	10,615		0	3/	11,000		0	3/	10,000
Total.....	401,943	111,493	426,475	142,426		428,000		164,249		487,431		165,924
Oceania:												
Australia.....	234	29,276	358	29,644		819		22,883		858		23,345
New Zealand.....	65	5,649	24	6,519		104		6,962	3/	100		6,578
Total.....	299	34,925	382	36,163		923		29,845		958		29,923
Total world.....	1,685,340	1,536,742	1,814,987	1,631,167		1,685,187		1,657,298		1,801,388		1,755,974
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Re-exports. 5/ Formerly Aden.												

Does not include trade of Sino-Soviet bloc countries. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, Foreign Agricultural Service, and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Mainland China, and the Philippines all made sizable gains in the Austrian market in 1967.

Total imports reported in the accompanying table are consistently smaller than exports for several reasons: (1) Some tobacco exports may appear twice in world trade, as exports from the country of growth and as re-exports from the country of original destination; (2) some countries whose imports greatly exceed their exports are not included in the table; (3) imports shown for most countries are declared, duty-paid imports, and actual arrivals of leaf may be somewhat larger; (4) shipments from Free World countries to the Communist-oriented areas are included in the export figures, but Communist countries' imports of these shipments are not in the table.

To insure valid comparisons with previous data, trade among Communist-oriented areas has been excluded from the table. Statistics on this trade, especially for some recent years, are not available. The data shown, however, do include Free World exports to and imports from the Communist areas.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION AT RECORD LEVEL

World sugar production for the 1967-68 year is now estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service at 74.1 million short tons, raw value. This is a record level, and is 5 percent above the 1966-67 production. Principal increases this year occurred in the sugarbeet producing countries of Russia and other East European countries. In Russia the increase in beet yields was the primary reason for a larger crop, rather than sugar outturn.

World sugar consumption requirements will be somewhat lower than production for 1967-68. Therefore, an additional buildup of stocks is expected for the already large reserve. These stocks will overhang the market during the next year. Although consumption is growing at a rather rapid rate, there could be even larger crops produced in the future to offset this. Drought reduced production in 1967-68 below the level it would have reached, especially in the Caribbean Area, and the Philippines.

Inedible molasses production for 1967-68 is estimated at 3.6 billion gallons, up 3.4 percent from the 1966-67 level. Many of the sugar producing countries of the world are giving more attention to molasses, and are utilizing it domestically or for exports. Less than 25 percent of world production is exported.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries
average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 through 1967-68 2/

Continent and country	Average			
	1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 3/
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Canada (beet).....	155	145	163	149
Mexico.....	1,899	2,320	2,679	2,530
United States				
Continental (beet).....	2,774	2,820	2,860	2,665
Continental (cane).....	934	1,104	1,215	1,457
Hawaii.....	1,122	1,234	1,235	1,191
Puerto Rico.....	999	883	818	650
Virgin Islands of the U.S.....	12	5	0	0
Barbados.....	194	193	225	190
British Honduras.....	33	49	65	45
Costa Rica.....	91	139	135	150
El Salvador.....	79	122	138	142
Guatemala.....	137	174	200	160
Honduras.....	29	41	50	54
Nicaragua.....	97	74	113	118
Panama.....	42	45	68	76
Cuba.....	5,596	4,950	6,200	5,700
Dominican Republic.....	852	739	893	805
Guadeloupe.....	165	184	151	171
Haiti.....	70	67	70	70
Jamaica.....	524	560	502	530
Leeward and Windward Islands 4/.....	76	51	48	52
Martinique.....	85	59	52	47
Trinidad and Tobago.....	258	236	222	269
Total North America.....	16,223	16,194	18,102	17,221
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Argentina.....	950	1,422	1,125	855
Bolivia.....	66	100	100	120
Brazil.....	3,815	5,324	4,807	5,075
Chile (beet).....	88	114	131	178
Colombia.....	421	482	635	724
Ecuador.....	162	210	185	205
Guyana.....	359	324	386	400
Paraguay.....	40	40	45	45
Peru.....	878	928	823	805
Surinam.....	12	20	20	20
Uruguay (beet and cane).....	53	70	69	35
Venezuela.....	325	397	410	415
Total South America.....	7,169	9,431	8,736	8,877
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):				
Austria.....	312	260	393	331
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	497	464	459	634
Denmark 5/.....	341	265	352	365
Finland.....	58	43	62	58
France.....	2,309	2,585	1,967	1,904
Germany, West.....	1,980	1,722	2,108	2,270
Greece 6/ 7/.....	30	126	133	140
Ireland.....	156	130	123	161
Italy.....	1,082	1,356	1,507	1,805
Netherlands.....	620	657	631	815
Portugal				
Azores and Madeira.....	19	21	23	23
Spain (cane and beet).....	560	620	679	694
Sweden.....	312	222	252	285
Switzerland.....	44	49	65	71
United Kingdom.....	988	1,032	1,030	1,075
Total West Europe.....	9,308	9,552	9,784	10,631

Continued-

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries
average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 through 1967-68 2/

Continent and country	Average			
	1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 3/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Europe - continued:	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Albania 7/.....	14	14	18	17
Bulgaria 7/.....	207	235	375	338
Czechoslovakia 7/.....	1,160	963	1,021	1,136
Germany, East 7/.....	869	864	748	900
Hungary.....	492	495	528	419
Poland.....	1,693	1,620	1,853	2,100
Romania.....	408	481	536	500
Yugoslavia.....	323	400	634	539
Total East Europe.....	5,166	5,072	5,713	5,949
Total Europe.....	14,474	14,624	15,497	16,580
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	7,623	10,700	10,100	11,500
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Congo (Kinshasa).....	38	33	39	50
Ethiopia.....	67	81	88	94
Kenya 7/.....	41	34	71	84
Malagasy Republic.....	110	126	117	120
Mauritius.....	559	619	704	784
Mozambique.....	183	197	231	276
Reunion.....	246	255	212	230
Rhodesia 8/.....	95	292	290	150
South Africa, Republic of 9/.....	1,233	1,002	1,794	2,009
Swaziland 10/.....	105	131	165	175
Tanzania 7/ 11/.....	51	83	96	100
Uganda 7/.....	128	148	161	178
United Arab Republic.....	401	446	399	400
Other Africa 12/.....	154	307	508	513
Total Africa.....	3,411	3,754	4,875	5,163
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Burma.....	66	80	86	90
China, Mainland (cane and beet).....	1,026	1,750	1,800	2,000
Taiwan.....	991	1,081	850	950
India 13/.....	3,694	4,514	3,029	3,095
Indonesia.....	708	671	661	716
Iran (beet and cane).....	185	239	389	550
Japan (beet and cane).....	229	418	380	428
Pakistan.....	225	490	511	579
Philippines.....	1,704	1,590	1,718	1,783
Ryukyu Islands 14/.....	161	161	215	243
Thailand.....	212	315	272	242
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet).....	639	625	773	872
Other Asia (beet and cane) 15/.....	101	120	127	113
Total Asia.....	9,941	12,054	10,811	11,661
Oceania (cane):				
Australia.....	1,806	2,187	2,527	2,708
Fiji.....	266	339	350	400
Total Oceania.....	2,072	2,526	2,877	3,108
World total (cane).....	34,354	39,130	40,157	40,663
World total (beet).....	26,559	30,153	30,841	33,447
World total (cane and beet).....	60,913	69,283	70,998	74,110

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/ Includes Antigua, St. Kitts, and St. Vincent. St. Lucia discontinued January 1, 1964. 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 Khandesari. 14/ Prior to July 1965 issue, included in "Other Asia". 15/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Israel, Syria, South Vietnam, Iraq, Lebanon, Ceylon, Nepal and South Korea.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 1/: Production in specified countries, average
1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 through 1967-68 2/

Continent and country	Average			
	1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 3/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
North America:				
Costa Rica.....	76	44	44	44
El Salvador.....	24	25	31	28
Guatemala.....	38	32	32	30
Mexico.....	136	132	130	127
Nicaragua.....	22	18	18	18
Panama.....	4	4	4	4
Total.....	300	255	259	251
South America:				
Colombia.....	683	675	680	670
Ecuador.....	38	36	31	44
Peru.....	26	15	15	14
Venezuela.....	53	42	42	42
Total.....	800	768	768	770
Asia:				
Burma.....	163	160	160	160
China, Mainland.....	417	700	700	800
Taiwan.....	24	24	24	24
India.....	4,995	5,512	5,512	4,960
Indonesia.....	334	330	330	330
Japan.....	24	8	8	8
Pakistan.....	768	616	606	714
Philippines.....	51	64	68	66
Ryukyu Islands.....	15	15	15	15
Thailand.....	148	165	198	198
Vietnam.....	36	40	40	40
Total.....	6,975	7,634	7,661	7,315
Total of above.....	8,075	8,657	8,688	8,336

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 1965-66 through 1967-68 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
North and Central America:	<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>
Canada 2/.....	10,721	12,165	12,396	11,895
Costa Rica.....	3,625	6,556	6,045	6,100
Cuba 3/.....	226,860	196,672	225,000	225,000
Dominican Republic.....	55,646	46,169	54,000	49,000
El Salvador.....	4,202	8,220	8,265	8,221
Guatemala.....	7,057	9,100	10,000	9,700
Haiti.....	3,867	4,090	4,000	4,000
Jamaica.....	31,496	36,862	36,525	34,000
Mexico.....	133,086	169,762	191,053	180,751
Nicaragua.....	6,009	5,656	4,252	5,750
Panama.....	2,953	5,432	8,429	8,500
Trinidad and Tobago....	17,544	19,008	14,483	15,600
United States, Mainland:	258,522	281,726	280,811	290,367
Hawaii.....	55,535	58,389	59,772	61,672
Puerto Rica.....	60,631	57,140	60,700	52,100
Other.....	30,753	33,194	(33,000)	(35,000)
Total.....	908,507	950,141	1,008,731	997,656
South America:				
Argentina.....	70,839	97,652	75,697	59,938
Brazil.....	244,667	298,567	270,000	300,000
Chile.....	3,192	4,351	4,172	6,571
Guyana.....	21,594	23,712	25,090	24,000
Peru 2/.....	47,068	56,192	55,000	56,000
Uruguay.....	3,568	5,024	3,943	4,000
Venezuela 2/.....	24,972	27,759	28,347	31,857
Other.....	21,332	46,174	(49,000)	(55,000)
Total.....	437,232	559,431	511,249	537,366
Europe:				
Austria.....	13,156	10,957	15,134	13,149
Belgium and Luxembourg.:	19,083	18,059	18,404	25,731
Denmark.....	14,940	13,673	10,676	11,238
Finland.....	3,673	3,746	4,495	4,121
France.....	94,403	106,390	80,167	81,104
Germany, West.....	86,594	72,862	83,726	95,526
Greece.....	4/ 2,481	5,835	7,144	7,370
Ireland.....	7,177	4,712	4,358	6,214
Italy.....	50,523	69,303	95,732	114,257
Netherlands.....	24,238	26,223	18,731	28,096
Spain.....	31,950	34,307	37,433	39,372
Sweden.....	13,299	10,115	11,051	11,238
Switzerland.....	1,804	2,060	2,435	2,810
United Kingdom.....	52,029	60,389	53,859	60,330
Total.....	415,350	438,631	443,345	500,556

(Continued)

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, averages 1960-61 through 1964-65, and annual 1965-66 through 1967-68 1/ (continued)

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>
Europe (continued):				
Hungary.....	25,359	29,598	32,000	25,000
Poland.....	71,813	85,599	86,161	95,000
Romania.....	<u>5/</u> 20,479	20,604	26,000	23,300
Yugoslavia.....	14,348	16,858	25,000	22,000
Other East Europe.....	(106,570)	(88,221)	(105,000)	(90,000)
Total East Europe...	238,569	240,880	274,161	255,300
Total Europe.....	653,919	679,511	717,506	755,856
USSR (Europe and Asia)..	375,180	458,901	450,000	465,000
Africa:				
Angola.....	2,931	2,997	3,184	3,000
Mauritius.....	22,602	27,982	24,933	26,000
Mozambique.....	10,010	11,613	12,175	13,500
South Africa, Rep. of.	42,498	45,880	76,466	85,000
United Arab Rep. <u>6/</u> ...	31,181	34,464	31,468	29,969
Other Africa.....	51,000	67,680	(68,500)	(65,000)
Total.....	160,222	190,616	216,726	222,469
Asia:				
China, Taiwan.....	32,500	48,973	41,207	45,000
India.....	201,580	224,768	131,145	149,845
Indonesia.....	32,966	39,896	35,000	37,000
Iran.....	7,239	8,429	14,610	19,293
Japan.....	<u>2/</u> 9,440	6,930	6,930	7,492
Philippines.....	83,203	79,042	83,052	86,161
Thailand.....	27,433	33,564	30,096	27,831
Turkey.....	24,498	24,080	30,674	36,252
Other Asia.....	52,761	175,440	(180,000)	(183,000)
Total.....	471,620	641,122	552,714	591,874
Oceania:				
Australia.....	63,695	75,000	85,641	95,157
Fiji.....	11,250	11,988	18,000	18,000
Total.....	74,945	86,988	103,641	113,157
Total world.....	3,081,625	3,566,710	3,560,567	3,683,378

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/ 4-year average. 5/ 3-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 materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD TALLOW PRODUCTION
UP 2 PERCENT IN 1967

Production of tallow and greases in the world's major producing countries in 1967 was estimated at 8,860 million pounds--up 2.3 percent from 1966 and 12.7 percent above the 1961-65 annual average. This increase was related to the 2 percent increase in world beef production.

All major producing countries showed gains over 1966, except Australia, Turkey, the Republic of South Africa, Sweden, and Chile. Canada recorded the largest increase of 12 percent, followed by Argentina with 9, France with 5, the United Kingdom with 4, and about 3 percent in each the United States and New Zealand. Australia showed a decline of almost 11 percent from last year.

Production in North America--estimated at 5,550 million pounds--was 3 percent above the 1966 figure of 5,380 million pounds. U.S. production rose to 5,173 million pounds from 5,037 million for the previous year. Canadian production was almost 12 percent larger than the 246 million pounds produced in 1967.

Tallow and grease production in South America rose to 560 million pounds from 532 million for 1966, or an increase of 5.2 percent. Argentina accounted for most of the gain in this area. Production in this country was up almost 9 percent from the 1966 figure of 284 million pounds.

Production in Western Europe was estimated at 801 million pounds, compared with 769 million for 1966. This was a 5.2 percent increase. Major increases were recorded in France, the United Kingdom, Belgium and Italy. Production in West Germany and Denmark equaled last year's levels while Sweden's output declined slightly.

Production in Eastern Europe increased 10 million pounds over the 1966 level of 150 million. All countries in this area showed slight gains over the previous year. Production in the USSR approximated the 490 million pounds produced in 1966.

Total Oceania production was down almost 7 percent from 1966. The 11 percent drop in Australia more than offset the 3 percent increase in New Zealand. Australian production has declined for the second consecutive year from the 1965 high of 437 million pounds while production in New Zealand continued upward since 1965.

World tallow and grease production in 1968 is expected to show a slightly larger percentage increase than that recorded for 1967. Output is expected to rise in all continents. This increase in production is related to the slaughter of more cattle at heavier slaughter weights.

Tallow and greases 1/: Estimated production for specified countries, average 1961-65, annual 1965-67

Continent and country	Average 1961-65	1965	1966	1967
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:				
Canada.....	231	259	246	275
United States.....	4,602	4,913	5,037	5,173
Mexico.....	65	67	69	71
Total North America 3/.....	4,930	5,270	5,380	5,550
South America:				
Argentina.....	263	238	234	308
Brazil.....	118	117	113	115
Chile.....	19	18	18	17
Colombia.....	42	43	40	41
Paraguay.....	13	14	14	---
Peru.....	14	13	15	15
Uruguay.....	40	45	35	36
Venezuela.....	---	---	13	13
Total South America 3/.....	520	500	530	560
Europe:				
Western:				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	41	40	43	48
France.....	262	295	307	324
Germany, West.....	149	176	178	178
Italy.....	101	101	121	128
Netherlands.....	98	112	120	123
Total EEC.....	651	724	769	801
Denmark.....	85	99	112	112
Spain.....	39	37	42	44
Sweden.....	48	56	63	67
United Kingdom.....	285	309	318	329
Total Western Europe 3/.....	1,190	1,310	1,400	1,440
Eastern:				
Bulgaria.....	15	17	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	24	26	27	---
Germany, East.....	23	24	28	---
Hungary.....	13	12	12	---
Poland.....	47	48	49	---
Yugoslavia.....	16	13	18	---
Total Eastern Europe 3/.....	140	140	150	160
Total Europe 3/.....	1,330	1,450	1,550	1,600
USSR.....	420	450	490	490
Africa:				
United Arab Republic.....	18	16	18	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	13	14	15	13
Total Africa 3/.....	31	30	33	30
Asia:				
Iran.....	---	30	30	32
Turkey.....	13	12	14	11
Japan.....	20	24	17	16
Philippines.....	1	1	1	1
Total Asia 3/.....	60	70	60	60
Oceania:				
Australia 4/.....	377	437	421	376
New Zealand 5/.....	187	176	188	193
Total Oceania.....	564	613	609	569
Total World 3/.....	7,860	8,380	8,660	9,360

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.

June, 1968.

WORLD HOPS ESTIMATES
UNCHANGED

The 1967 world hops production estimate is virtually unchanged at 206.3 million pounds. This shows the crop to be only 1 percent below the bumper 1966 crop of 208.4 million and 10 percent above average. The West German crop--now set at 49.2 million pounds was a record harvest and was less than 1 percent smaller than the U.S. output now estimated at only 49.5 million pounds. In fact last month the USDA Crop Reporting Board estimated that only 47.7 million pounds would be marketed from the U.S. crop due to losses in kiln and warehouse fires and quantities being withheld from the market under the Federal Marketing Order.

In the Southern Hemisphere, the 1968 harvest is now estimated to total 5.0 million pounds--showing no change from last year. A small increase in Australian production was offset by a drop in the New Zealand crop.

Prospects for the 1968 crop in the Northern Hemisphere are not very clear at this time, but according to the Washington Hop Commission, the producing acreage in the State of Washington will be reduced by about 1,200 acres this year. On the other hand, although no substantial increase is expected in West Germany's acreage, there were about 2,000 acres of new plantings and 2,000 acres of year old hops in 1967. This year those planted in 1966 should be bearing a full crop and those planted in 1967 a half crop.

World prices for spot sales of hops were very low during the first half of the marketing year. Hallertau hops dropped to a low of 56 cents per pound spot basis to brewers on the Nurnberg market (growers were paid as little as 45 cents) during November. By the end of December the Nurnberg quotation had risen to 66 cents only to drop back to 60 cents in the last part of April.

Chicago quotations on Yakima Seedless started at 44 cents for the 1967 crop and dropped to 39 cents in February. However, since the first of April they have been quoted at 50 cents per pound. The renewed strength on the U.S. market resulted from losses of hops in warehouse fires in March and activities directed toward increasing the maximum percentage of future crops which may be withheld from the market under the Federal Marketing Order.

U.S. imports of hops during September 1967 - April 1968 totaled 9.1 million pounds, up 10 percent over the 8.3 million pounds imported during the same period a year earlier. Imports for the entire 1966-67 year totaled 8.3 million pounds and are expected to reach about 9.2 million in 1967-68.

U.S. exports of hops during the first 8 months were down to 15.9 million pounds as against 20.1 a year earlier. An additional 2.8 million pounds of hops equivalent (2.5:1 conversion ratio) were exported in the form of extract in the first 8 months of 1967-68. Data are not available on extract exports for the comparable period in 1966-67. During the entire 1966-67 marketing year exports totaled 22.2 million pounds.

HOPS: Production in specified countries, average 1961-65, annual 1965-68 1/

Country	:Average : :1961-65 :	1965 :	1966 :	Revised : : 1967 :	Preliminary 1968
	:Million :pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada.....	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.5	--
United States.....	48.1	56.1	2/55.4	2/49.5	--
Argentina.....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4
Austria.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	--
Belgium.....	3.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	--
France.....	4.6	4.4	5.6	4.6	--
Germany, West.....	36.6	40.1	38.6	49.2	--
Spain.....	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.6	--
United Kingdom.....	28.2	29.0	25.6	23.7	--
Bulgaria.....	.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	--
Czechoslovakia.....	15.9	15.9	20.4	17.1	--
Germany, East.....	4.3	4.5	5.5	5.7	--
Hungary.....	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	--
Poland.....	5.2	4.6	4.6	5.5	--
Romania.....	.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	--
Yugoslavia.....	11.6	10.8	12.1	11.5	--
U.S.S.R.....	14.2	15.4	15.4	15.4	--
South Africa, Republic of:	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Japan.....	4.7	5.9	6.9	7.0	--
Australia.....	3.3	3.1	4.2	3.5	3.7
New Zealand.....	.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	.8
Other 3/.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	--
Total.....	188.0	203.5	208.4	206.3	--

1/ Production shown by year of harvest.

2/ 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, and the 1967 marketable quantity is estimated at 47.7 million pounds.

3/ Includes Mexico, Switzerland and Sweden.

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 EXPORTS OF PALM OIL AND PALM
KERNELS DECLINE SHARPLY IN 1967

In 1967 world exports of palm oil--estimated at 496,700 metric tons--declined by 108,400 tons or 18 percent below the large 1966 volume and were the smallest since 1962. The marked decline chiefly reflected a drastic reduction in Nigerian exports due to the Civil War there. However, the affect of this was partly offset by some recovery in exports from the Congo (Kinshasa). Net exports from Malaysia--the largest exporter--which in recent years had expanded sharply, last year remained near the 1966 volume. Exports from Indonesia, the second largest source, are believed to have declined somewhat.

World exports of palm kernels and palm kernel oil, on an oil equivalent basis, in 1967 are estimated at only 282,200 tons--88,100 tons or 24 percent below those in 1966 and the smallest since the late 1940's. Virtually all of the decline reflected reduced exports of palm kernels from Nigeria and Sierra Leone. However, exports of palm kernel oil as such continued their upward trend. Expanded crushings in the Congo (Kinshasa), Nigeria and Sierra Leone accounted for most of the increase.

Malaysia's net exports of palm oil stagnated at about the 1966 volume following the period of rapid growth since 1960 from which she emerged as the world's leading exporter, accounting about one-third of the total. The stagnation resulted in a build up in stocks as well as some increase in domestic use although production continued its upward trend.

Palm oil production through April this year was reported at about 85,800 tons, or sharply above the comparable 1967 period. Total production for calendar 1968 is expected to increase to about 260,000 tons compared with 225,000 in 1967. Consequently, Malaysia's palm oil exports in 1968 are expected to rise sharply and could well exceed 225,000 tons compared with about 175,000 in 1967, since domestic consumption is thought to be relatively small. The expected increase in production will largely reflect new plantings coming into production. Major destinations for exports were the United Kingdom and Iraq.

Palm oil production in Malaysia is expected to continue its upward climb, with the current rate of planting estimated at 50,000 acres annually. It is believed that only about one-half of the 350,000 acres now in African palm are currently bearing. Yields are also expected to increase due to increased use of fertilizers. Trade estimates indicate that total plantings could reach one million acres within 10 years. However, interest in additional planting could dampen if prices decline significantly.

In view of a further sizable increase in palm oil output, there is an increasing awareness of the need to improve the industry to stay competitive in the world vegetable oil market. Therefore, the Government of Malaysia in cooperation with the palm oil industry is attempting to establish an organization to conduct research in such areas as plant breeding, disease control and improved oil processing.

The flow of Nigerian exports of palm products, which has been sharply reduced since the civil disturbances started, still continues and no end is

in sight. The naval blockade of Eastern Nigeria by the Federal Military Government of Nigeria sealed off nearly two-thirds of the trade in palm products. Consequently some fats and oils trade representatives closed their offices in Lagos and left Nigeria.

Reportedly, a Southeastern State Marketing Board has been established. Also there have been reports of some exports of palm products from the port of Calabar; however, no official confirmation has been given by the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company (NPMC). In 1967 palm kernel purchases by the marketing board declined sharply to 221,000 tons from the 422,000 tons purchased in 1966. Of the total palm kernel purchases in 1967, 71,600 were sold for domestic crushing. Purchases of palm oil by the marketing board in 1967 fell to only 32,500 tons compared with 132,000 tons purchased in 1966.

Despite declines in exports of the above palm products, Nigeria's exports of palm kernel oil, according to the Federal Office of Statistics in Lagos increased somewhat from those in 1966, perhaps reflecting a slight reduction in stocks.

According to recent trade reports palm kernel purchases for exports by the NPMC in the January-April period this year amounted to only 53,327 tons compared with 94,580 tons in the comparable period a year ago. Most of the decline probably reflected reduced movements to the United Kingdom, Netherlands, and West Germany. During the same four month period this year, palm oil purchases for export amounted to only 1,270 tons compared with 28,826 tons in the same period last year.

Nigerian exports of both palm oil and kernels are expected to remain drastically below those during the 1960-64 period, about the 1967 level, until security can be restored to the area and transportation and other facilities repaired.

In 1967 the Congo (Kinshasa) ranked third as a major world exporter of palm oil. Movements of palm oil and palm kernel oil both recovered substantially to the largest volumes since 1964. Apparently producers who had abandoned many of the small palm plantations have been encouraged to return and harvest the nuts. Also, increased prices since the 1967 monetary reform are believed to be stimulating some increase in production.

Indonesia's palm oil exports in 1967, based on reported imports from major trading partners, are estimated to have declined significantly from those in 1966 but were about 23 percent above the 1960-64 average. However, exports of palm kernels in 1967 are believed to have exceeded those in recent years. Major destinations for Indonesian palm oil exports were the Netherlands, West Germany and the United States. Exports of palm kernels were largely to the West Germany, Netherlands, and Japan.

The Ivory Coast, although only a relatively small exporter of palm kernels and a net importer of palm oil, is expected to become a significant producer and exporter of palm products in the next few years. Plantation acreage estimated at only 31,000 acres in 1964 was expanded to 95,100 acres in 1967 and is expected to approach 190,000 acres by 1970.

Sharp increases in plantings and crushing facilities with financial assistance from the European Common Market Development Fund are expected to more than double palm oil production to an estimated 135,000 tons annually by 1975. Probably only one-third of the total will be used domestically with the balance being exported. These exports would move to developed countries since many other developing countries are also planning to meet more of their own requirements through increased indigenous production.

In 1967 Sierra Leone's exports of palm kernels dropped by 61 percent from the volume exported in 1966. This decline in exports of kernels as such reflected some shift in exports of kernels to domestic crushing for production of palm kernel oil as well as stockpiling of kernel by producers following a reduction in producer prices. The price reduction was recommended by the government following financial difficulties which forced the produce marketing board to secure a sizable government loan in order to pay its obligations. Authority for purchases and sales is centralized in Sierra Leone's Produce Marketing Board through merchandizing agents. The board maintains a wholly-owned subsidiary in London that handles all of its overseas sales activities.

During 1968 palm kernel exports from Sierra Leone are expected to increase substantially from those of last year; however, the volume of exports will depend upon the volume of kernels crushed at the oil mill at Wellington, suburb of Freetown. Exports move largely to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. However, in order to meet domestic needs, Sierra Leone imports a significant quantity of vegetable oils, primarily peanut, soybean and cottonseed. In recent years, Nigeria has been the major supplier of peanut oil while soybean oil has been largely from the United States.

Monthly average prices for palm oil, Malaya 5 percent bulk, c.i.f. European ports, averaged 10.2 U.S. cents per pound in calendar 1967 compared with 10.7 and 12.4 cents in 1966 and 1965 respectively. Since late December, prices have declined by 1.6 cents per pound to a level of 8.5 cents or one sixth below those averaged in 1967. The decline in palm oil prices directly follows the sagging edible oil prices under pressure of sunflowerseed, fish and soybean oils.

In contrast to this sharp decline in palm oil prices, prices for palm kernels and palm kernel oil have, since the fourth quarter of 1966, continued at relatively high levels. The high prices have been largely a result of reduced exports from Nigeria due to civil disturbances there as well as reduced availabilities of coconut oil from the Philippines due to adverse weather.

Although palm oil and palm kernel production in the Cameroons is estimated to have declined somewhat in recent years, plans have been made for production expansion in West Cameroons. Loans have reportedly been obtained from the World Bank, International Development Association, and the European Development Fund and are being used to develop palm plantations.

The general long-term outlook for palm kernels and oils seems to indicate an upward trend in production and exports as evidenced by increased plantings in certain major exporting countries such as Malaysia. Exports of palm kernels as such will probably trend lower because of further expansion of crushing facilities in the major producing countries, particularly Nigeria, Kinshasa, Dahomey and Sierra Leone.

PAIM OIL: Exports from principal exporting countries,
average 1960-64, annual 1961-67

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	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	.2	1.3	3.9	3.5	2.5	2.7	2.1
Africa:								
Angola.....	15.5	14.6	15.1	16.7	17.8	14.6	14.5	16.0
Cameroon <u>2/</u>	8.3	9.8	7.1	9.8	5.7	12.9	11.4	3/ 12.0
Congo (Brazzaville).....	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.2	2.6	2.1	.8	3/ .5
Congo (Kinshasa) <u>4/</u>	148.2	154.4	151.1	143.0	123.9	78.6	78.1	122.7
Dahomey.....	10.2	9.0	9.2	9.3	12.7	13.3	9.9	8.0
Gabon.....	.1	0	0	.1	.4	1.1	.9	1.0
Guinea (Portuguese).....	.1	5/	5/	.1	0	0	0	3/ .1
Guinea (Spanish).....	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.8	3.0	3/ 3.0
Ivory Coast <u>6/</u>	-2.6	-4.8	-4.5	-3.3	.9	-3	-3.5	-6
Nigeria <u>7/</u>	147.6	167.2	120.6	127.7	136.4	152.4	146.1	8/ 16.7
Sao Tome and Principe..	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	.6	.9	.7	3/ .8
Togo.....	.4	.8	.3	.3	.1	5/	.2	.1
Total.....	334.9	358.3	307.1	310.7	303.9	279.4	262.1	180.3
Asia:								
Indonesia.....	113.8	117.6	100.1	109.8	133.2	125.9	162.0	3/ 140.0
Malay States <u>6/</u>	104.4	88.3	101.9	114.9	124.7	141.2	181.2	179.0
Singapore <u>6/</u>	-1.7	.9	-3.2	-6.7	1.5	-1.1	-2.9	-4.7
Total.....	216.5	206.8	198.8	218.0	259.4	266.0	340.3	314.3
Grand total.....	553.6	565.3	507.2	532.6	566.8	547.9	605.1	496.7

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, Kiru, and Oriental Province as well. 5/ Less than 50 tons. 6/ Net exports. 7/ 1960 data adjusted on basis of West Cameroon purchases. 8/ January-October only.

Compiled from official and other sources.

PALM KERNELS: World exports by principal producing countries, average 1960-64, annual 1963-67

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966 ^{1/}	1967 ^{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
Africa:						
Angola.....	12.3:	18.0:	16.7:	14.3:	14.1:	16.0
Cameroon, Rep. of ^{2/}	15.3:	14.6:	19.9:	21.5:	12.2:	18.0
Congo (Brazzaville).....	7.3:	9.7:	6.4:	5.6:	4.0:	5.0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^{3/}	11.2:	2.8:	1.1:	.1:	0:	2.5
Dahomey.....	52.1:	50.6:	56.2:	16.7:	5.8:	5.0
Guinea, Portuguese.....	12.5:	12.4:	9.1:	9.0:	9.0:	11.0
Guinea, Republic of.....	19.8:	23.0:	14.2:	12.0:	10.0:	10.0
Guinea, Spanish.....	3.1:	2.6:	2.2:	2.2: ^{4/}	2.0: ^{4/}	2.0
Ivory Coast.....	12.6:	10.4:	12.8:	14.9:	9.4:	10.0
Liberia ^{5/}	9.9:	6.0:	6.9:	11.6:	11.9:	14.1
Nigeria ^{6/}	404.0:	404.7:	400.5:	422.2:	400.3: ^{4/}	175.0
Sao Tome and Principe.....	4.0:	3.6:	3.5:	3.5:	3.5: ^{4/}	3.5
Senegal.....	4.6:	4.0:	4.3:	3.8:	3.3:	3.5
Sierra Leone.....	56.5:	53.6:	53.0:	50.1:	55.5:	21.8
Togo.....	12.6:	12.7:	14.5:	15.3:	16.6: ^{4/}	14.0
Others.....	5.2:	4.8:	5.2:	5.4:	5.4: ^{4/}	5.0
Total.....	643.0:	633.5:	626.5:	608.2:	563.0:	316.4
Asia:						
Indonesia.....	32.3:	31.3:	33.0:	32.9:	31.5: ^{4/}	35.0
Malay States ^{5/}	19.2:	17.9:	18.3:	19.0:	22.9:	20.6
Singapore ^{5/}	-2.5:	-1.9:	-6.7:	-6.4:	-7.1:	-4.8
Total.....	49.0:	47.3:	44.6:	45.5:	47.3:	50.8
World total.....	692.0:	680.0:	671.1:	653.7:	610.3:	367.2

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

PALM KERNEL OIL: World exports by principal producing countries, average 1960-64, annual 1963-67

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966 ^{1/}	1967 ^{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
South America:						
Paraguay.....	2.3	3.9	2.3	3.2	4.2	4.1
Africa:						
Angola.....	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.7
Cameroon.....	.7	.6	1.5	1.1	2/ ^{2/} 1.0	2/ ^{2/} 1.0
Congo (Kinshasa).....	44.1	32.0	44.3	31.3	32.3	41.7
Dahomey.....	0	0	0	16.7	11.7	17.0
Nigeria.....	.8	3.2	.9	1.0	32.6	37.8
Sierra Leone.....	0	0	0	0	0	2/ ^{2/} 6.0
Total.....	47.8	37.4	48.9	51.4	78.8	105.2
Asia:						
Singapore ^{4/}.....	.2	.4	-3/ ^{4/}	-3/ ^{4/}	.5	2/ ^{2/} .3
Grand total.....	50.3	41.7	51.2	54.6	83.5	109.6

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

Compiled from official and other sources.

WORLD FISHMEAL PRODUCTION AT NEW HIGH
IN 1967; FURTHER INCREASE IN PROSPECT

In calendar 1967, world fishmeal production, including the dry weight equivalent of solubles, increased to over 4.9 million short tons--an all time high, 479,000 tons above that in 1966 and 62 percent above the 1960-64 average.

Major events highlighting last year's record output include: (1) continued expansion in Peruvian anchovy meal--exceeding the previous record of 1964; (2) sharply expanded production pilchard and anchovy meal in the Republic of South Africa; and (3) further expansion in Norway and Denmark. Offsetting these increases, output of anchovy meal in Chile and herring meal in Iceland declined substantially.

Based on preliminary monthly data in several major producing countries, world fish meal production in 1968 is expected to expand significantly although perhaps at a rate somewhat less than that of a year ago. The expected increase reflects estimates of possible further expansion by Peru, South and South West Africa, Iceland, Chile, and the Soviet Union, although Norway's production may decline.

United States fishmeal production, including the dry weight of solubles, in 1967 continued to dwindle to the lowest volume in recent years. A further decline is indicated in 1968, mainly of menhaden meal.

Production of Peruvian fishmeal, largely anchovy, in 1967 continued its expansion to a record volume of 2.0 million tons--380,900 tons, or 24 percent, above that in 1966 and one-sixth above the previous record produced in 1964. The larger than expected increase reflected the fact that the Peruvian Government under pressure of the industry increased the 1967-68 anchovy catch limit from 8.8 million short tons to 10.5 million tons.

Fishing conditions were generally favorable in 1967 and continued so through May of this year. Despite a "Veda" from February 17 to March 16 this year, during which fishing was suspended, production during the January-May 1968 period increased to 1.14 million tons or 41,900 tons above the comparable period of 1967. However, exports during the same five month period at .98 million tons sharply exceeded the .67 million exported a year earlier. But stocks on June 1, 1968 remained at high a volume, approximating .80 million tons compared with .83 million on June 1, 1967.

Peruvian fishmeal production in 1968/69 will be heavily dependent upon the level of the anchovy catch limit imposed although a slightly higher extraction rate would tend to increase production if more plants use evaporator equipment, which improves the recuperation of soluble solids.

According to the Peruvian fishmeal Consortium, bulk shipment of fishmeal which was begun in 1963 and then abandoned was scheduled to have been recently resumed. Total bulk shipments from Peru could substantially exceed 100,000 tons this year. The move toward pelletized bulk meal reportedly will reduce costs by \$7 U.S. per ton.

Chilean fishmeal production dropped sharply in 1967 from the record volume of 1966. The decline reflected a consolidation of Chile's fishing industry under the pressure of financial difficulties. However some increase in output has occurred early this year and total production in 1968 could rise somewhat although perhaps remaining below the 1966 record.

Norway the world's second largest fishmeal producer in 1967 expanded output to just over .5 million tons, or 53,100 tons, above that in 1966 and more than triple the 1960-64 average. The increase reflected intensified use of equipment in 1967 since fishing was suspended in November and December of 1966. Norwegian herring meal production in the January-April period this year was reported at 106,300 tons compared with 168,500 tons in the same five months of 1967. Consequently total 1968 output could be substantially below last year's record.

Icelandic fishmeal output--largely herring meal--dropped sharply last year from the high volumes produced in 1965 and 1966. The decline reflected unfavorable weather conditions and unpredictable movements of herring shoals. In the first quarter of 1968 fishmeal exports amounted to only 15,500 tons compared with 43,750 in the same period of 1967. Virtually all of Iceland's fish meal production is exported.

The Soviet Union in 1967 produced a volume significantly above that in 1966 and nearly triple the 1960-64 average. Nearly all of the total has been used to satisfy domestic demand which is expected to increase sharply; however exports in 1967 are believed to have increased significantly.

Fish meal production in the Republic of South Africa was at a record high--82 percent or 85,600 tons above that in 1966. Pilchard and anchovy meal account for the bulk of the total. In South West Africa production also was at a record high registering an increase of about 6 percent from that of 1966. Pilchard meal is the major product. During the first quarter of this year, output in South and South West Africa amounted to 133,250 tons compared with 104,868 and 65,932 tons in 1966 and 1965, respectively. Consequently, total production and exports in calendar 1968 are expected to increase.

Japan's production pushed substantially higher in 1967 reflecting a sharp increase in the landings of Alaska pollock in the Bering Sea. The increase in landings was attributed to the fact that the size of the fishing grounds was increased by the Japanese Fisheries Agency (JFA) on September 1, 1967. Also, a larger number of trawlers were used, and according to a February address by the JFA Director, further development of new fishing grounds is planned.

The sizable increase in production in 1967 left a substantial volume of stocks unconsumed. Under pressure of increased supplies, 1967 fishmeal prices, Peruvian 65%, c.i.f. European ports declined to about \$140 per short ton compared with \$159 per ton in 1966 and \$165 in 1965. Based on current stock levels and prospects of a further increase in production, prices in 1968 are not expected to vary appreciably from present level.

FISHMEAL 1/: Production from selected countries,
average 1960-64, annual 1960-67

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 ^{2/}	1967 ^{2/}
	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
North America:									
Canada.....	75.4:	45.0:	76.1:	81.2:	88.5:	86.0:	88.1:	96.2:	98.2
United States.....	329.8:	334.8:	361.5:	367.6:	304.7:	280.2:	301.2:	264.8:	247.7
Mexico.....	6.4:	5.5:	7.4:	7.2:	5.8:	6.1:	7.8:	10.6:	11.2
Other.....	2.4:	.6:	2.0:	2.1:	2.0:	3.7:	3.1:	3.2:	3.0
Total.....	414.0:	385.9:	447.0:	458.1:	401.0:	376.0:	400.2:	374.8:	360.1
South America:									
Argentina.....	6.4:	2.1:	3.0:	5.0:	8.9:	13.1:	17.4:	24.4:	27.0
Chile.....	105.2:	47.2:	64.2:	102.3:	119.3:	192.6:	103.8:	244.0:	180.1
Peru.....	1,151.0:	584.2:	952.2:	1,235.3:	1,272.3:	1,711.0:	1,413.1:	1,620.8:	2,001.7
Other.....	5.8:	3.8:	4.5:	4.4:	5.4:	6.4:	8.6:	11.2:	11.0
Total.....	1,268.4:	637.3:	1,023.9:	1,347.0:	1,405.9:	1,923.1:	1,542.9:	1,900.4:	2,219.8
Europe:									
Denmark.....	89.4:	55.8:	63.8:	97.2:	106.0:	123.9:	124.1:	117.2:	164.5
France.....	13.8:	16.5:	14.9:	15.4:	8.8:	13.2:	14.6:	15.0:	15.0
Germany, West.....	88.6:	98.5:	83.4:	86.9:	87.2:	86.8:	88.6:	87.3:	80.0
Iceland.....	97.2:	59.1:	75.4:	107.4:	104.8:	139.4:	192.3:	193.8:	124.4
Netherlands.....	8.3:	8.5:	8.8:	6.4:	8.6:	8.9:	6.5:	10.6: ^{3/}	5.5
Norway.....	159.2:	155.9:	167.0:	118.6:	147.2:	207.3:	352.3:	465.0:	518.1
Portugal.....	7.1:	6.8:	9.1:	6.0:	5.2:	8.2:	8.8:	12.0:	7.7
Spain.....	30.7:	20.3:	28.0:	35.3:	34.6:	35.1:	38.2:	37.9:	37.6
Sweden.....	7.0:	5.7:	8.3:	5.3:	7.2:	8.3:	7.1:	7.6:	8.6
United Kingdom.....	82.9:	84.0:	80.5:	79.7:	82.8:	87.3:	95.1:	96.3:	89.6
Poland.....	7.4:	3.6:	4.4:	6.0:	9.9:	13.2:	13.3:	16.3: ^{3/}	22.0
Other.....	5.1:	4.3:	4.5:	5.1:	5.6:	6.1:	9.0:	15.5: ^{3/}	15.0
Total.....	596.7:	519.0:	548.1:	569.3:	607.9:	737.7:	949.9:	1,074.5:	1,088.0
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	114.2:	93.8:	92.7:	100.9:	124.2:	159.5:	223.8:	297.6:^{3/}	330.0
Africa:									
Morocco ^{4/}	20.0:	15.3:	20.9:	17.6:	22.0:	24.1:	8.3:	40.9:	38.5
Angola.....	48.6:	49.4:	61.0:	36.4:	36.2:	60.3: ^{4/}	52.9: ^{4/}	59.7: ^{4/}	50.0
South West Africa.....	107.6:	50.0:	71.9:	89.9:	151.1:	175.2:	176.0:	179.5:	190.1
South Africa, Rep. of.....	110.9:	96.2:	115.7:	122.4:	111.4:	108.8:	124.1:	104.9:	190.5
Total.....	287.1:	210.9:	269.5:	266.3:	320.7:	368.4:	361.3:	385.0:	469.1
Asia:									
Japan.....	333.4:	344.7:	315.4:	344.4:	276.7:	385.6:	376.1:	382.5:	426.6
Other.....	7.6:	4.6:	6.9:	8.7:	9.3:	8.4:	9.7:	10.2:	10.2
Total.....	341.0:	349.3:	322.3:	353.1:	286.0:	394.0:	385.8:	392.7:	436.8
Oceania:									
Australia.....	1.1:	.9:	1.0:	1.3:	1.0:	1.1:	1.2: ^{3/}	1.5: ^{3/}	1.5
Total.....	1.1:	.9:	1.0:	1.3:	1.0:	1.1:	1.2:	1.5:	1.5
Total world.....	3,022.5:	2,197.1:	2,704.5:	3,096.0:	3,146.7:	3,959.8:	3,865.1:	4,426.5:	4,905.3

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.

ANOTHER SMALL COFFEE
CROP IN 1968-69

The Foreign Agricultural Service's first estimate (June) of the 1968-69 world coffee crop is for a crop that will be down 7 percent from that harvested for the 1967-68 marketing year. The total 1968-69 world crop is forecast at 62.7 million bags, of which 45.7 million bags is estimated to be exportable production.

This will be the third year in a row in which exportable production is below the world's import need. This time the shortfall will be more than 13 percent below import requirements. There is not expected to be any shortage of coffee, however, because of the abundant stocks held in producing countries. Prices should remain fairly stable due to the operation of the International Coffee Agreement, provided the Agreement is renewed this year by the United States and other member countries.

The principal reason for the smaller 1968-69 crop will be another small crop in Brazil. However, the crop in the rest of the world is also expected to be down slightly principally due to a smaller crop in the Ivory Coast.

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	1st 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	1,300
Cuba.....	645	460	450	450	500
Dominican Republic.....	607	615	505	635	500
El Salvador.....	1,812	1,820	1,960	2,300	2,000
Guatemala.....	1,704	2,050	1,670	1,800	1,750
Haiti.....	564	575	465	500	450
Honduras.....	379	460	340	480	450
Mexico.....	2,431	3,000	2,650	2,800	2,900
Nicaragua.....	491	465	480	550	525
Other 3/.....	505	413	433	435	437
Total North America.....	10,194	10,883	10,168	11,230	10,812
South America:					
Brazil.....	25,840	37,700	20,000	23,000	18,500
Colombia.....	7,760	8,200	7,600	7,900	7,700
Ecuador 4/.....	696	1,035	975	1,175	1,100
Peru.....	700	885	900	860	900
Venezuela.....	821	800	725	750	750
Other 5/.....	114	181	121	136	172
Total South America.....	35,931	48,801	30,321	33,821	29,122
Africa:					
Angola.....	2,910	2,800	3,300	3,200	3,300
Burundi.....	180	200	240	315	225
Cameroon.....	801	1,200	1,000	1,100	1,030
Central African Republic.....	147	190	140	175	175
Congo (Kinshasa).....	990	975	900	900	850
Ethiopia.....	1,490	1,525	1,750	1,750	2,045
Guinea.....	195	160	120	160	160
Ivory Coast.....	3,185	4,550	2,200	4,300	3,500
Kenya.....	624	875	935	700	935
Malagasy Republic.....	923	825	900	925	925
Rwanda.....	115	175	155	190	200
Sierra Leone.....	79	120	65	80	100
Tanzania.....	497	660	990	740	900
Togo.....	186	225	95	230	200
Uganda.....	2,429	2,600	2,450	2,475	2,850
Other 6/.....	326	343	369	374	377
Total Africa.....	15,077	17,423	15,609	17,614	17,772
Asia and Oceania:					
India.....	1,045	1,150	1,395	1,260	1,435
Indonesia.....	2,016	2,200	1,850	2,500	2,150
Philippines.....	631	715	740	725	735
Other 7/.....	390	432	559	627	614
Total Asia and Oceania.....	4,082	4,497	4,544	5,112	4,934
World total production.....	65,284	81,604	60,642	67,777	62,640

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	1st 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	1,155
Cuba.....	70	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic.....	461	455	340	465	325
El Salvador.....	1,702	1,690	1,825	2,160	1,855
Guatemala.....	1,500	1,835	1,450	1,575	1,515
Haiti.....	395	405	290	320	265
Honduras.....	308	375	250	390	355
Mexico.....	1,521	1,800	1,350	1,550	1,640
Nicaragua.....	446	410	420	490	460
Other 3/.....	161	80	96	105	99
Total North America.....	7,501	7,945	7,101	8,195	7,669
South America:					
Brazil.....	18,840	30,200	12,000	14,745	10,000
Colombia.....	6,800	7,000	6,350	6,600	6,360
Ecuador 4/.....	528	845	780	975	895
Peru.....	540	690	700	650	685
Venezuela.....	355	265	175	180	160
Other 5/.....	62	113	53	67	103
Total South America.....	27,125	39,113	20,058	23,217	18,203
Africa:					
Angola.....	2,859	2,740	3,240	3,140	3,240
Burundi.....	175	195	235	310	220
Cameroon.....	780	1,170	970	1,070	1,000
Central African Republic.....	142	185	135	170	170
Congo (Kinshasa).....	940	925	850	850	800
Ethiopia.....	1,152	1,170	1,385	1,380	1,670
Guinea.....	181	145	105	145	145
Ivory Coast.....	3,135	4,500	2,145	4,245	3,445
Kenya.....	605	855	915	680	915
Malagasy Republic.....	825	725	795	815	815
Rwanda.....	110	170	150	180	195
Sierra Leone.....	69	110	55	70	90
Tanzania.....	484	645	975	725	885
Togo.....	183	220	90	225	195
Uganda.....	2,416	2,585	2,435	2,460	2,835
Other 6/.....	301	319	345	350	353
Total Africa.....	14,357	16,659	14,825	16,815	16,973
Asia and Oceania:					
India.....	462	465	700	540	590
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	3,072	2,754
World exportable production.....	51,426	66,244	44,508	51,299	45,599

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.

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

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REPORTS

- FAS M-198 HOW U.S. COTTON IS SOLD FOR EXPORT, By Guy A. W. Schilling, 48 pp. This publication details all the steps involved in exporting U.S. cotton, both privately and under government programs. The new edition incorporates changes that have occurred in cotton marketing since 1964, when the publication was last issued.
- FAS M-199 MEXICO'S PRODUCTION OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT, By William J. Higgins, 16 pp. This publication covers the progress of Mexico's horticultural production, processing, and exports. It should be of interest to the U.S. horticultural industry since Mexico ships substantial quantities of fruits and vegetables to the United States.

Exports

World exports of fishmeal, including the meal equivalent of fish solubles, were at a record 3.25 million short tons in 1967--648,000 tons or one-fourth above the 1966 volume and nearly four-fifths above the 1960-64 average. The increase chiefly reflected record production in Peru, Norway, and South Africa. These gains were partly offset by reduced movements from Chile and Iceland.

Peruvian production and exports in the 1967-68 season will establish record highs; each is estimated to exceed 2 million tons. The increases, estimated at 29 percent and 35 percent, respectively, above production and exports in 1966-67, were registered largely in the October 1967-March 1968 period and chiefly reflected a larger catch. The total allowable catch in 1967-68 amounted to 10.5 million tons, compared with 8.8 million in 1966-67.

In 1968-69 Peruvian fishmeal production could continue to expand if a similar catch is achieved since the extraction rate has been trending upward with the improved recovery of soluble solids.

Peru's exports in the January-May period this year amounted to 979,600 tons, sharply above the 672,900 tons exported in the same 5 months of 1967. Most of the increase moved to the United States, West Germany, and Japan. Other significant markets for Peruvian exports include the Netherlands, Spain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, and Yugoslavia. Reportedly, bulk shipments of pelletized meal from Peru have been resumed recently in an effort to reduce costs.

The percentage distribution of Peruvian fishmeal exports in calendar 1967 by areas of destination (1966 in parentheses) were: North America, chiefly the United States, 28.6 (23.1); West Germany, 18.1 (21.6); other Western Europe, 27.6 (32.0); Soviet-oriented countries, 15.8 (15.5); South America, 5.6 (2.2) and Asia and Oceania, 4.3 (5.6).

The fishing industry in Chile, in the face of financial difficulties, was forced to readjust by eliminating about one-half of the anchovy fleet and one-third of the plants. Consequently, production and exports fell sharply in 1967. Although some increase is expected this year, exports will probably remain below the 1966 record.

Norway's fishmeal exports in 1967, at about 550,000 tons, were nearly double those of 1966 and exceeded production by 27,500 tons. Despite lagging production in the first 4 months this year, Norway's exports of herring meal through April 30 were slightly above those in the comparable period in 1967. It now appears that the yield of North Sea herring and mackerel will be sharply below that of 1967, which would result in a substantial drop in current exports from last season's record.

Iceland's fishmeal exports in the first quarter of 1968 amounted to only 15,500 tons, compared with 43,750 in the comparable 1967 period. The number of boats engaged in herring fishing apparently has declined substantially from

that in 1966.

On February 21 the Ministry of Fisheries announced new regulations restricting herring fishing off the south and west coasts of Iceland during the period March 1-August 15. A maximum catch was imposed, and the minimum size of herring caught was increased from 23 to 25 centimeters.

Reportedly, a large share of the herring caught in these areas in recent years--particularly during the summer months--has been "immature" fish. The purpose of the new fishing regulations is to prevent depletion of the herring stock in this area.

Sharply increased production of fishmeal in the Soviet Union has given rise to a substantial expansion of exports in 1967, though the volume is still minor. Although domestic needs could well absorb present output, planned production expansion could lead to a sharp expansion of exports in a few years.

South Africa's fishmeal exports pushed to a record high in 1967. Most of the increase moved to the United Kingdom, Japan, and West Germany. Fishing conditions for pilchard and anchovy were reported to have been good during the first quarter this year, and production for South and South-West Africa was reported as substantially above the comparable period in 1967.

Imports

In 1967 aggregate fishmeal imports into specified countries totaled 2.82 million tons, 0.5 million above those in 1966. About two-fifths of the increase was accounted for by the United States--the largest importer--which took 22 percent of the grand total in 1967 against 18 percent in 1966. West Germany, the second largest importer, took about 0.5 million tons in 1967, accounting for more than one-fifth of the increase. The remaining increase in 1967 moved largely to the United Kingdom and other European countries. Japan's imports declined again, reflecting a further increase in production.

Aggregate imports from specified countries in 1967 were substantially lower than world exports. The unaccounted difference reflects incomplete data, particularly from Communist countries.

In 1968 increased availabilities at prices below those of a year earlier have expanded imports by the major users. U.S. imports of fishmeal (including the meal equivalent of the solubles) during the January-May period this year totaled 327,862 tons, compared with 250,900 tons in the comparable 1967 period. West Germany's imports, at 216,000 tons during the January-April period, were also considerably above those of the comparable 4-month period in 1967, when 164,400 tons were imported.

Based on current availabilities and the current rate of utilization, it appears that supplies will be ample to satisfy the current rate of uptake although stocks in Peru are expected to be reduced sharply in the July-September quarter from the volume of a year earlier.

(Continued on page 6)

FISHMEAL: Peruvian production, exports, stocks and stock changes quarterly
1963/64-1966/67 and forecast 1967/68

Item	1963/64		1964/65		1965/66		1966/67		1967/68 1/	
	1,000 short tons	Percent	1,000 short tons	Percent	1,000 short tons	Percent	1,000 short tons	Percent	1,000 short tons	Percent
<u>October-December:</u>										
Production	366	24	543	35	410	25	402	25	809	39
Exports	306	20	351	22	170	13	309	20	482	23
Apparent change in stocks	+60		+192		+240		+93		+327	
Stocks, December 31	n.a.		287		261		413		661	
<u>January-March:</u>										
Production	547	35	560	36	683	42	617	39	695	34
Exports	429	28	513	33	442	34	367	24	606	29
Apparent change in stocks	+118		+47		+241		+250		+89	
Stocks, March 31	284		328		491		657		740	
<u>April-June:</u>										
Production	442	28	410	27	386	24	517	32	(450)	22
Exports	421	28	500	32	382	29	461	30	(550)	26
Apparent change in stocks	+21		-90		+4		+56		(-100)	
Stocks, June 30	267		218		492		705		(635)	
<u>July-September:</u>										
Production	208	13	33	2	150	9	58	4	(100)	5
Exports	362	24	206	13	306	24	411	26	(450)	22
Apparent change in stocks	-154		-173		-156		-353		(-350)	
Stocks, September 30	103		34		330		345		(280)	
<u>Total:</u>										
Production	1,563	100	1,546	100	1,629	100	1,594	100	(2,054)	100
Exports	1,518	100	1,570	100	1,300	100	1,548	100	(2,088)	100
Net apparent change in stocks	+45		-24		+329		+46		(-34)	
Apparent domestic consumption	n.a.		45		33		31		(-31)	
1/ Preliminary () Estimated										

FISHMEAL 1/: Exports from specified countries,
average 1960-64, annual 1961-67

Continent and country: of destination	Average: 1960-64:	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 2/
	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
North America:								
Canada.....	48.9:	40.6:	48.2:	56.7:	63.4:	59.9:	53.8:	52.8
Greenland.....	1.0:	.7:	1.2:	1.2:	1.4:	2.0:	2.4:3/	2.0
Panama.....	1.1:	1.3:	.9:	.8:	2.4:	4.9:	11.3:	10.0
Total.....	51.0:	42.6:	50.3:	58.7:	67.2:	66.8:	67.5:	64.8
South America:								
Argentina.....	1.7:	.3:	1.7:	4.4:	2.0:	2.4:	.8:	4.3
Chile.....	82.0:	45.8:	80.3:	95.7:	161.4:	73.8:	202.2:	113.2
Peru.....	1,084.9:	838.4:	1,175.0:	1,278.4:	1,561.5:	1,388.9:	1,437.9:	1,754.7
Total.....	1,168.6:	884.5:	1,257.0:	1,378.5:	1,724.9:	1,465.1:	1,640.9:	1,872.2
Europe:								
Belgium-Luxembourg..	4.4:	4.2:	6.4:	3.4:	3.2:	5.0:	1.9:	.6
France.....	3.0:	3.7:	1.7:	2.0:	2.7:	5.6:	7.1:	4.6
Germany, West.....4/	4.7:4/	3.7:4/	4.1:4/	6.0:4/	7.7:4/	8.7:	6.6:	1.8
Netherlands.....	6.0:	5.2:	6.6:	3.9:	7.9:	11.4:	3.9:	1.0
Total EEC.....	18.1:	16.8:	18.8:	15.3:	21.5:	30.7:	19.5:	8.0
Denmark 5/.....	60.4:	47.1:	68.0:	74.5:	77.1:	89.5:	89.9:	112.1
Faeroe Islands.....	1.7:	1.1:	2.3:	2.0:	1.4:	3.5:	7.1:	13.0
Iceland.....	92.6:	78.0:	76.8:	111.6:	136.4:	154.4:	169.3:	146.4
Norway.....	127.1:	141.6:	65.9:	114.1:	201.5:	286.3:	283.9:	545.6
Portugal.....	3.2:	5.0:	2.9:	.8:	4.9:	2.4:	4.0:6/	3.5
Sweden.....	.5:	.6:	.3:	.9:	.4:	.3:	1.3:	.9
Total Europe.....	303.6:	290.2:	235.0:	319.2:	443.2:	567.1:	575.0:	829.5
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	4.6:	5.4:	4.1:	3.7:	4.6:	7.9:	12.7:	44.0
Africa:								
Angola.....	46.4:	55.5:	35.9:	30.8:	60.0:	52.9:	59.7:	50.0
Morocco.....	20.0:	20.9:	17.6:	22.0:	24.1:	8.3:	40.9:	38.5
South Africa 5/ 7/..	219.9:	186.7:	228.7:	235.9:	308.6:	256.6:	191.4:	341.7
Total.....	286.3:	263.1:	282.2:	288.7:	392.7:	317.8:	292.0:	430.2
Asia:								
Japan.....	8.6:	5.3:	20.0:	4.0:	6.8:	14.4:	17.1:	12.5
Grand total.....	1,822.7:	1,491.1:	1,848.6:	2,052.8:	2,639.4:	2,439.1:	2,605.2:	3,253.2

1/ Includes solubles and similar products. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Including small quantities of meat meal. 5/ Including solubles, dry meat basis. 6/ January-November. 7/ Including the production of South West Africa.

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FISHMEAL: Imports into specified countries,
average 1960-64, annual 1961-67

Continent and country of source	Average: 1960-64	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/
	: 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 :
North America:								
Canada.....	3.3:	6.4:	.2:	3.0:	4.9:	.1:	2/	1.1
Mexico.....	24.3:	13.6:	22.1:	30.7:	38.3:	35.2:	54.5:	53.4
United States.....	286.8:	222.1:	256.6:	379.8:	441.7:	273.3:	450.1:	653.5
Total.....	314.4:	242.1:	278.9:	413.5:	484.9:	308.6:	504.6:	708.0
South America:								
Brazil.....	3.2:	4.1:	5.8:	2.3:	3.9:	.5:	2.0:3/	1.0
Colombia 4/.....	1.9:	.7:	1.8:	2.8:	3.7:	6.1:	5.7:5/	2.7
Venezuela.....	14.0:	12.9:	14.6:	16.6:	21.1:	15.0:	17.8:	26.5
Total.....	19.1:	17.7:	22.2:	21.7:	28.7:	21.6:	25.5:	30.2
Europe:								
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	58.9:	44.0:	62.8:	56.6:	76.0:	77.0:	80.3:	88.1
France.....	78.5:	66.4:	90.9:	84.3:	115.6:	109.1:	100.4:	109.3
Germany, West.....	329.0:	301.7:	373.1:	325.5:	432.1:	447.7:	398.0:	506.5
Italy.....	58.0:	34.3:	53.6:	67.5:	101.0:	98.3:	106.3:	113.1
Netherlands.....	180.0:	165.0:	190.2:	193.7:	200.7:	188.1:	152.3:	160.8
Total EEC.....	704.4:	611.4:	770.6:	727.6:	925.4:	920.2:	837.3:	977.8
Austria.....	31.0:	26.5:	30.9:	33.4:	40.1:	42.2:	41.9:	50.2
Denmark.....	20.5:	30.6:	17.1:	13.6:	20.5:	23.0:	24.3:	14.2
Finland.....	13.2:	13.7:	17.8:	8.0:	19.6:	21.6:	22.7:	29.0
Ireland.....	7.1:	4.8:	5.8:	9.5:	11.2:	14.8:	12.6:	19.0
Poland.....	25.8:	11.8:	17.3:	31.7:	61.3:	69.3:	74.1:	90.4
Greece 4/.....	10.9:	9.4:	10.2:	12.7:	14.0:	17.6:	19.9:	19.7
Spain.....	38.1:	14.4:	41.2:	84.1:	44.6:	101.8:	109.9:	117.6
Sweden.....	29.3:	24.5:	26.5:	33.0:	43.5:	49.7:	55.5:	62.9
Switzerland 4/.....	32.7:	27.4:	31.4:	32.0:	42.3:	50.2:	45.0:	55.3
United Kingdom.....	292.8:	257.6:	305.0:	310.5:	404.8:	397.4:	340.9:	441.2
Yugoslavia.....	16.8:	3.8:	3.1:	25.8:	37.2:	30.0:	45.3:	43.2
Total Europe.....	1,222.6:	1,035.9:	1,276.6:	1,321.9:	1,664.5:	1,737.8:	1,629.4:	1,920.5
Africa:								
Rhodesia, Malawi, Zambia.....	5.5:	5.9:	5.4:	5.9:6/	5.9:6/	7.7:7/	2.1:3/	6.0
Asia:								
Israel 4/.....	14.0:	16.1:	11.3:	12.1:	12.5:	11.6:	15.6:8/	10.6
Japan.....	59.0:	25.7:	42.4:	92.9:	112.7:	124.2:	105.4:	95.7
Malay States.....	2.8:	1.2:	2.2:	4.6:	5.1:	7.5:	11.9:	12.1
Singapore.....	16.7:	14.5:	16.0:	19.6:	22.2:	25.2:	24.3:	24.3
Philippines.....	7.0:	10.3:	6.9:	4.3:	10.3:	9.9:3/	8.0:3/	8.0
Total.....	99.5:	67.8:	78.8:	133.5:	162.8:	178.4:	165.2:	150.7
Grand total.....	1,661.1:	1,369.4:	1,661.9:	1,896.5:	2,346.8:	2,254.1:	2,326.8:	2,815.4

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 50 tons. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Includes small amounts of meat meal. 5/ January-October. 6/ Rhodesia and Zambia only. 7/ Zambia only. 8/ January-September.

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 International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers (IAFMM) will have its Eighth Annual Conference in Bremen, West Germany, from September 30 to October 4, 1968. The IAFMM has been considering the need for research on fishmeal--i.e. odor suppression, use of anti-oxidants and marketing problems. Member countries of the IAFMM include the major exporting and importing countries as follows: Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, West Germany, Iceland, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of South Africa, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

WORLD FISH OIL EXPORTS AT NEW HIGH IN 1967

In 1967 world fish oil exports established a new record 37 percent above 1966 and 73 percent above 1960-64 average exports. Most of the increase reflected sharp increases in movement of anchovy oil from Peru and herring oil from Norway and Denmark. However, these gains were in part offset by reduced movements of herring oil from Iceland and anchovy oil from Chile. Exports of pilchard oil from South Africa recovered somewhat but movements of U.S. menhaden oil continued unchanged at the reduced 1966 volume.

Nearly three-fifths of the world output of fish oil moves into world trade. About 55 percent of the exports are from the developed countries with virtually all of the remainder from the developing countries since centrally planned countries, chiefly the USSR, use most of their output domestically. The bulk of the volume traded moves to and among the developed countries.

The marked expansion of fish oil production in recent years is the result of the phenomenal growth in the fish reduction industry. This expansion, which appears to have not yet run its course, is made possible by such factors as: the abundance of fish resources; development and use of more efficient fish finding and catching equipment; and a growing cash market for high protein ingredients for the mixed feed industry in the major developed countries mainly due to expanding poultry production. However, the meal: oil ratio varies widely with such factors as the species, maturity of the fish, and seasonal changes in general feeding conditions.

The major kinds of fish from which fish oils of commercial importance are produced include anchovy, herring, pilchard, menhaden, and cod.

Exports from the United States, chiefly menhaden oil, approximated the reduced volume of 1966 and were less than one-half the 1960-64 average.

Peru exported a record volume--more than double that of 1966 and exceeded the previous record of 1962 by more than one-fourth.

Peruvian marketings in 1968 may set another record: Exports, virtually all anchovy oil including both crude and semi-refined, in the January-May period this year totaled 193,286 short tons compared with 135,833 tons in the same 5-month period of 1967. Larger movements to the Netherlands and West Germany account for most of the increase and 86 percent of the total. Although no significant change in total Peruvian supplies of fish oil is anticipated in calendar 1968 from the high volume of 1967, exports could rise by roughly one-fourth reflecting stock disposal.

FISH OIL (INCLUDING FISH LIVER OILS) 1/: World gross exports,
average 1960-64, annual 1962-67

Continent and country	Average: 1960-64:	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 2/
	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
North America:							
Canada.....	9.0	3.2	6.4	15.8	7.6	3.8	6.0
Mexico.....	.4	.3	.3	.5	.3	.4	.5
United States.....	80.3	61.5	131.2	75.7	51.9	38.6	38.4
Total.....	89.7	65.0	137.9	92.0	59.8	42.8	44.9
South America:							
Argentina.....	.6	.4	.5	.8	1.3	2.1	1.0
Chile.....	10.3	12.0	12.7	15.1	8.8	18.1	10.7
Peru.....	115.5	166.0	138.3	121.9	151.5	96.3	212.4
Total.....	126.4	178.4	151.5	137.8	161.6	116.5	224.1
Europe:							
Belgium-Luxembourg...	1.0	.8	1.1	1.1	.8	.6	.9
Denmark.....	18.4	17.5	23.3	33.6	57.5	38.2	69.1
Faroe Islands.....	.9	1.2	.8	.9	2.3	3.1	7.8
France.....	2.9	2.8	4.0	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.4
Germany, West.....	22.0	22.9	19.7	16.2	16.7	15.8	21.7
Iceland.....	62.2	72.5	71.2	68.6	97.6	145.0	87.0
Netherlands 3/ 4/.....	4.2	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.7	4.8	2.1
Norway 4/.....	21.0	18.7	21.8	22.3	56.3	106.7	200.6
Portugal.....	8.1	6.7	12.8	8.8	10.6	9.7	11.7
Spain.....	.4	.2	.3	.4	.4	.8	1.3
Sweden.....	2.9	2.0	3.5	4.0	3.3	4.1	3.7
United Kingdom.....	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.2	1.9	2.1	3.1
U.S.S.R.	1.0	1.0	1.1	.9	.8	.7	.5
Total.....	148.0	151.5	165.1	165.5	252.0	334.5	411.9
Africa:							
Angola.....	5.0	2.9	3.4	8.1	5.2	5.8	6.6
Morocco.....	5.3	4.9	5.7	5.8	1.4	5.9	7.6
South Africa, Rep. of 5/.....	44.6	50.4	35.3	49.2	38.9	27.2	33.0
Total.....	54.9	58.2	44.4	63.1	45.5	38.9	47.2
Asia and Oceania:							
Japan.....	2.8	3.2	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.3	2.9
Turkey.....	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	.1	0
Total.....	2.9	3.3	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.4	2.9
World total.....	421.9	456.4	501.0	461.0	520.5	534.1	731.0

1/ Hardened fish oils have been included wherever separately classified in export statistics.
2/ Preliminary. 3/ May include some whale oil in 1960. 4/ Excludes sizeable quantities of hardened fish oils exported annually which are not separately classified in trade returns.
5/ Including the territory of South 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.

Chile's fish oil exports, chiefly anchovy and hake which were at a record high in 1966, dropped sharply in 1967 reflecting reduced output and consolidation by the fishing industry. However, some recovery in exports is expected this year.

In 1967 Iceland's exports of fish oil dropped sharply from the 1966 record to the smallest volume since 1964 reflecting reduced output of herring oil. In the first quarter this year exports declined to only 4,932 tons compared with 20,912 tons in the same three months of 1967. Because of a dispute over raw fish prices, the herring fishermen went on strike on June 18. This could further materially reduce output and exports this year.

Fish oil exports from Norway pushed to a record volume 88 percent above that in 1966 and nearly 10 times the 1960-64 average. The increase reflected an unprecedented expansion of the herring catch; consequently production of herring oil rose to the volume of 360,378 tons--110,293 tons larger than in 1966.

Based on reports of a sharp decline in herring oil production this year--output through April amounted to only 25,307 tons compared with 64,932 tons in the same four months of 1967--exports in 1968 may fall far below the volume of a year ago. However, exports through April remain above the comparable volume last year reflecting some reduction in stocks.

Although the winter herring fishing season ended as a failure with practically all of the catch being used for domestic consumption, there have been abundant catches of capelin off the North coast of Norway. Also supplies of other herring are reported as being fairly good. Overall it appears that Norway's total fish oil exports in 1968 are expected to drop sharply to about the 1966 volume.

Gross exports from Denmark increased sharply to a record high in 1967--more than triple the 1960-64 acreage. Herring oil accounts for the bulk of the total. Fish oil imports amounting to 30,850 tons remained virtually unchanged from the 1966 volume. In response to economic difficulties encountered as a result of declining prices, The Royal Danish Fisheries Bank is now extending loans to fishermen who had previously exhausted other sources of credit for fishing supplies.

Fish oil exports, accounting for about one-half of production in South and South West Africa, increased somewhat in 1967. The pilchard catch during the first quarter this year was up sharply and total exports this year are expected to increase further but will probably remain below the 1960-64 average.

Record world exports of fish oil have resulted in sharply reduced prices from those of a year earlier as well as further increases in consumption--particularly in West Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. However, the price spreads as of June 1968 for fish oil relative to whale oil and lard have narrowed, reflecting even sharper declines in prices for the latter commodities.

Further increases in consumption in the major importing countries which a year ago were moving largely into margarine and other edible uses may now shift to inedible uses.

The EEC Common Fisheries Policy which was scheduled to go into effect on July 1 will not become operational for several months. Although Common Market imports of some agricultural commodities have been severely cut as a result of the protectionist nature of the CAP no serious effects are expected to result from the fisheries policy because the EEC countries will continue to require large imports of fish oil. Fish oil imports by EEC countries account for roughly two-fifths of the total volume traded.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF BALEEN WHALE OIL
DOWN 11 PERCENT IN 1967;
SPERM OIL UP SLIGHTLY

World baleen whale oil production, at 112,447 tons, declined further in 1967 to a volume 11 percent below that in 1966 and less than one-third of average production during the 1960-64 period.

World production of sperm whale oil in 1967 amounted to 163,912 tons, 2 percent above the 1966 volume. However, this was nearly one-fifth above the 1960-64 average.

In 1968 overall prospects for baleen whale oil production, including the 1967-68 Antarctic pelagic season and the 1968 summer season, indicate a possible increase of about 8,000 tons. The estimated 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. Sperm whale oil production this year, which has not been subject to the Antarctic quota agreement, will not differ significantly from that in 1967. However, the Soviet Union may account for a larger share of the total, while the shares of such countries as Japan, Norway, and South Africa continue to decline.

Production during the 1967-68 Antarctic pelagic season ended in April is estimated at only 58,000 tons, compared with 71,942 tons and 83,898 tons in 1966-67 and 1965-66, respectively. As in 1966-67, most of the reduction reflected smaller output by Norway although output by Japan and the USSR also declined.

The total Antarctic pelagic catch for the 1967-68 season amounted to only 2,801 BWU, 399 less than the quota. The drop reflected a sharp cut in landings by Norway, which operated only five catcher boats, compared with 21 in 1966-67. Japan filled its reduced catch quota and produced a slightly larger volume of oil per BWU than a year earlier. The Soviet catch, although slightly in excess of its quota, is estimated to have yielded less oil than last season, but actual oil production data are not yet available.

During the 1967-68 Antarctic operations, a total of eight factory ships and 97 catcher boats were used, compared with nine factory ships and 120 boats in 1966-67.

The 20th annual International Whaling Commission (IWC) conference met in Tokyo June 13-28. Representatives from 14 of the 16 member countries attended. The overall Antarctic whale catch limit for the 1968-69 season was placed at

WHALE OIL: World production, average 1960-64, annual 1962-67

Production by country	Sperm oil											
	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 <u>1/</u>	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 <u>1/</u>
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Japan.....	130,782	140,117	127,007	117,166	62,120	53,348	40,362	41,964	51,227	42,607	36,832	36,551
U.S.S.R.....	71,120	81,129	61,010	45,353	30,182	31,991	40,765	52,038	63,894	86,389	88,093	99,946
Norway.....	82,165	34,065	38,311	33,635	18,433	15,261	12,087	9,150	9,837	11,067	6,111	5,182
Netherlands.....	17,023	11,790	8,989	0	0	0	2,350	3,278	2,888	0	0	0
United Kingdom.....	30,622	12,535	0	0	0	0	2,607	2,425	0	0	0	0
Australia.....	6,722	717	0	0	0	4	4,078	4,551	5,642	4,967	4,694	4,245
Argentina.....	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa.....	7,470	6,479	4,623	5,979	3,639	1,990	10,233	11,376	12,084	13,895	13,974	9,964
Canada.....	1,444	2,413	2,642	2,599	3,617	5,271	449	811	568	716	1,215	1,405
New Zealand.....	795	69	22	0	0	0	391	889	1,049	0	0	0
United States <u>2/</u>	1,436	707	1,365	798	751	752	266	346	198	522	273	477
Iceland.....	1,806	2,266	1,989	2,435	2,546	1,778	1,646	1,522	1,556	802	904	1,280
Brazil.....	1,678	1,031	731	623	191	147	225	154	7	47	58	57
Chile.....	1,209	363	2,165	6,647	2,160	1,122	6,056	5,267	4,698	667	3,104	1,809
Spain.....	244	70	166	1,135	783	783	648	485	960	650	805	822
Portugal.....	8	0	0	0	0	0	2,973	3,279	3,009	2,896	1,802	2,174
Peru.....	38	0	189	1,624	2,036	0	11,989	11,413	7,446	4,163	3,101	0
Denmark.....	17	8	58	49	17	0	42	84	56	56	7	0
World total.....	356,028	294,559	249,267	218,043	126,475	112,447	137,236	149,032	165,119	169,634	160,973	163,912
Production by area:												
Antarctic, pelagic.....	295,760	242,389	192,328	158,244	83,955	71,937	40,467	37,907	51,182	32,448	34,907	40,622
Antarctic, South Georgia.....	10,496	0	7,166	7,314	1,729	0	686	0	570	1,270	138	0
Total Antarctic.....	306,256	242,389	199,494	165,558	85,684	71,937	41,153	37,907	51,752	33,718	35,045	40,622
North Pacific, pelagic.....	23,472	35,269	33,228	28,880	23,779	27,068	41,088	55,097	52,077	72,212	77,746	82,936
South Pacific, pelagic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,157	759	5,024	9,691	907	225
South Atlantic, pelagic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,163	2,762	2,104	1,518	784	1,795
Indian Ocean, pelagic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,925	1,676	7,947	15,310	6,734	4,921
Shore stations outside Antarctic.....	26,300	16,901	16,445	23,605	17,012	13,442	50,750	50,811	46,215	37,185	39,757	33,413
Total outside Antarctic.....	49,772	52,170	49,773	52,485	40,791	40,510	96,083	111,125	113,367	135,916	125,928	123,290
World total.....	356,028	294,559	249,267	218,043	126,475	112,447	137,236	149,032	165,119	169,634	160,973	163,912

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Ryukyu Islands. 3/ Does not include 5 short tons of beleen oil, used for scientific purposes.

Source: The Norwegian Whaling Gazette, Oslo and International Whaling Statistics, Oslo.

Antarctic pelagic whaling season quotas
and results, 1964/65-1967/68 and 1968/69 quotas

Season and Item	Unit	Japan	USSR	Norway	Total
<u>1964/65:</u>					
Quota	Blue whale units	4,160	1,600	2,240	8,000
Results	do.	4,125	1,588	1,273	6,986
Oil produced 1/	1,000 short tons	92.8	32.5	32.9	158.2
Oil yield 2/	Short tons per blue whale unit:	22.5	20.5	25.9	22.7
<u>1965/66:</u>					
Quota	Blue whale units	2,340	900	1,260	4,500
Results	do.	2,340	922	829	4,091
Oil produced 1/	1,000 short tons	44.6	21.3	18.0	83.9
Oil yield 2/	Short tons per blue whale unit:	19.1	23.1	21.7	20.5
<u>1966/67:</u>					
Quota	Blue whale units	1,633	1,067	800	3,500
Results	do.	1,639	1,071	802	3,512
Oil produced 1/	1,000 short tons	34.2	22.6	15.0	71.9
Oil yields 2/	Short tons per blue whale unit:	20.9	21.1	18.8	20.5
<u>1967/68:</u>					
Quota	Blue whale units	1,493	976	731	3,200
Results	do.	1,493	1,016	292	2,801
Oil produced 1/	1,000 short tons	32.1	20.9	5.9	58.9
Oil yield 2/	Short tons per blue whale unit:	21.5	20.6	20.4	21.1
<u>1968/69:</u>					
Quota	Blue whale units	1,493	976	731	3,200

Note: The blue whale unit is the statistical unit used in relation to which smaller whales are expressed. One blue whale unit equals one blue whale or two fin whales or two and one-half hump back whales or six sei whales.

1/ Converted from original unit at the rate of 170 kilograms or 374.7820 pounds of oil per barrel. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Estimate based on a catch of 1016 blue whale unit (BWU) with an assumed outturn of 110 barrels of oil per BWU.

Compiled from The Norwegian Whaling Gazette, Oslo and International Whaling Statistics, Oslo.

3,200 BWU, the same as in 1967-68 despite efforts by representatives from the United Kingdom and other countries not operating in the Antarctic to lower the limit to 3,000 BWU. Discussions were also held concerning the proposed international observer scheme and the assessment of whale resources and conservation of whale stocks.

Following the general sessions, the three nations conducting Antarctic operations met to discuss allocation of national quotas within the aggregate allowable quota. It was decided that the percentage allocation applied in 1968-69 would be unchanged from that in 1967-68. Restrictions now ban the killing of blue and humpback whales on all other whaling grounds as well as the Antarctic.

The IWC decided to limit the 1969 North Pacific catch of fin whales to 1,600. It was agreed that the sei whale catch should be limited to the same number caught in 1967. Pelagic operations in the North Pacific are now carried on by Japan and the Soviet Union, who also agreed that the present number of factory ships and catcher boats should not be expanded.

In 1967 the North Pacific whaling grounds accounted for 24 percent of the baleen oil production, compared with only 7 percent during the 1960-64 average. This relative increase largely reflects the sharp decline in Antarctic whale oil production, which in 1967 accounted for about two-thirds of the world total, compared with 83 percent during the 1960-64 period. The remaining production is from shore stations outside the Antarctic, which continue to account for about 10 percent of the total.

In 1967 Japan, the Soviet Union, and Norway together accounted for about 90 percent of the total baleen whale oil production. Most of the decline last year reflected a further reduction in output by Japan, while Soviet output increased slightly.

Sperm whale oil production in the North Pacific in 1967 increased to a new high and accounted for 51 percent of the total, compared with 30 percent in the 1960-64 period. Antarctic pelagic production also increased, while aggregate shore station output declined. The bulk of the increase was by the Soviet Union, which accounted for 61 percent of the total, compared with 55 percent in 1966 and only 30 percent during the 1960-64 period. The increase was, however, largely offset by reduced production by South Africa.

Stocks of marine oils, including fish and whale oils, in bonded warehouses in Rotterdam on June 1 are estimated at roughly 97,000 tons or sharply above the 63,874 tons of June 5, 1967. In June 1967 whale oil represented about 44,100 tons of the total.

Whale oil prices (crude, bulk, ex-tank), basis Rotterdam, were 5.6 U.S. cents per pound in July, about 26 percent below the 7.6 cents quoted in July 1967. Prices have been trending downward since late 1966 and have since continued at low levels. The annual average monthly price in 1967 was 7.4 cent, compared with 10.5 cents and 11.1 cents in 1966 and 1965, respectively. The decline in whale oil prices concurrent with reduced output reflects sharp increases in world availabilities of fish oil as well as the overall weakness in edible vegetable oil prices.

1967 WORLD VANILLA
BEAN TRADE SMALLER

World vanilla bean exports in 1967 approximated 2.2 million pounds, down from 2.7 million in the year before and well under the 1965 level of 3.2 million. The decline in 1967 trade again reflects smaller purchases by the United States, by far the world's largest vanilla importer. The U.S. vanilla industry in 1967 continued to draw upon stocks in lieu of making new commitments because of the unbalanced statistical position between supply and demand. However, as stocks have undergone considerable reduction during the past 2 years, shipments to the United States during the first half of 1968 picked up sharply and were running well ahead of the corresponding period a year ago.

Malagasy Republic vanilla exports during 1967 totaled 1.47 million pounds valued at \$6.8 million, down 25 percent from 1966. The sharp fall in exports was attributed to smaller shipments to the United States, which totaled only 0.93 million pounds against 1.50 million during 1966.

The Republic's vanilla production in 1967--at over 3.5 million pounds--was far in excess of world consumption requirements. To help alleviate the large stock position, the Malagasy Government ordered destruction of 1.3 million pounds of uncured vanilla from the 1967 crop and to discourage increased production has reduced grower prices by 30 percent.

Under the new marketing quota arrangement between the Malagasy Republic, the Comoro Islands, Reunion, and the U.S. Vanilla Bean and Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, the Indian Ocean producers have allocated a vanilla export quota of 1.66 million pounds for shipment to the United States and Canada during 1968. Of the U.S.-Canadian quota, 782,600 pounds are allocated for shipment during the first 6 months and the balance during the remainder of the year. A 1968 quota of nearly 800,000 pounds was allocated by the producers to European destinations.

The new quota also includes price increases of between 23 and 45 cents per pound, depending on quality, over the \$4.63-cent-per-pound f.o.b. rate agreed upon under the 1967 marketing arrangement. Current New York spot Bourbon vanilla prices are being quoted at \$5.50-\$5.75 per pound, up from \$5.20-\$5.50 prior to the price increase stipulated in the new quota agreement.

U.S. vanilla purchases last year were only one-half the quota allocated under the 1967 marketing agreement. However, under the arrangement, any unsold portion of the quota would be cancelled automatically without penalty. U.S. imports from the Indian Ocean producers in 1967 amounted to only 1 million pounds, about 870,000 pounds short of the agreed quota allotment. Total U.S. vanilla imports in 1967 amounted to 1.28 million pounds valued at \$5.6 million, down 31 percent from the year before and well under the 1965 level of 2.16 million pounds valued at \$9.5 million. Imports during January-May 1968 totaled 877,700 pounds, compared with 605,500 pounds during the corresponding 1967 period.

VANILLA BEANS: Exports from specified major producing countries,
average 1960-64, annual 1964-67

Country	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Malagasy Republic	1,065	1,384	2,169	1,951	1,468
Comores	264	386	368	296	320
French Polynesia ^{2/}	440	364	293	242	147
Indonesia	63	^{4/} 85	^{4/} 131	^{4/} 123	^{4/} 130
Mexico	131	38	85	49	^{4/} 110
Reunion	93	97	126	37	40
Uganda	4	5	6	14	6
Other ^{3/}	16	14	9	15	^{4/} 11
Total	2,076	2,373	3,187	2,727	2,232

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Includes the Islands of Tahiti, Moorea, Raiatea, Tahaa, Huahine, and Bora Bora. ^{3/} Includes Seychelles, Guadeloupe, and Dominica.
^{4/} Estimated.

VANILLA BEANS: Distribution of exports from
specified major producing countries for 1967

Country of Destination	Malagasy Republic	Comores	French Polynesia	Reunion	Uganda
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Argentina	15.0	---	---	---	---
Australia	20.5	1.1	13.9	---	---
Canada	8.8	---	---	---	---
France	321.9	89.1	94.6	29.1	---
Germany, West	156.5	49.2	14.1	---	---
United Kingdom	9.5	4.4	6.2	2.2	---
United States	933.2	176.1	13.9	8.8	6.0
Not specified	2.2	---	3.9	---	---
Total	1,467.6	319.9	146.6	40.1	6.0

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

WORLD SUNFLOWERSEED PRODUCTION
AT RECORD HIGH IN 1967

Sunflowerseed production during 1967 is estimated at 9.3 million metric tons--a record high and 8.5 percent above 1966 production of 8.6 million tons.

Three areas were largely responsible for the rise in 1967 production. The U.S.S.R., South America, and Asia accounted for nearly 96 percent of the increase, with South American production rising by 28 percent, Asia's by 10 percent and the Soviet Union's by 7 percent. In absolute terms, the Soviet Union increased production by 404 thousand tons, South America by 267 thousand tons and Asia a modest 28 thousand tons.

The record 1967 sunflower crop was due chiefly to: (1) record yields in the Soviet Union despite a decline in acreage; and (2) to a sharp increase in Argentine production which was also a record high. Other major sunflower producing regions which contributed to the overall increase were Bulgaria, Romania, and Turkey. Of lesser importance was the increase in sunflower production in Iran. On the minus side, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Uruguay registered declines in production as a result of reductions in acreage and weather.

The 1968 world outlook for sunflowerseed production indicates a possible leveling off or actual decline in aggregate production. Unfavorable weather conditions in the major sunflowerseed growing regions of Eastern Europe and parts of the Soviet Union, combined with an indicated 10 percent reduction in the Argentine sunflowerseed crop, would tend to offset increases in production from other producing regions.

CITRUS PRODUCTION DOWN

Unfavorable weather conditions in several major producing countries is expected to cause a decline in the production of oranges and tangerines, grapefruit and lemons in 1967. Although the steady upward trend in citrus production was interrupted in 1967, most of the countries included in this report harvested crops above the 1960-64 average.

Oranges - Several major producing countries expect declines in production for 1967, resulting in a crop of 575.9 million boxes, 12 percent below the record 1966 output, but 30 percent above the 1960-64 average. Despite a decrease of 32 percent from 1966, the United States remained the leading producer by a wide margin with a crop of 165.6 million boxes. Although total output in the Mediterranean area was down slightly in 1967, it was well above average. The situation in individual countries in this area was mixed, as Spain registered an 11 percent decrease from 1966 but Italy and Israel both harvested record crops. Production in the Southern Hemisphere increased in 1967 mainly because of a larger crop in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Grapefruit - Production of grapefruit in 1967 is expected to decline 16 percent to 59.9 million boxes, 24 percent above the 1960-64 average. This decrease is the result of a drop in U.S. production of 23 percent from the large 1966 crop. Most other producers continued to expand production. The crop in (Tables are on pages 17, 18 and 19; text continues on page 20.)

SUNFLOWERSEED 1/: Production in specified countries and estimated world total, average 1960-64, annual 1960-67

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	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 America:	12.8	13.2	10.9	7.9	18.1	14.0	13.3	14.9	16.3
Canada.....									
South America:	633.8	802.0	585.0	860.0	462.0	460.0	757.0	782.0	1,120.0
Argentina.....	40.0	50.3	33.2	32.0	39.5	45.0	47.1	53.8	33.3
Chile.....	71.9	72.4	57.0	79.7	87.2	63.4	38.7	99.3	46.0
Uruguay.....	..2	..	..	..	..	..2	3.5	3.5	6.8
Other 3/.....	745.9	925.8	676.3	972.8	589.8	568.6	846.3	938.6	1,206.1
Total.....									
Europe:	22.1	6.3	12.2	25.7	44.2	21.9	17.7	20.6	20.0
France.....	345.0	343.6	301.4	357.0	336.0	337.0	357.0	423.0	460.0
Bulgaria.....	108.9	67.7	106.4	131.3	126.2	113.7	75.0	102.0	80.0
Hungary.....	495.3	521.7	481.4	449.5	505.9	518.1	564.0	671.2	715.2
Rumania 4/.....	173.5	98.3	117.0	161.0	231.0	260.0	265.0	282.0	250.0
Yugoslavia.....	23.1	17.8	21.1	21.2	22.7	28.5	23.0	26.7	28.1
Other 3/.....	1,167.9	1,055.4	1,038.5	1,145.7	1,266.0	1,279.2	1,301.7	1,325.5	1,553.3
Total.....									
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/.....	4,390.0	3,650.0	4,373.0	4,411.0	3,942.0	5,173.0	5,013.0	5,658.0	6,062.0
Africa:	23.7	12.0	25.0	25.0	26.3	30.0	31.0	34.0	---
Ethiopia.....	5.8	2.4	..2	2.3	8.7	10.1	5.6	5.2	2.8
Morocco.....	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.9	1.1	3.0	3.0	3.5
Kenya.....	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.0
Mozambique 6/.....	6.6	7.4	6.1	5.8	7.7	5.8	6.9	7.1	---
Tanganyika 6/.....	95.2	90.7	111.7	98.0	98.2	77.5	74.1	100.8	101.6
South Africa, Union of.....	2.1	1.5	2.8	1.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.9	6.3
Other 3/.....	137.3	117.8	150.0	136.1	147.7	129.2	125.5	156.5	158.2
Total.....									
Asia:	102.0	123.0	75.0	60.0	87.0	165.0	160.0	200.0	215.0
Turkey.....	70.4	65.6	67.3	69.0	69.8	75.3	84.4	78.5	91.9
Other 1/.....	172.4	188.6	142.3	129.0	156.8	240.3	244.4	278.5	306.9
Total.....									
Oceania:	2.0	2.5	1.8	1.1	2.4	2.0	1.8	---	---
Australia.....									
World total.....	6,628.3	5,953.3	6,392.8	6,803.6	6,122.8	7,806.3	7,546.0	8,574.0	9,304.8

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/ Includes production from intercropping. 5/ Adjusted official estimates; that is, official Soviet data ("barn yields") less 8 percent dockage. 6/ Commercial crops only. 7/ 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.

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
average 1960-64 and annual 1965-67 1/

Commodity and Area	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 ^{2/}
	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.....	785	1,224	1,150	1,157
Jamaica.....	2,135	3,221	2,738	2,809
Mexico.....	23,478	27,193	27,715	30,000
Trinidad and Tobago.....	322	489	472	357
United States ^{3/}	145,937	177,890	242,091	165,597
Total.....	172,657	210,017	274,166	199,920
Mediterranean Area:				
Algeria.....	11,647	12,500	12,000	11,800
Cyprus.....	1,761	1,861	2,509	2,961
Egypt.....	10,336	12,966	12,755	12,950
Greece.....	7,646	9,996	12,777	10,250
Iran.....	1,288	1,323	1,400	1,512
Israel.....	16,536	20,780	25,123	28,250
Italy.....	30,650	36,996	43,131	44,864
Lebanon.....	2,988	3,742	4,101	4,346
Morocco.....	15,493	18,784	21,295	20,330
Spain.....	51,191	58,926	73,882	65,390
Tunisia.....	2,179	2,079	2,992	1,953
Turkey.....	8,522	10,511	11,584	12,157
Total.....	160,237	190,464	223,549	216,763
Far East:				
Japan.....	38,314	52,013	65,600	60,255
Taiwan.....	2,122	3,400	4,000	4,200
Total.....	40,436	55,413	69,600	64,455
Northern Hemisphere total.....	373,330	455,894	567,315	481,138
South America:				
Argentina.....	21,540	16,409	24,849	23,772
Brazil ^{4/}	27,020	40,400	40,100	46,800
Chile.....	1,389	1,301	1,386	1,257
Surinam.....	244	291	316	331
Total.....	50,193	58,401	66,651	72,160
Other Southern Hemisphere:				
Australia.....	6,313	6,621	7,805	7,066
New Zealand.....	17	27	24	23
South Africa, Republic of.....	13,939	15,631	14,849	15,481
Southern Hemisphere total.....	70,462	80,680	89,329	94,730
Total specified countries.....	443,792	536,574	656,644	575,868

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
average 1960-64 and annual 1965-67 1/

Commodity and Area	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 1/
	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes
GRAPEFRUIT				
North America:				
British Honduras.....	232	247	94	225
Jamaica.....	584	720	540	710
Mexico.....	251	312	321	300
Trinidad and Tobago.....	715	797	657	500
United States 3/.....	40,066	47,358	57,355	43,878
Total.....	41,848	49,434	58,967	45,613
Mediterranean Area:				
Algeria.....	110	83	75	85
Cyprus.....	364	652	882	1,043
Israel.....	2,939	5,099	6,123	7,165
Morocco.....	350	440	476	524
Spain.....	123	179	190	176
Total.....	3,886	6,453	7,746	8,993
Northern Hemisphere total.....	45,734	55,887	66,713	54,606
South America:				
Argentina.....	1,265	2,315	2,254	2,370
Surinam.....	145	141	161	168
Other Southern Hemisphere:				
Australia.....	228	255	234	254
New Zealand.....	88	93	85	80
South Africa, Republic of.....	1,015	1,512	1,807	2,433
Southern Hemisphere total.....	2,741	4,316	4,541	5,305
Total specified countries.....	48,475	60,203	71,254	59,911
LIMES (Acid)				
Egypt.....	1,525	2,205	2,260	2,325
Mexico.....	3,413	4,816	3,913	3,968
United States 3/.....	412	415	420	720
Total specified countries.....	5,350	7,436	6,593	7,013

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
average 1960-64 and annual 1965-67 1/

Commodity and Area	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 ^{2/}
	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes
LEMONS				
North America:				
United States ^{3/}	15,468	15,761	17,921	16,763
Mediterranean Area:				
Algeria.....	377	435	400	390
Cyprus.....	257	366	495	497
Egypt.....	55	58	58	60
Greece.....	2,491	2,833	3,098	2,710
Israel.....	814	1,025	1,175	1,305
Italy.....	12,969	16,233	17,518	19,435
Lebanon.....	1,024	1,334	1,421	1,537
Morocco.....	228	253	261	145
Spain.....	2,500	2,683	2,582	2,650
Tunisia.....	403	421	392	406
Turkey.....	1,500	2,277	2,451	2,524
Total.....	22,618	27,918	29,851	31,659
Northern Hemisphere total.....	38,086	43,679	47,772	48,422
South America:				
Argentina.....	2,406	2,031	2,582	2,164
Chile.....	1,247	1,291	1,340	914
Total.....	3,653	3,322	3,922	3,078
Other Southern Hemisphere:				
Australia.....	516	502	598	570
New Zealand.....	50	47	68	66
South Africa, Republic of.....	607	387	500	425
Southern Hemisphere total.....	4,826	4,258	5,088	4,139
Total specified countries.....	42,912	47,937	52,860	52,561

- ^{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 and limes, 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.

Israel, the second largest producer, was 7.2 million boxes, an increase of 17 percent from 1966 and almost 2½ times the 1960-64 average. Similar trends were experienced in South Africa, Argentina and Cyprus.

Lemons - Total production in 1967 is expected to be 52.6 million boxes, only slightly below the record 1966 crop and 22 percent above the 1960-64 average. The Italian crop, the world's largest in 1967, totaled 19.4 million boxes. This was 11 percent above 1966 and exceeded the 1960-64 average by 50 percent. Other countries in the Mediterranean area producing more lemons in 1967 included Spain and Turkey, while Greece experienced a decline from the previous year. Production in the United States decreased 6 percent in 1967 but remained above average. Output in the two largest Southern Hemisphere producers, Argentina and Chile, was below both the 1966 crop and average.

Limes - Production in specified countries - Egypt, Mexico, and the United States - is estimated at 7.0 million boxes, 6 percent above 1966 and 31 percent above average. Output in all three countries increased.

FILBERT PRODUCTION EXPECTED HIGHER IN 1968

Favorable weather conditions foretell a bumper 1968 world filbert crop. Current forecasts of commercial production total 269,600 short tons, 65 percent above the 1967 crop of 163,500 tons and 21 percent above the 1962-66 average. Italian production is forecast at a record 80,000 tons, the Spanish crop at 20,000 tons and Turkish production at 160,000 tons. Turkey expects more than double the small 1967 crop of 75,000 tons.

Only small carryover stocks of old crop filberts are anticipated. Current supplies of foreign filberts are relatively low and September 1, 1968 stocks are forecast at slightly over 6,000 tons in Italy, Spain, and Turkey. U.S. carryover stocks are expected to total slightly below last season.

Exports from the three Mediterranean countries are expected to total 184,000 tons, in-shell basis, during 1967-68, 13 percent below the 1966-67 record of 211,100 tons, but 17 percent above the 1961-65 average. Exports are forecast below 1966-67 in all three countries but above average in Italy and Turkey. Major export markets for 1967-68 season Mediterranean filberts have been West Germany, U.S.S.R., France, United Kingdom, and Switzerland.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts reached 2,807 tons during Oct.-May in 1967-68, almost double the 1,456 tons during the same period of 1966-67 and 20 percent above the 1966-67 season total of 2,343 tons. No in-shell filberts are reported in either 1966-67 or so far 1967-68.

Prices are mixed for 1967 crop filberts but above last year. During the first week of July, shelled Kerassundes averaged 57.7 U.S. cents per pound (f.o.b. Turkish port) 3.3 cents below the April high of 61.0 cents but 4.9 cents above a year ago. Italian shelled Avellinos were quoted at 67.7 cents per pound during the first week of July, 0.7 cents above the first week of June and 8.7 cents above a year ago.

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

Country	Average 1962-66	1965	1966	Preliminary 1967	Forecast 1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Italy	54.4	64.0	70.0	64.0	80.0
Spain	19.1	24.0	18.0	17.0	20.0
Turkey	140.0	75.0	200.0	75.0	160.0
Total foreign ..	213.5	163.0	288.0	156.0	260.0
United States	8.6	7.7	12.2	7.5	9.6
Grand total	222.1	170.7	300.2	163.5	269.6

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries, average 1961-65 and 1965-67 marketing years ^{1/}

Type and Country	Average 1961-65	1965	1966	Forecast 1967
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
In-Shell:				
Italy	13.7	15.4	15.5	<u>2/</u>
Spain .....	.9	.8	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Turkey	1.7	4.0	1.9	<u>2/</u>
Total	16.3	20.2	--	<u>2/</u>
Shelled:				
Italy	9.5	14.5	17.5	<u>2/</u>
Spain	6.5	9.7	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Turkey	51.7	48.8	69.1	<u>2/</u>
Total	67.7	73.0	--	<u>2/</u>
In-Shell Equivalent:				
Italy	34.6	47.4	54.0	40.0
Spain	15.1	22.2	17.0	14.0
Turkey	106.9	101.7	140.1	130.0
Total	156.6	171.3	211.1	184.0

^{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 1963-67 marketing seasons

First week of	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	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	60.3	45.7	51.1	48.3	52.8
October	60.3	45.1	54.6	49.8	53.1
November	58.1	45.7	53.3	52.1	57.5
December	53.3	44.8	54.9	51.4	56.3
January	55.2	45.1	54.9	52.1	57.7
February	52.7	46.7	56.5	52.1	58.8
March	50.8	44.8	56.5	51.4	59.3
April	48.9	44.1	56.5	52.1	61.0
May	46.4	43.5	54.9	52.2	58.2
June	48.3	47.0	54.9	52.6	58.2
July	47.6	48.3	54.9	52.8	57.7
August	46.7	48.9	48.9	52.8	--

RECORD WORLD ALMOND
CROP FORECAST

Early indications point to a record world commercial almond crop of 170,000 short tons kernel weight basis. If the forecast proves accurate, the crop would be 10 percent above the all-time high of 155,500 tons harvested in 1961 and 44 percent above the 1962-66 average. However, carryover stocks from the 1967 crop are expected to be at the lowest level since 1964.

Foreign production at 130,000 tons is far above any previous crop. Spain is expected to harvest 55,000 tons or one-third more than the record 1966 crop. Italy also with a 55,000 ton forecast has had only one larger crop on record--66,000 tons in 1961. Both Iran and Morocco are expecting better crops than last year but the cutlook in Portugal is for a smaller output than the excellent 1967 crop. All countries expect to exceed their 1962-66 average harvest. Both a heavy bloom and light frost damage are credited for the big crop.

The U.S. almond crop is now estimated at 40,000 tons of kernels--down 8 percent from last year but 6 percent above average.

Carryover stocks in exporting countries are expected to total 11,500 tons at the beginning of the coming season--down sharply from both the 1967 and average levels. This will help ease the pressure of a record crop on prices but supplies available for export will still be at record levels.

Exports by the six major producing countries during the 1967-68 marketing

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

Country	Average 1962-66	1965	1966	Preliminary: 1967	Forecast 1968
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran	5.6	6.6	1.5	8.0	9.0
Italy	35.7	41.0	42.0	44.0	55.0
Morocco	4.2	6.6	4.5	5.0	6.0
Portugal	3.1	4.1	1.7	6.0	5.0
Spain	31.4	30.0	41.0	30.0	55.0
Total foreign ..	80.0	88.3	90.7	93.0	130.0
United States ^{1/}	37.7	39.8	46.5	43.5	40.0
Grand total	117.7	128.1	137.2	136.5	170.0
Beginning stocks	15.2	17.8	15.4	17.5	11.5
Total supplies .	132.9	145.9	152.6	154.0	181.5

^{1/} Source: Almond Control Board.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries,
average 1961-65 and 1965-67 marketing years ^{1/}

Country	Average 1961-65	1965	1966	Forecast 1967
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran	4.2	2.5	1.1	4.0
Italy	32.0	30.2	34.9	35.0
Morocco	2.6	5.0	3.0	3.3
Portugal	3.5	3.3	1.4	5.5
Spain	24.7	24.2	32.2	23.0
Total foreign	67.0	65.2	72.6	70.8
United States	8.0	11.3	10.1	13.0
Grand total	75.0	76.5	82.7	83.8

^{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 1963-67

Month	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	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	61.1	66.2	67.9	62.1	64.5
September	64.4	64.7	64.5	61.4	63.2
October	69.3	63.7	62.9	59.8	61.9
November	66.6	61.9	62.0	59.6	62.8
December	62.6	62.0	63.8	61.0	66.6
January	64.9	63.1	64.2	62.1	68.6
February	63.2	63.2	64.2	61.4	66.8
March	62.5	62.5	63.9	61.2	66.9
April	61.2	61.2	63.9	61.4	67.6
May	63.5	63.0	65.5	62.8	65.9
June	65.2	65.2	65.4	63.8	63.7
July	65.1	66.3	63.4	64.7	--

year are expected to total 83,800 tons--the highest level in 6 years and 12 percent above average.

U.S. exports during the first 10 months (August - May) of 1967-68 totaled 9,961 tons shelled basis as against 9,400 tons in the same months a year earlier. During the entire 1967-68 marketing year, exports are expected to total a record 13,000 tons.

U.S. imports of almonds are, as usual, negligible so far this year. They consisted of only 181 tons shelled and 81 tons blanched during August-May. During the same months in 1966-67, imports were 154 tons shelled and 61 tons blanched almonds.

Prices of foreign almonds, after rising well above last year's level through the first part of the season, declined in May and June as prospects for a bumper 1968 crop became more evident. These prices are, however, on a very small volume of trading and for all practical purposes nominal.

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WORLD EXPORTS OF COPRA AND COCONUT OIL
DECREASE IN 1967; FURTHER DECLINE
EXPECTED IN 1968

World exports of copra and coconut oil in 1967, on an oil-equivalent basis, declined to 1.16 million long tons--15 percent below the large volume of 1.36 million in 1966. The 1967 volume was the smallest since 1959 and 9 percent below the 1960-64 average.

Copra exports alone in 1967, at 1.21 million tons, declined by about 185,000 tons from those in 1965. The decline chiefly reflected reduced exports from the Philippines and Indonesia.

Total coconut oil exports in 1967, at 383,800 tons, dropped 17 percent from those in 1966 but were still one-fifth above the 1960-64 average. Reduced movements from the Philippines accounted for the bulk of the decline although exports from West Malaysia and Ceylon also declined.

Current prospects indicate that world exports of copra and coconut oil in 1968 may decrease further--by more than 75,000 tons (oil basis) from those in 1967. The decline reflects reduced shipment from the Philippines although movements from Ceylon and Indonesia may also decline.

In 1967 one-third of the exports of copra and coconut oil, on an oil basis, moved as oil, compared with 25 percent during the 1960-64 period. This trend toward an increasing proportion of exports of oil as such accelerated in 1966 and 1967. Plans for increased crushing facilities in the Philippines--the major exporter--indicate that this trend will likely continue.

Registered Philippine exports of copra and coconut oil in 1967 approximated 712,100 tons (oil basis)--down 171,600 tons or nearly one-fifth below the 1966 volume. Despite the sharp decline in 1967 exports, the Philippines accounted for about 62 percent of the world total, compared with 52 percent during the 1960-64 period.

During the first half of 1968 Philippine registered exports of copra and coconut oil on an oil basis amounted to 263,900 tons--17 percent below the 319,200 tons exported in the comparable 1967 period. Despite the decline, movements to the United States--amounting to 178,700 tons oil basis--increased by 14 percent from the comparable 1967 period. Although some upturn in exports on an oil basis is expected in the latter half of this year, total Philippine exports in 1968 will yet register a significant decline--perhaps 10 percent or more below that in 1967.

The reduction in Philippine exports in recent months is an extension of the period of reduced output in 1966, which was initially triggered by drought and compounded by typhoon damage late in 1967 in Southern Luzon--one of the major producing areas. Reportedly, several hundred thousand bearing and nonbearing trees were blown down, while many others were stripped of blossoms fruit and leaves. Part of the loss will be offset by new trees presently coming into production, particularly in Mindanao.

Plantings in earlier years indicate that roughly 0.7 million new trees came into full bearing in 1967 and another 1.6 million in 1968--less those knocked out by storm damage. The total number of trees in 1966 was estimated at 244.9 million, of which roughly four-fifths were estimated to be in various stages of bearing.

Since 1960 Philippine planted acreage of coconut trees is estimated to have increased by about two-thirds. However, production and exports have each increased by less than one-fourth. The slower production increase reflects reduced tree numbers per acre, smaller production of nuts per tree, and a widened gap between total and bearing tree numbers.

The trade has recently reported some damage from coconut bud rot disease. The disease, caused by a fungus, is not new and has been limited to a small proportion of the total acreage. Past infestations were controlled by fumigation, but according to the Philippine Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI), effective control requires the cutting of diseased trees and fumigation of surrounding trees. The BPI indicated that the recent infestation is limited to about 8,000 trees in Laguna Province and 4,000 in Quezon Province of Luzon. Reliable sources estimate that a significant volume of coconut products is lost each year to recurrent infestation of leaf miners beetles and other diseases like bud rot; however, a systematic campaign on the application of latest agricultural know-how could result in increased productivity.

A new plant constructed at Lucena was scheduled to have begun full operations in July. Coconut oil will be processed into intermediate products, fatty alcohols, using high pressure hydrogenation. Annual capacity of the plant is reportedly 3,000 tons of fatty alcohols. The fatty alcohols are then converted into plasticizers and glycerine.

In 1967, despite liberalization of regulations regarding exports, Indonesia's exports of copra (including a substantial volume of unregistered exports) are estimated to have declined significantly. The reduction was chiefly reflected in smaller unregistered movements to Japan. Registered exports, largely to Western Europe, remained unchanged from the 1966 volume. The bulk of Indonesia's copra output, which in recent years has ranged between 1.2 and 1.4 million tons, is processed for domestic consumption. Projections of future production and domestic needs indicate a long-term shrinkage in the exportable surplus. If, however, some of the copra now processed for production of soap were displaced by lower priced substitutes such as palm oil and tallow, a significantly larger proportion of the copra output might well be profitably exported.

Although copra production is believed to have increased in 1967, net exports of copra and coconut oil from West Malaysia declined from the previous year and were substantially below those averaged in the 1960-64 period. Further increases in output are expected, reflecting the effects of the 1963 Pilot Coconut Improvement Scheme. Under this scheme, coconut smallholders have replanted or improved through 1967 over 21,600 acres, or 59 percent of the 36,500-acre target. This year an additional 9,000 acres is expected to be replanted or improved.

Ceylon's exports of copra and coconut oil declined in 1967, chiefly as a result of increased domestic consumption, although production decreased slightly. The sharpest relative decline was in the exports of copra, while exports of desiccated coconut, at 46,300 tons, approximated the 1966 volume.

Exports of coconut products account for about 37 percent of the estimated domestic production, compared with 39 percent in 1966. The remainder is consumed domestically.

This year's outlook is for a further decline in production and exports, reflecting an increase in domestic consumption.

In 1967 Mozambique's exports of copra and coconut oil increased following 2 years of reduced volume. A recent study of the industrial potential of the Inhambane coconut groves in the southern section by Mozambique's Institute of Agricultural Research indicated that the low crop yields in this section were due to unfavorable climatic factors (rainfall, temperature and humidity). The only area considered ecologically suitable is the coastal strip between Inharrine and Massinga where high rainfall, light soils, and relatively high minimum temperatures prevail.

U.S. imports of copra and coconut oil, oil basis, increased by 6 percent in 1967, accounting for about 35 percent of the world exports, compared with 28 percent in 1966 and 25 percent in the 1960-64 period. The Philippines continue to be the major source of U.S. imports of coconut products. Despite the graduated reductions in the Philippine duty-free quota on coconut oil (200,000 long tons before 1963, 160,000 in 1963 and 1964, 120,000 in 1965 through 1967, and 80,000 in 1968 through 1970), coconut-oil imports in 1967 increased by 85 percent from the 1960-64 average, while imports of copra entering duty-free during the same period declined by 8 percent. There is little likelihood that this trend will be altered in the future, even though the U.S. duty-free quota is scheduled to be cut further in the 1971-73 period and terminated in 1974.

West Germany, a major importer of copra and coconut oil, has requested that the Common Market Council of Ministers suspend all duties on imports of coconut oil from third countries. If refused, Germany will then request an annual duty-free quota of 30,000 tons. West German imports of copra have averaged about 250,000 tons annually in recent years. The current rates of duty on coconut oil imports into the Common Market are 10 percent for crude oil and 15 percent for refined.

Prices for Philippine copra, bulk, c.i.f. Europe were recently quoted at \$220 per long ton, compared with unweighted average monthly prices of \$199 per long ton in 1967, \$182 in 1966, and \$221 in 1965. Reflecting strong availabilities of Philippine copra, prices through May 1967 continued at relatively low levels. June prices increased sharply as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Immediately following the termination of hostilities, prices declined but strengthened in late June, when it became apparent that the Suez Canal would remain closed. In October, following severe storm damage in the Philippines, prices again increased sharply and have since remained at relatively high levels, reflecting sharply reduced exports. As Philippine export availabilities recover in the second half of this year, prices should tend to decline to more normal levels. Prices for coconut oil Dutch, 5 percent, bulk,

f.o.b. ex-mill have recently been unquoted, but following the general pattern set by copra in 1967 indicated wider movements. Dutch prices in 1967 increased to \$280 per ton, or 15 percent above the 1966 level of \$243 but 11 percent below the high level of \$316 in 1965.

COPRA: Exports, by principal exporting continents and countries, average 1960-64, annual 1962-67

Continent and country	Average: 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 <u>1/</u>	1967 <u>1/</u>
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: long	: long	: long	: long	: long	: long	: long
	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>
REGISTERED EXPORTS <u>2/</u>							
Asia:							
Philippines.....	801.3:	824.5:	928.7:	807.5:	858.7:	906.3:	753.7
Indonesia.....	160.2:	108.1:	106.8:	172.7:	121.4:	117.5: <u>3/</u>	120.0
Malay States <u>4/</u>	8.9:	-5.1:	4.3:	5.3:	15.0:	10.6:	1.3
Sabah <u>4/</u>	16.8:	16.3:	17.5:	16.1:	14.6:	16.1:	11.9
Sarawak <u>4/</u>	-7.7:	-4.4:	-2.2:	<u>5/</u>	0:	0:	0
Sub-total West Malaysia <u>4/</u>	25.0:	10.8:	21.6:	21.4:	29.6:	26.7:	13.2
Singapore <u>4/</u>	-29.2:	-39.1:	-22.1:	-21.5:	-24.7:	-19.5:	-6.0
Ceylon.....	51.5:	72.4:	43.1:	58.1:	40.9:	20.9:	15.8
Portuguese	1.5:	1.4:	1.6:	1.6:	1.5:	1.2: <u>3/</u>	1.0
Total Asia.....	1,010.3:	978.4:	1,079.7:	1,039.8:	1,027.4:	1,053.1:	897.7
Oceania:							
New Guinea.....	57.9:	58.8:	53.4:	58.4:	66.5:	63.2: <u>3/</u>	63.0
Papua.....	15.4:	14.9:	14.7:	15.8:	16.7:	15.0: <u>3/</u>	14.0
New Caledonia.....	1.1:	.6:	1.0:	1.9:	1.0:	1.0: <u>3/</u>	1.0
New Hebrides.....	31.7:	31.0:	35.1:	37.1:	28.3:	33.9:	41.7
Cook Islands.....	1.2:	1.0:	1.1:	1.3:	.9: <u>3/</u>	1.0: <u>3/</u>	1.0
Solomon Islands.....	23.4:	24.1:	24.3:	24.6:	25.0:	21.9:	24.4
French Oceania.....	23.7:	26.4:	22.8:	24.5:	20.8:	19.9:	16.7
Western Samoa.....	14.3:	12.8:	15.2:	15.0:	12.4:	14.0:	6.9
Gilbert and Ellice Isl.....	7.4:	8.9:	6.1:	5.4:	9.0:	9.0: <u>3/</u>	10.5
Trust Territories (U.S.)..	11.3:	14.8:	10.1:	10.9:	13.1:	12.7:	11.2
Tonga Islands.....	12.6:	8.7:	9.9:	10.8:	6.9:	12.4:	10.8
Fiji Islands.....	5.6:	6.9:	6.0:	6.9:	6.4:	2.1:	1.8
Total Oceania.....	205.6:	208.9:	199.7:	212.6:	207.0:	206.1:	203.0
Africa:							
Ghana.....	1.4:	1.2:	.5:	0:	<u>5/</u>	0:	0
Mozambique.....	48.0:	52.0:	45.7:	43.1:	28.1:	33.4:	38.4
Tanzania <u>6/</u>	11.8:	8.1:	18.0:	15.1:	11.0:	8.0:	4.0
Seychelles.....	5.5:	5.7:	5.2:	7.0:	5.5:	5.7:	6.9
Togo.....	3.3:	1.9:	2.9:	3.7:	1.0:	.9:	.7
Nigeria.....	4.3:	1.5:	2.8:	7.8:	6.6:	5.2:	2.6
Comoro Islands.....	3.3:	3.5:	3.2:	3.3:	2.7:	3.5: <u>3/</u>	4.0
Sao Tome and Principe.....	5.5:	6.4:	5.0:	5.7:	6.2:	5.3: <u>3/</u>	5.5
Total Africa.....	83.1:	80.3:	83.3:	85.7:	61.1:	62.0:	62.1

(Continued)

GOPRA: Exports, by principal exporting continents and countries, average 1960-64, annual 1962-67 (Continued)

Continent and country	Average: 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 <u>1/</u>	1967 <u>1/</u>
	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
Americas:							
Dominican Republic.....	5.4:	3.0:	7.0:	6.9:	5.5:	8.7:	4.8
Jamaica.....	1.2:	5.6:	5/ :	0:	5/ :	0:	0
Mexico.....	5.9:	5/ :	22.4:	7.2:	0:	0:	0
Saint Vincent.....	2.5:	2.3:	2.4:	2.5:	2.4:	2.3:	2.3
Total Americas.....	15.0:	10.9:	31.8:	16.6:	7.9:	11.0:	7.1
Total Registered.....	1,314.0:	1,278.2:	1,394.5:	1,354.7:	1,303.4:	1,332.2:	1,169.9
UNREGISTERED <u>7/</u>							
Philippine to:							
Sabah.....	18.5:	13.2:	5.3:	6.3:	6.9:	1.9:	.8
Other.....	89.7:	37.7:	.8:	.5:	.5:	.8: <u>3/</u>	.5
Indonesia to:							
Sabah.....	17.6:	15.2:	16.9:	10.4:	3.0:	8.5:	1.1
Malay States and Singapore:	16.1:	24.7:	7.1:	.9:	5/ :	.1: <u>3/</u>	1.0
Via Malay States and Singapore to Burma, India,							
Pakistan.....	2.2:	.6:	5.1:	3.2:	.1:	3.5: <u>3/</u>	1.0
Other.....	10.5:	27.2:	2.0:	7.3:	20.1:	44.9: <u>3/</u>	21.0
Total unregistered...	154.6:	118.6:	37.2:	28.6:	30.6:	59.7:	25.4
Total Registered and Unregistered.....	1,468.6:	1,396.8:	1,431.7:	1,383.3:	1,334.0:	1,391.9:	1,195.3

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Officially recorded shipment. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Net exports. 5/ Less than 50 tons. 6/ Territory of Zanzibar and Tanzania. 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 continents
and countries, average 1960-64, annual 1962-67

Continent and country	Average: 1960-64:	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 <u>1/</u>	1967 <u>1/</u>
	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	137.9	212.1	226.4	230.3	303.7	229.7
unregistered <u>2/</u>.....	.2	.1	.1	.1	0	2.8	0
Indonesia-registered...	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	0
unregistered <u>2/</u>.....	.8	.2	.9	1.3	0	.5	1.9
Malay States <u>3/</u>	28.0	32.0	27.8	13.0	16.7	23.8	17.2
Sabah <u>3/</u>.....	.2	.8	.4	-.1	-.1	<u>4/</u>	0
Sarawak <u>3/</u>	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	<u>2.7:5/</u>	2.5
Brunei <u>3/</u>	-.2	-.2	-.3	-.3	-.4	-.4:5/	-.4
Sub-total							
West Malaysia <u>3/</u> ...	30.1	34.4	29.9	14.5	18.1	26.1	19.3
Singapore <u>3/</u>	9.2	7.5	6.7	7.0	7.0	15.3	22.8
Ceylon.....	89.6	102.4	81.1	117.6	86.9	72.9	66.7
Total Asia.....	271.5	282.5	330.8	366.9	342.3	422.8	340.4
Oceania:							
Fiji.....	20.5	18.2	20.0	22.8	14.8	14.5	14.2
New Guinea.....	21.2	22.6	23.1	22.7	24.4	21.3	21.7
Total Oceania.....	41.7	40.8	43.1	45.5	39.2	35.8	35.9
Africa:							
Mozambique.....	5.2	3.2	9.5	8.3	6.4	4.7	6.0
Tanzania.....	1.8	2.3	1.3	.8	.5	1.5:5/	1.5
Total Africa.....	7.0	5.5	10.8	9.1	6.9	6.2	7.5
Total.....	320.2	328.8	384.7	421.5	388.4	464.8	383.8

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.

UNITED STATES FEEDGRAIN EXPORTS
DECLINE SLIGHTLY IN FISCAL 1967-68

Exports of United States feedgrains and related products amounted to 20.2 million metric tons for July-June 1967-68. Corn shipments were over 2 million tons above a year ago while all other feedgrains decreased by 37 percent.

Corn exports totaled 15.0 million metric tons as compared with 13.0 million during 1966-67. Shipments were larger to Canada, Uruguay, the European Common Market countries, Greece, Czechoslovakia, and Japan. Uruguay entered the market for 87,000 tons under a P.L. 480 program as a result of last year's poor harvest, caused by adverse weather. Significant decreases were noted in exports to the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Afghanistan, India, Jordan, and Philippines. A very sharp drop occurred in shipments to Pakistan, which reflects larger production due to better growing conditions.

Exports of oats were down 49 percent from the 271,000 tons exported during July-June 1966-67. This reduction is noted in all areas, especially Western European countries, where production was at near-record levels.

Barley exports amounted to 682,000 tons compared to 988,000 tons a year earlier - a decrease of 31 percent. Significant decreases occurred in exports to Western Europe, mainly because of increased production. Substantial decreases also were noticeable in shipments to Mexico and Japan. No shipments were made this year to Chile, Cyprus, East Germany, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia, compared to a total of 187,000 tons shipped to these countries during July-June 1966-67. This decrease was partially offset by larger shipments to Colombia, Libya, and the Republic of Korea.

Sorghum exports totaled 4.4 million metric tons - a decrease of 38 percent from the 7.1 million tons shipped last fiscal year. This reduction was largely due to the relationship of sorghum prices to corn, which favored corn, and to reduced shipments to India under P.L. 480. India's 1967-68 supply situation was much improved as compared with the drought-reduced levels of the previous two years. Additionally, India has just harvested a record grain crop this year of over 95 million tons, thus an increase in import needs is not likely.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF
WHEAT INCREASE 7 PERCENT

United States exports of wheat, wheat flour (grain equivalent) and other major products totaled 761 million bushels during July-June 1967-68, an increase of 18 million over the 1966-67 performance. This increase was in wheat as grain while flour decreased. Other major wheat products registered a slight increase. Exports of wheat as grain totaled 698 million, 32 million more than the 666 million exported last fiscal year.

India continues to be the major market for U.S. wheat. Although production increased somewhat in 1967, stocks were largely depleted due to the previous two years of severe drought. Larger quantities were also shipped

Destination	July-June 1966-67					July-June 1967-68				
	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 3/	488,109	45	--	40,984	529,138	992,423	--	--	14,554	1,006,977
Mexico	11,362	3,768	36,068	25,239	76,347	23,616	1,761	1,557	85,233	112,167
Guatemala	101	--	--	20	121	24,743	--	--	154	24,897
Other Central America	3,802	217	--	242	4,261	9,612	146	158	1,517	11,433
Bahamas	3,470	347	--	11	3,828	3,500	390	--	--	3,890
Jamaica	34,937	424	--	5,992	41,353	37,024	377	--	7,318	44,719
Trinidad and Tobago	34,021	72	--	91	34,184	40,250	64	--	61	40,375
Other Bermuda and Caribbean	8,044	26	--	202	8,272	5,941	175	--	573	6,689
Brazil	6,493	--	--	7,258	13,751	6,776	--	--	2,254	9,030
Chile	26,000	--	2,700	--	28,700	63,620	--	--	2,820	63,620
Colombia	1,139	34	--	29	1,202	1,687	18	19,151	853	21,719
Peru	2,267	--	--	8,441	10,708	10,949	--	--	4,923	15,872
Uruguay	1	--	--	--	1	86,724	--	600	--	86,724
Venezuela	1,200	123	--	400	1,723	21,646	2,081	--	210	22,587
Other South America	2,431	--	--	945	3,376	3,447	--	--	900	6,428
Total	623,377	5,056	38,768	69,854	757,055	1,331,958	5,143	21,666	118,550	1,477,127
Western Europe:										
EEC:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	776,365	30,923	21,365	516,902	1,315,555	553,380	8,249	4,844	306,843	873,316
France	54,730	--	--	875	55,605	193,995	--	--	1,061	195,056
Germany, West	1,002,028	80,512	115,611	153,176	1,351,327	1,233,331	15,613	27,925	69,648	1,316,517
Italy	1,000,318	37,698	235,968	1,674	1,275,658	1,867,167	12,573	201,704	1,639	2,083,083
Netherlands	2,454,102	53,018	28,801	525,269	3,061,190	3,044,640	30,323	7,486	371,497	3,453,946
Total	5,287,543	202,151	401,745	1,197,696	7,089,335	6,892,513	66,758	214,959	750,688	7,951,918
Other Western Europe:										
Cyprus	1,037	--	--	28,833	29,870	2,360	--	--	--	2,360
Denmark	14,134	--	69,537	--	83,671	15,187	--	22,375	--	37,562
Greece	136,153	--	--	--	136,153	187,918	--	--	40	187,958
Iceland	5,191	--	472	--	5,663	8,077	--	--	--	8,077
Ireland	12,019	--	--	5,634	17,653	79,177	--	--	--	79,177
Norway	58,267	--	--	91,758	150,025	58,302	--	--	130,074	188,376
Portugal	77,876	--	--	43,372	121,248	86,033	--	--	281	86,314
Spain	944,048	--	15	6,514	922,577	954,472	--	--	32,295	986,767
Switzerland	67,336	19,860	10,129	2,043	99,368	15,047	8,160	12,319	568	66,094
United Kingdom	1,902,323	--	--	52,286	1,954,609	1,718,802	--	--	1,118	1,719,920
Others	7,398	--	--	2,523	9,921	15,186	--	5	2,167	17,358
Total	3,227,782	19,860	108,986	204,130	3,560,758	3,170,561	8,160	34,699	166,643	3,379,963
Eastern Europe:										
Bulgaria	--	--	--	350	350	--	--	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	8,020	--	--	275,488	283,508	63,817	--	--	--	63,817
Germany, East	229,552	--	14,227	60,598	304,377	215,044	--	--	57,959	272,973
Hungary	27	--	--	39,332	39,359	215	--	--	--	215
Poland	157,305	--	28,449	129,875	315,629	186,448	--	27,849	61,017	275,284
U.S.S.R.	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	1	--	16
Yugoslavia	15,042	--	--	--	15,042	30	--	--	--	30
Total	409,946	--	42,676	505,643	958,265	465,494	15	27,850	118,976	612,335
Total Europe	8,925,271	222,011	553,407	1,907,669	11,608,358	10,528,568	74,933	304,508	1,036,207	11,941,216
Asia:										
Afghanistan	14,969	--	--	--	14,969	5	--	--	--	5
India	109,044	--	--	2,169,996	2,279,040	72,507	--	--	922,954	995,461
Israel	121,627	--	14,529	337,487	473,643	162,360	--	--	353,462	515,822
Japan	1,946,527	1,016	181,297	2,424,837	4,553,677	2,279,045	27	120,819	1,952,182	4,352,073
Jordan	28,482	--	--	--	28,482	85	--	--	--	85
Korea, Republic of	27,891	--	2,575	--	30,466	54,009	--	170,718	--	224,727
Lebanon	32,222	--	29,277	7,632	69,131	21,384	--	--	--	21,384
Philippines	45,177	45	--	3,283	48,505	5,974	7	--	1,144	7,095
Pakistan	404,764	--	--	19,409	424,173	1	--	--	21	424,194
Syria	40	10,249	--	240	10,529	--	--	--	--	10,529
Vietnam, South	37,551	--	--	--	37,551	30,867	--	--	--	30,867
Others	23,878	--	--	2,254	26,132	22,679	--	210	--	22,889
Total	2,792,142	11,310	227,678	4,965,138	7,996,268	2,648,916	34	291,747	3,229,733	6,270,430
Africa:										
Algeria	--	5,258	9,397	--	14,655	--	--	--	--	14,655
Canary Islands	103,141	--	--	2,666	105,807	76,936	--	--	1,379	78,315
Congo (Kinshasa)	791	--	--	180	971	998	--	--	1,510	2,508
Ethiopia	361	--	--	1,318	1,679	72	--	--	1,252	1,322
Libya	133	--	9,553	--	9,686	905	--	26,020	--	26,925
Morocco	5,520	--	21,337	--	26,857	2,177	--	--	--	2,177
Senegal	2,039	--	--	40,904	42,943	40	--	--	6,660	6,700
Sudan	--	--	--	51,852	51,852	--	--	--	--	51,852
Tunisia	35,579	2,148	76,051	1,539	115,317	18,516	--	--	658	19,174
United Arab Republic	31,976	--	--	225	32,201	2	--	--	--	32,201
Western Africa, n.e.c.	6,652	--	--	29,205	35,857	2,840	--	--	439	3,279
Others	24,496	--	--	10,044	34,540	3,713	--	--	3,269	6,982
Total	210,688	7,406	116,338	137,933	472,365	106,199	--	26,020	15,391	147,610
Oceania	115	--	--	--	115	224	4	12	6	246
World Total	12,551,623	245,783	936,191	7,100,594	20,831,191	14,615,865	80,114	643,753	4,399,897	19,739,629
Total Grain Products 1/	463,220	25,431	51,855	--	540,506	412,002	58,486	38,613	--	509,131
Grand Total	13,014,843	271,214	988,046	7,100,594	21,371,697	15,027,867	138,600	682,366	4,399,897	20,248,760
Equivalent 1,000 bushels	512,366	18,685	45,380	279,535	--	591,615	9,549	31,312	173,215	--

1/ Country breakdown includes grain only; grand total includes grain and products. 2/ Includes seed corn except sweet and exports for relief. 3/ Transhipments 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.

WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-June 1966-67 and July-June 1967-68

Country of Destination	July-June 1966-67				July-June 1967-68			
	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	3/	65	65	2	3/	17	17	
Mexico	2	14	16	1	33	7	40	
Costa Rica	390	579	969	26	1,946	60	2,006	
El Salvador	1,302	74	1,376	37	1,783	115	1,898	
Guatemala	1,904	175	2,079	57	2,323	245	2,568	
Other Central America	2,930	676	3,606	98	3,376	636	4,012	
Dominican Republic	2,403	138	2,541	69	3,242	74	3,316	
Haiti	1,523	27	1,550	42	906	161	1,067	
Jamaica	10	1,048	1,058	29	175	1,010	1,185	
Trinidad and Tobago	1,977	35	2,012	55	2,650	1	2,651	
Other Bermuda and Caribbean	5	659	664	18	--	720	720	
Bolivia	292	7,214	7,506	204	451	4,720	4,771	
Brazil	41,718	1,060	42,778	1,164	47,489	614	48,103	
Chile	11,248	686	11,934	325	4,393	662	5,055	
Colombia	5,548	251	5,799	158	4,690	442	5,132	
Ecuador	1,860	144	2,004	54	1,990	139	2,129	
Guyana	--	1,105	1,105	30	--	992	992	
Peru	8,268	498	8,766	239	9,079	460	9,539	
Surinam	133	373	506	14	211	331	545	
Venezuela	17,600	161	17,761	483	21,852	61	21,913	
Other South America	1,394	52	1,446	39	5,058	44	5,102	
Total	100,507	15,034	115,541	3,144	111,650	11,111	122,761	
Western Europe:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg	5,872	13	5,885	160	5,878	3	5,881	
France	10,332	9	10,341	281	9,369	3	9,372	
Germany, West	6	16,781	16,787	457	12,329	2	12,331	
Italy	7,677	480	8,157	222	6,792	11	6,803	
Netherlands	19,220	733	19,953	543	20,103	490	20,593	
Total	59,882	1,241	61,123	1,663	54,471	509	54,980	
Other Western Europe:								
Iceland	5	319	324	9	--	337	337	
Ireland	1,425	1	1,426	39	369	--	369	
Norway	2,680	16	2,696	73	1,973	6	1,979	
Portugal	2,766	83	2,849	78	--	465	465	
Spain	669	139	808	22	--	2	2	
Switzerland	5,745	--	5,745	156	2,695	--	2,695	
United Kingdom	25,561	222	25,783	702	10,102	87	10,189	
Others	1,158	457	1,615	44	953	96	1,049	
Total	40,009	1,237	41,246	1,123	16,092	993	17,085	
Eastern Europe:								
Poland	5,017	587	5,604	152	858	649	1,507	
Yugoslavia	11,617	311	11,928	325	10,422	45	10,467	
Total	16,634	898	17,532	477	11,280	694	11,974	
Total Europe	116,525	3,376	119,901	3,263	81,843	2,196	84,039	
Asia:								
Afghanistan	984	2	986	27	511	3	514	
Ceylon	--	3,210	3,210	87	--	5,382	5,382	
Hong Kong	687	247	934	25	1,030	198	1,228	
India	149,132	175	149,307	4,063	211,406	650	212,056	
Iran	5,713	56	5,769	157	1	89	90	
Israel	8,074	112	8,186	223	8,354	2,878	11,232	
Japan	78,451	14	78,465	2,135	81,715	48	81,763	
Jordan	2,155	3,390	5,545	151	258	1,021	1,279	
Korea, Republic of	27,353	2,639	29,992	816	30,249	4,815	35,064	
Lebanon	1,153	1,522	2,675	73	2,351	2,349	4,700	
Malaysia	243	39	282	8	239	21	260	
Mansei and Nanpo Islands	1,560	419	1,979	54	1,434	480	1,914	
Pakistan	40,286	17	40,303	1,097	76,387	8	76,395	
Philippines	17,504	345	17,849	486	21,919	571	22,490	
Republic of China (Taiwan)	11,913	449	12,362	328	19,273	216	19,389	
Saudi Arabia	624	4,710	5,334	145	698	4,872	5,570	
Syria	3,576	47	3,623	99	3,102	--	3,102	
Turkey	18	566	584	16	785	631	1,416	
Vietnam, South	--	6,232	6,232	170	--	5,654	5,654	
Others	1,475	1,139	2,614	71	789	799	1,588	
Total	350,901	25,030	375,931	10,231	460,401	30,685	491,086	
Africa:								
Algeria	27,038	617	27,655	753	10,154	--	10,154	
Congo (Kinshasa)	85	2,823	2,908	79	2	2,423	2,425	
Ghana	--	1,282	1,282	35	--	865	865	
Morocco	19,273	2,249	21,522	586	19,506	1,540	21,046	
Nigeria	5,848	55	5,903	161	3,037	13	3,050	
South Africa, Republic of	12,523	17	12,540	341	--	--	--	
Sudan	1,826	4,233	6,059	165	--	--	--	
Tunisia	7,206	349	7,555	206	9,430	1,042	10,472	
United Arab Republic	22,169	11,685	33,854	921	864	34	898	
Others	2,167	1,154	3,321	90	1,310	1,206	2,516	
Total	98,135	24,464	122,599	3,337	44,303	7,123	51,426	
Oceania:								
	--	110	110	3	--	113	113	
World Total	666,068	68,014	734,082	19,978	698,197	51,228	749,425	
Other Products 4/	9,149	--	9,149	249	11,573	--	11,573	
Grand Total	675,217	68,014	743,231	20,227	709,770	51,228	760,998	

1/ Data includes shipments for relief. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ Transshipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination. 4/ Includes bulgur wheat (relief and other), rolled wheat for relief, semolina, macaroni and spaghetti products. 5/ Less than 50 metric tons.

to Japan, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, and Taiwan. Shipments were smaller to Chile, the United Kingdom, Algeria and the, U.A.R. where substantial increases in production had reduced their import needs.

Exports of flour (grain equivalent) during fiscal 1967-68 decreased 25 percent from the 68 million bushels shipped during 1966-67. This was largely due to the sharp drop in exports of flour to the U.A.R. Most of the wheat and flour imports of the U.A.R. are currently from Communist countries. Shipments were also reduced to Bolivia, Ceylon, South Vietnam, and Sudan.

WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION UP IN 1968

World wool production in 1968 (including the 1968-69 season in the Southern Hemisphere) is estimated at 6,162 million pounds--up 1.1 percent from the 6,094 million produced in 1967 and 7.2 percent from the 1961-65 annual average of 5,750 million.

Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the USSR accounted for most of the gain over 1967. Production in the United States continued its downward trend for the eighth consecutive year. The declines forecast for both Argentina and Uruguay are the result of poor grazing conditions which caused above normal slaughter of flocks.

North America. Production in this region continues to decline. Wool production for 1968 is estimated at 230 million pounds, compared with 247 million in 1967 and the 1961-65 annual average of 303 million. Production in all countries registered small declines from 1967.

U.S. wool production in 1968 is estimated at 212 million pounds (including pulled wool, greasy basis), 7.2 percent below the 1967 figure of 228 million. This is the eighth consecutive year of declining wool production in the United States due to decreasing sheep numbers, which were down 7.4 percent as of January 1, 1968.

South America. Production has declined for the second consecutive year. The 1968 forecast is tentatively placed at 828 million pounds, compared with 865 million for 1967 and 872 million for 1966. Both Argentina and Uruguay accounted for most of the decline in this region's production.

Wool production in Argentina is forecast at 496 million pounds, compared with 522 million in 1967. The decline is attributed to poor grazing conditions and further liquidation of the Lincoln breed. Stepped-up slaughter due to poor grazing conditions caused the drop in Uruguay.

Europe. Production in Western Europe is estimated at 409 million pounds, compared with 416 million in 1967. Small declines were recorded for practically all countries in this area, except Portugal.

In Eastern Europe, excluding the USSR, production rose to 225 million pounds from 217 million in 1967. Romania, Poland, and Yugoslavia accounted

for the gain. Production for the other countries in this area recorded no change from the previous year. Production in the USSR is estimated at 880 million pounds, up 9.2 million from 1967 as a result of a further buildup in numbers on farms.

Africa. This region's production is forecast at 427 million pounds, or about 3 percent above the 416 million produced in 1967. South Africa accounted for most of the gain, which resulted from improved climatic condi-

Wool 1/: Production in selected countries, greasy basis,
average 1961-65, annual 1966-68

Continent and country	Average	1966	2/	2/
	1961-65		1967	1968
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:				
Canada.....	6.7	5.0	4.6	4.4
United States 3/.....	282.4	235.1	228.1	211.6
Mexico.....	12.6	13.6	13.1	13.0
Other countries.....	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total North America.....	303.2	254.7	246.8	230.0
South America:				
Argentina.....	499.0	523.6	521.9	496.0
Brazil.....	63.3	59.4	65.0	68.0
Chile.....	54.0	56.2	56.7	56.0
Falkland Islands.....	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5
Peru.....	23.4	22.1	21.8	21.6
Uruguay.....	188.7	189.6	178.6	165.0
Other countries.....	16.5	16.7	16.7	16.7
Total South America.....	849.6	872.1	865.2	827.8
Europe:				
Western:				
EEC:				
France.....	61.3	61.4	64.4	64.4
Italy.....	30.3	32.7	33.2	32.3
Germany, West.....	9.3	7.1	7.9	7.7
Other countries.....	6.7	7.8	8.4	8.4
Total EEC.....	107.6	109.0	113.9	112.8
Greece.....	25.8	19.7	19.5	19.2
Ireland.....	25.5	25.6	23.4	22.0
Norway.....	8.6	11.7	12.0	11.4
Portugal.....	25.4	31.3	31.5	31.7
Spain.....	74.3	79.0	78.6	75.6
United Kingdom.....	129.3	131.2	127.0	126.0
Other countries.....	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.5
Total Western Europe.....	406.6	418.0	416.4	409.2
Eastern:				
Bulgaria.....	53.3	55.1	57.8	58.0
Germany, East.....	16.8	17.8	18.0	18.0
Hungary.....	21.2	21.8	21.2	21.2
Poland.....	17.2	17.6	19.2	20.5
Romania.....	51.5	57.5	60.6	66.8
Yugoslavia.....	28.4	29.7	30.5	30.9
Other countries.....	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
Total Eastern Europe.....	197.8	208.9	216.7	224.8
Total Europe.....	604.4	626.9	633.1	634.0
USSR.....	794.2	817.9	870.8	880.0
Africa:				
Algeria.....	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Morocco.....	32.7	30.9	28.7	28.0
Tunisia.....	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
UAR, Egypt.....	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5
South Africa 4/.....	331.4	322.2	337.9	350.0
Other countries.....	15.0	15.5	15.5	15.5
Total Africa.....	412.5	402.1	415.6	427.0

(Continued)

Wool 1/: Production in selected countries, greasy basis,
average 1961-65, annual 1966-68

(Continued)

Continent and country	Average	1966	2/	2/
	1961-65		1967	1968
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Asia:				
Iran.....	37.5	41.9	42.3	43.0
Iraq.....	23.0	28.0	28.0	29.0
Turkey.....	99.2	97.0	101.4	103.6
Syrian Arab Republic.....	20.7	33.1	30.0	28.0
India.....	75.4	78.3	81.6	81.6
Japan.....	5.6	1.2	0.9	0.8
Pakistan.....	32.5	40.0	44.0	46.0
Other countries.....	205.5	235.5	237.5	239.5
Total Asia.....	499.4	555.0	565.7	571.5
Oceania:				
Australia.....	1,699.5	1,763.1	1,768.3	1,832.0
New Zealand.....	587.1	709.4	728.3	760.0
Total Oceania.....	2,286.6	2,472.5	2,496.6	2,592.0
Total World.....	5,749.9	6,001.2	6,093.8	6,162.3

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/ Pulled wool converted to greasy basis using 1.7 conversion factor. 4/ Includes Republic of South Africa, Lesotho, and South 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.

tions and better management practices on African sheep farms. Production in this country is forecast at 350 million pounds, compared with 338 million in 1967.

Asia. Total production in 1968 is estimated at 572 million pounds, up 1 percent from the preceding year's figure of 566 million. Countries showing gains include Iran, Iraq, Turkey, and Pakistan. Production in Syria and Japan continued downward, whereas India expected to produce about the same quantity as in 1967.

Oceania. Production for 1968 is forecast at 2,592 million pounds. This is a 3.8-percent increase from the 2,497 million produced in 1967. This area now produces 42 percent of the world's production, compared with 40 percent during the 1961-65 period.

The first forecast for wool production in Australia for the 1968-69 season is placed at 1,832.0 million pounds--up 3.6 percent from the previous season's production of 1,768.3 million. Despite the severe drought in Victoria and New South Wales, sheep numbers on farms as of March 31, 1968, totaled 167 million head, or a 1.7-percent increase from the previous year, but were still slightly under the 1965 high of 170.6 million head. The net losses in Victoria and New South Wales were more than offset by increases in the other States resulting from improved conditions.

Production in New Zealand is forecast at 760 million pounds, compared with 728 million produced in 1967. The estimate is based on a 5-percent increase from the previous year in the number on farms as of June 30, 1968, and a probable yield of 12 pounds per animal.

WORLD SUGAR TRADE UP IN 1967

World sugar trade in 1967 was up slightly from the 1966 level. Exports amounted to 20.1 million metric tons while imports amounted to 19.6 million metric tons. A time lag in shipping explains most of the difference between imports and exports. In 1966, time lag was of minor importance and both exports and imports were around 19.0 million metric tons.

Cuba had the largest increase in exports in 1967, approximately some 28 percent above 1966. Communist Bloc countries were net exporters of 5.7 million tons in 1967 compared with 3.7 million in 1966.

The United States remains by far the largest world importer of sugar. The USSR ranks second in this respect in 1967, while the United Kingdom was third, and Japan was fourth. Increased imports into Russia coincided with much larger exports from Cuba. North America was the leading import continent in 1967, whereas in 1966, it was slightly below both Asia and Western Europe.

WORLD BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION IN 1967

Total butter production in 37 specified countries increased 4 percent in 1967 to a record 10.8 billion pounds. This high level of production was largely the result of the 5-percent increase in West European output. North American production rose 8 percent from the low 1966 level.

In Western Europe, production in France and West Germany--the two largest producing countries--increased by 14 and 3 percent, respectively. Higher returns to producers stimulated milk production, which in turn resulted in larger fluid supplies being channeled into butter.

In Eastern Europe, butter production is estimated to have expanded slightly while in the largest producing country--the USSR--butter output increased 2 percent above the previous year as a result of plentiful feed and forage supplies.

Creamery butter production advanced 4 percent in the 34 countries to 9.9 billion pounds. In Western Europe, factory butter production increased 6 percent. Higher returns are realized by producers for milk delivered to dairies. As a result, a larger proportion of butter is manufactured in creameries.

In South America, output was essentially unchanged, but in North America factory butter was up 8 percent from a year earlier. In Oceania, New Zealand's output of butter continued upward while Australia's output decreased from a year earlier.

Total cheese production in 34 countries increased 4 percent in 1967 to 9 billion pounds. As in the case of butter production, the higher level of cheese production was to a large extent the result of increased output in

(Continued on page 16)

SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL, RAW VALUE: International trade, average 1960-64, annual 1966 and 1967

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64		1966		1967 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons
North America:						
British Honduras.....	24	2/	47	1	55	1
Canada.....	17	716	16	782	21	893
Costa Rica.....	29	2/	65	2/	47	2/
El Salvador.....	16	2/	51	2/	34	0
Guatemala.....	28	2/	55	2/	56	0
Honduras.....	1	5	0	2/	0	1
Mexico.....	464	2/	475	2/	568	0
Nicaragua.....	39	2/	17	2	48	1
Panama.....	7	2/	12	0	20	0
United States.....	5	3,934	3	3,846	1	4,157
Caribbean:						
Antigua.....	21	0	7	2/	5	2
Barbados.....	146	2/	159	2/	179	2/
Cuba.....	4,974	0	4,435	0	5,683	0
Dominican Republic.....	791	2/	548	0	585	0
Guadeloupe.....	161	0	161	0	128	0
Haiti.....	33	0	34	0	25	0
Jamaica.....	391	0	415	0	365	0
Martinique.....	72	0	44	0	38	0
Netherlands Antilles.....	0	6	0	6	0	6
St. Kitts.....	42	0	35	2/	35	2/
Trinidad and Tobago.....	194	2/	167	2/	163	2/
Other 3/.....	1	8	0	9	0	10
Total North America.....	7,456	4,663	6,746	4,646	8,056	5,071
South America:						
Argentina.....	140	0	52	0	65	0
Bolivia.....	0	15	8	0	9	0
Brazil.....	556	0	1,005	0	1,001	0
Chile.....	0	184	0	202	0	158
Colombia.....	39	2	121	0	187	0
Ecuador.....	43	3	61	2/	67	2/
Guyana.....	293	1	283	2/	317	2/
Paraguay.....	3	0	2/	0	2/	0
Peru.....	497	2/	424	2/	431	2/
Uruguay.....	0	60	0	63	0	48
Venezuela.....	11	0	25	2/	40	2/
Other 3/.....	3	2/	8	2/	8	2/
Total South America.....	1,585	265	1,987	265	2,125	206
Europe:						
Austria.....	2	22	2/	3	2/	1
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	96	49	89	47	161	29
Denmark.....	61	18	37	34	48	25
Finland.....	0	154	0	180	0	212
France.....	744	500	779	509	471	489
Germany, West.....	20	142	1	315	20	320
Greece.....	0	111	0	49	0	63
Iceland.....	0	10	0	10	0	11
Ireland.....	19	43	18	102	16	93
Italy.....	3	195	2/	147	2/	95
Malta.....	0	14	0	18	0	20
Netherlands.....	44	192	8	139	6	139
Norway.....	0	155	0	180	0	173
Portugal.....	0	158	0	170	0	178
Spain 4/.....	3	134	2/	205	0	218
Sweden.....	0	70	9	142	16	145
Switzerland.....	4	229	4	236	6	249
United Kingdom.....	432	2,344	329	2,227	355	2,195
Total West Europe.....	1,428	4,540	1,274	4,713	1,099	4,655
Bulgaria.....	50	129	0	158	0	150
Czechoslovakia.....	424	75	354	263	426	188
Germany, East.....	239	164	208	207	150	170
Hungary.....	125	0	67	0	46	21
Poland.....	521	140	328	53	380	23
Romania.....	150	28	60	0	46	0
Yugoslavia.....	37	116	2	246	13	148
Total East Europe.....	1,546	652	1,019	927	1,061	700
Total Europe.....	2,974	5,192	2,293	5,640	2,160	5,355
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	585	2,165	1,163	1,843	1,201	2,483

SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL, RAW VALUE: International trade, average 1960-64, annual 1966 through 1967 (continued)

Continent and country	Average 1960-64		1966		1967 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Africa:						
Algeria	0	228	0	241	0	330
Angola	34	0	27	0	26	0
Ethiopia 2/	5	2	2/	20	2/	9
Ghana	0	55	0	70	0	90
Kenya	2/	30	2/	110	2/	100
Liberia	0	3	0	4	0	4
Libya	0	26	0	47	0	50
Malagasy Republic	55	2/	92	2/	80	2/
Mauritius	500	0	571	0	561	2/
Morocco	10	345	5	340	5	350
Mozambique	114	2/	147	0	158	0
Nigeria	0	64	0	68	0	80
Reunion	201	0	221	0	200	0
Rhodesia	6/ 26	6/ 30	65	0	41	0
Sierra Leone	0	16	0	25	0	25
Somali Republic	0	12	0	0	0	0
South Africa, Republic of	441	13	1/ 528	1/ 6	1/ 799	1/ 0
Sudan	0	127	0	143	0	77
Tanzania	2/	17	2/	2/	2/	2/
Togo	0	5	0	8	0	9
Tunisia	0	86	14	67	5	75
Uganda	33	2/	2/	16	2/	36
United Arab Republic	45	68	6	140	11	104
Other 3/	13	247	30	308	25	300
Total Africa	1,477	1,374	1,706	1,613	1,911	1,639
Asia:						
Aden	23	44	5	48	10	50
Afghanistan	0	40	0	94	0	66
Burma	0	20	0	45	0	40
Ceylon	0	200	0	333	0	264
China, Mainland	232	773	499	620	500	556
Taiwan	767	0	852	0	570	0
Cyprus	0	14	0	16	0	18
Hong Kong	39	177	21	237	20	118
India	296	0	443	0	178	0
Indonesia	59	0	53	36	50	30
Iran	0	8/336	8/ 0	8/366	8/ 0	8/ 250
Iraq	0	204	0	251	0	331
Israel	0	71	0	75	0	70
Japan	12	1,427	12	1,739	23	1,817
Jordan	0	45	0	91	0	80
Korea, South	0	52	8	86	8	144
Lebanon	0	39	1	45	0	50
Malaysia and Singapore	27	273	34	280	35	300
Pakistan	0	55	0	22	0	0
Philippines	1,065	0	1,118	0	1,107	0
Syria	0	70	0	70	0	70
Thailand	30	2/	50	2/	55	2/
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	166	0	64	0	85	0
Vietnam, South	0	49	0	118	0	180
Other 3/	54	198	4	260	10	300
Total Asia	2,770	4,087	3,164	4,832	2,651	4,734
Oceania:						
Australia	1,036	0	1,720	0	1,666	0
Fiji	231	2/	243	2/	319	2/
New Zealand	2/	129	2/	144	2/	138
Other 3/	0	16	0	20	0	20
Total Oceania	1,267	145	1,963	164	1,985	158
Total world	18,114	17,891	19,022	19,003	20,089	19,646
U. S. Offshore Trade	2/ 6	1,749	2/ 2	1,741	0	1,775
Puerto Rico	807	2/ 3	646	2/ 2/	640	2/ 2/
Hawaii	929	0	1,090	0	1,136	1
Virgin Islands	12	2/ 1	5	2/ 1	0	0
Guam	0	2/ 1	0	2/ 1	0	0
Total	1,754	1,754	1,743	1,743	1,776	1,776

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 tons. 3/ Includes trade of other countries not shown separately.

4/ Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla considered provinces of Spain after January 1, 1953. 5/ Ethiopian calendar year. 6/ 1960-63 is a combined figure for Malawi, Zambia, South Rhodesia. Beginning 1964 Rhodesia only. 7/ Beginning 1965 Swaziland excluded. 8/ Iranian calendar year. 9/ 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 Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Western Europe. However, all other areas reported increased production. Production was up 3 percent in South America, 11 percent in Oceania, and 2 percent in North America.

Factory cheese production in 31 countries increased 6 percent in 1967 to an estimated 7.5 billion pounds. Factory cheese output increased 8 percent in Western Europe, 2 percent in Eastern Europe, 11 percent in Oceania, and 2 percent in North America.

POULTRY MEAT TRADE UP IN 1967

Imports of poultry meat into eight major world markets increased by 1.5 percent from the previous year, reversing the downward trend during 1966. Imports into these principal markets in 1967 totaled 615 million pounds--a small increase from the 606 million pounds imported in 1966.

West Germany accounted for nearly 70 percent of the world's trade in poultry meat with imports totaling 435 million pounds, about the same level as in the previous year. The Netherlands continued to be the main supplier of poultry meat to the German market, shipping 60 percent of the total German imports of slaughtered poultry. Dutch shipments to West Germany during 1967 amounted to 263 million pounds--an increase of 34 million pounds from the previous year. Belgium was another EEC member country which increased its shipments of poultry meat to the German market, while exports from France and Italy declined in 1967 as compared to the previous year.

German imports of U.S. poultry declined to 46 million pounds--a drop of about 25 percent from 1966. German imports from Denmark were down by nearly 65 percent to 7 million pounds as compared to 20 million pounds during the previous year. The continuing decline of West Germany's imports from third country suppliers was partially due to increased production of broilers in that country, but mainly to the application of high import levies.

German imports of U.S. whole broilers and stewers amounted to less than 50,000 pounds in 1967 compared with about 988,000 pounds a year earlier. The continued sharp decline in U.S. whole bird trade with Germany was only partially offset by imports of poultry parts and turkeys. German imports of U.S. poultry parts in 1967 totaled 36 million pounds compared to 51 million pounds during the previous year. Imports of U.S. turkey amounted to 9 million pounds--a decline from the 11 million pounds imported in 1966.

In 1967, Hong Kong's imports of poultry meat increased by 43 percent to nearly 30 million pounds, with the United States supplying more than half of the total imports.

In the United Kingdom, imports of poultry meat increased 39 percent with most of the supply coming from Denmark. In Japan, imports of poultry meat increased by a million pounds in 1967 compared to the previous year. Imports from Denmark increased during this period by 3.2 million pounds. The Danish

(Text continued on p. 19)

BUTTER: Production in Specified Countries, Average 1961-65, Annual 1966 and 1967

Country	Average 1961-65		1966		1967 ^{1/}	
	Factory	Total	Factory	Total	Factory	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:						
Canada ^{2/}	355	361	339	342	335	338
United States	1,441	1,476	1,112	1,128	1,233	1,247
Total North America ...	1,796	1,837	1,451	1,470	1,568	1,585
South America:						
Argentina ^{2/}	111	111	101	101	95	95
Brazil ^{3/}	65	109	68	113	72	118
Chile	11	14	12	16	13	16
Colombia	20	31	18	30	19	31
Peru	^{4/} 7	7	^{4/} 13	13	^{4/} 13	13
Uruguay	6	15	5	13	5	9
Venezuela ^{2/}	8	8	8	8	10	10
Total South America ...	221	295	212	294	214	292
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium	119	181	133	177	142	180
France	605	796	821	991	962	1,130
Germany, West	1,015	1,064	1,068	1,104	1,106	1,141
Italy	^{4/} 136	136	^{4/} 142	142	^{4/} 142	157
Luxembourg ^{2/}	11	11	12	12	13	13
Netherlands	214	214	220	220	217	217
Total EEC	1,964	2,402	2,254	2,646	2,440	2,838
Austria	75	89	83	96	91	105
Denmark	357	357	353	353	345	345
Finland	215	220	220	224	208	212
Greece ^{5/}	^{4/} 27	27	^{4/} 20	20	^{4/} 20	20
Ireland	116	138	135	148	149	161
Norway	39	44	42	46	40	44
Portugal	4	5	10	10	^{3/} 10	^{3/} 10
Spain ^{2/}	^{3/} 8	^{3/} 8	9	9	^{3/} 10	^{3/} 10
Sweden	184	185	164	165	144	145
Switzerland ^{2/}	73	73	76	76	90	90
United Kingdom	95	105	68	75	84	90
Total Western Europe ...	3,130	3,653	3,414	3,868	3,611	4,070
Eastern Europe:						
Bulgaria ^{2/}	24	24	^{3/} 26	^{3/} 26	^{3/} 28	^{3/} 28
Czechoslovakia ^{2/}	164	164	186	186	^{3/} 190	^{3/} 190
Germany, East	387	387	453	453	460	460
Hungary ^{2/}	37	37	43	43	^{3/} 51	^{3/} 51
Poland ^{2/}	203	203	260	260	262	262
Romania ^{2/}	38	38	62	62	^{3/} 64	^{3/} 64
USSR	1,899	2,140	2,297	2,551	2,339	2,595
Total Eastern Europe ...	2,752	2,993	3,327	3,581	3,394	3,650
Africa:						
Kenya ^{2/}	12	12	8	8	9	9
S. Africa, Rep. of ^{6/}	96	98	84	86	97	99
Total Africa	108	110	92	94	106	108
Oceania:						
Australia	450	455	480	481	466	468
New Zealand	505	512	554	560	575	580
Total Oceania	955	967	1,034	1,041	1,041	1,048
Grand total	8,962	9,855	9,530	10,348	9,934	10,753

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Creamery butter only. ^{3/} Partially estimated. ^{4/} Not available. ^{5/} Made from milk of cows, buffalos, sheep, and goats. ^{6/} Years ending September 30.

CHEESE:^{1/} Production in Specified Countries, Average 1961-65, Annual 1966 and 1967

Country	Average 1961-65		1966		1967 ^{2/}	
	Factory	Total	Factory	Total	Factory	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:						
Canada	152	152	195	195	191	192
United States	1,667	1,667	1,856	1,856	1,897	1,897
Total North America	1,819	1,819	2,051	2,051	2,088	2,089
South America:						
Argentina ^{3/}	310	310	374	374	385	385
Brazil ^{4/}	86	129	94	111	100	150
Chile	16	31	20	34	22	36
Colombia	^{4/} 92	131	^{4/} 94	134	^{4/} 97	138
Peru	^{5/} 9	50	^{5/} 8	57	^{5/} 7	58
Uruguay	9	19	8	19	7	13
Total South America	513	670	590	759	611	780
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium	62	65	81	83	81	83
France ^{6/}	^{4/} 913	977	1,210	1,310	1,315	1,422
Germany, West ^{3/}	313	313	342	342	362	362
Italy ^{6/}	^{5/} 920	920	^{5/} 999	999	^{5/} 1,000	1,000
Luxembourg	^{4/} 3	^{4/} 3	3	3	3	3
Netherlands	457	476	497	510	579	602
Total EEC	1,748	2,754	2,133	3,307	2,340	3,472
Austria	63	67	73	77	79	84
Denmark	263	263	276	276	273	273
Finland	75	75	81	81	77	77
Greece ^{7/}	^{5/} 183	183	^{5/} 250	^{4/} 250	^{5/} 255	255
Ireland ^{3/}	24	24	38	38	55	55
Norway ^{8/}	93	93	105	105	110	110
Portugal ^{3/}	10	10	12	12	10	10
Spain ^{3/}	^{4/} 19	^{4/} 19	26	26	^{4/} 27	^{4/} 27
Sweden	125	125	130	130	132	132
Switzerland ^{3/8/}	158	158	177	177	190	190
United Kingdom	229	248	221	240	247	269
Total Western Europe	2,807	4,019	3,272	4,719	3,540	4,954
Eastern Europe:						
Bulgaria ^{3/9/}	^{4/} 148	^{4/} 148	^{4/} 159	^{4/} 159	^{4/} 165	^{4/} 165
Czechoslovakia ^{3/}	107	107	125	125	^{4/} 128	^{4/} 128
Germany, East ^{3/}	193	193	246	246	^{4/} 248	^{4/} 248
Hungary ^{3/}	36	36	40	40	42	42
Poland ^{3/}	46	46	68	68	^{4/} 68	^{4/} 68
Romania ^{3/}	105	105	120	120	^{4/} 124	^{4/} 124
Total Eastern Europe.....	635	635	758	758	775	775
Africa:						
S. Africa, Rep. of ^{3/10/}	33	33	31	31	40	40
Total Africa	33	33	31	31	40	40
Oceania:						
Australia	129	129	144	144	157	157
New Zealand	227	227	230	230	259	259
Total Oceania	356	356	374	374	416	416
Grand total	6,163	7,532	7,076	8,692	7,470	9,054

^{1/} Whole milk cheese made from cows' milk, unless otherwise noted. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Factory production only. ^{4/} Estimated. ^{5/} Not available. ^{6/} Made from the milk of cows, sheep, and goats. ^{7/} Made from the milk of cows, buffalos, sheep, and goats. ^{8/} Made from the milk of cows and goats. ^{9/} Made from the milk of cows and sheep. ^{10/} Years ending September 30.

Home Marketing Scheme enables Denmark to offer poultry for export at prices which are below domestic selling prices, in effect, subsidizing exports.

Owing to the subsidized competition from Denmark and other countries, Japanese imports from the United States declined by 1.5 million pounds. The United States, however, remains the major supplier providing 57 percent of the total Japanese imports of poultry meat.

WORLD FISH OIL OUTPUT AT ALL TIME HIGH IN 1967

World production of fish oil in calendar 1967 attained a record volume of 1.06 million short tons--9 percent above that in 1966 and 55 percent above the 1960-64 average. Since 1960, fish oil production has expanded at an average annual rate of 15.4 percentage points annually, while world production of edible vegetable oils during the same period expanded at an annual average rate of only 4.8 percentage points annually. Aggregate world production of marine oils, however, increased at a far less impressive rate (3.9 percentage points annually), reflecting the declining trend in baleen whale oil production.

Based on preliminary monthly production data from the major producing countries, it appears that total fish oil output in 1968 will likely register some decline. Such data as are available indicate reduced output in Norway and Iceland, which may be partly offset by some further increase in output by Denmark and South Africa. Peru's output may not vary significantly from last year's record.

If fish oil and meal prices remain near current levels, we can expect some reduction in fish oil output, based on the fact that the fish reduction industry will find it more profitable to increase, within limits, the proportion of oil in the meal rather than to extract and market the maximum fraction as oil as such.

The bulk of the world's fish oil is produced in the developed countries. However, production in both the developing and the Communist countries since 1960 has been growing at faster rates than in the developed countries. In 1967 the developed countries accounted for 55 percent of the world's production, against 64 percent in 1960. On the other hand, the respective percentages were 39 and 31 for the developing countries and for the Communist countries 6 and 5, respectively.

United States fish oil production in 1967, chiefly menhaden, declined sharply to the lowest volume in recent years. However, during the January-May period this year, production amounted to 8,700 tons, compared with 7,900 tons in the same period of 1967.

Peru, the second largest fish oil producer, ranked first as an exporter in 1967. Despite substantial recovery in output since the low volume of 1965, output in 1967 remained below the record volume of 1964. Last year's gain chiefly reflected the increased anchovy catch as governed by the government-

(Continued on page 21)

POULTRY MEAT^{1/} Imports of Major Markets by Country of Origin, 1966 and Preliminary 1967

Country of Origin	West Germany		Switzerland		Hong Kong		Austria		Greece		United Kingdom		Japan		Spain		8-Country Total	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
	Mt.	Mt.	Mt.	Mt.	Mt.	Mt.	Mt.	Mt.	Mt.	Mt.	Mt.	Mt.	Mt.	Mt.	Mt.	Mt.	Mt.	Mt.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
North America:																		
Canada	-	0.2	-	-	0.8	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/	-	-	-	0.8
United States	62.8	45.7	3.0	1.4	13.2	17.9	3.5	2.4	5.6	5.4	-	-	12.1	10.6	1.3	0.1	101.5	83.5
Total	62.8	45.9	3.0	1.4	14.0	18.5	3.5	2.4	5.6	5.4	-	-	12.1	10.6	1.3	0.1	102.3	84.3
Western Europe:																		
Belgium-Luxembourg	49.9	56.6	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.3	-	-	-	-	0.4	1.1	51.2	59.1
Denmark	19.6	6.6	12.1	12.0	0.7	2.7	9.7	12.5	5.2	7.7	16.6	22.9	1.6	4.8	7.6	5.7	73.1	74.9
France	20.6	16.2	11.4	8.5	-	2/	1.6	0.6	5.3	4.7	-	-	0.6	0.2	2/	-	39.5	30.2
Germany, West	-	-	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	2/	2.5	2.2
Italy	5.2	3.4	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	3.7
Netherlands	228.9	262.6	8.5	7.5	0.3	0.7	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.2	0.1	2/	-	2/	0.2	0.2	243.3	276.5
Yugoslavia	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.1
Total	325.2	346.4	34.2	29.1	1.1	3.5	15.6	16.9	13.6	16.9	16.7	22.9	2.2	5.0	8.0	7.0	416.6	447.7
Eastern Europe:																		
Bulgaria	1.1	1.9	-	2.0	-	-	0.3	0.9	2.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	3.5	5.1
Czechoslovakia	5.2	6.2	0.3	0.2	2/	-	1.0	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	7.3
Hungary	13.6	10.3	7.2	9.7	-	-	4.9	4.4	3.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	28.7	26.6
Poland	26.3	22.2	4.2	4.3	-	-	1.4	1.0	1.7	0.9	-	-	0.2	-	1.5	0.2	35.3	28.6
Romania	1.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	2.5	0.6
Total	47.8	40.7	11.7	16.2	-	-	8.4	7.7	6.8	3.0	-	-	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.4	76.5	68.2
Asia:																		
China Mainland	-	-	-	-	5.5	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	2.7	-	-	8.4	9.8
Total	-	-	-	-	5.5	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	2.7	-	-	8.4	9.8
Others ^{3/}	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	-	0.2	-	0.5	14/ 0.8	5/ 1.4	-	-	0.5	0.2	1.7	5.0
GRAND TOTAL	436.0	435.1	49.0	46.9	20.7	29.5	27.5	27.2	26.0	25.8	17.5	24.3	17.5	18.5	11.3	7.7	605.5	615.0

^{1/} Does not include canned poultry or liver. ^{2/} Less than 50,000 pounds. ^{3/} Origin not specified. ^{4/} Ireland - all. ^{5/} Ireland - 1.1 million pounds.

imposed catch quota; oil recovery rate increased slightly.

Assuming that the total catch remains at about last season's volume, it would appear that total production will remain at about the 1967 volume. However, exports so far this year are running well ahead of the comparable period last year and are expected to set a new record, reflecting a substantial disposal of stocks.

Norway's fish oil output climbed to a new record in 1967--more than four times that averaged during the 1960-64 period. Norway is the largest producer and has exhibited the highest growth rate among the major producers. Herring, capelin, and mackerel account for virtually all of the industrial species caught.

This year during the January-June period, Norwegian landings of fish for industrial purposes dropped by nearly one-fourth--to about the level of the comparable 1966 period. The decline reflected a sharp reduction in herring and mackerel although capelin landings increased substantially. The reduced herring catch is believed to reflect below average water temperatures, which prevent the development of the plankton on which herring feed. Although these conditions are expected to continue to prevail through late summer, Norwegian research biologists decline to speculate on the probable catches during the remainder of 1968.

Following sharply reduced output in 1967, the smallest since 1963, current prospects for the summer herring remain dim. Although the herring fishermen have concluded their strike, shoals of herring in grounds east and north of Iceland are moving at lower depths, apparently because of colder-than-normal water. Also, migrating movements of the Atlantic-Scandinavian herring stock have been to grounds several hundred miles from the coast, thus increasing costs.

In Denmark the catch of industrial fish expanded sharply in 1967. During the January-May period this year, fish oil production amounted to 14,800 tons, compared with only 10,000 tons in the same period of 1967. Because of the increase in landings of industrial fish, plant capacity is being expanded. Apparently, the increase reflects some shift by fishermen who, because of current unprofitable prices being paid for landings of fish for food, are concentrating on industrial fish which give a more stable income.

U.S. EXPORTS OF FLAXSEED AND PRODUCTS DOWN SHARPLY IN 1967-68

Exports of flaxseed and products from the United States in the marketing year July 1, 1967, through June 30, 1968, were sharply below those of the previous year.

Flaxseed exports, at 5.0 million bushels, were 32 percent less than in 1966-67 and the smallest since 1963-64. Over 86 percent of the total went to

(Continued on page 23)

FISH OIL (including fish liver oil): Production by major producing countries and estimated world total, average 1960-64, annual 1962-67

Country	Average :1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^{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.....	25.2	24.8	31.4	29.8	28.2	27.5	30.9
United States.....	106.8	123.8	91.8	88.5	96.4	81.3	60.0
Other ^{2/}.....	.5	.3	.6	.8	2.3	3.9	3.6
Total.....	132.5	148.9	123.8	119.1	126.9	112.7	94.5
South America:							
Chile.....	12.3	14.5	13.8	19.4	11.1	24.9	11.5
Peru.....	149.0	166.2	170.7	224.1	137.7	161.7	203.9
Other ^{2/}	1.6	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.4
Total.....	162.9	181.9	186.2	245.7	151.2	188.9	218.8
Europe:							
Denmark.....	26.2	27.0	29.8	35.1	43.8	40.8	67.5
Germany, West.....	29.0	31.5	26.8	24.8	22.0	21.7	21.2
Iceland.....	64.2	75.1	60.6	100.3	114.2	143.9	83.7
Norway.....	81.6	75.3	71.1	99.2	196.8	263.4	341.7
Portugal.....	8.5	8.1	8.7	10.2	10.1	11.0	13.2
United Kingdom.....	20.3	15.5	25.4	21.8	14.4	13.3	14.6
U.S.S.R.....	29.7	28.7	33.1	38.6	48.5	52.9	^{3/} 60.0
Other ^{2/}	15.6	13.7	17.6	17.5	18.1	22.6	24.6
Total.....	275.1	274.9	273.1	347.5	467.9	569.6	626.5
Africa:							
Morocco.....	^{4/} 5.3	^{4/} 4.9	^{4/} 5.7	^{4/} 5.8	6.0	6.6	8.3
Angola.....	5.6	4.2	4.0	8.2	6.2	5.1	5.3
South West Africa.....	27.9	29.4	20.8	52.0	39.0	38.1	42.2
South Africa, Rep. of ..	34.7	39.4	32.2	25.2	26.4	17.9	21.9
Total.....	73.5	77.9	62.7	91.2	77.6	67.7	77.7
Asia:							
Japan.....	39.6	52.0	31.5	32.8	38.0	33.0	40.7
Other ^{2/}	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.6	2.6
Total.....	41.9	54.2	33.9	35.5	41.5	35.6	43.3
World total.....	685.9	737.8	679.7	839.0	865.1	974.5	1,060.8

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Includes estimates for minor producing countries. ^{3/} Estimated.
^{4/} Based on export data.

Western Europe and the remainder to Canada. The Netherlands and West Germany are traditionally the major markets for U.S. flaxseed.

Exports of linseed oil totaled 52.2 million pounds, 57 percent below the above-average exports of the previous year. Almost 82 percent of the total moved to the Netherlands and 15 percent to the United Kingdom.

Linseed cake and meal exports declined to 96,558 tons, down 13 percent from exports a year earlier. Virtually all the cake and meal went to Europe. The tonnage sent to the United Kingdom increased 44 percent, while quantities sent to West Germany and the Netherlands declined 29 and 37 percent, respectively.

(Table on page 24)

FLAXSEED, LINSEED OIL, AND LINSEED CAKE AND MEAL: United States exports by country of destination, year beginning July 1, 1964-67

Continent and country of destination	Flaxseed			Linseed oil 1/			Linseed cake and meal				
	1964	1965	1966 2/	1964	1965	1966 2/	1964	1965	1966 2/	1967 2/	1968 2/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:											
Canada.....	5	1	490	683	885	636	469	1,011	59	63	
Mexico.....	4	34	1	0	3,712	308	229	0	135	6	0
Trinidad.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0
Other.....	0	0	3/	0	29	27	40	4	50	23	5
Total.....	9	35	491	683	4,626	971	738	254	1,231	88	68
South America:											
Colombia.....	0	0	0	0	66	68	4	0	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	0	0	0	0	426	446	248	0	0	0	0
Other.....	3/	0	0	0	43	47	37	50	0	0	0
Total.....	3/	0	0	0	535	561	289	50	0	0	9
Europe:											
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	320	259	942	516	0	22	2	1,989	2,014	680	0
Denmark.....	0	24	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	386	0
France.....	453	300	0	26	12	13	6	4,026	8,654	3,493	4,935
Germany, West.....	1,411	1,867	2,188	1,257	11	9	94	14,588	53,788	38,324	27,366
Italy.....	0	0	0	0	58	35	146	220	0	22	0
Netherlands.....	3,876	1,597	3,791	2,350	48,912	94,724	42,569	55,101	41,446	32,527	20,638
Spain.....	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	78	85	0	0
Switzerland.....	317	1,122	53	212	0	0	0	2,550	3,462	5,394	1,907
United Kingdom.....	0	0	0	0	6	22,431	7,822	1,423	4,632	23,662	34,170
Other.....	138	66	0	0	189	13	25	0	0	4/	6,039
Total.....	6,515	5,235	6,974	4,361	77,557	117,249	50,564	79,975	114,081	110,517	96,472
Africa.....	3/	0	3/	3/	22	1,904	32	0	0	0	0
Asia:											
Japan.....	0	0	0	8	16	16	36	0	0	0	9
Korea, South.....	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines.....	0	0	0	0	118	55	114	0	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	3/	0	29	31	36	0	72	0	0
Total.....	0	0	3/	0	137	96	186	0	72	0	9
Oceania:											
Australia.....	0	3/	0	0	9	73	255	0	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	10	4	5	0	0	13	0
Total.....	0	3/	0	0	19	77	260	0	0	13	0
Grand total.....	6,524	5,270	7,465	5,044	83,702	120,858	52,169	80,279	115,384	110,618	96,558

1/ Crude and refined oil combined as such. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bushels. 4/ All to Poland.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

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RECORD 1968 WORLD
TEA CROP EXPECTED

The 1968 world tea crop (excluding Mainland China) is forecast at 2.23 billion pounds, up 2.1 percent over the 1967 record harvest of 2.18 billion pounds. The bumper crop this year is attributed to a large Indian harvest and to more favorable growing conditions in several East African producing countries.

Although the 1968 crop will be another in a long series of successive record harvests, it is anticipated that expanding world consumption -- aided by producer-sponsored tea promotional programs in importing countries -- will be able to absorb the larger supplies with little change in global stock positions.

New York wholesale prices for black teas (Ceylon and Indian, medium broken grades) have showed little change from 1967, averaging 46.1 cents per pound during the first 7 months, compared with the annual 1967 average of 46.4 cents. The average U. S. import value (f.o.b. country of origin) for tea from all sources during January-July 1968 was 38.7 cents per pound, down 2.1 cents per pound from the annual 1967 average. United States tea imports during the first 7 months of 1968 totaled 88.6 million pounds valued at \$34.3 million, compared with 88.5 million pounds valued at \$35.3 million.

ASIA: Reflecting record harvests by India and Japan, Asian production is expected to rise by 1.1 percent over the bumper 1967 outturn of 1.95 billion pounds. Little change in production levels is anticipated in Ceylon, Indonesia, and Iran, while smaller crops are expected in Pakistan, Turkey, and Taiwan.

AFRICA: More favorable weather conditions, together with new plantings coming into production, is expected to increase African production by more than 10 percent to over the 200 million pound mark this year. The largest increase is being experienced in Kenya, where the 1968 harvest is expected to reach 62 million pounds, a gain of 12 million over the preceding year. The crops in Uganda and Tanzania are also showing appreciable increases, while little change in production levels is forecast for Malawi and Mozambique.

SOUTH AMERICA: Because of improved climatic conditions in Argentina, South American production is expected to approximate the record 1966 outturn of 53.2 million pounds. The crops in Brazil and Peru are anticipated to be near the levels of the year before.

1967 HONEY PRODUCTION
DECREASES AGAIN

World honey output in 1967 declined slightly for the second consecutive year. The 1967 harvest of 845 million pounds was 15 million below the 1966 crop of 860 million pounds. Instrumental in the decline was the reduced crop in the United States--one of the shortest in recent years--and smaller harvests in Mexico and Australia. This was only partially offset by the bumper crop in Argentina in 1967.

TEA: Production by specified major producing countries,
average 1960-64, annual 1965 to 1968

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 <u>1/</u>	Forecast 1968
	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds
Asia:					
Ceylon	464.7	503.2	490.1	486.7	487.0
India	767.7	807.7	826.3	841.3	865.0
Indonesia <u>2/</u>	98.1	103.5	87.6	90.0	90.0
Iran	24.4	33.0	39.7	40.0	40.0
Japan	176.7	170.7	183.3	187.7	192.0
Malaysia	6.1	7.4	7.6	6.9	7.5
Pakistan	53.7	58.6	62.3	64.7	62.0
Taiwan	41.7	45.7	47.4	53.8	52.0
Turkey	17.4	28.7	50.7	48.0	45.0
USSR	92.0	102.2	123.5	121.4	122.0
Vietnam, South	10.6	13.0	11.5	12.0	12.0
Total	1,753.1	1,873.7	1,930.0	1,952.5	1,974.5
Africa:					
Congo, Kinshasa	9.1	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Kenya	35.8	43.7	56.0	50.3	62.0
Malawai	28.1	28.6	33.9	37.1	37.0
Mauritius <u>3/</u>	2.7	3.8	4.0	4.8	4.8
Mozambique	21.0	24.2	30.8	31.8	32.0
Rhodesia	2.7	3.5	5.0	6.0	5.0
Tanzania	9.8	12.5	15.0	15.8	19.0
Uganda	13.2	18.4	24.7	24.8	30.0
Total	122.4	145.7	181.4	182.6	201.8
South America:					
Argentina	20.7	34.0	35.9	31.7	36.0
Brazil	10.1	13.7	14.4	14.5	15.0
Peru	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
Total	33.2	50.5	53.2	49.2	54.0
Grand Total	1,908.7	2,069.9	2,164.6	2,184.3	2,230.3

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estate production. 3/ 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.

HONEY: Production in specified countries, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, annual 1966 and 1967

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
North America:				
Canada	28,078	35,360	44,502	45,682
United States	241,515	253,249	247,642	223,363
Mexico	41,667	59,524	74,956	62,653
Guatemala	4,509	4,779	5,600	5,622
Total	315,769	352,912	372,700	337,320
South America:				
Argentina	21,385	47,399	44,092	77,161
Brazil	14,028	16,811	17,485	14,991
Chile	12,532	14,242	13,228	12,125
Total	47,945	78,452	74,805	104,277
USSR ^{2/} (Europe and Asia)	230,381	233,776	222,444	220,240
Europe:				
Austria	6,526	9,524	10,362	11,464
France	38,581	32,187	33,069	30,864
Germany, West	17,549	25,838	21,605	20,944
Italy	---	14,550	15,873	14,506
Spain	16,337	20,200	23,192	21,936
Switzerland	3,459	3,889	3,968	4,023
United Kingdom	6,720	7,616	6,700	8,960
Yugoslavia	6,962	7,726	7,620	7,055
Total	96,134	121,530	123,389	119,752
Other countries:				
Japan	---	14,671	16,755	17,637
Australia ^{3/}	37,051	40,668	39,985	35,158
New Zealand	11,715	12,044	10,236	10,338
Total	48,766	67,383	66,976	63,133
Grand total	738,995	854,053	860,314	844,722

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Estimated. ^{3/} 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.

The 1967 U. S. honey crop, at 223 million pounds, was about 24 million pounds below the year before and was 30 million pounds below the 1960-64 average. U. S. imports, of 16.8 million pounds, were higher and exceeded exports by 5 million pounds. The short U. S. crop in 1967 was caused primarily by low rainfall and high temperatures throughout most of the country. Production also was down in Mexico due to poor weather and other problems. The Australian crop was about 12 percent lower in 1967 because of drought.

Argentina enjoyed one of its better years in 1967. The country also had a good export year since Argentine prices were competitive on the world market and supplies were plentiful. Conditions in West Germany showed little change in 1967. The 1967 crop was almost the same as the previous year and imports of honey into West Germany were almost identical with 1966 imports.

The forecast for 1968 is for another small world crop--possibly 2-3 percent below 1967. The 1968 Argentine crop is extremely small and is estimated at 30.9 million pounds. Argentine prices are high in 1968 and exports have been limited. The U. S. crop is expected to be more normal, although the harvest is just being completed. Colonies of bees in July totaled 4,771,000, 1 percent below a year ago. Condition of colonies on July 1 was reported to be 3 percent lower than the average for recent years. The condition of nectar plants on July 1 was a little below the year before. Production in Canada and Mexico is also expected to be up slightly, but shorter crops are looked for in the Soviet Union and in Australia.

COFFEE CROP ESTIMATE VIRTUALLY UNCHANGED

The Foreign Agricultural Service's second estimate (September) of the world coffee crop for 1968-69 remains at approximately the same level despite numerous modifications in the individual country figures. The outlook now is for total harvested production of 62.7 million bags, of which 45.7 million bags would be available for export. This will be the third consecutive year in which exportable production is less than anticipated world import needs, thus allowing a further drawdown of the abundant stocks held in some countries.

Significant individual changes include a substantial reduction in the estimate for the 1968-69 Brazilian crop, due in part to drought, offset by increases in Ivory Coast, Uganda, and others.

Exportable production in the smaller producing countries is estimated to be as follows (with comparable 1967-68 estimates in parentheses), in bags of 60 kilograms each: Jamaica 8,000 (9,000), Panama 26,000 (22,000), Puerto Rico 5,000 (5,000), Trinidad and Tobago 55,000 (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 (50,000).

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

Continent and country	Average	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	2nd estimate
	1960/61- 1964/65				1968-69
	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>
North America:					
Costa Rica	1,056	1,025	1,215	1,280	1,400
Cuba	645	460	450	450	500
Dominican Republic	607	615	505	635	600
El Salvador	1,812	1,820	1,960	2,300	2,000
Guatemala	1,704	2,050	1,670	1,800	1,750
Haiti	564	575	465	500	500
Honduras	379	460	340	480	450
Mexico	2,431	3,000	2,650	2,800	2,900
Nicaragua	491	465	480	550	550
Other <u>3/</u>	505	413	433	435	442
Total North America	10,194	10,883	10,168	11,230	11,092
South America:					
Brazil	25,840	37,700	20,000	23,000	17,500
Colombia	7,760	8,200	7,600	7,900	7,700
Ecuador <u>4/</u>	696	1,035	975	1,175	950
Peru	700	885	900	860	880
Venezuela	821	800	725	700	750
Other <u>5/</u>	114	181	121	136	172
Total South America	35,931	48,801	30,321	33,771	27,952
Africa:					
Angola	2,910	2,800	3,300	3,400	3,300
Burundi	180	200	240	315	275
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	4,000
Kenya	624	875	935	650	935
Malagasy Republic	923	825	900	1,000	925
Rwanda	115	175	155	190	225
Sierra Leone	79	120	65	80	100
Tanzania	497	660	990	740	900
Togo	186	225	95	230	200
Uganda	2,429	2,600	2,450	2,475	3,000
Other <u>6/</u>	326	343	369	374	377
Total Africa	15,077	17,423	15,609	18,149	18,737
Asia and Oceania:					
India	1,045	1,150	1,395	1,100	1,435
Indonesia	2,016	2,200	1,850	2,500	2,150
Philippines	631	715	740	725	735
Other <u>7/</u>	390	432	559	627	614
Total Asia and Oceania	4,082	4,497	4,544	4,952	4,934
World total production	65,284	81,604	60,642	68,102	62,715

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	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	2nd
	1960/61- 1964/65				estimate 1968-69
	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	895	1,080	1,140	1,255
Cuba	70	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	461	455	340	465	425
El Salvador	1,702	1,690	1,825	2,160	1,855
Guatemala	1,500	1,835	1,450	1,575	1,515
Haiti	395	405	290	320	315
Honduras	308	375	250	390	355
Mexico	1,521	1,800	1,350	1,550	1,600
Nicaragua	446	410	420	490	485
Other 3/	161	80	96	105	104
Total North America	7,501	7,945	7,101	8,195	7,909
South America:					
Brazil	18,840	30,200	12,000	14,745	9,000
Colombia	6,800	7,000	6,350	6,600	6,360
Ecuador 4/	528	845	780	975	745
Peru	540	690	700	650	665
Venezuela	355	265	175	130	160
Other 5/	62	113	53	67	103
Total South America	27,125	39,113	20,058	23,167	17,033
Africa:					
Angola	2,859	2,740	3,240	3,340	3,240
Burundi	175	195	235	310	270
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	3,945
Kenya	605	855	915	630	915
Malagasy Republic	825	725	795	890	815
Rwanda	110	170	150	180	215
Sierra Leone	69	110	55	70	90
Tanzania	484	645	975	725	885
Togo	183	220	90	225	195
Uganda	2,416	2,585	2,435	2,460	2,985
Other 6/	301	319	345	350	353
Total Africa	14,357	16,659	14,825	17,350	17,933
Asia and Oceania:					
India	462	465	700	380	690
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	2,912	2,854
World exportable production	51,426	66,244	44,508	51,624	45,729

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 PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF OILSEEDS,
FATS AND OILS AGAIN FORECAST AT RECORD HIGH

World exports of oilseeds, oils, and fats in calendar 1968 are forecast at an all-time high of 12 million short tons, oil or fat equivalent basis. This volume would be 3 percent above the previous record of 1967 and 12 percent above the 5-year (1962-66) average. The rate of gain this year, however, is below the increase registered in each of the past 2 years. Over 90 percent of the increase is expected to be in the edible oils category. Exports of animal and marine oils may increase slightly, but exports of industrial oils likely will decline roughly 10 percent, and exports of the palm oils will be slightly below last year's level.

The United States accounts for almost one-third of world exports of oils and fats. However, the expected aggregate gain in 1968 world exports stems entirely from gains foreseen in exports from countries other than the United States.

The most striking feature of the world fats and oils situation in 1967 and 1968 has been the phenomenal rise in exports of sunflowerseed and oil from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. And, as a result, sunflower oil plus seed, oil basis, has in 1968 attained second place among exports of all vegetable oils, exceeded only by soybeans and oil, and may account for 16 percent of total vegetable oil exports in 1968 as against 4 percent in 1960. Other developments worthy of note in the world fats and oils pattern in 1968 include: (1) Prospects that the U.S. exports of soybeans and oil again, as in 1967, will exceed 2 billion tons, oil basis; (2) the record 1.1-billion-bushel soybean crop being harvested in the United States, and with the large carryover, the record U.S. supplies of soybeans in the current marketing year; (3) the near-record tonnage of peanuts and oil that may move in trade channels this year; (4) prospects of record exports of rapeseed and oil, largely from the European Economic Community and Canada; (5) the substantial expansion in palm oil production and exports, particularly Malaysian; (6) prospects of only slight improvement in flaxseed supplies, following last year's extremely small availabilities; (7) the sizable declines, to the lowest levels in years, in copra and coconut oil production and exports, mainly Philippine; (8) a marked increase in Peruvian fish oil exports; and (9) indications of record production and near-record exports of tallow and greases.

World production of oils and fats in 1968 is forecast at 40 million tons. This estimate includes edible and industrial oils produced largely from 1967 oilseed crops and palm, animal, and marine oils and fats produced in 1968. At 40 million tons, production represents an increase of 2 percent from estimated output in 1967 and 9 percent from the 1962-66 average and reflects the continuing upward trend of world production during the last 9 years. The rate of increase from a year earlier is slightly above that in each of the 2 previous years.

The bulk of the increase in 1968 will be in the edible oils, as all oils in this category are expected to be at or above last year's levels. There also will be more animal fats and slightly more palm oils but a consid-

erably smaller tonnage of industrial and marine oils.

The United States continues to be the source of one-fourth of world production of fats and oils, but in 1968 it is expected to account for only about 12 percent of the total increase from last year.

Edible Vegetable Oils

World exports of edible vegetable oils are forecast at a record high for the seventh consecutive year, and are expected to exceed last year's level by about 280,000 tons or 5 percent. By far the most significant gain will be in sunflower oil and seed, but rapeseed and oil exports also will increase sharply. The leading export item, soybeans and oil, however, may not reach last year's record tonnage.

This year's exports of cottonseed and cottonseed oil are expected to increase only moderately from exports in 1967, which were the smallest since 1953. Exports from the United States, the major source, have dropped sharply in the last 2 years as a result of the decline in cottonseed production in 1966 by one-third and the further drop in 1967--to roughly one-half of the output in 1965. Because of this dramatic decline in production, the resulting higher priced U. S. cottonseed oil has not been competitive with foreign oils, such as soybean (largely from U.S. beans), sunflower, peanut, and rapeseed. U. S. exports in calendar 1968 are not expected to improve greatly over last year's low levels, because increased production this year will result in greater availabilities and lower prices only in the latter part of the year. Only 15,000 tons of U.S. oil moved to foreign markets during January-July compared with 26,000 tons in the same period last year.

Mainland China since 1965 has ranked second only to the United States as an exporter of cottonseed oil. While exports declined sharply in 1967, there may be some recovery this year because of indicated increased production. Exports of seed and oil from Syria, which had risen to 22,000 tons oil basis in 1965, declined in 1966 and again in 1967 in line with 2 years of substantially reduced cottonseed production. Production this year is expected to rise sharply and, as a result, exports may pick up during the last half of the year, raising the total above last year's relatively low level.

Seed and oil exports from Sudan probably will increase this year, since seed production was moderately above that of the previous year. Nicaragua has displaced Sudan as the world's largest exporter of cottonseed as such since 1964. Nicaraguan exports of seed and oil in 1967 declined 12 percent from the previous year, however, and a further decline is expected this year with cottonseed output considerably below expectations.

Nigeria's exports of cottonseed will decline substantially, as commercial purchases through June were down almost one-half from last year. Exports through July were roughly half last year's comparable level.

These estimates of world exports do not include cottonseed oil exported from the Soviet Union because cottonseed oil is not separately classified in official USSR statistics. However, the category "Vegetable Oils", which excludes sunflower oil, is believed to be largely cottonseed oil. Exports

of this category totaled 33,000 short tons in 1967, up more than one-third from 1966 exports. An equal quantity is probably moving out this year, as cottonseed production in 1967 was about the same as in 1966.

World production of cottonseed in 1968 will increase following 2 years of reduced production. And, as the decline of the last 2 years resulted mainly from the sharp cutback in U.S. production, the increase this year will stem largely from the 47-percent increase currently forecast for U. S. production. The proportion of the world total grown in the United States declined from about 25 percent in 1964 and 1965 to roughly 15 percent in 1966 and 1967.

Peanut and peanut oil exports in 1968--largely reflecting export availabilities from the 1967 crops--may be slightly above last year's volume and approach the record tonnage of 1966. Increases from Nigeria and Senegal, which represent 50 to 60 percent of the world total, probably will offset the expected declines in quantities moving from the Southern Hemisphere--Argentina, Brazil, and South Africa.

While commercial purchases from Nigeria's 1967 crop were one-third less than the previous year's record, carryover stocks were an alltime high. Consequently, availabilities for export and crushing were a near-record. If the stepped-up movement of recent months to shipping ports continues for the remainder of the year, exports will substantially exceed last year's reduced level. Peanut exports during January-July were up 30 percent from those of last year's comparable period.

Purchases for export and crushing from Senegal's 1967 crop were about one-sixth above those a year earlier but 14 percent below record purchases from the 1965 crop. With the increased availabilities, exports of peanuts and oil this year are expected to be above last year's relatively low level, despite the expiration on January 1, 1968, of the subsidy which France for years had been giving to Senegal for peanuts it exported. Exports of both peanuts and oil were up 12 percent through the first 5 months of this year.

Niger in the last 2 years has moved up to third place as an exporter of peanuts and oil on a combined basis. This is the first year that Niger, as well as Senegal, has had to sell its peanut crop without any French guarantees regarding either price or quantity. Despite this handicap, the entire exportable supply reportedly is spoken for. In view of a slight decline in production, however, exports probably will not reach last year's record.

South Africa's 1968 peanut harvest was 50 percent less than the record output of 1967. Because of this sharp decline plus the smaller crop of sunflowerseed, exports will decline substantially.

Exports from Brazil and Argentina also likely will be below those of last year. Peanut production in Argentina in 1968 declined for the third successive year and in Brazil for the second successive year. On the other hand, Argentina's exports of peanut oil through July of this year have been surprisingly large-- 14 percent above those of the comparable period last year.

India's role as a supplier of peanuts has changed from that of the world's largest exporter prior to World War II to a supplier of only negligible quantities since the virtual ban imposed on exports of peanuts, peanut oil and peanut expeller cake in mid-1964. The Government, however, has relaxed controls on peanuts and peanut oil within the last year. Limited exports of peanut kernels were permitted as of October 1967, of peanuts in shell as of December 1967, and of peanut oil as of May 1968. Despite this action, however, exports are not likely to reach India's earlier expectations. India has to face severe competition from other exporting countries because of the higher cost of Indian products.

U.S. exports of peanuts and oil are not expected to reach the 44,000 tons, oil basis, exported in 1967. During January-July, exports at about 22,000 tons, oil basis, were one-fourth less than a year earlier.

While peanut oil normally commands a premium over most other edible oils, the margin of difference has widened in that the price of peanut oil has not declined as sharply as that of comparable edible oils.

Prospects for world peanut production in 1968 are still uncertain. Crops already harvested in Brazil, Argentina, and South Africa were down sharply from last year's levels. The United States is harvesting a record crop, 6,000 tons above last year's output. In India, insufficient rain in July in the major peanut producing areas was followed by serious flooding in some areas, then by further lack of rain in September. Currently, production is expected to be down somewhat from last year's near-record. In Senegal and Gambia rainfall through July was below normal. In Nigeria, on the other hand, prospects appear to be good following heavy rain in all areas in June. Moreover, demand for fertilizers (superphosphate) this year has doubled compared with 1967 and a substantial quantity already had been delivered to farmers early in 1968.

While exports of soybeans and soybean oil likely will exceed 2.1 billion tons (oil basis) for the second successive year, they may not quite reach last year's record. This forecast is based on the expectation that exports from both the United States and Mainland China will be about the same as last year's levels, but exports from Brazil will drop sharply.

U. S. exports of beans and oil, which represent nearly 95 percent of world exports, are expected to total slightly over 2.0 billion tons, oil basis--about the same as 1967. Bean exports, as such, likely will reach a new high for the seventh successive year, but oil exports will drop possibly a tenth below those of last year. During January-August, bean exports totaled approximately 164 million bushels, almost 8 million more than in the comparable period last year. Bean exports to Japan were up 46 percent, but exports to Europe were down 10 percent. Oil exports during January-July were 260,000 tons, down one-fourth from a year ago.

Soybean exports from Mainland China in 1968 are not expected to vary greatly from the 20-21 million bushels exported in each of the last 4 years. Commitments to Japan under this year's trade agreement are down from last year, but this decline may be offset by an increase in purchases by the so-called "Friendly Firms". About three-fourths of China's exports of soybeans

go to Japan.

Exports from Brazil are now forecast at only 2.6 million bushels compared with the record 11.2 million exported in 1967. A record crop might have been harvested in Brazil this year had it not been for prolonged dry weather in Rio Grande do Sul, the major producing state. As a result, the 1968 crop was down from 1967. This decline plus a considerable decline in the 1968 peanut harvest means that nearly all of the soybean crop will be required to supply internal edible oil needs.

World production of soybeans in 1968 will attain an alltime high because of the record 1.1 billion bushels now being harvested in the United States--11 percent above the previous record last year. Brazil's harvest early in the year was reported at about 22 million bushels, down almost 20 percent from last year's record. No significant change is presently foreseen in other areas of the world.

World exports of sunflowerseed and oil in 1968 are expected to increase possibly 20 percent, or about 200,000 tons, from last year's record of 1.1 million tons. The increase is attributed chiefly to the bumper crops in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Argentina during 1967. Oil exports from Argentina during January-July were almost 2-1/2 times those of the comparable period last year and one-fifth above total exports in 1967. Moreover, the movement of oil from Argentina may continue heavy in view of another good, though smaller, crop this year.

Production of sunflowerseed in 1968 (predominantly 1969 oil production) is expected to decline from the record 10.3 million tons harvested in 1967. Excessively dry weather conditions in the major sunflowerseed growing regions of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, followed by excessive rains in parts of the same regions of Eastern Europe, were responsible for the anticipated reduction in crops in those areas. Argentina's crop, harvested early this year, was a near record of over a million tons, despite a 16-percent decline from last year's record. Turkey is the only large producer of sunflowerseed which is expected to show an increase in 1968, and it will be only a slight one.

Exports of rapeseed and oil in 1968 are expected to be sharply above the record volume exported in 1967. Larger shipments are anticipated from Poland, East Germany, and France, where rapeseed production is again forecast at an alltime high. Exports from Canada, the world's largest exporter of rapeseed, are expected to equal last year's volume, even though shipments during the first half of 1968 were less than those in the same period of the preceding year.

Rapeseed production in 1968 is forecast at 5.4 million tons, the same as last year's record outturn. The sharp reduction in Canada's rapeseed crop is expected to be balanced by increased production in India, Poland, East Germany, France, and West Germany.

World exports of sesameseed and oil in 1968 are forecast at slightly below the 1967 level. Exports from Mexico, the third largest world supplier and the major U.S. supplier of sesameseed in 1967, are expected to be only

one-fifth as large in 1968. Increased domestic consumption in Mexico has left only a small portion of the crop for the export market. However, Nigerian exports, which had dwindled to about 4,000 tons because of civil strife and internal transportation difficulties, are expected to improve markedly in 1968. Guatemalan exports should also increase in proportion to the rising trend in production.

The world production estimates of sesameseed (oil equivalent) shown have been revised in accordance with more recent estimates of the percentage of the crop crushed for oil in certain major producing countries. The average annual increase in production amounted to approximately 3 percent in the 1960-68 period.

World production of sesameseed in 1968 is estimated to be about 3 percent higher than production in each of the 2 preceding years. The increase is expected to result mainly from the larger crops harvested in India, the Sudan, and Burma.

Production in Nigeria, which was reduced almost 50 percent by the civil disorders, is expected to exceed the average outturn of 25,000 tons. A slight gain is forecast for production in the Sudan, the leading exporter of sesameseed and oil. Production in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and other African countries should about equal last year's outturn.

The rising production trends in Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela, evidenced since 1960-64, are expected to continue in 1968. Little, if any, sesameseed produced in these countries, however, is likely to be exported. The smaller sesame crops of Nicaragua, Guatemala, and El Salvador, which are grown primarily for export, are expected to show some gain, especially in Guatemala.

Sesameseed production in India, Burma, Pakistan, and other major producing countries in Asia is forecast near the 1967 level. Exports from this area are expected to remain small to negligible.

Exports of safflowerseed and oil are expected to be down about 30 percent from exports in the last 2 years. Reduced supplies in the United States and Mexico may necessitate a curtailment in exports.

U.S. production of safflowerseed in 1968, according to industry sources, is estimated at 173,000 tons, 50 percent below last year's production and the smallest crop since 1960. Acreage was greatly reduced, especially in Arizona. Stocks from the 1967 crop were virtually nil as the new harvest got under way in June-August of this year. Exports from the 1968 crop are expected to reflect the sharply reduced supply position.

Production in Mexico, after reaching a peak of 215,000 tons in 1966, dropped to 154,000 tons in 1967 and is forecast at only 83,000 tons this year. Much of Mexico's safflower crop was destroyed by a fungus, "alternaria", which spread rapidly during the damp winter weather. In many States the destroyed safflower acreage was replanted in soybeans.

Drought conditions in Australia reduced the safflower crop to 20,000 tons from a record high of 36,000 in 1967. Reports from Queensland indicate that plantings for the 1969 harvest will be substantially smaller than in the preceding year.

The first official estimate of safflowerseed production in India was released in July of this year. Production in 1967 was estimated at 78,000 tons, nearly 4 percent higher than the 75,400 tons produced in the previous year. The safflower area was reported at 1.15 million acres in 1966-67 compared with 1.14 million in 1965-66. No indication of the 1967-68 area and production was given.

Net exports of pressed olive oil are expected to increase somewhat this year to the largest volume since 1964. This is based on an anticipation of larger exports from Tunisia, Turkey, and Greece due to increased 1967 olive harvests. Spain's exports are expected to decline, reflecting a reduced crop, although stocks remain heavy. Aggregate imports by countries within the Mediterranean Basin are expected to decline from those in 1967 due to the large 1967-68 Italian outturn, although imports by France may increase.

The United States--the largest olive oil importer outside the Mediterranean Basin--is expected to import a somewhat larger volume this year. As in the past, most will be from Spain. Virtually all of the U.S. imports have been of the edible category.

Preliminary estimates indicate that world olive oil production from 1968-crop olives (1968-69 oil production) will increase by about 6 percent from that in 1967-68 and will be more than one-sixth above the 1959-60/1962-63 average. The expected increase is based on prospects of larger harvests in Spain, Turkey, and Tunisia. However, sizable reductions for Italy, Greece, and Portugal also are expected.

Production of sulfur oil has about paralleled the volume of pressed oil output at a ratio of 1 to 10. Only a fraction of the sulfur oil is refined and used for edible purposes.

Corn oil exports in 1968 probably will exceed the estimated 10,000-ton level of 1967. Statistics, however, are incomplete because corn oil is often not separately classified in official statistics. The Netherlands, Belgium, France, and West Germany are among the major exporters. The United States is by far the major producer, accounting for over 80 percent of estimated world production. The United States also imports small quantities in some years.

Palm Oils

Aggregate exports of the palm oils will decline slightly from the low volume of 1967 to the smallest volume in recent years. This decline reflects a significant reduction in exports of copra and coconut oil from the Philippines, partly offset by increased movements of palm oil from Malaysia.

In 1968 exports of copra and coconut oil (oil basis) are expected to decline by about 8 percent from the sharply reduced volume of 1967 to a level

nearly one-sixth below the 1960-64 average. The further decline in exports this year principally reflects residual adverse effects from typhoons which stripped some of the major producing areas in Southern Luzon late in 1967. However, new trees now coming into production, particularly in Mindanao, will in part offset this loss. Thus aided by expanded tree numbers and some seasonal uptrend, the monthly flow of exports in the remainder of 1968 (on an oil basis), is expected to recover from the low monthly levels of the first half of 1968. The decline in exports this year will be reflected in reduced exports of copra as such, while exports of coconut oil and desiccated coconut may register some gains.

Since 1960 Philippine planted acreage of coconut trees is estimated to have increased by about two-thirds. However, production and exports have each increased by less than one-fourth. The slower production increase reflects reduced tree numbers per acre, smaller yields of nuts per tree, and a widened gap between total and bearing tree numbers. Of the total number of trees, roughly four-fifths were in various stages of bearing in 1966.

In 1967, despite liberalization of regulations regarding exports, Indonesia's exports of copra, including estimates of unregistered shipments, declined. The bulk of Indonesia's copra output is processed for domestic use. Projections of future production and domestic needs indicate a long-term decline in exportable supplies. However, if some of the copra now processed for production of soap is displaced by lower priced substitutes such as palm oil and tallow, a significantly larger proportion of the 1.2-1.4 million long tons of copra output might well be profitably exported.

This year Ceylon's production is expected to again decline. Consequently, exports will decline probably by a wider margin, reflecting increased domestic use. Most of the decline is expected to be in copra exports as such, while exports of desiccated coconut may not vary significantly from the 46,300 long tons exported in 1967. Exports of coconut products now account for less than two-fifths of domestic consumption.

Palm oil exports are expected to recover in 1968 from the sharp decline of 1967 to about the 1965 volume. The increase is expected to result from larger exports from Malaysia and to some extent the Congo (Kinshasa). The sharp drop of a year ago chiefly reflected the drastic drop in Nigerian exports because of the civil war there, although exports from Indonesia are also estimated to have declined.

Palm oil production in Malaysia is expected to continue to expand, since the current rate of planting is estimated at 50,000 acres annually. It is estimated that only about one-half of the present African palm acreage in Malaysia is currently bearing. Yields are also expected to increase with increased application of fertilizers. Trade estimates indicate that total plantings could reach one million acres within 10 years. But interest in future plantings could be substantially dampened if prices decline significantly.

Exports of palm kernels and palm kernel oil, on an oil basis, are expected to increase somewhat from the low volume of 1967. They will, however, be substantially below those of earlier years, reflecting the effects of the

naval blockade of Eastern Nigeria and the civil disturbances. Although relatively small, production and exports from other producers, including Malaysia, the Congo (Kinshasa), Indonesia, Sierra Leone, Dahomey, and the Ivory Coast, are expected to register some gains. Since 1966 a sharply increased proportion of total exports has moved as palm kernel oil. This reflects expansion of crushing facilities in the major producing countries, particularly Nigeria, the Congo, Dahomey, and Sierra Leone.

The long-term outlook for palm kernels and oil seems to indicate an upward trend in production and exports, as evidenced by the major exporting countries such as Malaysia. The rate of increase is, however, expected to be at a pace much slower than that for palm oil production and exports.

Brazilian babassu oil production is believed to be increasing to meet food and industrial needs, but exports have declined since the 13,000 tons shipped in 1965. Reportedly, 10 to 20 percent of Brazil's oil production is exported, but incomplete data indicate that exports in 1967 dropped sharply. There are no indications of any increase this year.

Industrial Oils

This year's exports of industrial oils probably will be about 10 percent less than last year's and the smallest in more than a decade. Declines in linseed and tung oils will be only partially offset by expected increases in castor and oiticica oils.

For the third consecutive year, exports of flaxseed and linseed oil will again decline, but by a much greater percentage than in the 2 previous years. Reduced Argentine shipments should more than offset possible gains in Canadian and U.S. exports.

Argentina's 1967 flaxseed harvest and total supplies were the smallest since 1955, and availabilities for export were reduced to about half the previous year's level. Consequently, Argentine oil exports in 1968 may not exceed 90,000 to 110,000 short tons, compared with 233,000 tons last year. Preliminary shipping statistics show shipments through late August at 70,000 tons, 57 percent less than in the comparable period last year.

Canada's exports, largely as seed, could be slightly above last year's reduced level. Exports during January-July at 7.1 million bushels were 12 percent less than in the same period last year. However, they could conceivably pick up during the last half of the year, in view of the relatively small world supplies again this year and the dwindling availabilities of oil from Argentina for the remainder of the year. Canadian flaxseed supplies in the current marketing year are about the same as last year's relatively low level. While the first official estimate of the new crop is 18.2 million bushels, or 8.8 million above last year's, carryover stocks on August 1 were down an estimated 7-8 million bushels. (The Canadian estimate of production reflects conditions as of mid-August and could prove to be over-optimistic in view of worsening conditions since).

With carryover stocks in the United States on July 1 reduced by 2.3

million bushels and production up 6.5 million, total supplies for the current marketing year are 4.2 million bushels above last year's small supply. U.S. exports of flaxseed and linseed oil during January-July totaled the equivalent of about 63,000 tons of oil, 10 percent more than in the comparable period of 1967. With world supplies again relatively small, exports during the remainder of the year probably will move out at a more rapid rate and the year's total could reach 100,000 tons, oil basis, compared with 84,000 in 1967.

World production of flaxseed in 1968-69 may be somewhat larger than last year's, which was the smallest in more than two decades. North American production is up about 15 million bushels (6 million in the United States and 9 million in Canada). However, total supplies will not increase comparably. Stocks in the United States and Canada at the opening of the current seasons, July 1 and August 1, respectively, were 10 million bushels below those a year earlier. Consequently, total North American supplies may be only 5 million bushels above last year's.

Present indications are that Argentina's flaxseed crop to be harvested during November-January may be only slightly above the 15.3 million bushels harvested last year. The first official estimate of seedings, at 1,816,000 acres, considered low by the trade, is only 3 percent above last year's and one-third below the 5-year (1963-67) average. If yields per seeded acreage should approximate the average of the last 5 years, production would be about 16 million bushels.

India's crop harvested during February-April was sharply higher; it is estimated by the trade at about 17 million bushels, some 6 million above last year's. Only negligible quantities of oil from India have entered the export market in recent years.

Larger quantities of castorseed and oil, oil basis, are moving into world trade this year, and the 1968 total may show an increase of 18 to 20 percent from the relatively low levels of the last 2 years. The increase mainly reflects larger availabilities from Brazil but also somewhat larger supplies from India, Sudan, and possibly Mainland China and Thailand. Exports from Brazil may eventually increase some 20 to 25 percent from the relatively small quantity--82,000 tons--exported in 1967. Production in Brazil apparently has not reached early expectations, but it is believed to be sharply above last year's reduced output. During January-June Brazilian oil exports at 40,000 tons were more than one-fourth above last year's comparable level. Lack of offerings from India of late may be increasing demands for oil from Brazil. However, reports have indicated that Brazilian suppliers may withhold shipments of oil until a decision is made by the EEC Commission on a request by crushers in the EEC for an increased duty on imports of oil.

India has exported possibly 10,000 to 20,000 tons of castor oil this year, probably mainly to Soviet Bloc countries, as opposed to negligible exports the last 2 years. The recent lack of offerings reportedly stems in part from disruption of transportation resulting from flood damage. India's castor production early in the year was above that of each of the 2

previous years. Moreover, Indian prices this year have been more competitive than in recent years.

Mainland China since 1966 has displaced Thailand as the leading exporter of castorseed as such. Exports are estimated at 90,000 tons in 1967 and they may approximate this volume again this year. About 18,000 tons had moved to West Germany and France alone during the first half of the year. This was roughly the same as last year's comparable period. Substantial quantities of Chinese castor go to Japan.

Castorseed exports from the Sudan may be expected to exceed the 13,000 tons of last year in view of the substantial increase in production.

The United States is the leading importer and consumer of castorseed and oil on a combined basis. Imports of oil as such during January-July totaled 23,765 tons or about the same as in the comparable months of 1967.

Exports of Brazilian oiticica oil are forecast at about 8,000 tons, most of which, reportedly, will go to the USSR. Brazil exported only 6,000 tons in 1967 against 11,000 in 1966. Production declined sharply last year, but some improvement was expected this year.

Exports of tung oil in 1968 are expected to decline from the relatively large volume of 1967, reflecting reduced movements from both Argentina and Paraguay. Since the sharp decline in world prices and closure of the Suez Canal, exports of Chinese oil to the European market have declined significantly and no increase seems likely for the near term. In 1967, record availabilities of South American oil moved largely to Europe while shipments to the United States shrank to about the 1963 volume. Argentine exports to the Soviet Union and Poland pushed to new highs. Prices were depressed under large supplies and carryover from the 1966-67 outturn, which for the Free World was more than double that in 1965-66. Heavy exports from South America continued through December 1967, and despite reduced output, prices remained low. The 1967-68 Free World output at 73 million pounds dropped by about 43 million pounds from the previous year's record.

U.S. imports of tung oil in the January-July period this year totaled 10.9 million pounds compared with 11.9 million in the comparable months of 1967.

Prospective oil production from 1968-crop tung nuts indicates a significant increase in output in both Argentina and Paraguay. However, U.S. production suffered freeze damage for the second consecutive year. Despite the sharp reduction in U.S. output, no increase in imports is expected, since CCC stocks are roughly equivalent to almost 2 years' consumption.

Animal Fats

A near-record tonnage of animal fats is expected to be traded in 1968. The bulk of the increase of almost 100,000 tons will be in tallow and greases. Little if any change is foreseen in butter exports.

Despite the extremely low export prices at which butter is being offered, it does not appear that any significant expansion in world trade is in prospect in 1968. Exports to the United Kingdom, which accounts for about three-fourths of annual world trade in butter, are subject to quota limitations. Import demand for butter in markets other than Europe is very limited.

World production of butter is expected to be again about the same as last year's high level. A slight decline which may occur in North American output will be more than offset by substantial gains in Western Europe. Production in the European Economic Community will be up sharply. Production in Oceania is expected to be maintained at the 1967 level.

World exports of lard in 1968 are expected to be slightly larger than in 1967. The European Economic Community will capture a larger share of the world market as a result of its export subsidy program. This export subsidy coupled with increased availabilities probably will further depress the world export price. U.S. lard shipments will be somewhat below last year's level.

The slight increase in lard production this year reflects the larger output in Europe, particularly the EEC, offset only partially by the smaller U.S. production.

Exports of tallow and greases are likely to be moderately above those of last year. Larger carryin stocks along with production at or above last year's levels are increasing the supplies available for foreign shipments in such countries as the United States, Australia, West Germany, Argentina, New Zealand, and Canada. Consequently, prices are not expected to rise during the remainder of 1968. Countries expected to increase their purchases include Japan, the Netherlands, India, the United Kingdom, Pakistan, and Spain.

World production is expected to show a slightly larger percentage increase than that of 1967. The increased output expected in all continents is attributed to the slaughter of more fed cattle at heavier weights. Also, more boneless and primal cuts of beef are entering world trade, making more trim and waste available for rendering.

Marine Oils

In 1968 aggregate exports of marine oils are expected to increase by 3 percent from those of last year to a record volume 13 percent above the 1960-64 average. The expected increase reflects estimates of a further increase in fish oil exports partly offset by reduced exports of both baleen whale oil and sperm whale oil, which are assumed equivalent to output.

World net exports of fish oil, including fish liver oil, are forecast to continue to increase to a new record in 1968 despite a likely decline in production. The anticipated increase chiefly reflects larger exports from Peru, although exports from Chile, Denmark, and South Africa may also expand. This increase is predicated on the assumption that a sizable volume of stocks from Peru and Norway will move into export channels, since production in these countries as well as in Iceland will probably decline. Fishing conditions in the latter months of this year will, however, be a decisive factor

OILSEEDS, OILS AND FATS (fat or oil equivalent): World exports 1/, average 1960-64, annual 1961-67 and forecast 1968

Commodity	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967 <u>2/</u>		Forecast 1968	
	Average	1,000	Average	1,000	Average	1,000	Average	1,000	Average	1,000	Average	1,000	Average	1,000	Average	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Edible vegetable oils:																
Cottonseed.....	336:	290:	328:	315:	428:	427:	255:	158:	165							
Peanut.....	1,021:	940:	1,082:	1,116:	1,105:	1,088:	1,196:	1,150:	1,180							
Soybean.....	1,574:	1,150:	1,652:	1,597:	1,694:	1,961:	1,936:	2,180:	2,135							
Sunflower <u>3/</u>	348:	288:	347:	442:	419:	440:	790:	1,127:	1,350							
rapeseed.....	120:	82:	157:	139:	139:	278:	357:	389:	465							
esame.....	92:	81:	98:	95:	86:	85:	90:	90:	85							
Safflower.....	58:	29:	50:	100:	70:	75:	70:	65:	45							
Olive <u>4/</u>	5/	94:	96:	28:	125:	58:	76:	79:	90							
Corn.....	10:	12:	15:	9:	7:	12:	14:	10:	15							
Total.....	3,533:	2,966:	3,825:	3,841:	4,285:	4,444:	4,780:	5,248:	5,530							
Palm oils:																
Coconut.....	1,412:	1,462:	1,371:	1,459:	1,464:	1,392:	1,518:	1,297:	1,190							
Palm kernel.....	416:	432:	397:	402:	404:	400:	411:	300:	320							
Palm.....	608:	623:	560:	587:	624:	603:	682:	549:	600							
Pabassu kernel.....	2:	0:	10:	1:	0:	13:	6:	3:	3							
Total.....	2,438:	2,517:	2,338:	2,449:	2,492:	2,408:	2,617:	2,149:	2,113							
Industrial oils:																
Linseed.....	482:	500:	494:	463:	487:	522:	488:	479:	380							
Castor.....	195:	188:	179:	208:	219:	225:	190:	187:	220							
Oiticica.....	13:	13:	21:	7:	14:	10:	11:	6:	8							
Tung.....	48:	44:	42:	41:	48:	41:	46:	60:	54							
Total.....	738:	745:	736:	719:	768:	798:	735:	732:	662							
Animal fats:																
Butter (fat content).....	501:	490:	465:	520:	562:	525:	525:	580:	580							
Lard.....	451:	387:	415:	446:	522:	336:	334:	342:	350							
Tallow and greases.....	1,361:	1,280:	1,217:	1,431:	1,593:	1,550:	1,510:	1,730:	1,820							
Total.....	2,313:	2,157:	2,097:	2,397:	2,777:	2,411:	2,369:	2,652:	2,750							
Marine oils:																
Whale.....	356:	428:	390:	295:	249:	218:	126:	112:	100							
Sperm whale.....	137:	120:	130:	149:	165:	170:	161:	164:	150							
Fish (including liver) <u>4/</u>	34:	293:	386:	422:	431:	454:	643:	643:	700							
Total.....	540:	841:	906:	866:	798:	819:	741:	919:	950							
Grand total.....	9,961:	9,226:	9,902:	10,272:	11,120:	10,880:	11,242:	11,700:	12,005							

1/ Exports from producing countries. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ 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. 4/ Net exports. 5/ 1960-63 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 1960-64, annual 1961-67, and forecast 1968 1/

Commodity	Average 1960-64	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 2/	Forecast 1968
Edible vegetable oils 3/:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cottonseed.....	2,479	2,340	2,490	2,595	2,685	2,750	2,715	2,450	2,565
Peanut.....	2,855	2,705	2,860	3,005	3,130	3,325	3,205	3,295	3,465
Soybean.....	4,087	3,750	4,115	4,290	4,360	4,585	5,010	5,280	5,400
Sunflowerseed.....	2,130	1,990	2,185	2,565	2,330	3,035	2,990	3,440	3,785
Rapeseed.....	1,264	1,315	1,300	1,190	1,235	1,665	1,530	1,710	1,710
Sesameseed.....	590	535	595	610	615	670	620	640	640
Safflowerseed.....	187	155	200	245	195	230	235	255	260
Olive oil 4/.....	1,319	1,480	1,475	1,020	1,875	1,095	1,350	1,345	1,470
Corn oil.....	225	210	225	240	255	270	270	275	280
Total.....	15,136	14,500	15,445	15,760	16,680	17,625	17,920	18,675	19,575
Palm oils 6/:									
Coconut.....	2,363	2,395	2,325	2,420	2,435	2,360	2,500	2,275	2,150
Palm kernel.....	462	480	445	455	455	460	445	375	390
Palm.....	1,321	1,325	1,315	1,320	1,320	1,335	1,235	1,235	1,395
Babassu kernel 7/.....	59	57	66	50	57	60	73	77	75
Total.....	4,205	4,257	4,151	4,240	4,267	4,215	4,403	3,962	4,010
Industrial oils 3/:									
Linseed.....	1,121	1,110	1,080	1,150	1,190	1,155	1,255	1,095	895
Castor.....	313	265	290	320	395	370	385	320	385
Oiticica.....	19	18	28	6	19	13	20	8	10
Tung.....	133	127	126	125	153	160	140	158	132
Total.....	1,586	1,520	1,524	1,601	1,757	1,698	1,800	1,581	1,422
Animal fats:									
Butter (fat content).....	4,350	4,295	4,375	4,375	4,455	4,740	4,650	4,835	4,875
Lard 8/.....	4,060	4,045	4,085	4,005	4,165	4,380	4,235	4,360	4,400
Tallow and grease.....	3,869	3,640	3,745	4,085	4,295	4,190	4,430	4,430	4,550
Total.....	12,279	11,980	12,205	12,465	12,915	13,310	13,215	13,625	13,825
Marine oils:									
Whale.....	356	428	390	295	249	218	126	112	100
Sperm whale.....	137	120	130	149	165	170	161	164	150
Fish (including liver).....	687	665	738	680	839	865	975	1,071	1,050
Total.....	1,180	1,213	1,258	1,124	1,253	1,262	1,262	1,347	1,300
Estimated world total.....	34,386	33,470	34,583	35,190	36,872	38,101	38,600	39,190	40,132

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.

governing total exports from these countries in 1968.

Production of baleen whale oil in 1968 will decline by an estimated 11 percent from that in 1967 to a volume 72 percent below the 1960-64 average. The down trend which has persisted since 1961 is due to reduced pelagic operations by Japan, the Soviet Union, and Norway in the Antarctic. Results will be below those originally anticipated because Norway fell short of its catch quota. Production from the North Pacific pelagic grounds declined through 1966 but has since rebounded upward, while output from shore stations outside the Antarctic trended downward. If the 1968-69 Antarctic pelagic season quota of 3,200 blue whale units is filled, total output in 1969 is expected to rise by about 8 percent from the estimated 1968 volume. Output outside the Antarctic is not expected to register any substantial change.

In 1967 Japan, the Soviet Union, and Norway together accounted for about 90 percent of the total baleen whale oil production. Most of the decline last year reflected a further reduction in output by Japan, while Soviet output increased slightly.

In 1968, production of sperm whale oil is expected to decline by 8 percent from that in 1967 but will be 9 percent above the 1960-64 average. The expected decline principally reflects a sharp reduction in the Soviet Antarctic pelagic results. However, pelagic landings from the North Pacific are expected to continue to expand. Output by shore stations will probably continue to decline.

In 1967 sperm whale oil production increased by 2 percent. The bulk of the increase was by the Soviet Union, which accounted for 61 percent of the total, compared with 55 percent in 1966. However, production declined in South Africa and Chile and ceased in Peru. Areas of increase were the North Pacific pelagic and Antarctic pelagic, which in 1967 accounted for 51 and 25 percent of the total, respectively.

WORLD BREADGRAIN PROSPECTS BETTER THAN 1966 RECORD

World production of breadgrains in 1968 is estimated at 324 million metric tons, on the basis of information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This current total harvest of wheat and rye is 5 percent above last year and 3 percent over the previous record of 1966.

World breadgrain area increased 9.5 million acres, 1.6 percent, over the last year and 15.3 million acres compared with 1966. The acreage gain was entirely in wheat, as rye area declined in both years.

World wheat production is currently estimated at 294 million tons, 6 percent above the 1967 harvest and 3 percent over the record 285 million-ton crop of 1966. World wheat area continued upward in 1968 and is estimated at 540 million acres, 2 percent over 1967. It is also 4 percent larger than in 1966 and 7 percent above the 1960-64 average. (Text continued on p. 24)

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1967 and 1968 1/2

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production			
	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 3/4	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 3/4	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 3/4	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	
							1,000	1,000	1,000	
							m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	
									Million 4/	
									bushels	
North America:										
Canada	26,785	30,121	29,424	20.1	19.7	22.1	14,649	16,137	17,680	592.9
United States	48,481	59,004	56,039	25.2	25.8	28.5	33,254	41,487	43,453	1,524.3
Mexico	1,971	1,883	1,772	29.4	40.1	37.2	1,577	2,057	1,793	75.6
Guatemala	83	93	96	10.6	9.5	13.2	24	24	34	1.3
Total 5/	77,325	91,100	87,335	23.5	24.1	26.5	49,505	59,705	62,960	2,193.8
South America:										
Argentina	11,651	14,470	--	22.6	17.8	--	7,164	7,000	--	257.2
Brazil	1,015	890	--	8.6	15.1	--	238	365	--	13.4
Chile	2,090	1,730	--	21.3	25.4	--	1,213	1,196	--	44.0
Colombia	350	168	230	13.0	17.5	20.0	124	80	125	2.9
Ecuador	166	161	166	13.7	13.7	14.4	62	60	65	2.2
Peru	377	370	370	14.6	13.9	11.9	150	140	120	5.1
Uruguay	1,107	544	--	14.1	9.7	--	124	144	--	5.3
Total 5/	16,995	18,565	18,790	20.4	17.9	20.3	9,455	9,060	10,355	332.9
Europe:										
Belgium	513	492	497	57.1	61.8	56.3	798	828	761	30.4
France	10,459	9,721	10,208	41.3	54.4	51.6	11,746	14,340	14,340	528.5
Germany, West	3,430	3,495	3,618	50.7	61.2	61.5	4,731	5,819	6,060	213.8
Italy	11,000	9,913	10,550	27.6	35.5	32.0	8,261	9,564	9,200	351.4
Luxembourg	48	38	--	33.9	47.4	--	44	49	--	1.8
Netherlands	326	381	375	65.8	71.2	66.8	583	739	682	27.1
Total EEG	25,776	24,040	2888	37.3	48.0	45.2	26,163	31,382	31,193	1,153.0
Austria	683	782	756	38.3	49.2	42.5	712	1,015	874	38.4
Denmark	230	225	230	59.8	68.8	67.2	187	421	421	15.5
Finland	598	623	--	25.9	29.9	--	422	507	--	18.6
Greece	2,570	2,315	2,538	23.5	29.3	22.0	1,722	1,848	1,519	67.9
Ireland	244	189	219	43.9	49.6	48.6	351	255	290	9.4
Norway	21	8	7	38.0	48.6	42.0	22	11	8	.3
Portugal	1,754	1,680	1,631	11.0	12.4	15.7	526	566	698	20.8
Spain	10,251	10,549	9,760	44.8	19.5	21.1	4,120	5,598	5,606	205.7
Sweden	483	628	605	46.1	65.5	61.2	858	1,130	1,008	41.5
Switzerland	257	255	--	49.0	62.2	--	343	432	--	15.9
United Kingdom	2,064	2,305	2,417	58.6	62.4	60.6	3,293	3,912	3,988	143.7
Total Western Europe 5/	45,370	43,599	44,325	31.6	39.7	38.5	39,019	47,107	46,400	1,730.8
Albania	283	--	--	12.8	--	--	99	--	--	--
Bulgaria	57	2,619	--	25.2	44.9	--	2,100	3,200	--	117.6
Czechoslovakia	1,739	2,296	--	35.5	40.0	--	1,682	2,500	--	91.9
Germany, East	1,027	1,317	--	46.1	56.1	--	1,288	2,012	--	73.9
Hungary	2,594	2,609	--	26.2	38.3	--	1,849	2,716	--	99.8
Poland	3,619	4,344	--	28.2	33.3	--	2,781	3,934	--	144.5
Romania	7,236	7,166	--	19.5	29.7	--	3,623	5,800	--	213.1
Yugoslavia	5,114	4,645	4,942	25.9	38.1	32.5	3,618	4,820	4,370	177.1
Total Eastern Europe 5/	24,744	25,296	26,235	25.6	36.4	32.4	17,240	25,082	23,100	921.6
Total Europe 5/	70,080	68,895	70,560	29.5	38.5	36.2	56,259	72,189	69,500	2,652.5
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	160,000	165,600	--	11.5	14.2	--	50,000	64,000	65,000	2,351.6

World wheat yield is estimated at 20.0 bushels per acre, up 4 percent. Plentiful moisture improved growing conditions in Canada and parts of the United States, as compared with last year. Favorable conditions also pertained in northern and western Europe and in much of the spring wheat area of the Soviet Union. Limited moisture supplies have, however, reduced yields variously in countries in an area extending from Austria and Italy in Europe to Syria and Israel in western Asia. On the other hand unusually good rains produced exceptional harvests in India and Pakistan.

In North America wheat production totaled 63.0 million tons, up 5 percent, despite area declines in the three main producing countries. The Canadian crop, at 17.7 million tons, is up 10 percent, with a 12 percent improvement in yield. Wet weather and freezing could possibly modify the current crop estimate, which is 21 percent below the 1966 record.

The U.S. wheat crop is estimated at a record 43.5 million tons, 5 percent above last year's previous high, although acreage was reduced by 5 percent. The U.S. yield rose 10 percent to a record 28.5 bushels per acre in response to generally good growing conditions. The previous high yield of 27.5 bushels per acre occurred in 1958. Mexican wheat production is estimated at 1.8 million tons, down 13 percent, reflecting both reduced acreage and yield.

The European wheat harvest is placed at 69.5 million tons, down 4 percent, while area at 70.6 million acres, increased 2 percent. The West European crop totaled 46.4 million tons, 2 percent below 1967, with yield declining 3 percent from last year's exceptional record. Heavy rains have impeded harvest in some areas but damage has been in quality more than quantity.

Production in the Common Market was less than 1 percent below last year's high, although acreage was 5 percent higher. Wheat crops were little changed from last year's high levels in France, Spain, the United Kingdom and Sweden. West Germany had a record harvest of 6.1 million tons, up 4 percent, from a record 61.5 bushel yield. The Italian crop at 9.2 million tons was 4 percent lower as drought reduced yields in southern areas. Limited moisture also cut production and yields sharply in Austria and Greece.

The East European wheat crop is estimated at 23.1 million tons, down 8 percent, on 4 percent larger acreage. Yields in the northern countries of the area were near last year's record levels. However, the Yugoslav crop at 4.4 million tons was down 9 percent on record acreage, as drought cut the yield by 15 percent. Yields in Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary were similarly affected by inadequate rainfall.

Wheat production in the Soviet Union is currently estimated at 65.0 million tons. Although the winter wheat crop was reduced somewhat, mainly by moisture shortage, conditions were generally favorable in much of the spring wheat producing areas and the total crop will apparently be slightly larger than last year.

With good rains in northwestern Africa large wheat harvests resulted from Morocco through Tunisia. Morocco had an exceptional 2.4 million-ton crop. (Text continued on page 26)

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 3/	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 3/	Average 1960-64	1967	1968 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	million 4/	million 4/	million 4/
North America:									
Canada	616	758	679	17.5	17.5	19.6	337	337	13.3
United States	1,699	1,072	1,019	19.2	22.5	23.7	827	612	24.1
Total	2,315	1,830	1,698	18.7	20.4	22.0	1,101	949	37.4
South America:									
Argentina	1,553	--	--	12.0	--	--	474	352	13.9
Europe:									
EEC:									
Belgium	112	68	67	48.4	52.2	51.7	138	90	88
France	620	459	420	23.7	31.0	31.1	373	362	332
Germany, West	2,905	2,408	2,377	43.7	51.7	52.0	3,225	3,162	3,141
Italy	139	113	99	25.2	28.4	30.2	89	82	76
Luxembourg	8	8	--	34.1	49.2	--	7	10	--
Netherlands	291	181	186	47.9	52.0	49.7	354	239	235
Total EEC	4,075	3,237	3,156	40.4	48.0	48.4	4,166	3,915	3,880
Austria	451	342	351	35.0	43.4	39.2	401	377	350
Denmark	356	91	91	46.3	51.0	51.0	118	118	118
Finland	230	238	--	24.0	26.9	--	140	163	--
Greece	59	27	24	15.9	20.4	14.8	24	14	9
Norway	3	2	2	39.0	45.5	51.0	3	2	3
Portugal	745	613	576	8.6	13.1	14.7	163	204	215
Spain	1,157	954	917	13.4	12.7	15.6	393	309	364
Sweden	160	151	168	37.8	51.4	47.1	197	201	201
Switzerland	37	37	--	54.8	72.4	--	51	68	--
United Kingdom	19	11	11	42.1	43.6	39.4	20	12	11
Total Western Europe 5/	7,292	5,703	5,580	32.1	37.3	37.9	5,953	5,409	5,370
Bulgaria	170	100	--	15.6	19.7	--	64	50	--
Czechoslovakia	1,071	793	--	33.5	34.4	--	911	690	--
Germany, East	2,088	1,843	--	33.6	42.4	--	1,784	1,986	--
Hungary	621	519	--	17.3	17.1	--	273	225	--
Poland	11,608	10,625	--	25.1	28.5	--	7,401	7,700	--
Romania	216	210	--	16.5	19.1	--	91	102	--
Yugoslavia	437	311	334	16.6	19.8	18.9	195	171	160
Total Eastern Europe 5/	16,228	14,452	14,160	26.0	29.8	29.4	10,717	10,931	10,580
Total Europe 5/	23,520	20,155	19,740	27.9	31.9	31.8	16,670	16,340	15,950
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	40,340	30,685	--	13.0	15.4	--	13,330	12,000	--
Asia:									
Turkey	1,560	1,816	1,804	17.0	17.9	17.0	672	825	780
World Total 5/	69,620	56,000	55,500	18.3	21.5	21.4	32,350	30,600	30,200
									1,204.7
									1,188.9

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.

Wheat yields in the countries of Western Asia were reduced generally by moisture shortage. The Turkish crop at 8.6 million tons was off 6 percent as area increased moderately. With favorable weather Iran produced a 4.4 million-ton crop, up 10 percent. India had exceptionally good rainfall and with improved technology turned out an estimated record 17.0 million tons of wheat, 47 percent above the previous year; acreage at the same time increased 11 percent. Pakistan, similarly, produced a record crop of 6.4 million tons, up 45 percent with area increased by 15 percent.

While it is too early to forecast wheat production in the Southern Hemisphere with certainty, the main producing countries have had plentiful rainfall in contrast to last year; good crops are anticipated, with harvests beginning generally in November. Argentine acreage planted to wheat was slightly lower, but the prospect is for a harvest considerably improved over last year. Australia has a record planted acreage and, under continuing favorable circumstances, may well exceed the 12.7 million-ton record of 1966.

World rye production in 1968 is estimated at 30.2 million tons, 1 percent below the 1967 outturn. World rye acreage, at 55.5 million acres, is also down 1 percent.

The North American rye crop is placed at 950 thousand tons, virtually unchanged, although acreage declined 7 percent. The Canadian rye crop is reported at 337 thousand tons, unchanged from 1967, while a 10 percent decline in area was compensated by improved yield. U.S. rye production, at 613 thousand tons, is barely over that of last year. Acreage declined 5 percent and yield was up by 5 percent.

European rye production is estimated at 16.0 million tons, down 2 percent, as acreage also declined 2 percent. The West European harvest is placed at 5.4 million tons, 1 percent below last year. Rye area was down 2 percent and yield indicated a slight gain over the high 1967 level. The West German crop at 3.1 million tons was 1 percent lower, even though yield gained slightly. French production and area declined by 8 percent. The Spanish outturn was up 18 percent on sharply improved yield.

Rye production in Eastern Europe is estimated at 10.6 million tons, down 3 percent, with area also estimated 3 percent lower. Crops in Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia, the principal producers in the region, are reported near the level of last year. The Soviet Union's rye crop is currently expected to be little changed from 1967.

Turkish rye production is placed at 780 thousand tons, down 4 percent. The South American rye harvest is expected to be higher because of improved moisture supplies.

APPLE CROP SHORTER, PEARS UP
IN NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Apples: The 1968 production of dessert and cooking apples in the Northern Hemisphere is estimated at 470.4 million bushels, 11 percent below last year and 1 percent less than the 1960-64 average.

This year's decline lies primarily in Western Europe where the total crop is down about 51 million bushels or 14 percent from 1967. The largest single decline can be attributed to West Germany. The West German crop is estimated to be about 46 million bushels below last year. Production in Italy, the leading European commercial producer, is only slightly above last year. France, which is rapidly increasing in prominence as a major commercial producer and exporter, is anticipating its ninth consecutive record large crop. Although production in the United Kingdom is above the very short output of last year, it is still well below average.

In North America, the U.S. commercial apple crop, now forecast at 118.5 million bushels, is about 1 percent less than last year and 5 percent below average. The 1968 Canadian crop, estimated at 20.2 million bushels, is about 18 percent below the record large output of 1967.

Pears: In contrast to apples, this season's pear crop in the Northern Hemisphere is significantly larger than last year and the average. The total crop is now estimated at 157.2 million bushels, 14 percent above 1967 and 21 percent larger than the 1960-64 average.

The European pear crop for 1968, 128.7 million bushels, is 11 percent larger than last year and 26 percent above average. Although production in Italy, Europe's leading pear producer, is only about the same as that of 1967, the crops are up significantly in other important producing countries--particularly France, West Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

Production in the United States, estimated at 25.1 million bushels, has rebounded from the exceptionally short crop of last year but is still slightly below average.

FILBERT PRODUCTION EXPECTED
HIGHER IN 1968

Favorable weather conditions have contributed to a bumper 1968 world filbert crop. Current forecasts of commercial production total 271,100 short tons in-shell basis, 69 percent above the 1967 crop of 160,500 tons and 22 percent above the 1962-66 average. Italian production is forecast at a record 80,000 tons, the Spanish crop at 22,000 tons and Turkish production at 160,000 tons. Turkey expects to more than double the small 1967 crop of 75,000 tons.

Only small carryover stocks of old crop filberts are reported. Current supplies of foreign filberts are relatively low and September 1, 1968 stocks were estimated at 5,000 tons in Italy, Spain, and Turkey. U.S. carryover stocks are slightly below last season's level.

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

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1966	1967	1968 ^{2/}
	Million Bushels	Million Bushels	Million Bushels	Million Bushels
<u>North America</u>				
Canada ^{3/}	18.9	21.0	24.6	20.2
Mexico.....	3.6	5.8	5.8	5.9
United States ^{3/}	125.3	126.5	119.7	118.5
Total.....	147.8	153.3	150.1	144.6
<u>Europe</u>				
Austria.....	12.8	10.4	11.3	10.7
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	7.3	9.9	13.4	8.4
Denmark ^{3/}	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.9
France.....	39.2	55.9	65.6	75.9
Germany, West.....	74.6	67.7	104.4	58.2
Greece.....	6.0	7.6	8.2	7.2
Italy.....	100.1	105.1	88.7	89.1
Netherlands.....	15.1	15.8	22.4	16.5
Norway.....	2.8	1.9	2.3	2.7
Spain.....	13.3	16.6	14.7	15.2
Sweden.....	11.1	8.5	10.6	9.0
Switzerland ^{4/}	8.9	4.1	4.4	3.7
United Kingdom.....	23.8	20.3	13.1	15.0
Yugoslavia.....	10.3	9.8	13.8	10.3
Total.....	329.1	337.1	376.8	325.8
Total specified countries.....	476.9	490.4	526.9	470.4

^{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.

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

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1966	1967	1968 ^{2/}
	Million Bushels	Million Bushels	Million Bushels	Million Bushels
<u>North America</u>				
Canada ^{3/}	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.8
Mexico.....	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.6
United States.....	25.6	30.0	18.5	25.1
Total.....	28.3	33.6	21.9	28.5
<u>Europe</u>				
Austria.....	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.2
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	2.6	1.3	2.2	3.7
Denmark ^{3/}.....	.3	.3	.3	.3
France.....	13.3	13.1	15.6	18.1
Germany, West.....	20.8	15.5	17.9	20.0
Greece.....	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.6
Italy.....	38.2	70.1	58.1	58.0
Netherlands.....	5.3	5.1	3.2	6.2
Norway.....	.4	.4	.2	.4
Spain.....	5.8	7.5	4.9	6.6
Sweden.....	2.2	1.6	2.4	2.3
Switzerland ^{4/}	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.1
United Kingdom.....	2.7	1.9	1.0	2.9
Yugoslavia.....	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.3
Total.....	102.1	126.6	116.4	128.7
Total specified countries.....	130.4	160.2	138.3	157.2

^{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.

Exports from the three Mediterranean countries are expected to total 202,000 tons, in-shell basis, during 1967-68, 4 percent below the 1966-67 record of 211,100 tons, but 29 percent above the 1961-65 average. Turkish exports are estimated at a record 145,000 tons while Italian and Spanish shipments were both below last year's levels. Major export markets for 1967-68 season Mediterranean filberts have been West Germany, U.S.S.R., France, United Kingdom, and Switzerland.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts reached 3,194 tons during Oct.-July in 1967-68, 81 percent above the 1,764 tons bought during the same period of 1966-67 and 36 percent above the 1966-67 season total of 2,343 tons. No in-shell filberts are reported in either 1966-67 or so far 1967-68.

Prices are mixed for 1967 crop filberts but above last year. During the first week of August, shelled Kerassundes averaged 57.2 U.S. cents per pound (f.o.b. Turkish port) 3.8 cents below the April high of 61.0 cents but 4.4 cents above a year ago. Turkish exporters' unions have agreed to a minimum export price of 55.6 cents per pound (FOB without commission) for 1968 crop shelled round filberts.

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

Country	Average 1962-66	1965	1966	Preliminary 1967	Forecast 1968
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Italy	54.4	64.0	70.0	60.0	80.0
Spain	19.1	24.0	18.0	18.0	22.0
Turkey	140.0	75.0	210.0	75.0	160.0
Total foreign ...	213.5	163.0	298.0	153.0	262.0
United States	8.6	7.7	12.2	7.5	9.1
Grand total	222.1	170.7	310.2	160.5	271.1

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries, average 1961-65
and 1965-67 marketing years 1/

Type and Country	Average 1961-65	1965	1966	Preliminary 1967
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
In-Shell:				
Italy	13.7	15.4	15.5	<u>2/</u>
Spain .....	.9	.8	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Turkey	1.7	4.0	1.9	<u>2/</u>
Total	16.3	20.2	--	<u>2/</u>
Shelled:				
Italy	9.5	14.5	17.5	<u>2/</u>
Spain	6.5	9.7	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Turkey	51.7	48.8	69.1	<u>2/</u>
Total	67.7	73.0	--	<u>2/</u>
In-Shell Equivalent:				
Italy	34.6	47.4	54.0	42.0
Spain	15.1	22.2	17.0	15.0
Turkey	106.9	101.7	140.1	145.0
Total	156.6	171.3	211.1	202.0

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 1963-67 marketing seasons

First week of	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	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	60.3	45.7	51.1	48.3	52.8
October	60.3	45.1	54.6	49.8	53.1
November	58.1	45.7	53.3	52.1	57.5
December	53.3	44.8	54.9	51.4	56.3
January	55.2	45.1	54.9	52.1	57.7
February	52.7	46.7	56.5	52.1	58.8
March	50.8	44.8	56.5	51.4	59.3
April	48.9	44.1	56.5	52.1	61.0
May	46.4	43.5	54.9	52.2	58.2
June	48.3	47.0	54.9	52.6	58.2
July	47.6	48.3	54.9	52.8	57.7
August	46.7	48.9	48.9	52.8	57.2

RECORD WORLD ALMOND
CROP FORECAST

Early indications point to a record world commercial almond crop of 163,000 short tons kernel weight basis. If the estimate proves accurate, the crop would be 5 percent above the all-time high of 155,500 tons harvested in 1961 and 38 percent above the 1962-66 average. However, carryover stocks from the 1967 crop are believed to be at the lowest level since 1964.

Foreign production at 122,000 tons is far above any previous crop. Spain harvested 50,000 tons or 22 percent more than the record 1966 crop. Italy with a 54,000 ton output has had only one larger crop on record--66,000 tons in 1961. Both Iran and Morocco had better crops than last year but the outturn in Portugal was smaller than the excellent 1967 crop. All countries exceeded their 1962-66 average harvest. Both a heavy bloom and light frost damage are credited for the big crop.

The U.S. almond crop is now estimated at 41,000 tons of kernels--down 6 percent from last year but 9 percent above average.

Carryover stocks in exporting countries are estimated at 14,900 tons at the beginning of the current season--down sharply from both the 1967 and average levels. This will help ease the pressure of a record crop on prices but

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Estimated commercial production
in selected 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
Iran	5.6	6.6	1.5	6.5	7.0
Italy	35.7	41.0	42.0	44.0	54.0
Morocco	4.2	6.6	4.5	5.0	6.0
Portugal	3.1	4.1	1.7	6.0	5.0
Spain	31.4	30.0	41.0	30.0	50.0
Total foreign .	80.0	88.3	90.7	91.5	122.0
United States <u>1/</u>	37.7	39.8	46.5	43.5	41.0
Grand total	117.7	128.1	137.2	135.0	163.0
Beginning stocks	15.2	17.8	15.4	17.5	14.9
Total supplies .	132.9	145.9	152.6	152.5	177.9

1/ Source: Almond Control Board.

supplies available for export are still at record levels.

Exports by the six major producing countries during the 1967-68 marketing year are preliminarily estimated at 82,800 tons--the highest level in 6 years and 10 percent above average.

U.S. exports during the 1967-68 marketing year totaled 10,529 tons shelled basis as against 10,123 tons a year earlier.

U.S. imports of almonds were, as usual, negligible in 1967-68. They consisted of only 206 tons shelled and 86 tons blanched as against the 179 tons shelled and 68 tons blanched almonds imported in 1966-67.

Prices of foreign almonds, after rising well above last year's level through the first part of the season, declined in the last 4 months of the season as prospects for a bumper 1968 crop became more evident. These prices were, however, on a very small volume of trading and for all practical purposes nominal.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries, average 1961-65 and 1965-67 marketing years 1/

Country	Average 1961-65	1965	1966	Preliminary 1967
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Irar	4.2	2.5	0.6	4.0
Italy	32.0	30.2	34.9	34.0
Morocco	2.6	5.0	3.0	3.3
Portugal	3.5	3.3	1.4	5.5
Spain	24.7	24.2	32.2	23.0
Total foreign	67.0	65.2	72.1	69.8
United States	8.0	11.3	10.1	10.5
Grand total	75.0	76.5	82.2	80.3

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 1963-67

Month	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	<u>U.S. cents</u> <u>per pound</u>	<u>U.S. cents</u> <u>per pound</u>	<u>U.S. cents</u> <u>per pound</u>	<u>U.S. cents</u> <u>per pound</u>	<u>U.S. cents</u> <u>per pound</u>
August	61.1	66.2	67.9	62.1	64.5
September	64.4	64.7	64.5	61.4	63.2
October	69.3	63.7	62.9	59.8	61.9
November	66.6	61.9	62.0	59.6	62.8
December	62.6	62.0	63.8	61.0	66.6
January	64.9	63.1	64.2	62.1	68.6
February	63.2	63.2	64.2	61.4	66.8
March	62.5	62.5	63.9	61.2	66.9
April	61.2	61.2	63.9	61.4	67.6
May	63.5	63.0	65.5	62.8	65.9
June	65.2	65.2	65.4	63.8	63.7
July	65.1	66.3	63.4	64.7	62.1

JULY 1 GRAIN STOCKS GAIN
SHARPLY IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Grain stocks on July 1, 1968 in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia were 15 percent higher than a year earlier according to estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Stocks of wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn in these 4 principal exporting countries totaled 115.4 million metric tons.

Wheat stocks on July 1 were up 17 percent, largely a result of a large crop in the United States and reduced exports from Canada and Argentina. Rye and barley stocks declined 6 and 4 percent respectively. Stocks of oats were off 19 percent with all countries except the United States showing declines. Corn stocks gained 21 percent, mainly on larger U.S. holdings.

In addition to the five grains included in the total shown for the 4 countries the United States held 9.4 million tons of grain sorghum, up 11 percent; Argentina had 990,000 tons, up 24 percent.

Current levels of stocks along with large world crops of wheat and feed grains in 1968 should provide larger overall grain supplies for the 1968-69 marketing year than in 1967-68.

The United States, with a record wheat crop, will have an estimated total supply of 58.1 million tons in 1968-69, 11 percent above last year.

GRAINS: Estimated Stocks in Principal Exporting Countries, July 1, 1950-1968

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 1/	14,619	462	2,962	3,919	54,585	76,547
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 1/	20,058	210	2,939	1,497	300	25,004
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 1/	3,990	70	210	110	4,560	8,940
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 1/	4,400	2/	181	283	2/	4,864
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 1/	43,067	742	6,292	5,809	59,445	115,355

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.

Canada, with a good crop, will have a wheat supply of approximately 37.7 million tons, about 14 percent higher.

U.S. wheat stocks on July 1, at 14.6 million tons, were up 26 percent, for the first stock increase since 1961. Corn stocks gained 23 percent, to 54.6 million tons, barley was up 12 percent, rye declined 10 percent, and oats were unchanged. U.S. feedgrain stocks, including grain sorghum, totaled 70.9 million tons, 19 percent above a year earlier.

Canadian wheat stocks gained 17 percent, to a record 20.1 million tons. Canadian barley declined 13 percent and oats 31 percent, and rye was 14 percent lower.

In Argentina, July 1 wheat stocks stood at 4.0 million tons in contrast to the low level of a year ago. Only small changes occurred in corn, barley and oats.

Stocks of all Australian grains were down sharply because of drought-shortened crops. Wheat stocks, at 4.4 million tons were off 34 percent. Barley declined 50 percent and oats 71 percent.

UNITED STATES RICE EXPORTS SET RECORD

United States exports of milled rice reached an alltime high during July-June 1967-68. Shipments totalled 1.8 million metric tons, an increase of 3 percent over last fiscal year.

Exports to the Asiatic countries accounted for 73 percent of total rice exported. South Vietnam was the largest market and received 596,000 tons, all under the PL 480 program. This was 8 percent less than the quantity exported to South Vietnam last fiscal year. The second largest market was the Republic of Korea, where sales reached 279,000 tons, all on a commercial basis. Hong Kong, for the first time, was also a large market for U.S. rice as the United States became one of their largest suppliers. A sharp increase was noted in rice exports to Iran, whereas shipments to Japan declined markedly. A record 1967 crop lowered Japan's import needs this season; however, importations of foreign rice will reportedly be continued on a small scale, mainly to balance trade with certain Asian countries.

Exports to countries of the Western Hemisphere amounted to 99,000 metric tons, compared with 168,000 tons the previous year. This decrease was attributed largely to smaller shipments to Nicaragua, Jamaica and Peru. Domestic production of rice in Peru increased 16 percent over July-June 1966-67.

Rice exports to the European countries were down 9 percent from the 223,000 tons shipped during the same period a year earlier. Reduced shipments to West Germany, the United Kingdom and Poland were largely responsible for the decrease. However, this was partly offset by increased shipments to France and to the Netherlands.

RICE, MILLED 1/: U.S. Exports by Country of Destination, July-June 1966-67 and July-June 1967-68

Destination	July 1966 June 1967	July 1967 June 1968	Destination	July 1966 June 1967	July 1967 June 1968
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons		Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Western Hemisphere:			Asia (Continued):		
Canada	47,077	50,554	Iran	80	19,210
Mexico	1,849	164	Iraq	182	--
British Honduras	1,404	1,620	Israel	15,764	9,401
Costa Rica	4,691	4,701	Japan	95,905	2,326
El Salvador	2,770	22	Jordan	288	251
Guatemala	880	171	Korea, Republic of	91	279,338
Honduras	768	72	Kuwait	7,084	14,584
Nicaragua	11,253	274	Lebanon	364	727
Panama Republic	128	82	Malaysia	3,986	11,773
Bahamas	4,552	4,234	Nansei and Nanpo Islands	54,018	48,069
Barbados	47	9	Pakistan	49	--
Bermuda	320	252	Philippines	36,140	19,101
Dominican Republic	10	384	Saudi Arabia	66,909	60,213
French West Indies	3,463	2,486	South Yemen	11,869	7,602
Haiti	41	10	Singapore	711	9,911
Jamaica	20,971	15,058	Thailand	--	9
Leeward and Windward Islands	150	78	Vietnam, South	687,207	595,639
Netherlands Antilles	5,513	4,255	Total	1,148,923	1,335,482
Trinidad and Tobago	1	37	Africa:		
Bolivia	247	202	Afars and Issas	680	771
Brazil	--	2	Angola	1,608	211
Chile	9,210	8,265	Burundi and Rwanda	31	201
Colombia	624	195	Cameroon	2,945	917
Ecuador	36	5	Central African Republic	7	30
French Guiana	12	19	Congo (Kinshasa)	19,306	15,170
Guyana	231	147	Ethiopia	345	375
Peru	48,197	225	Gabon	374	323
Surinam	--	2	Gambia	14	9
Venezuela	4,049	5,097	Ghana	52,619	17,677
Total	168,494	98,622	Guinea	6,513	6
Western Europe:			Ivory Coast	6,059	13,890
EEC:			Kenya	159	226
Belgium and Luxembourg	17,227	16,166	Liberia	33,044	37,254
France	18,604	24,904	Libya	633	802
Germany, West	56,280	51,139	Madeira Islands	51	7
Italy	31	774	Malagasy Republic	1,140	--
Netherlands	34,808	39,712	Malawi	795	308
Total	126,950	132,695	Mauritania	180	15
Other Western Europe:			Mauritius	650	616
Austria	84	275	Morocco	4	65
Cyprus	85	110	Mozambique	885	778
Denmark	1,717	1,573	Nigeria	1,542	714
Finland	301	451	Rhodesia	709	800
Gibraltar	8	--	Sierra Leone	2,712	3,665
Greece	4,009	3,207	Senegal	--	80
Iceland	354	526	Somali Republic	1,713	6,028
Ireland	332	398	South Africa, Republic of	70,387	68,425
Malta	44	73	Spanish Africa	595	--
Norway	149	114	Sudan	4	24
Portugal	--	12	Tanzania	859	709
Spain	--	15	Togo	329	133
Sweden	3,203	2,750	Tunisia	2,003	--
Switzerland	7,573	9,691	Uganda	1,736	1,453
United Kingdom	58,571	54,247	United Arab Republic	501	--
Total	76,430	73,442	Western Africa, n.e.c.	3,093	436
Eastern Europe:			West. Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.	1,105	1,049
Czechoslovakia	--	250	Zambia	731	2,490
Poland	19,591	--	Total	216,031	175,657
Yugoslavia	--	1	Oceania:		
Total	19,591	251	Australia	1,490	1,817
Total Europe	222,971	206,388	British West Pacific Islands	6,870	4,329
Asia:			French Pacific Islands	1,450	2,379
Arabia Peninsula States, n.e.c.	3,961	--	New Guinea	4	15
Arabia	--	4,978	New Zealand	1,670	2,036
Bahrain	466	1,407	Trust Territory of Pac. Isl.	1,934	2,068
Burma	6	--	Total	13,448	12,644
Hong Kong	3,981	76,895			
India	63,156	16			
Indonesia	96,706	174,032	World Total	1,769,837	1,828,793

1/ Includes a small quantity of rough rice milled equivalent.

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

Eighteen percent less rice went to African countries. This decrease was largely due to less exports to the Congo (Kinshasa), Guinea, Ghana and the Republic of South Africa. In contrast, larger shipments went to the Ivory Coast, Liberia and the Republic of Somali.

ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS MUCH SMALLER THAN YEAR AGO

Argentine grain exports continued to decline during the last quarter of 1967-68 (July-June). Exports totalled only 3.7 million metric tons for the year, compared with 9.6 million tons a year ago.

Wheat exports totalled 1.2 million metric tons, a decrease of 61 percent from 1966-67. Brazil was the largest market with 350,000 tons, Italy second with 347,000 tons and Peru third with 191,000 tons. These three countries received 74 percent of Argentina's wheat exports.

Corn shipments also declined. Exports totalled 1.7 million metric tons, a reduction of 67 percent from last year's total of 5.1 million. Italy alone received 60 percent of all corn exported or 1.0 million tons, while Spain received 432,000 tons.

Oats and barley exports combined amounted to 352,000 tons, an increase of 69 percent over 1966-67. Italy, the largest market, received 232,000 tons or 66 percent of total exports.

Sorghum shipments totalled 490,000 tons. Belgium-Luxembourg, the major market, imported 106,000 tons. The Netherlands and Spain ranked second and third with 104,000 and 102,000 tons, respectively.

Rye exports totalled 11,000 tons. The Netherlands and Norway were the major markets taking 5,000 and 3,500 tons, respectively.

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

Oct. 1968

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Correction:

"Argentine Grain Exports Much Smaller Than a Year Ago," WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE, September 1968. Table on page 39 actually shows July-June 1966-67 versus January-June 1968. Text on page 38 and table should be interpreted in line with this discrepancy.

F.A.S. Ext 3160 says: "unfortunately Oct. was issued with date on it"

WORLD COTTON CROP UP
10 PERCENT IN 1968-69

The world cotton crop in 1968-69 is tentatively estimated at 52.2 million bales (480 lb. net), up nearly 10 percent from the 47.6 million bales harvested last season and 8 percent above the 1960-64 average. The current crop compares with a record world production of 53.9 million bales 1965-66. Production in the United States is 3.6 million bales higher than the reduced harvest in 1967-68, and aggregate output in foreign Free World countries is up 1.3 million bales. A considerably smaller crop in Mainland China is expected to reduce total output in Communist countries in the current season. Total area devoted to cotton in 1968-69 is estimated at 79.8 million acres, compared with 76.6 million in the previous season. Acreage in the United States and the foreign Free World is substantially higher. Acreage and production estimates for the world indicate an average yield per acre of 314 pounds, up from 299 pounds in 1967-68.

The foreign Free World cotton crop is placed at 25.1 million bales in 1968-69, compared with 23.8 million a year earlier. Countries where large increases are expected include Mexico, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Iran, Sudan, Pakistan, and Syria. Crops in Peru, Spain, and India are likely to be lower than in 1967-68.

The 1968-69 Mexican cotton crop is estimated at 2,250,000 bales, up 250,000 bales from the previous year. The increase is mostly in the regions of Sonora and Tampico. In Sonora, the area in cotton is about 25 percent larger than in 1967-68, and in Tampico, yields are expected to be much improved from the hurricane reduced levels of the past two seasons. The area devoted to cotton in 1968-69 is around 1,780,000 acres, compared with 1,702,000 last year.

Aggregate production of cotton in Central America is placed at 8 percent above the 1967-68 outturn. Output in El Salvador is expected to show a big increase this season, after having declined during the past 3 years. Production in this country is estimated at 190,000 bales in the current season. The increase is due to larger area. Nicaragua and Guatemala also are likely to produce larger crops this season.

In Brazil the 1967-68 cotton crop, estimated at 2.7 million bales, was an alltime record. Moreover, the current crop could easily reach 3.0 million bales. The expansion in cotton production in Brazil is mostly in the south, where farmers have been shifting land out of other crops. The northeast crop is rather stable and usually amounts to about 0.8 million bales each year. The 1968-69 northeastern crop is now being harvested, but the southern area is just in the planting stage.

Production in Colombia is likely to set a new record in the current season. The 1967-68 crop totaled 465,000 bales, and output this year will probably be 600,000 or more. Area devoted to cotton is being expanded in both the central and northern producing zones. Peruvian cotton output is estimated at 425,000 bales in 1968-69, down from 460,000 bales last year. The decline is mostly in the Pima variety and was caused by a less-than-normal supply of irrigation water in the Piura Valley. Argentina's production of cotton is expected to return to more normal levels this season after reaching a post-World-War-II low of 335,000 bales in 1967-68.

African cotton production is estimated around 4.9 million bales, compared with 4.6 million a year earlier. Modest increases in production are anticipated for a number of countries. Nigeria, in particular, is likely to harvest a more normal crop following the drought-reduced one in 1967-68. The Sudanese crop is estimated at 900,000 bales, about 50,000 bales above 1967-68. Area is believed to be up slightly from the 1,202,000 acres in 1967-68. However, the major part of the crop is just now being planted and outturn at this early stage is by no means certain. Cotton production in the United Arab Republic is not likely to exceed the 2,005,000 bales produced in 1967-68. Acreage is said to have been down from a year earlier, but yields reportedly were higher.

Cotton in India is placed at 5.2 million bales for this season, down 0.1 million from the record harvest in 1967-68. Area in cotton in 1968-69 is probably about the same as the 20.3 million acres harvested last season, but some flooding in the western region and drought in the southern raingrown region are likely to lower average yields. Production in Pakistan is estimated at 2.4 million bales in 1968-69, up from 2.3 million a year earlier. Slightly larger area and higher yields are reported.

The Syrian crop is placed at 650,000 this season, compared with the abnormally small harvest of 580,000 bales in 1967-68. The Iranian crop, at 650,000 bales in the current season, is up nearly a fourth from 1967-68 and at an alltime high. Practically all of the increase is a result of the larger area planted to cotton. The Turkish crop is expected to about equal the 1.8 million bales harvested in 1967-68.

Cotton production in Spain is placed at 260,000 bales in 1968-69, compared with 297,000 bales last season, and an average of over 400,000 bales in 1960-64. Cotton acreage in that country is down sharply because of unseasonably cold weather at planting time; also, some land was shifted into competing crops. Cotton production in Greece is estimated at 450,000 bales, compared with 441,000 bales a year earlier.

Cotton production in the Communist countries in 1968-69 is placed at 16.0 million bales, down from 16.4 million a year earlier. The USSR crop is expected to be somewhat larger, but Mainland China's production will probably be below the excellent crop harvested in 1967-68. Growing conditions in most growing areas were below normal during the current season.

The U.S. crop for the current season is estimated at 11,071,000 bales (October estimate), an increase of 49 percent from the small harvest in 1967-68. Both acreage and average yield are above a year earlier. Area harvested is placed at 10,318,000 acres as a result of smaller acreage diversion than in the 2 previous years. Average yield per acre is 515 pounds. Production of American-Egyptian is estimated at 73,800 bales, an increase of 4,000 bales from 1967.

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 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:									
United States.....	14,956	7,997	10,318	475	447	515	14,795	7,455	11,071
Costa Rica.....	6	17	---	640	565	---	8	20	---
El Salvador.....	221	100	130	647	763	702	298	159	190
Guatemala.....	157	215	230	673	781	762	220	350	365
Honduras.....	18	28	30	667	634	608	25	37	38
Mexico.....	2,043	1,702	1,780	518	564	607	2,206	2,000	2,250
Nicaragua.....	236	360	350	698	627	686	343	470	500
Total 4/.....	17,741	10,524	12,960	485	479	535	17,918	10,513	14,456
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina.....	1,253	720	---	211	223	---	552	335	---
Brazil.....	5,500	5,600	6,000	195	231	240	2,235	2,700	3,000
Colombia.....	397	431	575	405	518	501	335	465	600
Ecuador.....	48	50	---	160	192	---	16	20	25
Paraguay.....	184	100	---	138	192	---	53	40	---
Paru.....	648	500	500	468	442	408	632	460	425
Venezuela.....	86	120	---	218	280	---	39	70	70
Total 4/.....	8,126	7,539	8,264	228	261	269	3,867	4,103	4,624
EUROPE:									
Greece.....	469	340	350	386	623	617	377	441	450
Italy.....	49	25	20	225	211	240	23	11	10
Spain.....	680	356	300	301	400	416	427	297	260
Bulgaria.....	145	125	---	209	326	---	63	85	---
Yugoslavia.....	26	25	25	203	228	288	11	15	15
Total 4/.....	1,429	931	880	312	448	455	930	869	835
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia);	5,855	6,000	6,000	604	744	760	7,370	9,300	9,500
AFRICA:									
Angola.....	99	100	---	121	192	---	25	40	---
Cameroon.....	146	180	---	197	213	---	60	80	---
Central African Republic.....	312	270	---	72	133	---	47	75	---
Chad.....	695	750	---	99	112	---	143	175	---
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	---
Nigeria.....	800	900	900	128	67	107	213	125	200
Rhodesia.....	12	110	---	360	349	---	9	80	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	59	80	---	391	390	---	48	65	---
Sudan.....	1,084	1,202	1,250	299	339	346	675	850	900
Tanzania.....	475	475	500	189	323	326	187	320	340
Uganda.....	1,916	2,100	2,100	72	67	69	288	295	300
United Arab Republic.....	1,817	1,688	1,660	538	570	578	2,037	2,005	2,000
Total 4/.....	8,976	9,943	10,081	220	224	234	4,116	4,643	4,913
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	---
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	123	4,741	5,300	5,200
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
Souther 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	165
Turkey.....	1,600	1,773	1,750	327	487	494	1,091	1,800	1,800
Total 4/.....	38,535	41,616	41,631	176	210	206	14,169	18,221	17,886
World total 4/.....	80,662	76,553	79,816	288	299	314	48,370	47,649	52,214
Foreign Free World 4/.....	48,702	49,786	50,928	207	229	237	21,049	23,766	25,120
Communist countries 4/.....	17,004	18,770	18,570	354	420	414	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.

LARGE DRIED
CURRANT CROP

Major world producers of dried currants expect the largest crop since 1962. Production is estimated at 114,800 short tons, 4 percent above 1967 and 8 percent above average. The Greek crop is estimated at 105,000 short tons, 6 percent above last season and 10 percent above average. Australian production is estimated at 9,100 tons and South Africa production 700 tons.

High August temperatures helped the Greek crop mature about a week early this season. Most of the crop was safely secured before rains were recorded in early September. Quality is good.

Export prospects are favorable for the 1968-69 season. During 1967-68, Greece exported an estimated 61,000 tons, 35 percent above 1966-67 but 6 percent below average. Australia exported 5,200 tons, 24 percent above 1966-67 but 10 percent below average. Greek exports should approximate the 1962-66 average during 1968-69. The Australian level should approach that of 1967-68.

Early-season Greek export quotations were reported at 14.3 cents per pound for both Pyrgos and Kalamata, c. & f. London.

WORLD RAISIN CROP
ABOVE AVERAGE

An above-average world raisin crop of 634,200 short tons is estimated for 1968. Production is reported 20 percent above the small 1967 crop of 530,100 tons and 5 percent above the 1962-66 average. Total foreign production is above average at 389,200 tons. U.S. production is slightly below average at 245,000 tons. All countries except Australia report production above 1967.

Late-August and early-September rains dashed prospects of a record Turkish sultana crop. Turkish production, now estimated at 105,000 tons, also suffered moisture damage from heavy rains during the last week of September. Quality is down, and a substantial tonnage reportedly grades out below No. 9 quality. Rains also were recorded in the production areas of Greece during early September. However, the Greek sultana crop matured about 10 days earlier than normal, and over 75 percent of the crop was dried and secured before the rains began. Drought in the nonirrigated wine-grape areas of South Australia promoted a heavy demand for raisin-variety grapes by Australian wineries. This demand, plus the lowest set in recent years, cut the raisin crop below 1967 and the average. Australian production of sultanas and lexias totaled 82,000 tons, 23 percent below last season and 12 percent below average. Favorable weather in Iran has produced a bumper 65,000 ton crop, 30 percent above the 1967 crop of 50,000 tons and 16 percent above average. Total foreign production is estimated at 389,200 tons, 12 percent above 1967 and 10 percent above average.

U.S. production is estimated at 245,000 tons, 34 percent above last season but slightly below average. Production of natural (sun-dried) raisins is estimated at 232,000 tons, 37 percent above the 1967 crop of 169,000 tons and

slightly above the 1962-66 average of 230,700 tons. The naturals consist of 225,000 tons of Thompson Seedless and 7,000 tons of other varieties.

Beginning stocks were considerably below the September 1967 level in the Northern Hemisphere producing countries. January 1 Australian stocks of 38,200 tons brought the Southern Hemisphere carryin considerably above last year and average.

World 1968-69 season exports are expected to exceed both the 1967-68 season and the average. Exports are estimated at 323,900 tons during 1967-68, approximating the 1966-67 level of 325,300 tons and the 1961-65 average of 325,700 tons. Only Turkey and the United States showed above-average exports during 1967-68. The 1968-69 season level is expected to be higher for foreign producers and slightly lower for the United States.

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

World raisin prices continued strong during the 1967-68 season, and export prices were close to minimums set under the International Sultana Agreement. The 1968-69 Turkish raisin market officially opened on August 19, 1968, with set minimum prices unchanged from a year ago. Current reports indicate No. 10's are selling at minimum and lower qualities slightly below. Export prices for No. 10's are reported at or above the minimum export level.

DRIED PRUNE CROP ABOVE AVERAGE

World 1968 production of dried prunes is reported above average but below the 1967 level. Estimated production totals 216,100 short tons, 7 percent below 1967 but 3 percent above the 1962-66 average. U.S. production is below 1967 but above average. Foreign production is below last year's and slightly below average.

High March temperatures followed by generally cold weather, rain, and frost damaged blossoms in Yugoslavia where production is estimated at 22,000 tons, 13 percent below 1967 and 5 percent below average. France reports its third consecutive record prune crop. Production is estimated at 16,500 tons, 20 percent above 1967 and 57 percent above average. All Southern Hemisphere countries report smaller crops in 1968. Australia and Chile note drought conditions in production areas. Argentina reports that a heavy demand in the fresh outlet reduced supplies for drying. Total foreign production is estimated at 56,100 tons, 15 percent below last season but approximately equivalent to the 1962-66 average.

World exports during 1968-69 are expected to approximate last season's. Both the U.S. and the foreign export totals are expected to be near the 1967-68 levels. Yugoslavia, the largest foreign producer, anticipates a level higher than in 1967-68 but below the 1962-66 average. Foreign 1967-68 exports are estimated at 24,300 tons, 51 percent above 1966-67 but 26 percent below the 1961-65 average of 32,700 tons.

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

Country	Average 1962-66	1965	1966	1967	Forecast 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	13.2	8.2	10.1	9.1
Greece	95.7	86.5	101.0	99.1	105.0
South Africa, Republic of ...	.8	.9	.8	.7	.7
Total	106.5	100.6	110.0	109.9	114.8

DRIED CURRANTS: Exports from specified countries
average 1962-66, annual 1964-67

Country	Average 1962-66	1964	1965	1966	Preliminary 1967
	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: (Year beginning Jan. 1)	5.8	7.8	8.6	4.2	5.2
Greece: (Year beginning Sept. 1)	65.2	69.6	63.5	45.2	61.0

GREEK DRIED CURRANTS: Prices, c & f London,
average, July 1964-68

Type	July price				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	U.S. ¢	U.S. ¢	U.S. ¢	U.S. ¢	U.S. ¢
	<u>per lb.</u>	<u>per lb.</u>	<u>per lb.</u>	<u>per lb.</u>	<u>per lb.</u>
Vostizza (Aegion)	16.3	17.9	19.5	19.8	16.6
Pyrgos	15.2	16.7	18.4	18.5	15.3
Kalamata	15.1	--	18.4	18.7	15.1

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

Country	: Average : : 1962-66 :	1965	1966	1967	: Forecast : 1968
	: 1,000 : Short : <u>tons</u>	1,000 Short <u>tons</u>	1,000 Short <u>tons</u>	1,000 Short <u>tons</u>	1,000 Short <u>tons</u>
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	11.6
Turkey	: 91.3	132.0	81.0	103.0	105.0
Foreign total	: 354.5	419.2	362.1	347.1	389.2
United States	: 247.6	270.0	280.0	183.0	245.0
Grand total	: 602.1	689.2	642.1	530.1	634.2

1/ 1962-66 average; estimate unavailable.

RAISINS: Exports from 8 leading producing countries,
average 1962-66, annual 1964-67 seasons 1/

Country	: Average : : 1962-66 :	1964	1965	1966	: Preliminary : 1967
	: 1,000 : Short : <u>tons</u>	1,000 Short <u>tons</u>	1,000 Short <u>tons</u>	1,000 Short <u>tons</u>	1,000 Short <u>tons</u>
Australia	: 72.1	78.1	78.6	71.7	68.5
Greece	: 72.6	69.7	87.3	61.7	57.4
Iran	: 36.1	19.6	29.5	44.9	33.0
Turkey	: 71.9	64.7	82.8	66.0	83.8
Cyprus, S. Africa, Spain	: 14.4	13.7	15.7	14.5	12.0
Foreign total	: 267.1	245.8	293.9	258.8	<u>254.7</u>
United States	: 58.8	55.6	70.6	66.5	69.2
Grand total	: 325.9	301.4	364.5	325.3	<u>323.9</u>

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 1964-68

Origin and type	July price				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.
Turkey:					
No. 9	17.0	17.2	16.4	16.8	--
No. 10	17.4	17.6	17.0	--	--
Greece:					
No. 2	17.4	--	16.6	--	--
No. 4 Natural	17.2	--	16.0	--	--
Australia:					
4-Crown	17.2	17.4	17.2	17.2	16.5
5-Crown	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.0
Iran:					
Maragha/Urmia	14.0	16.6	14.8	13.7	--
California:					
Natural Thompson Seedless	19.6	19.2	18.0	16.6	--

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 1965	18.5	17.7	16.7	16.2
January 1966	19.2	18.5	17.5	17.0
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

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in selected countries,
average 1962-66, annual 1964-68

Country	:Average: :1962-66:	1964	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967	:Estimate : 1968
	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: Short	Short	: Short	: Short	Short	Short
	: <u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
Argentina	: 7.8	10.5	: 5.5	: 8.3	10.7	7.0
Australia	: 5.0	5.4	: 6.0	: 3.5	6.5	1.8
Chile	: 5.7	5.6	: 5.6	: 5.9	6.1	5.7
France	: 10.5	8.3	: 9.3	: 13.5	13.8	16.5
Italy	: 1.5	1.3	: 1.7	: 1.9	1.9	1/
South Africa, Rep. of	: 1.9	1.7	: 2.7	: 1.4	1.9	1.2
Yugoslavia	: 23.1	34.0	: 6.4	: 20.1	25.2	22.0
Foreign total	: 55.5	66.8	: 37.2	: 54.6	66.1	56.1
United States	: 154.0	181.7	: 168.7	: 134.0	166.1	160.0
Grand Total	: 209.5	248.5	: 205.9	: 188.6	232.2	216.1

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

PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from principal producing countries,
average 1962-66, annual 1964-67 1/

Country	: Average : : 1962-66 :	1964	: 1965	: 1966	: Preliminary : 1967
	: 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>
Argentina	: 4.3	6.5	: 3.9	: 2.5	6.6
Australia	: 2.5	2.1	: 4.7	: 1.7	2.3
Chile	: 2.8	2.5	: 3.1	: 2.2	1.9
France	: .8	.4	: .3	: 1.5	.7
South Africa, Rep. of	: .2	.3	: .1	: .1	.1
Yugoslavia	: 17.5	18.7	: 6.9	: 8.1	12.7
Foreign total	: 28.1	30.5	: 19.0	: 16.1	24.3
United States	: 48.7	51.9	: 63.8	: 45.2	44.9
Grand Total	: 76.8	82.4	: 82.8	: 61.3	69.2

1/ Year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile, and the Republic of South Africa; August 1, 1962-66 average, subsequent years October 1 in France; September 1 in the United States and October 1 in Yugoslavia.

1968-69 WORLD COCOA BEAN CROP
EXPECTED TO APPROXIMATE 1967-68 OUTFURN

World cocoa bean production during the 1968-69 (October-September) crop year is forecast at 1,301,700 metric tons, a slight decrease from the levels achieved during the previous 2 years. Early-season prospects in June had indicated that the African crops were progressing quite satisfactorily and that a substantial increase could be expected in 1968-69 production. However, persistent heavy rainfall throughout the major west African producing areas from July through early September inflicted extensive crop damage in many regions. Thus a downward revision in estimates to levels somewhat under those of the 1967-68 season is now forecast. Poor weather conditions have also prevailed in Brazil, and it now appears that 1969 could be the fourth consecutive year when world grind will exceed production and stocks will have to be called upon to meet consumption requirements.

Cocoa bean stocks in most consuming countries have now been reduced to very low levels, and prices have soared to a 10-year high. New York spot Accra cocoa bean prices during the first half of October have averaged more than 38 cents per pound, up nearly 9 cents over a year ago and well over the 24- and 17-cent levels of the corresponding periods in 1966 and 1965, respectively. However, most African producers have not fully benefited from the recent sharp rise in prices, as they sold forward heavily the bulk of their 1968-69 main crops earlier in the year.

With the continuing firmness in cocoa bean prices, manufacturers are contemplating further retail price increases and/or further reductions in the size of chocolate bars in addition to the expanded usage of cocoa butter substitutes and extenders in confectionery products.

Africa: African production is forecast at 939,400 tons, slightly under the 1967-68 crop of 980,300 tons. Although it is too early to make an accurate evaluation of crop expectations, it is generally believed that the harvesting of the African main crops will end earlier than usual, as the excessive moisture conditions have damaged the late flowering and pod-setting of the trees. Pod rot is also reportedly to be widespread throughout most of the producing areas, and spraying for capsids has been limited because of the rains.

Production in Ghana is forecast at 405,000 tons, down sharply from early-season expectations because of unusually heavy rains. The Eastern, Western, and Central regions have especially been hard hit by the adverse weather, and the resulting pod rot damage in these areas has been extremely heavy. The higher producer price this season is expected to encourage complete pickings and enable farmers to obtain adequate labor to aid in harvesting.

Nigerian production has also been reduced from earlier expectations and is forecast to be near the level of the 1967-68 outturn of 236,000 tons. As in Ghana, pod rot damage is heavy, and spraying for capsids has been hampered by the adverse weather. Producer prices this season are also higher, 12.5 U.S. cents per pounds (for Grade 1 beans), up 0.625 cents over those paid during 1967-68.

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

Continent and country	Average					Forecast
	1960/61-	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	
	1964/65					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric	
	tons	tons	tons	tons	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	33.0	
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	2.1	2.2	
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	75.2	84.0	
South America:						
Bolivia	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	
Brazil	118.1	171.0	173.3	144.7	141.0	
Colombia	14.7	17.0	17.0	18.0	21.0	
Ecuador	41.3	35.0	53.0	60.0	50.0	
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	250.0	267.3	250.3	240.2	
Africa:						
Angola .....	.4	.6	.4	.4	.4
Cameroon 3/	79.9	78.1	86.0	91.1	95.0	
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	430.0	405.0	
Ivory Coast 4/	104.7	113.3	149.6	146.6	140.0	
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	236.0	224.0	
Sao Tome and Principe	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.7	10.0	
Sierra Leone	3.7	4.7	4.0	4.6	4.6	
Togo 4/	13.3	14.7	16.0	14.5	14.0	
Total Africa	929.2	867.0	965.0	980.3	939.4	
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	25.0	28.0	
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	2.5	3.0	
Total Asia and Oceania	25.7	27.7	31.5	34.7	38.1	
World total	1,235.3	1,220.5	1,337.0	1,340.5	1,301.7	

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 October 18, 1968.

Weather conditions in the Ivory Coast have closely resembled the pattern in Ghana and Nigeria, and reports now suggest an outturn near the 1967-68 harvest of 146,600 tons. Prices to growers have remained unchanged from last year's level of 12.86 U.S. cents per pound.

The Cameroon crop is expected to be somewhat above last year's harvest of 91,100 tons. Producer prices have been increase to 12.86 U.S. cents per pound (for Grade 1 beans), compared with 11.94 cents paid during the 1967-68 season.

South America: South American production is forecast at 240,200 tons, down 4 percent from the year before, reflecting the anticipated smaller crops in Brazil and Ecuador.

Brazil's 1968-69 Bahia main crop is forecast to approximate 1 million bags (60,000 tons), down from the 1967-68 main crop outturn of 1.36 million bags (81,900 tons). A provisional forecast of 1.2 million bags (72,000 tons) is being made for the 1969 Bahia Temporao crop, compared with the 1968 Temporao harvest of 896,393 bags (53,784 tons). Production from other producing areas in Brazil is placed at about 9,000 tons.

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION ESTIMATED AT RECORD 1.4 BILLION BUSHELLS

World production of soybeans in 1968 is estimated at an alltime high of 1.4 billion bushels. This is 6 percent above last year's level and 40 percent above the 1960-64 average. Moreover, this volume represents the fourth consecutive year of record world production.

Three fourths of the estimated total was produced in the United States, where the crop for the first time reached and exceeded a billion bushels. Record crops also were harvested in several minor-producing countries, including Canada, Mexico, Colombia, Argentina, Iran, and possibly the Soviet Union. Crops declined from 1967 levels in Brazil, Indonesia, and Japan, and output is believed to have been smaller in Mainland China.

Based on October 1 crop conditions, soybean production in the United States is forecast at a record 1,066 million bushels. This is 10 percent above last year's crop and 61 percent above the 1960-64 average. The prospective average yield per acre is an alltime high of 26.0 bushels, compared with 24.5 bushels last year. The average yield in Illinois, however, which accounts for 19 percent of this year's total, is indicated at 32.0 bushels.

Because of the lack of data, the evaluation of crops in Mainland China is based primarily on an appraisal of the prevailing weather and its relationship to crops from year to year. In 1968 the soybean planting season was cold and dry for most areas. In view of a severe spring drought in the northeast, the leading producing region, area planted to soybeans is believed to have declined slightly. The weather reportedly remained dry in most northern areas as the growing season advanced, particularly in the northeast during June. Consequently, per unit yields probably were reduced at least 5 percent compared with those in 1967, and total production may be 5 to 10 percent below

last year's level. The harvest is indicated at about 240 million bushels against an estimated 255 million in 1967.

Oilseeds apparently remain low on the priority list of Communist Chinese economic planners. Reasons for the downgrading of oilseeds include: (1) pre-occupation in the more important problem of increasing food grains; (2) less profit realized in producing oilseeds than higher yielding crops in view of the generally low per unit yields of the former; and (3) the fairly ample supply of pig fat in recent years, which has met the need for cooking oil.

Trade sources indicate that Brazil's soybean crop, harvested early last spring, was about 22 million bushels or 10 percent below last year's record. Acreage increased slightly, but prolonged dry weather in Rio Grande do Sul, the major producing state, sharply reduced yields. Expanded plantings for the 1969 crop are expected in all major growing areas. The prolonged dry spell extended through August but was broken by rains early in September. Some wheat land in Rio Grande do Sul will be abandoned because of lack of moisture. Farmers probably will plant soybeans on this land where possible to take advantage of the fertilizer already applied.

Soybean acreage in the Soviet Union, centered largely in the far east Provinces, reportedly declined slightly in 1968. Production, however, has been estimated at 22 million bushels, compared with 20 million last year.

Soybean acreage in Canada, all in Ontario Province, increased by 2 percent from acreage last year. On the basis of conditions as of mid-September, yields are expected to average about 31.0 bushels per acre, compared with 27.9 bushels last year. These factors are expected to result in a total production increase of 13 percent to a record 9 million bushels.

Japan's soybean production, continuing the downward trend of more than a decade, is estimated at 6 million bushels, 11 percent below that of 1967. Acreage declined 13 percent from a year earlier and was less than one-half the 1960-64 average level.

Preliminary indications are that Indonesia's soybean crop was about 17 million bushels or 6 percent less than last year's. Both acreage and yields are believed to have declined.

Among other relatively minor producing countries reporting increased soybean production, the most spectacular increases have been in Mexico and Iran. In Mexico the availability of more irrigated land plus problems with rice and safflower production led to expanded plantings of soybeans, and production is estimated at 8 million bushels, or almost double last year's crop. In Iran, while production is small, it increased in 1968 to almost four times the 1967 level. The government hopes to achieve sharply increased production during the next 5 years by reclaiming new lands, by allocating some of the present cotton acreage to soybeans, and in some areas by using soybeans as a second crop.

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:	1967	Average 1960-64:	1966	1967	1968 3/	1967	1968 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:								
Canada.....	24:	279:	27.0:	32.3:	27.9:	31.0:	9,012:	9,145:
United States 4/.....	27,535:	39,742:	24.0:	25.4:	24.5:	26.0:	928,481:	1,065,552:
Mexico.....	27:	124:	26.1:	29.7:	30.0:	27.9:	3,675:	4,446:
South America:								
Argentina.....	21:	39:	15.9:	17.1:	17.6:	14.3:	338:	753:
Brazil.....	704:	1,310:	15.1:	18.0:	19.1:	16.5:	21,857:	24,949:
Colombia.....	44:	119:	22.1:	22.1:	24.8:	25.3:	1,911:	2,199:
Paraguay 5/.....	8:	30:	23.7:	14.9:	14.5:	---	179:	440:
Europe:								
Italy.....	6/	6/	28.0:	28.9:	30.4:	---	13:	8:
Romania.....	27:	18:	6.5:	16.9:	16.9:	12.0:	178:	301:
Yugoslavia.....	26:	17:	17.1:	25.4:	19.6:	18.0:	443:	326:
Other Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.).....	11:	---	---	---	---	---	114:	---
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	1,830:	2,113:	6.4:	10.4:	9.6:	10.7:	11,653:	20,209:
Africa:								
Nigeria 7/.....	---	135:	---	4.2:	2.1:	---	638:	565:
Rhodesia 5/8/.....	1:	---	8.2:	---	---	---	12:	6:
Tanzania.....	10:	---	10.2:	---	---	---	104:	145:
Asia:								
Iran.....	---	2:	---	8.9:	8.9:	20.4:	---	17:
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	14:	15:	13.3:	11.6:	12.6:	---	184:	202:
China:								
Mainland.....	20,650:	19,765:	13.4:	12.6:	12.6:	12.0:	278,000:	250,000:
Taiwan.....	5/	127:	14.3:	18.3:	21.4:	---	1,982:	2,764:
Cambodia.....	29:	---	13.6:	13.4:	---	---	397:	268:
Indonesia.....	1,473:	1,455:	9.2:	8.9:	10.9:	10.4:	13,507:	12,970:
Japan.....	647:	349:	19.3:	18.0:	20.0:	20.6:	12,478:	7,319:
Korea, South.....	700:	682:	8.1:	8.7:	9.6:	10.2:	5,660:	7,402:
Thailand.....	68:	47:	15.5:	15.5:	16.2:	14.9:	1,060:	735:
Total, excluding Romania, "Other Europe", U.S.S.R.,	31,898:	41,340:	18.3:	19.9:	19.6:	20.5:	716,808:	997,717:
Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam 10/.....	55,478:	64,246:	68.3:	68.3:	68.3:	68.3:	1,278,112:	1,336,159:
Estimated world total 10/.....	87,376:	105,586:	18.3:	19.9:	19.6:	20.5:	1,994,920:	2,333,878:

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/ 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.

WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION
APPROACHES RECORD LEVEL

World production of cottonseed in the U.S. marketing year beginning August 1, 1968, is estimated at 24.5 million short tons. This is 8 percent above the reduced crops of each of the 2 previous years and only 2 percent less than the record outturn of 1965-66. The gain of almost 2 million tons is attributed largely to the sharp increase in the United States, supplemented by a net increase of smaller magnitude in foreign production.

North American cottonseed production will increase an estimated 1.6 million tons from last year. The October 1 estimate of production in the United States was 4.6 million tons, based on average bale weight and seed-lint ratios. This is 46 percent above last year's production but 25 percent below the 1960-64 average. Harvested acreage increased by 29 percent, following 2 years of sharply reduced acreage. Estimated cottonseed yield is 884 pounds per acre, compared with 784 pounds last year.

Prospects are favorable in Central America for possibly 10 percent more cottonseed than a year earlier. Sizable increases are expected in Mexico and El Salvador, while moderately larger crops are expected in Nicaragua and Guatemala. In Mexico acreage is up moderately and yields are expected to exceed the hurricane-reduced levels of the last 2 years. Acreage and yields in El Salvador also are expected to increase substantially, largely because of efforts of the government and the Cotton Cooperative to attain a rebound in cotton production.

Early indications are that cottonseed production in South America may reach an alltime high in 1968-69, following a sharp increase in 1967-68. Increases foreseen in Brazil and Colombia will be only partially offset by a likely decline in Peru. Brazil's output may exceed the record level of 1967-68 in view of the acreage expansion in the south resulting from a shift from other crops to cotton. Acreage expansion in Colombia also may result in a record production of cottonseed. The decline currently foreseen in Peru is attributed mainly to a below-normal supply of irrigation water.

Production in the Soviet Union is expected to be slightly above that of last year. Cotton acreage is about the same as a year earlier, but yields appear to be better despite some unfavorable weather.

African production is forecast at a moderately higher level than in 1967-68 because of increases indicated in Nigeria, Tanzania, and possibly the Sudan.

In Asia cottonseed production probably will be down. As with other crops in India, cotton-~~and the resulting seed production-~~ has been reduced by floods in some areas and drought in others. Seed outturn is estimated at about 2.8 million tons, down 2 percent from last year's. Unfavorable weather is believed to have resulted in smaller production in Mainland China. Seed outturn there is indicated at about 3.3 million tons or almost 10 percent less than in 1967-68.

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

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1 ^{1/}				
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967	1968 ^{2/}
	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	3,135	4,563
El Salvador.....	139	110	82	74	89
Guatemala.....	103	190	135	163	170
Honduras.....	12	22	21	17	18
Mexico.....	1,059	1,260	1,080	960	1,080
Nicaragua.....	175	258	268	240	255
Other.....	16	23	20	23	23
Total.....	7,590	7,950	5,566	4,612	6,198
South America:					
Argentina.....	269	258	195	163	---
Brazil.....	1,089	1,218	998	1,315	1,461
Colombia.....	163	146	195	226	292
Paraguay.....	26	21	19	19	---
Peru.....	295	242	221	214	198
Venezuela.....	19	29	32	34	34
Other.....	9	18	15	17	20
Total ^{3/}.....	1,870	1,932	1,675	1,988	2,243
Europe:					
Greece.....	192	173	206	225	230
Italy.....	11	10	6	6	5
Spain.....	208	180	200	145	127
Bulgaria.....	32	31	51	43	---
Other.....	21	14	15	18	18
Total ^{3/}.....	464	408	478	437	421
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	3,434	4,101	4,334	4,334	4,427
Africa:					
Sudan.....	311	314	394	410	---
United Arab Republic.....	926	1,060	882	843	---
Angola.....	12	16	15	19	---
Cameroon.....	29	44	44	39	---
Central African Republic.....	23	19	32	37	---
Chad.....	71	73	93	85	---
Congo, (Kinshasa)..... ^{4/}	36	19	22	22	32
Malawi.....	11	10	9	7	10
Mozambique.....	80	88	97	90	---
Nigeria.....	106	97	114	61	97
Rhodesia.....	4	19	29	39	---
Tanzania.....	91	151	175	156	166
Uganda.....	140	180	170	144	146
South Africa.....	24	34	34	32	---
Other.....	63	112	136	142	159
Total ^{3/}.....	1,927	2,236	2,246	2,126	2,252
Asia and Oceania:					
Iran.....	241	314	253	257	317
Iraq.....	17	22	15	22	---
Israel.....	35	53	61	69	80
Turkey.....	446	581	674	699	705
Syria.....	320	402	317	282	317
China, Mainland.....	2,570	3,366	3,315	3,570	3,264
Afghanistan.....	60	61	51	51	---
Burma.....	46	40	37	48	---
India.....	2,532	2,456	2,456	2,830	2,777
Pakistan.....	807	933	1,023	1,123	1,169
Thailand.....	34	48	61	66	88
Australia.....	8	42	40	70	77
Other.....	57	42	43	37	38
Total Asia and Oceania ^{3/}.....	7,173	8,360	8,346	9,124	8,953
Estimated world total.....	22,458	24,987	22,645	22,621	24,494

^{1/} Years shown refer to years of harvest. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. ^{4/} Including Burundi.

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.

Iran's production is forecast at a record high, up almost one-fourth from the levels of the 2 previous years. The increase is due to expanded acreage. Higher yields as well as expanded cotton acreage have resulted in an estimated increase of over 10 percent in Syria and an increase of about 4 percent in Pakistan.

WORLD BARLEY AND OAT PRODUCTION FORECAST AT NEW RECORD

World production of barley and oats in 1968 is estimated at 157.6 million metric tons, 5 percent over the previous record of 1967 and 18 percent above the 1960-64 average, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. More plentiful rainfall in Canada and the United States, along with good growing conditions in northern and western parts of Europe, were largely responsible for the large total crop

World barley production in 1968 is estimated at 107.2 million tons, up 4 percent from the 1967 previous record, as barley acreage gained 3 percent.

North American barley production totaled 16.3 million tons, 19 percent above last year, with acreage and yield contributing about equally to the gain. The Canadian barley crop, at a record 6.9 million tons was 27 percent larger than last year's short crop, as acreage gained 9 percent. Wet harvest conditions may reduce the current Canadian estimate. The U.S. barley harvest is placed at 9.2 million tons, 15 percent above 1967 and 5 percent over the 1960-64 average. The U.S. acreage was 9 percent higher and yield rose 5 percent to a record 42.5 bushels per acre.

The European barley crop totaled 45.0 million tons, down 2 percent. The West European crop was 37.3 million tons, little changed from last year's excellent outturn, although acreage was 5 percent greater. The Common Market harvest totaled 15.1 million tons, down 5 percent on about the same area. The French crop, at 8.9 million tons, was down 9 percent. The U.K. harvest is indicated 6 percent lower, at 8.8 million tons, although poor harvest weather may reduce the outturn further. Denmark produced a record 5.1 million-ton barley crop, up 15 percent as yield gained 7 percent. The Spanish crop was up 35 percent to 3.5 million tons on a commensurate increase in area. Production in Greece was off sharply because of drought.

The East European barley crop is estimated at 7.7 million tons, 9 percent below the 1967 harvest but similar to that of 1966. Poland, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia had good crops. However, drought sharply reduced yields in Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria. Barley production in the Soviet Union is currently estimated slightly lower than in 1967.

The African barley crop was up sharply, mainly because of a big harvest in Morocco. Unusually good rains doubled the crop there as compared with last year.

Barley production in Asia is estimated at 19.1 million tons, up 4 percent. While production declined in Turkey, it was substantially higher in Iran, India, and South Korea.

Bulgaria	373	321	30.3	38.6	164	180	12.4
Czechoslovakia	1,097	1,075	54.6	62.0	870	968	66.7
Germany, East	835	667	74.3	87.3	900	845	58.2
Hungary	245	138	34.8	30.9	124	62	4.3
Poland	3,988	3,529	46.6	54.7	2,700	2,800	192.9
Romania	447	309	28.7	37.9	186	170	11.7
Yugoslavia	801	744	30.1	33.6	350	363	25.0
Total Eastern Europe 6/	7,790	6,785	46.8	54.7	5,295	5,390	371.3
Total Europe 6/	22,210	19,330	54.6	65.5	17,620	18,375	1,265.9
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	21,050	21,500	21.5	30.8	6,560	9,600	661.4
Africa:							
Morocco	58	35	49	20.2	17	11	1.7
South Africa, Republic of	509	745	15.6	17.0	115	184	12.7
Total 6/	710	860	16.0	17.2	165	215	14.8
Asia:							
Turkey	1,019	964	31.3	33.4	463	475	44.0
Japan	192	113	99	54.3	151	101	86
Total 6/	4,850	4,510	21.3	21.2	1,500	1,390	1,340
Oceania:							
Australia	3,383	3,020	25.0	16.3	1,228	714	49.2
New Zealand	33	22	85.9	78.8	41	25	1.7
Total 6/	3,416	3,042	25.6	16.7	1,269	739	50.9
World Total 6/	86,330	74,460	77,180	38.8	43.8	45.0	48,655

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 area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 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.

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 : 1967 : 1960-64 :	1968 4/ : acres :	Average : 1967 : 1960-64 :	Bushels : 1,000 : acres :	Bushels : 1,000 : m. t. :	Average : 1967 : 1960-64 :	1968 4/ : m. t. :	1967 : bushels :	1968 4/ : Million : bushels :
North America:									
Canada	5,866	8,115	28.4	30.6	36.8	3,752	5,414	6,884	316.2
United States	12,078	9,188	33.8	40.3	42.5	8,831	8,061	9,244	424.6
Mexico	572	554	13.5	14.5	14.9	169	175	180	8.3
Total 5/	18,520	17,860	31.6	35.1	38.6	12,755	13,655	16,310	747.1
South America:									
Argentina	1,517	1,226	22.8	22.0	--	753	588	--	--
Chile	169	178	33.2	42.6	--	122	165	--	7.6
Colombia	140	151	35.8	28.6	35.0	109	94	115	4.3
Ecuador	265	264	14.9	18.3	18.3	186	105	105	4.8
Peru	449	432	19.0	19.1	--	186	180	170	8.3
Uruguay	120	74	13.1	8.7	--	34	14	--	0.6
Total 5/	2,660	2,330	22.4	22.7	--	1,295	1,150	--	52.8
Europe:									
EEC:									
Belgium	305	381	68.9	75.1	68.6	458	623	575	26.4
France	5,645	6,820	50.8	65.5	60.7	6,239	9,724	8,890	408.3
Germany, West	2,735	3,232	57.6	67.3	68.8	3,433	4,734	4,915	225.7
Italy	517	447	23.6	30.0	27.3	266	295	257	11.8
Luxembourg	20	32	46.2	66.0	--	20	46	--	2.1
Netherlands	227	264	75.7	77.8	76.8	374	447	440	20.2
Total EEC	11,449	11,176	52.4	61.9	62.5	10,790	15,869	15,117	728.8
Austria	517	573	51.2	65.2	53.0	576	772	679	31.2
Denmark	2,112	2,856	70.5	70.5	75.6	3,241	4,385	5,062	232.5
Finland	560	855	31.8	36.6	--	387	681	--	31.3
Greece	456	966	25.0	39.9	26.0	248	839	490	22.5
Ireland	396	451	58.2	63.0	62.7	502	629	610	28.0
Norway	407	442	47.7	50.5	47.8	423	486	474	21.1
Portugal	305	331	8.5	12.2	14.4	56	88	111	5.1
Spain	3,536	3,707	50.58	32.6	32.1	1,893	2,632	3,535	162.4
Sweden	933	1,310	51.6	54.8	54.9	1,049	1,564	1,631	74.9
Switzerland	75	77	60.3	88.3	--	99	148	--	6.8
United Kingdom	4,186	6,027	5.945	64.6	67.9	5,891	9,390	8,788	403.6
Total Western Europe 5/	22,935	28,770	50.4	59.8	56.7	25,155	37,485	37,300	1,721.7
Bulgaria	793	1,038	37.2	43.6	--	643	986	--	45.3
Czechoslovakia	1,717	1,749	43.5	50.8	--	1,625	1,936	--	88.9
Germany, East	1,029	1,366	54.2	64.8	--	1,214	1,927	--	88.5
Hungary	1,278	1,104	34.5	38.6	--	960	927	--	42.6
Poland	1,754	1,614	35.1	39.8	--	1,342	1,400	--	64.3
Romania	603	618	30.3	40.1	--	398	540	--	24.8
Yugoslavia	892	848	27.1	32.8	--	527	606	--	27.8
Total Eastern Europe 5/	8,070	8,340	38.2	45.8	42.2	6,710	8,325	7,650	382.4
Total Europe 5/	31,005	37,110	47.2	56.7	53.6	31,865	45,810	44,950	2,104.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	41,513	47,196	17.8	20.1	--	16,117	20,700	--	950.7

Africa:													
Algeria	2,254					11.6					569		
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				4.8				138	80	130	3.7	6.0
United Arab Republic	133	125			49.0	40.4			142	110		5.1	
South Africa, Republic of	84	121			19.7	15.6			36	41		1.9	
Total 5/	10,385	9,515	10,180		11.5	11.8	16.8		2,590	2,455	3,725	112.8	171.1
Asia:													
Cyprus	161	198			19.1	19.9			67	86	40	4.0	1.8
Iran	3,500	3,650	4,423		12.5	12.8	13.2		950	1,020	1,270	46.8	58.3
Iraq	2,695				15.3				897	700		32.2	
Israel	165	104			18.0	19.9			65	45		2.1	
Syria	1,859				13.4				542	300		13.8	
Turkey	6,816	6,733	6,672		22.3	25.9	23.4		3,310	3,800	3,400	174.5	156.2
Afghanistan	862				16.1				378				
India	7,765	7,065	7,423		15.6	15.9	21.6		2,630	2,449	3,500	112.5	160.8
Japan	1,575	872	781		46.5	54.4	60.0		1,593	1,032	1,020	47.4	46.8
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	11.6		136	104	124	4.8	5.7
Total 5/	46,190	42,400	43,270		18.6	19.9	20.3		18,710	18,380	19,130	844.2	878.6
Oceania:													
Australia	2,263	2,489	2,945		22.4	14.9			1,065	805		37.0	
New Zealand	82	100			54.8	67.7			98	147		6.8	
Total 5/	2,345	2,589	3,045		22.8	16.9			1,163	952		43.7	
World Total 5/													
	152,620	159,000	163,450		25.4	29.8	30.1		84,495	103,100	107,250	4,735.3	4,925.9

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 estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 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.

The barley crop in South America is expected to be about the same as in 1967. However, Australia is expected to have a record harvest, a result of exceptionally good moisture supplies during the season.

World oat production in 1968 is estimated at 50.4 million tons, 6 percent over 1967 and the highest since 1960. World acreage and yield are estimated higher by 4 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

The North American oat crop, at 19.1 million tons, was up 19 percent. Canada increased production by 18 percent, mostly on increased yield. The U.S. oat crop, at 13.6 million tons, was 20 percent over last year. Area gained 11 percent to 17.8 million acres, and yield rose 7 percent to a record 52.6 bushels per acre.

Oat production in Europe is estimated at 17.4 million tons, 5 percent below last year's high. The West European crop, at 12.2 million tons, was down 6 percent, as area declined 4 percent to a new low. Oat production in the Common Market countries, at 6.3 million tons, declined 8 percent. The West German crop, at 2.8 million tons, gained slightly. However, yields declined in most countries of the area. The French harvest was down 10 percent on an 8-percent reduction in area, and that in the United Kingdom was 9 percent lower as acreage declined 5 percent.

The East European oat harvest is estimated 3 percent lower, at 5.2 million tons. The northern, heavy producing countries of that region had crops similar to those of a year ago.

Oat production in the Soviet Union is estimated close to the 1967 crop. Little change is estimated in the African and Asian oat harvests.

In South America the Argentine crop should about equal that of 1967, but drought in Chile could cause the total for the continent to be below that of the previous year. Favored with good weather, Australia should have a near-record oat harvest.

INTERNATIONAL MEAT TRADE

World exports of all red meats in 1967 were 10.1 billion pounds (carcass weight equivalent basis), 6 percent above a year earlier and an alltime high for the major trading countries. Practically all of the increase was accounted for by the 10-percent rise in exports of beef and veal. Exports of pork increased only 1.5 percent, and those of mutton, lamb, and goat meat increased by 1 percent. Horse meat exports increased 15 percent but represent only a small portion of total red meat trade.

Beef and veal continue to account for the major share of world trade in red meats. Of total red meat exports in 1967, 54 percent were beef and veal; 29 percent pork; 15 percent mutton, lamb, and goat meat; and 2 percent horse meat. Comparison with 1966 reveals a continuing trend of increasing world beef consumption. In 1966 beef and veal accounted for 52 percent of total red meat exports and pork 30 percent. Thus, most of the increase in beef and veal trade in 1967 was at the expense of pork since the share of total 1966

export trade held by mutton, lamb, and goat meat was 16 percent and by horse meat 2 percent.

Argentina continues to be the major red meat exporter, exporting 18.4 percent of the total in 1967--up from an average share of 16.9 percent during the period 1961-65. Denmark remains the second largest exporter even though its share has decreased from the 1961-65 average of 15.1 percent to 14.6 percent in 1967. On the import side, the United Kingdom remains by far the largest importer, accounting for 34.5 percent of total red meat imports in 1967. Although the United Kingdom's share in 1967 was below its 1961-65 average of 40.8 percent, it remained well ahead of the second largest importer--the United States--whose share was 19.6 percent.

Beef and veal. Exports of beef and veal in 1967, at 5.4 billion pounds established a new record, up 10 percent from the previous year. Prior to 1967 the high was 5.3 billion pounds in 1963.

As in the past, the bulk of beef and veal moving in foreign trade was from the surplus producing countries in South America and Oceania to the deficit producing areas of Europe and North America. However, both the Soviet Union and Ireland were important exceptions in 1967.

The leading exporters of beef and veal in 1967 were Argentina (accounting for 27.8 percent of the total), Australia (17.0 percent), the USSR and Ireland (each with 7.3 percent), and New Zealand (6.8 percent). Of the importers, the largest was the United States, with 28.5 percent of the total, followed by the United Kingdom (21.5), Italy (16.5), West Germany (7.2), and Spain (5.2).

Argentine beef exports were 1.5 billion pounds in 1967, up 16 percent from the previous year when they were 17 percent above 1965 exports. This reflects the continued expansion of beef cattle production in Argentina and government programs to expand exports. Both the EEC and the United Kingdom continue to be the major markets for Argentine chilled beef, and the United States is the main outlet for canned and preserved meats. Argentina is attempting to expand into other markets and has probably had the most success in Spain. Also, Argentina has negotiated agreements with Canada and Japan for the sale of cooked frozen beef.

Australian exports of beef and veal in 1967 were 6.7 percent below 1966. In 1966 exports were 11 percent below the record 1.1 billion pounds exported in 1965. However, Australia's exports will probably be up in 1968 as this country enters the upswing of the cattle cycle.

Although the Soviet Union was the third largest exporter in 1967, it is usually a net importer of beef and veal. However, in 1967 exports increased to 396 million pounds, up 45 percent from the previous year, while imports declined to only 41 million pounds as compared to 256.8 million pounds in 1966. This decline in imports was due to a substantial increase in domestic production.

Ireland's exports of beef and veal increased substantially, up 92 percent from 1966, and this country replaced New Zealand as the fourth largest

Beef and veal 1/: International trade in selected countries, average 1961-65, annual 1963-67

Continent and country	Average 1961-65		1963		1964		1965		1966 2/		1967 2/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:												
Canada.....	47.2	52.6	25.6	63.8	42.8	47.8	102.3	38.7	78.8	45.2	41.0	40.0
United States.....	43.8	1,236.3	32.6	1,677.5	64.8	1,085.2	53.9	941.8	39.1	1,204.2	42.2	1,327.7
Costa Rica.....	12.8	---	15.6	---	19.3	---	10.3	---	15.7	---	20.2	---
Guatemala.....	14.8	---	19.3	---	16.7	---	18.7	---	19.1	---	28.1	---
Honduras.....	9.3	---	10.7	---	8.8	---	11.8	---	13.6	---	14.0	---
Mexico.....	81.1	.1	101.9	.1	71.3	.1	68.3	.1	85.6	.2	66.0	---
Nicaragua.....	21.1	---	27.9	---	20.9	---	21.6	---	28.4	---	---	---
Dominican Republic.....	.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total North America...	231.0	1,289.0	233.6	1,741.4	244.6	1,133.1	286.9	980.6	280.3	1,429.6	3/244.8	3/1,367.8
South America:												
Argentina.....	1,216.8	---	1,612.8	---	1,288.6	---	1,107.1	---	1,291.9	---	1,499.1	---
Brazil.....	90.5	---	54.9	---	75.2	---	155.9	---	97.8	---	59.8	---
Chile.....	.3	17.9	1.6	10.4	---	29.4	---	14.2	---	19.0	---	---
Paraguay.....	50.4	---	50.2	---	54.2	---	54.7	---	51.4	---	47.6	---
Peru.....	---	9.8	---	10.3	---	9.6	---	14.5	---	16.1	---	23.0
Uruguay.....	215.2	---	213.6	---	331.3	---	213.0	---	152.1	---	121.9	---
Venezuela.....	---	.5	---	.1	---	.1	---	.2	---	.2	---	.2
Total South America...	1,573.2	28.2	1,933.1	20.8	1,749.3	39.1	1,530.7	28.9	1,593.2	35.3	1,728.4	3/44.2
Europe:												
Western:												
EEC:												
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	10.3	43.8	26.4	45.9	10.7	57.6	6.4	44.5	24.5	45.4	59.6	82.7
France.....	259.6	91.6	263.5	81.3	202.0	183.4	171.5	143.4	226.6	95.5	237.7	88.3
Germany, West.....	24.5	266.2	28.5	223.8	25.1	293.8	15.2	360.7	15.0	315.8	39.1	334.8
Italy.....	.2	434.3	.2	597.4	.2	656.5	.2	574.7	.2	654.4	.1	767.3
Netherlands.....	135.8	58.5	155.9	41.0	164.3	81.2	167.3	69.2	139.7	87.3	158.5	103.6
Total EEC.....	430.4	894.4	474.5	989.4	402.3	1,272.5	360.6	1,192.5	406.0	1,198.4	495.0	1,376.7
Austria.....	3.9	10.4	9.0	5.3	2.1	12.1	5.1	19.7	12.5	10.1	11.2	6.5
Denmark.....	183.2	.3	241.5	.3	170.3	.2	162.8	.6	214.3	1.1	262.5	2.4
Finland.....	.8	5.3	.3	.4	.3	---	3.3	1.8	.7	19.0	2.1	1.1
Greece.....	.1	58.0	---	77.9	---	65.5	.3	67.7	4/	86.0	---	110.7
Ireland.....	187.9	---	196.4	---	153.5	---	152.7	---	203.5	---	391.3	---
Norway.....	4.7	2.3	5.3	1.6	.7	3.4	1.9	2.9	---	4.9	2.8	4.2
Portugal.....	.8	20.8	.8	23.6	.9	21.4	4/	21.6	4/	23.8	---	56.9
Spain.....	.5	101.2	.1	189.0	.3	49.9	.2	159.5	.3	201.2	.6	243.8
Sweden.....	24.1	21.7	44.3	12.1	22.9	15.7	34.7	17.5	52.8	17.3	62.6	21.8
Switzerland.....	2.8	63.1	2.6	46.0	2.5	88.3	3.0	79.4	2.4	62.9	2.9	78.5
United Kingdom.....	13.7	1,090.4	6.5	1,162.2	22.3	1,149.1	28.2	953.9	28.8	971.8	22.4	1,000.5
Total Western Europe:	852.9	2,267.9	981.3	2,507.8	778.1	2,678.1	752.8	2,517.1	921.3	2,596.5	1,253.4	2,903.1
Eastern:												
Bulgaria.....	2.4	6.7	3.0	10.3	.7	4.7	3.0	7.1	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	7.7	81.4	.2	127.8	.3	48.0	38.0	21.1	---	---	---	---
Hungary.....	52.0	37.0	65.5	56.4	48.1	54.7	44.8	27.6	---	---	---	---
Poland.....	65.1	20.3	59.5	39.1	53.6	32.4	65.2	9.8	49.8	54.6	68.0	21.1
Yugoslavia.....	149.3	1.1	172.7	2.2	165.8	.1	163.5	2.7	187.0	---	184.8	---
Total Eastern Europe:	276.5	146.5	300.9	235.8	268.5	139.9	314.5	68.3	3/325.9	3/112.7	3/343.7	3/77.4
Total Europe.....	1,129.4	2,414.4	1,282.2	2,743.6	1,046.6	2,818.0	1,067.3	2,585.4	3/1,247.2	3/2,709.2	3/1,597.1	3/2,980.5
USSR.....	212.7	246.2	411.2	59.4	138.1	212.1	69.8	501.1	273.3	256.8	396.4	40.8
Africa:												
United Arab Republic.....	4/	15.0	4/	13.9	4/	16.1	4/	24.2	4/	11.6	---	---
Ghana.....	---	9.3	---	8.5	---	7.2	---	9.0	---	6.9	---	10.3
Kenya.....	23.1	.2	26.4	---	17.7	4/	20.3	1.2	26.0	2.2	27.5	4/
Rhodesia, Malawi and Zambia.....	---	---	40.7	3.6	43.8	.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa, Rep. of.....	52.1	1.6	54.4	1.0	62.6	.4	65.7	1.6	99.0	25.5	---	---
Total Africa.....	3/114.1	3/28.8	121.5	27.0	124.1	24.2	3/130.0	36.0	3/170.0	46.2	3/133.8	3/59.9
Asia:												
Israel.....	---	34.0	---	31.6	---	50.3	---	49.8	---	77.2	---	---
Hong Kong.....	4/	7.0	4/	8.1	4/	7.1	4/	8.2	4/	8.6	4/	9.1
Japan.....	.1	14.4	.1	10.8	.1	14.2	.2	24.4	.3	30.5	.1	31.4
Malaysia.....	4/	3.2	4/	3.1	4/	3.8	4/	4.2	4/	---	---	---
Philippines.....	---	32.5	---	29.4	---	36.4	---	28.0	---	26.6	---	24.2
Singapore.....	2.0	9.6	2.0	11.9	2.7	10.2	3.0	11.5	3.5	10.4	---	---
Total Asia.....	2.1	100.7	2.1	94.9	2.8	122.0	3.2	126.1	3.8	3/157.9	3/4.1	3/164.5
Oceania:												
Australia 5/.....	862.6	---	928.6	---	1,003.8	---	1,105.9	---	981.7	4/	915.7	4/
New Zealand 6/.....	350.4	---	390.5	---	373.9	---	318.3	---	348.3	---	365.6	---
Total Oceania.....	1,213.0	---	1,319.1	---	1,377.7	---	1,424.2	---	1,330.0	4/	1,281.3	4/
Total selected countries.....	3/4,475.5	3/4,107.3	5,302.8	4,687.1	4,683.2	4,348.5	3/4,512.1	4,258.1	3/4,897.8	3/4,455.0	3/5,385.9	3/4,657.7

1/ Carcass weight equivalent; excludes fat, offals and live animals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes an allowance for non-reporting 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 1963-67

Continent and country	Average 1961-65		1963		1964		1965		1966 2/		1967 2/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:												
Canada.....	56.9	51.8	52.4	89.8	59.5	53.8	62.0	37.7	51.0	22.7	59.0	29.0
United States.....	94.9	245.7	141.7	225.0	138.3	267.4	55.3	333.0	58.4	381.3	57.9	392.5
Honduras.....	---	.2	---	.1	---	.2	---	.2	---	.2	---	.3
Mexico.....	---	.2	---	.1	---	.2	---	.1	---	.1	---	---
Total North America.....	151.8	297.9	194.1	315.0	197.8	321.6	117.3	371.0	109.4	404.3	116.9	3/421.9
South America:												
Argentina.....	19.1	---	27.4	---	22.1	---	15.3	---	38.3	---	24.3	---
Brazil.....	.9	---	.4	---	1.0	---	1.0	---	2.3	---	.5	---
Chile.....	---	.6	---	1.0	---	.1	---	.6	---	.3	---	.4
Peru.....	---	1.0	---	.8	---	.7	---	1.7	---	2.8	---	2.4
Uruguay.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.8	---	.4	---
Venezuela.....	---	15.4	---	18.0	---	17.6	---	11.4	---	11.2	---	11.2
Total South America.....	20.0	17.0	27.8	19.8	23.1	18.4	16.3	13.7	41.4	17.9	25.2	13.6
Europe:												
Western:												
EEC:												
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	50.6	45.0	47.3	37.9	34.3	47.9	65.9	80.0	80.3	54.4	123.0	48.6
France.....	47.8	145.4	53.7	146.2	31.4	233.7	51.4	217.9	50.7	280.7	70.3	251.1
Germany, West.....	22.4	163.1	20.4	167.8	17.5	137.0	43.9	203.7	9.7	168.6	14.6	157.1
Italy.....	30.1	66.3	26.9	96.9	36.9	61.2	36.8	61.4	44.6	142.4	27.4	196.9
Netherlands.....	353.0	15.4	342.1	8.4	376.3	31.5	438.8	26.4	424.2	12.7	488.3	14.2
Total EEC.....	503.9	435.2	490.4	457.2	496.4	511.3	636.8	589.4	609.5	658.8	723.6	667.9
Austria.....	1.8	5.8	.9	4.8	.7	6.0	5.7	8.9	1.1	19.7	1.3	17.1
Denmark.....	1,103.7	.4	1,084.0	.6	1,162.6	.5	1,261.9	.6	1,230.8	.5	1,209.7	1.1
Finland.....	3.9	2.8	3.8	2.0	4.5	2.7	5.4	2.9	4.9	3.1	23.4	1.3
Greece.....	4/	9.7	---	13.2	4/	16.1	---	5.8	4/	20.6	4/	21.0
Ireland.....	103.2	---	102.3	---	100.4	---	125.7	---	106.7	---	81.3	---
Norway.....	4.2	6.7	.2	10.2	4.3	7.1	5.7	7.1	2.1	9.2	---	11.6
Portugal.....	1.6	5.1	1.6	2.2	1.4	9.1	1.4	13.7	1.2	1.8	.9	---
Spain.....	.5	31.2	.1	28.8	.1	9.6	1.0	63.5	.5	64.6	1.7	14.0
Sweden.....	50.9	21.2	51.0	19.1	30.6	20.3	55.8	37.4	87.1	28.7	79.0	38.0
Switzerland.....	5.6	29.7	5.7	39.1	4.7	39.7	6.3	21.9	6.3	38.6	6.9	32.3
United Kingdom.....	14.3	1,486.7	13.7	1,653.3	13.6	1,433.8	20.5	1,475.7	33.1	1,455.4	26.2	1,476.1
Total Western Europe.....	1,793.6	2,034.5	1,753.7	2,230.5	1,819.3	2,058.9	2,127.6	2,225.5	2,083.3	2,301.0	2,154.0	2,280.4
Eastern:												
Bulgaria.....	16.4	6.3	9.9	5.3	3.0	3.7	18.3	22.7	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	7.0	94.9	3.7	91.3	4.0	108.7	22.2	106.8	---	---	---	---
Hungary.....	53.6	50.4	51.7	24.9	57.5	38.6	84.6	42.4	---	---	---	---
Poland.....	283.8	53.8	268.8	78.9	261.0	79.1	289.8	73.4	277.4	60.6	293.9	72.1
Yugoslavia.....	174.8	1.3	131.1	---	205.9	.2	260.6	---	144.3	20.2	128.7	72.1
Total Eastern Europe.....	535.6	206.7	465.2	200.4	531.4	230.3	675.5	245.3	3/549.7	3/245.0	3/552.1	3/307.2
Total Europe.....	2,329.2	2,241.2	2,218.9	2,430.9	2,350.7	2,289.2	2,803.1	2,470.8	3/2,633.0	3/2,546.0	3/2,706.1	3/2,587.6
USSR.....	39.1	43.5	91.5	13.6	22.5	50.8	2.7	93.7	60.1	75.3	48.6	13.3
Africa:												
Ghana.....	---	4.8	---	4.0	---	2.2	---	1.2	---	1.6	---	3.3
Kenya.....	1.0	.4	1.0	.6	1.0	.1	1.2	.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	.7
Rhodesia, Malawi, and Zambia.....	---	---	3.8	---	1.8	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa, Rep. of.....	8.7	.8	6.2	.8	9.9	2.5	6.0	.9	14.0	.4	---	---
Total Africa.....	3/ 12.7	3/ 6.1	11.0	5.4	12.7	5.1	3/8.2	2.4	3/16.6	3.6	3/12.0	3/ 4.4
Asia:												
Hong Kong.....	.2	22.6	.1	15.6	.2	26.1	.1	35.1	4/	43.6	4/	39.4
Japan.....	.2	5.8	.2	15.2	.1	9.7	.1	.9	.4	1.3	.8	1.5
Malaysia.....	4/	1.7	4/	1.6	4/	1.8	4/	2.0	4/	---	---	---
Philippines.....	---	1.0	---	.6	---	1.1	---	2.3	---	2.0	---	2.3
Singapore.....	1.0	3.1	.9	3.3	1.0	3.4	1.2	4.0	.6	2.2	---	---
Total Asia.....	1.4	34.2	1.2	36.3	1.3	42.1	1.4	44.3	1.0	3/ 51.2	.8	3/ 46.5
Oceania:												
Australia 5/.....	1.9	2.7	1.0	4.4	.8	6.1	1.7	3.0	2.2	.1	3.4	.1
New Zealand 6/.....	7.2	---	10.8	---	11.1	---	3.1	---	6.3	---	1.1	---
Total Oceania.....	9.1	2.7	11.8	4.4	11.9	6.1	4.8	3.0	8.5	.1	4.5	.1
Total selected countries.....	3/ 2,563.3	3/ 2,642.6	2,556.3	2,825.4	2,620.0	2,733.3	3/ 2,953.8	2,998.9	3/ 2,870.0	3/ 3,098.4	3/ 2,914.1	3/ 3,087.4

1/ Carcass weight equivalent; excludes fat, offals, and live animals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes an allowance for non-reporting 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

Mutton, lamb and goat meat 1/: International trade in selected countries, average 1961-65, annual 1963-67

Continent and country	Average 1961-65		1963		1964		1965		1966 2/		1967 2/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:												
Canada.....	.5	37.6	.7	48.1	.8	37.7	.4	31.0	.6	56.0	.2	48.7
United States.....	2.0	108.0	1.5	144.7	1.9	79.0	2.0	72.5	2.3	136.0	2.6	120.9
Mexico.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.2	---	---
Total North America.....	2.5	145.6	2.2	192.8	2.7	116.7	2.4	103.5	2.9	192.2	2.8	169.6
South America:												
Argentina.....	77.7	---	80.1	---	44.6	---	82.3	---	143.6	---	165.3	---
Brazil.....	.4	---	---	---	.1	---	1.7	---	5.6	---	---	---
Chile.....	2.5	.3	2.3	.1	---	3/	1.7	.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	3/
Peru.....	---	4.2	---	2.7	---	4.0	---	8.9	---	12.2	---	16.9
Uruguay.....	10.0	---	2.8	---	7.1	---	40.0	---	17.0	---	13.5	---
Venezuela.....	---	.1	---	.1	---	3/	---	3/	---	3/	---	3/
Total South America.....	90.6	4.6	85.2	2.9	51.8	4.0	125.7	9.1	167.4	13.4	181.2	16.9
Europe:												
Western:												
EEC:												
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	1.0	4.2	.2	3.9	1.0	4.8	4.0	5.4	.5	6.2	.9	5.9
France.....	2.2	23.3	1.3	26.8	1.2	29.2	1.9	32.6	.5	34.6	.1	37.7
Germany, West.....	.7	4.3	.9	4.8	1.4	5.4	.6	6.5	.5	7.3	1.6	7.6
Italy.....	3/	6.9	3/	7.4	3/	7.3	3/	9.6	3/	10.6	.1	9.5
Netherlands.....	13.9	1.1	13.2	.5	11.0	2.3	20.3	1.5	16.0	2.4	15.6	2.0
Total EEC.....	17.8	39.8	15.6	43.4	14.6	49.0	26.8	55.6	17.5	61.1	18.3	62.7
Austria.....	.1	3/	.1	3/	---	---	.1	---	.1	---	.1	.1
Denmark.....	.1	.6	.1	.6	.2	.7	.2	.7	4.6	1.3	2.7	1.2
Finland.....	---	3/	---	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece.....	3/	39.4	---	33.6	---	44.0	3/	69.9	3/	74.1	---	76.3
Ireland.....	29.8	---	34.6	---	33.0	---	31.4	---	38.4	---	29.6	---
Norway.....	---	1.7	---	1.9	---	.8	---	2.5	3/	1.3	---	.8
Portugal.....	3/	3/	.1	3/	3/	3/	---	3/	3/	3/	---	---
Spain.....	1.1	.1	.6	---	1.7	3/	1.7	.5	.8	.2	.2	.4
Sweden.....	3/	1.1	---	.9	---	1.2	3/	.5	.2	.9	.3	.5
Switzerland.....	---	2.1	---	1.9	---	2.8	---	3.2	---	5.3	3/	8.6
United Kingdom.....	5.8	803.4	7.0	790.1	10.1	779.2	5.6	791.1	13.2	721.5	16.5	780.6
Total Western Europe.....	54.7	888.2	58.1	872.6	59.6	877.7	65.8	924.0	74.8	865.7	67.7	931.2
Eastern:												
Bulgaria.....	.4	2.9	.2	1.9	.2	5.5	1.3	4.3	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	3/	4.0	---	3.5	---	7.1	.2	---	---	---	---	---
Hungary.....	.8	1.7	.5	.5	.4	2.2	.9	5.4	---	---	---	---
Poland.....	.8	.6	.4	---	.3	.1	.5	2.3	.1	1.3	3/	1.5
Yugoslavia.....	8.3	---	9.0	---	10.5	---	9.5	---	11.1	---	10.1	---
Total Eastern Europe.....	10.3	9.2	10.1	5.9	11.4	14.9	12.4	12.0	11.2	4/8.5	10.1	4/8.1
Total Europe.....	65.0	897.4	68.2	878.5	71.0	892.6	78.2	936.0	86.0	4/874.2	77.8	4/ 939.3
Africa:												
United Arab Republic.....	.2	12.2	---	3.6	---	4.0	---	28.9	---	25.0	---	---
Ghana.....	---	3.9	---	6.5	---	3.4	---	2.7	---	1.0	---	3.0
Kenya.....	.4	.1	.5	---	.3	.3	.3	3/	.2	.2	.1	.1
Rhodesia, Malawi and Zambia.....	---	---	---	2.7	---	3.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa, Rep. of.....	1.2	3/	.6	---	.3	3/	.8	---	.7	---	---	---
Total Africa.....	1.8	4/19.5	1.1	12.8	.6	11.0	1.1	4/34.6	.9	4/29.0	4/ .8	4/35.8
Asia:												
Hong Kong.....	---	1.8	---	1.9	---	2.1	---	1.9	---	2.5	---	2.2
Japan.....	---	92.6	---	107.6	3/	135.4	---	118.7	3/	203.6	---	215.0
Malaysia.....	3/	3.7	3/	3.9	3/	4.4	3/	4.1	3/	---	3/	---
Philippines.....	---	.1	---	.2	---	.2	---	.1	---	.4	---	.4
Singapore.....	2.0	6.6	2.3	6.6	2.6	8.4	2.4	8.2	2.5	7.1	---	---
Total Asia.....	2.0	104.8	2.3	120.2	2.6	150.5	2.4	133.0	2.5	4/217.6	4/ 2.6	4/227.5
Oceania:												
Australia 5/.....	316.1	---	344.7	---	329.5	---	355.1	---	381.8	.2	370.4	---
New Zealand 6/.....	788.9	---	778.1	---	835.0	---	760.1	---	859.9	---	880.6	---
Total Oceania.....	1,105.0	---	1,122.8	---	1,164.5	---	1,115.2	---	1,241.7	.2	1,251.0	---
Total selected countries.....	1,266.9	4/ 1,171.9	1,281.8	1,207.2	1,293.2	1,174.8	1,325.0	4/ 1,216.2	1,501.4	4/ 1,326.6	4/ 1,516.2	4/ 1,389.1

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.

Horse meat ^{1/}: International trade in selected countries, average 1961-65, annual 1963-67

Continent and country	Average 1961-65		1963		1964		1965		1966 ^{2/}		1967 ^{2/}	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Millio pounds	Millio pounds	Millio pounds	Millio pounds	Millio pounds	Millio pounds	Millio pounds	Millio pounds	Millio pounds	Millio pounds	Millio pounds	Millio pounds
North America:												
United States.....	0.9	24.5	0.8	38.0	0.7	14.0	---	10.8	---	14.0	---	14.6
Mexico.....	8.9	---	11.0	---	8.5	---	7.6	---	10.4	---	---	---
Total North America....	9.8	24.5	11.8	38.0	9.2	14.0	7.6	10.8	10.4	14.0	^{3/} 10.0	14.6
South America:												
Argentina.....	125.9	---	126.6	---	191.9	---	164.8	---	159.0	---	167.6	---
Brazil.....	2.5	---	.1	---	4.9	---	7.7	---	11.8	---	17.8	---
Paraguay.....	1.4	---	.1	---	4.4	---	1.8	---	3.3	---	8.0	---
Peru.....	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	.6	---	1.8	---	.8
Total South America....	129.8	.1	126.8	---	201.2	---	174.3	.6	174.1	1.8	193.4	.8
Europe:												
Western:												
EEC:												
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	.6	40.9	.5	36.0	.6	47.4	.8	53.1	.8	55.2	1.0	55.0
France.....	.1	3.9	^{4/}	1.9	^{4/}	6.4	.1	8.3	^{4/}	15.4	.4	35.8
Germany, West.....	^{4/}	.1	^{4/}	.1	^{4/}	.1	^{4/}	^{4/}	1.1	.1	^{4/}	.1
Italy.....	^{4/}	.6	^{4/}	1.7	^{4/}	.9	^{4/}	^{4/}	---	---	---	---
Netherlands.....	.7	26.3	.5	17.0	.4	31.7	1.3	58.3	2.1	30.4	2.1	28.3
Total EEC.....	1.4	71.8	1.0	56.7	1.0	86.5	2.2	119.9	4.0	101.1	3.5	119.2
Austria.....	---	1.7	---	1.0	---	4.6	---	2.4	---	1.7	---	2.6
Denmark.....	.3	^{4/}	^{4/}	^{4/}	.2	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ireland.....	5.3	---	5.1	---	7.2	---	7.5	---	7.2	---	9.9	---
Spain.....	---	.2	---	.2	---	.7	---	^{4/}	---	^{4/}	5.0	^{4/}
Sweden.....	.1	7.6	^{4/}	6.3	.4	2.4	.3	3.8	^{4/}	6.0	.1	4.4
Switzerland.....	---	1.5	---	1.4	---	2.4	---	3.3	---	3.0	---	2.9
Total Western Europe :	7.1	82.8	6.1	65.6	8.8	96.8	10.0	129.4	11.2	111.8	18.5	129.1
Eastern:												
Bulgaria.....	1.4	---	.9	---	.4	---	.2	---	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	^{4/}	2.7	---	6.9	---	2.3	.1	.3	---	---	---	---
Hungary.....	.7	.2	.5	.2	.1	.2	.4	---	---	---	---	---
Poland.....	7.9	---	5.5	---	7.4	---	4.6	---	3.0	---	7.3	---
Yugoslavia.....	3.3	---	2.1	---	1.5	---	.8	---	.8	---	.8	---
Total Eastern Europe :	13.3	2.9	9.0	7.1	9.4	2.5	6.1	.3	^{3/} 4.5	^{3/} .4	^{3/} 8.8	^{3/} .4
Total Europe.....	20.4	85.7	15.1	72.7	18.2	99.3	16.1	129.7	^{3/} 15.7	^{3/} 112.2	^{3/} 27.3	^{3/} 129.5
Africa:												
Kenya.....	.4	^{4/}	.4	^{4/}	.3	^{4/}	.4	^{4/}	.4	^{4/}	.2	^{4/}
South Africa, Rep. of.....	.2	---	---	---	.5	---	.3	---	.6	---	---	---
Total Africa.....	.6	^{4/}	.4	^{4/}	.8	^{4/}	.7	^{4/}	1.0	^{4/}	^{3/} .8	^{4/}
Asia:												
Japan.....	---	28.7	---	28.2	---	60.1	---	26.7	---	58.4	---	48.9
Total Asia.....	---	28.7	---	28.2	---	60.1	---	26.7	---	58.4	---	48.9
Oceania:												
Australia ^{6/}.....	.1	---	^{4/}	---	^{4/}	---	.2	---	.4	---	.4	---
Total Oceania.....	.1	---	^{4/}	---	^{4/}	---	.2	---	.4	---	.4	---
Total selected countries.....	160.7	139.0	154.1	138.9	229.4	173.4	198.9	167.8	^{3/} 201.6	^{3/} 186.4	^{3/} 231.9	^{3/} 193.8

^{1/} Carcase weight equivalent; excludes fat, offals, and live animals. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Includes an allowance for non-reporting areas. ^{4/} Less than 50,000 pounds. ^{5/} Year ending June 30.

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.

Total meat 1/; International trade in selected countries, average 1961-65, annual 1963-67

Continent and country	Average 1961-65		1963		1964		1965		1966 2/		1967 2/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:												
Canada.....	104.6	142.0	78.7	201.7	103.1	139.3	164.7	107.4	130.4	123.9	100.2	117.7
United States.....	141.7	1,614.5	176.6	2,085.2	205.7	1,445.6	111.2	1,358.1	99.8	1,735.5	102.7	1,855.7
Costa Rica.....	12.8	---	15.6	---	19.3	---	10.3	---	15.7	---	20.2	---
Guatemala.....	14.8	---	19.3	---	16.7	---	18.7	---	19.1	---	28.1	---
Honduras.....	9.3	.2	10.7	.1	8.8	.2	11.8	.2	13.6	.2	14.0	.3
Mexico.....	89.9	.3	112.9	.2	79.8	.3	75.9	.2	96.0	.5	---	---
Nicaragua.....	21.1	---	27.9	---	20.9	---	21.6	---	28.4	---	---	---
Dominican Republic.....	.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total North America.....	395.1	1,757.0	441.7	2,287.2	454.3	1,585.4	414.2	1,465.9	403.0	1,860.1	3/374.5	3/1,973.9
South America:												
Argentina.....	1,439.5	---	1,846.9	---	1,547.2	---	1,369.5	---	1,632.8	---	1,856.3	---
Brazil.....	94.3	---	55.4	---	81.2	---	166.3	---	117.5	---	78.1	---
Chile.....	2.8	18.8	3.9	11.5	---	29.5	1.7	15.0	1.2	24.1	2.4	---
Paraguay.....	51.8	---	50.3	---	58.6	---	56.5	---	54.7	---	55.6	---
Peru.....	---	15.1	---	13.8	---	14.3	---	25.7	---	32.9	---	43.1
Uruguay.....	225.2	---	216.4	---	338.4	---	253.0	---	169.9	---	135.8	---
Venezuela.....	---	16.0	---	18.2	---	17.7	---	11.6	---	11.4	---	11.4
Total South America.....	1,813.6	49.9	2,172.9	43.5	2,025.4	61.5	1,847.0	52.3	1,976.1	68.4	2,128.2	3/75.5
Europe:												
Western:												
EEC:												
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	62.5	133.9	74.4	123.7	46.6	157.7	77.1	183.0	106.1	161.2	184.5	192.2
France.....	309.7	264.2	318.5	256.2	234.6	452.7	224.9	402.2	277.8	426.2	308.5	412.9
Germany, West.....	47.6	433.7	49.8	396.5	44.0	436.3	59.7	570.9	26.3	491.8	55.3	499.6
Italy.....	30.3	508.1	27.1	703.4	37.1	725.9	37.0	645.9	44.8	807.4	27.6	973.7
Netherlands.....	503.4	101.3	511.7	66.9	552.0	146.7	627.7	155.4	582.0	132.8	664.5	148.1
Total EEC.....	953.5	1,441.2	981.5	1,546.7	914.3	1,919.3	1,026.4	1,957.4	1,037.0	2,019.4	1,240.4	2,226.5
Austria.....	5.8	17.9	10.0	11.1	2.8	22.7	10.9	31.0	13.7	31.5	12.6	26.3
Denmark.....	1,287.3	1.3	1,325.6	1.5	1,333.3	1.6	1,424.9	1.9	1,449.7	2.9	1,474.9	4.7
Finland.....	4.7	8.1	4.1	2.6	4.8	2.7	8.7	4.7	5.6	22.1	25.5	2.4
Greece.....	.1	107.1	---	124.7	4/	125.6	.3	143.4	4/	180.7	4/	208.0
Ireland.....	326.2	---	338.4	---	294.1	---	317.3	---	355.8	---	512.1	---
Norway.....	8.9	10.7	5.5	13.7	5.0	14.0	9.0	11.1	2.1	15.4	2.8	16.6
Portugal.....	2.4	25.9	2.5	25.8	2.3	30.5	1.4	35.3	1.2	25.6	.9	56.9
Spain.....	2.1	132.7	.8	218.0	2.1	60.2	2.9	223.5	1.6	266.0	7.5	258.2
Sweden.....	75.1	51.6	95.3	38.4	53.9	39.6	90.8	59.2	140.1	52.9	142.0	64.7
Switzerland.....	8.4	96.4	8.3	88.4	7.2	133.2	9.3	107.8	8.7	109.8	9.8	122.3
United Kingdom.....	33.8	3,380.5	27.2	3,605.6	46.0	3,362.1	54.3	3,220.7	75.1	3,148.7	65.1	3,257.2
Total Western Europe.....	2,708.3	5,273.4	2,799.2	5,676.5	2,665.8	5,711.5	2,956.2	5,796.0	3,090.6	5,875.0	3,493.6	6,243.8
Eastern:												
Bulgaria.....	20.6	15.9	14.0	17.5	4.3	13.9	22.8	34.1	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	14.7	183.0	3.9	229.5	4.3	166.1	60.5	128.2	---	---	---	---
Germany, East.....	32.5	222.2	23.8	263.9	78.5	195.1	49.8	125.9	---	---	---	---
Hungary.....	107.1	89.3	118.2	82.0	106.1	95.7	130.7	75.4	---	---	---	---
Poland.....	357.6	74.7	334.2	118.0	322.3	111.6	360.1	85.5	330.3	116.5	369.2	94.7
Yugoslavia.....	335.7	2.4	314.9	2.2	383.7	.3	434.4	2.7	343.2	20.2	324.4	72.1
Total Eastern Europe.....	868.2	587.5	809.0	713.1	899.2	582.7	1,058.3	451.8	3/931.3	3/486.6	3/949.7	3/511.1
Total Europe.....	3,576.5	5,860.9	3,608.2	6,389.6	3,565.0	6,294.2	4,014.5	6,247.8	3/4,021.9	3/6,361.6	3/4,443.3	3/6,754.9
USSR.....	251.8	289.7	502.7	73.0	160.6	262.9	72.5	594.8	333.4	332.1	445.0	54.1
Africa:												
United Arab Republic.....	.2	27.2	4/	17.5	4/	20.1	4/	53.1	4/	36.6	---	---
Ghana.....	---	18.0	---	19.0	---	12.8	---	12.9	---	9.5	---	16.6
Kenya.....	24.9	.7	28.3	.6	19.3	.4	22.2	1.5	28.4	4.0	29.3	.8
Rhodesia, Malawi and Zambia.....	---	---	44.5	6.3	45.6	4.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa, Rep. of.....	62.2	2.4	61.2	1.8	73.3	2.9	72.8	2.5	114.3	25.9	---	---
Total Africa.....	3/129.2	3/ 54.4	134.0	45.2	138.2	40.3	3/140.0	3/73.0	3/188.5	3/78.8	3/147.4	3/100.1
Asia:												
Israel.....	---	34.0	---	31.6	---	50.3	---	49.8	---	77.2	---	---
Hong Kong.....	.2	31.4	.1	25.6	.2	35.3	.1	45.2	4/	54.7	4/	50.7
Japan.....	.3	141.5	.3	161.8	.2	219.4	.3	170.7	.7	293.8	.9	296.8
Malaysia.....	4/	8.6	4/	8.6	4/	10.0	4/	10.3	4/	---	---	---
Philippines.....	---	33.6	---	30.2	---	37.7	---	30.4	---	29.0	---	26.9
Singapore.....	5.0	19.3	5.2	21.8	6.3	22.0	6.6	23.7	6.6	19.7	---	---
Total Asia.....	5.5	268.4	5.6	279.6	6.7	374.7	7.0	330.1	7.3	3/ 485.1	3/ 7.5	3/487.4
Oceania:												
Australia 5/.....	1,180.7	2.7	1,274.3	4.4	1,334.1	6.1	1,462.9	3.0	1,366.1	.3	1,289.9	.1
New Zealand 6/.....	1,146.5	---	1,179.4	---	1,220.0	---	1,081.5	---	1,214.5	---	1,247.3	---
Total Oceania.....	2,327.2	2.7	2,453.7	4.4	2,554.1	6.1	2,544.4	3.0	2,580.6	.3	2,537.2	.1
Total selected countries.....	3/ 8,498.9	3/ 8,283.0	9,318.8	9,122.5	8,904.3	8,625.1	3/ 9,039.6	3/ 8,766.9	3/ 9,510.8	3/ 9,186.4	3/ 10,083.1	3/ 9,446.0

1/ Carcass weight equivalent; excludes fat, offals and live animals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes an allowance for non-reporting 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.

exporter. Exports were up because of above-normal culling of dairy cows and attractive U.S. prices for boneless beef. Ireland's exports were 391 million pounds in 1967 compared to an average of only 188 million pounds for the period 1961-65. New Zealand's exports of 366 million pounds were only 4 percent above their 1961-65 average.

Exports of beef and veal from Uruguay, the second largest South American exporter, continued to decline in 1967. For the period 1961-65 Uruguay exported 215 million pounds (4.8 percent of total exports), but by 1967 it exported only 122 million pounds (only 2.3 percent of the total). Brazil's exports also declined to a low of 60 million pounds compared to a 90-million-pound average for 1961-65. Thus, of the South American producers, only Argentina has maintained its export position.

Imports of beef and veal were 4,658 million pounds in 1967, 4.5 percent above 1966 but still slightly below the record 4,687 million pounds in 1963.

The United States--the world's largest beef producer--continued to be the world's largest beef importer, importing 28.5 percent of all beef and veal imported. U.S. imports of 1.3 billion pounds were 10 percent above the 1966 level. Nevertheless, the U.S. share in 1967 was below the 1961-65 average of 30.1 percent.

The United Kingdom imported 1 billion pounds of beef and veal in 1967, 3 percent more than in 1966. Like the United States, its share of the total declined, down from 26.5 percent in 1961-65 to 21.5 percent in 1967.

Imports into several other countries have risen appreciably as incomes have increased faster than domestic beef and veal production. Spain's imports in 1967 were more than double the 1961-65 average level, and imports into Greece, the Netherlands, and Belgium-Luxembourg almost doubled during the same period.

In summary, following declines in world beef and veal trade in 1964 and 1965, both exports and imports increased in 1966 and 1967, reflecting a growing world market.

Pork. After a 3-percent decline in 1966, world pork exports increased only 1.5 percent in 1967. But exports of 2,914 million pounds in 1967 were still below the previous high of 2,954 million pounds in 1965. World pork trade has declined even though world production of pork has been increasing. The demand for pork has been lagging behind the demand for beef and veal, and health restrictions make movement difficult. The bulk of world pork trade occurred in Europe, and many countries, especially in the EEC, are nearing self-sufficiency.

Pork exports from Denmark--the world's largest exporter--declined 1.7 percent in 1967. Although Denmark's share of world exports declined from 43 percent in 1961-65 to 41.5 percent in 1967, this country continued to maintain a commanding lead over all other exporters.

With only 16.8 percent of world pork exports in 1967, the Netherlands was the second largest exporter; pork exports from the Netherlands increased

15 percent in 1967. Poland, a major exporter of canned hams and shoulders to the United States, was the third largest exporter; pork exports from Poland were up 6 percent in 1967 and accounted for 10 percent of world pork exports. The next largest exporter, Yugoslavia, accounted for only 4.4 percent. Yugoslavia's exports declined from a high of 261 million pounds in 1965 to only 129 million pounds in 1967. This drop resulted from both lower domestic supplies and displacement by the EEC's restriction on pork imports.

The United Kingdom, the world's largest pork importer, imported 1,476 million pounds or 47.8 percent of the total in 1967, a decline from 56.3 percent in 1961-65 even though actual imports in 1967 were only slightly below their average level for 1961-65.

Although the United States exports some pork, it is the second largest importer, importing 393 million pounds or 12.7 percent of the total in 1967. The U.S. share of total pork imports was up from 9.3 percent in 1961-65. In 1966 pork imports were 3.4 percent of domestic production but only 3.2 percent in 1967. Canned hams and shoulders--primarily from Denmark, the Netherlands, and Poland--accounted for 66.7 percent of U.S. pork imports in 1967. Imports of canned hams and shoulders were equivalent to 71 percent of U.S. production of canned hams and shoulders.

Although world pork imports were down only 0.4 percent in 1967, imports into France and West Germany declined 10.5 and 6.8 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Italy's imports increased 38 percent over 1966, going from an average of 66 million pounds (2.5 percent) in 1961-65 to 197 million pounds (5.1 percent) in 1967. An outbreak of the African swine disease in 1967 greatly reduced hog numbers in Italy, leading to increased imports to satisfy the growing consumer demand for sausage.

Mutton and lamb. Following the 13-percent increase in mutton and lamb exports in 1966, exports in 1967 increased only 1 percent. Total exports in 1967 were 1.5 billion pounds. Imports showed even smaller gains and totaled 1.4 billion pounds.

Exports of mutton and lamb from New Zealand, the world's largest exporter, were 881 million pounds in 1967, up 2.4 percent over 1966. However, New Zealand's share of the total declined from an average of 62.3 percent in 1961-65 to 58.1 percent in 1967.

Exports from Australia declined 3 percent in 1967 and totaled 370 million pounds. Australia remains the second largest exporter with a share of 24.4 percent. Australia's exports were down in 1967 because of the continued flock build-up following the 1961 drought. However, 1968 exports of mutton are likely to exceed those of 1966.

The United Kingdom, the world's largest importer of mutton and lamb, imported 781 million pounds in 1967 or 56.2 percent of the total. Even though the United Kingdom's imports increased 8 percent, its share of total imports declined from an average of 68.6 percent in 1961-65.

Japanese imports of mutton and lamb increased 6 percent in 1967, and Japan now accounts for 15.5 percent of total imports as compared to 7.9 per-

cent in 1961-65. Imports into the United States were 121 million pounds in 1967, down 11 percent from 1966. Also, the U.S. share of all mutton and lamb imports declined from 10.3 percent in 1966 to only 8.7 percent in 1967.

WORLD TRADE IN DAIRY PRODUCTS UP IN 1967

Based on exports of 10 principal supplying countries, world trade in dairy products in 1967 increased over the 1966 level. Trade in all products except condensed milk showed increases.

Butter and cheese trade increased 8 percent and 7 percent, respectively; dry whole milk 3 percent; nonfat dry milk 19 percent; and evaporated milk increased 20 percent. Condensed milk trade was down about 24 percent. The decline in exports of condensed milk was due mainly to reduced shipments to South Vietnam and Malaysia.

The increased volume of trade in dairy products in 1967 was largely attributable to worldwide efforts of exporters in several West European countries to channel excess supplies of milk products into world markets at sharply reduced prices.

New Zealand maintained its position as the leading exporter of dairy products. The Netherlands, Denmark, Australia, and France were the other major supplying countries in order of importance. The United Kingdom was again the major importer of butter and cheese. Italy was the largest importer of nonfat dry milk, West Germany of evaporated milk, and Greece of condensed milk.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS DECLINE IN FISCAL YEAR 1968 DUE MAINLY TO REDUCED BLOC IMPORTS

Canadian exports of wheat and flour, in terms of grain equivalent, amounted to 327 million bushels during fiscal year 1968, compared to the previous year's total of 544 million. Smaller shipments to Communist countries accounted for 50 percent of the decline. The East European countries, USSR, and Mainland China received only 114 million bushels, compared to 224 million bushels during the same period in fiscal 1967. In addition, India and Pakistan took only 13 million bushels, compared with 66 million during fiscal 1967, while shipments to Japan were 40 million bushels compared to 56.6 million a year ago. Decreased shipments to the preceding countries accounted for 85 percent of the total decline in Canadian exports.

Another factor that contributed to the decrease in Canadian exports was the larger wheat harvest in many importing countries, combined with increased stocks in exporting countries.

Overall shipments of wheat to the EEC countries decreased 23 percent, while imports by the United Kingdom, the largest importer of Canadian wheat, were 68.7 million bushels or 4.6 million below the same period in fiscal 1967. Wheat

World Trade in Dairy Products
1965, 1966, and 1967 ^{1/}

Principal exporters	Exports					
	Dry whole milk			Nonfat dry milk		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Australia	17.9	26.7	30.7	44.5	62.6	114.8
Canada	19.7	6.7	4.9	86.3	69.4	95.0
Denmark	74.4	60.5	61.7	19.7	29.2	49.6
Netherlands	80.1	63.1	73.0	85.9	40.7	7.9
New Zealand	13.1	9.3	10.5	151.5	178.1	276.2
United Kingdom	14.5	15.6	16.0	19.6	45.4	32.5
France	18.0	26.4	33.8	159.9	339.9	373.1
Belgium	25.0 ^{2/}	23.7	13.3	100.0 ^{2/}	111.0	99.1
Ireland	22.6	18.9	17.4	12.9	30.9	47.8
United States ^{3/}	18.3	15.6	11.9	265.4	36.9	23.2
Total of above countries.....	303.6	266.5	273.2	945.7	944.1	1,119.2
Principal importers	Imports					
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Venezuela	66.7	28.9	32.3	8.0	6.4	7.4
Peru	1.8	1.4	2.2	13.7	20.1	23.5
Mexico	0.8	1.0	1.9	29.7	47.8	45.7
Jamaica	0.3	0.3	0.2	9.9	12.0	11.4
Leeward & Windward Is.	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.5
El Salvador	8.0	7.8	6.6	1.0	0.9	0.5
United Kingdom	41.6	38.7	43.7	102.1	68.6	95.9
Italy	40.8	1.2	1.5	78.5	152.1	276.2
Germany, West.....	32.6	29.5	28.4	13.9	61.0	17.1
Netherlands	24.9	2.1	8.9	198.0	159.0	190.4
Belgium and Luxembourg	4.3	0.4	0.5	88.1	62.5	57.8
Spain	11.6	4.6	1.5	24.6	26.9	35.9
Denmark	1.3	0.1	0.5	10.2	25.9	11.1
Switzerland	5.2	5.2	10.5	37.4	21.5	28.2
India	3.9	8.2	1.3	18.7	34.7	55.7
Philippines.....	2.8	5.0	6.7	35.1	67.0	47.9
Malaysia	16.0	13.9	9.9	16.2	25.4	38.3
Japan	3.6	11.4	17.7	15.6	115.9	203.5
Indonesia	1.4	3.7	4.4	0.4	0.7	1.3
Thailand	3.4	2.9	3.2	4.8	8.1	14.5
Ceylon	8.6	14.0	13.7	1.2	0.8	4.1
Israel	0.8	1.5	1.9	15.4	6.7	6.6
Lebanon	8.1	7.7	8.5	1.1	1.1	0.7
Total of above countries	290.1	191.5	207.7	725.1	927.2	1,176.2

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Estimated. ^{3/} Exclusive of donation shipments.

World Trade in Dairy Products
1965, 1966, and 1967 1/

Principal exporters	Exports					
	Butter			Cheese		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
New Zealand	415.2	416.2	485.7	198.5	210.8	250.5
Australia	185.2	218.0	216.3	59.6	51.2	61.9
Denmark	254.7	246.6	228.9	165.1	171.0	174.1
France	65.6	88.9	125.6	141.8	168.2	181.4
Netherlands	77.4	105.5	123.4	264.3	298.1	296.0
Ireland	44.6	51.4	61.7	22.1	30.0	38.9
Finland	42.7	39.8	35.8	43.5	33.1	34.8
Italy	0.1	1.5	0.1	49.2	47.2	49.5
Switzerland ^{3/}	2/	2/	2/	78.0	88.0	89.0
United States ^{3/}	54.6	13.5	3.0	6.8	6.0	6.3
Total of above countries	1,140.1	1,181.4	1,280.5	1,028.9	1,103.6	1,182.4

Principal importers	Imports					
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
United Kingdom	942.7	950.6	1,072.6	317.8	314.4	358.6
Germany, West	36.8	32.8	30.8	275.2	304.2	292.9
Italy	58.5	44.4	55.9	128.2	143.1	140.3
Switzerland	14.8	14.1	9.0	28.2	29.1	31.0
Japan	2.2	20.0	37.2	21.6	38.7	52.2
France	32.1	8.5	8.7	63.1	63.4	64.0
Belgium and Luxembourg	6.8	3.6	8.0	77.0	84.1	88.4
Canada	1.3	14.0	6.2	15.7	16.0	19.0
Chile	10.2	23.1	10.7	0.0	0.2	0.4
Peru	14.4	18.2	20.6	1.7	1.8	2.1
Malaysia	13.4	20.2	16.9	1.8	1.0	1.8
United States ^{4/}	2.7	5.1	9.9	76.9	115.6	145.0
Philippines.....	3.1	5.2	3.2	4.3	7.4	8.0
Total of above countries	1,139.0	1,159.8	1,289.7	1,011.5	1,119.0	1,203.7

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 3/ Exclusive of donation shipments.
4/ Includes shipments to armed forces abroad.

World Trade in Dairy Products
1965, 1966 and 1967 1/

Principal exporters	Exports					
	Canned Milk					
	Evaporated			Condensed		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	
pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	
Netherlands	377.1	394.0	468.2	294.6	227.6	191.9
France	41.5	42.1	57.2	104.7	122.9	132.5
Belgium	7.4	41.7	82.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
United Kingdom	56.7	53.4	53.3	44.8	26.0	17.3
Australia	14.1	13.8	15.9	61.6	40.9	25.1
Denmark	10.1	5.6	0.2	28.9 ^{2/}	26.5 ^{2/}	29.5 ^{2/}
Switzerland	--	--	--	12.9 ^{2/}	16.8 ^{2/}	19.7 ^{2/}
Canada	6.7	8.5	7.3	--	--	--
New Zealand	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
United States ^{3/}	24.7	38.4	33.8	65.2	92.9	28.6
Total of above countries.	539.5	598.9	720.0	613.2	554.1	445.1
Principal importers	Imports					
Germany, West	60.5	82.2	120.9	0.5	0.5	1.3
Philippines	60.7	48.4	76.5	17.5	14.4	16.4
Greece	27.4	25.2	38.7	37.9	41.8	50.1
Thailand	19.7	23.0	23.7	83.2	60.7	44.3
Belgium and Luxembourg...	5.5	20.2	45.4	0.8	1.1	1.1
Algeria	11.6	12.6	11.6	27.6	33.7	33.7
Hong Kong	21.8	22.8	22.0	20.0	19.1	18.8
Nigeria	34.9	44.3	37.9	0.6	0.9	0.6
Mexico	11.9	26.7	34.2	0.3	0.1	1.9
Ghana	20.3	29.2	27.4	2.0	2.0	3.0
Peru	19.5	20.6	27.9	0.2	0.7	0.8
South Viet-Nam	0.6	1.1	--	60.8	91.0	28.2
Burma	14.7	0.3	4/	62.8	37.0	26.0
Malaysia	17.6	13.0	8.2	113.9	58.8	14.4
Libya	12.5	12.6	20.8	0.3	0.5	0.4
Senegal	8.6	9.6	8.1	8.3	8.2	9.8
Ceylon	0.2	0.1	4/	18.6	20.7	17.7
Morocco	11.0	7.8	8.3	9.1	8.0	8.3
United Kingdom	11.6	10.3	13.9	1.0	0.9	1.1
Aden	12.7	13.8	14.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Saudi Arabia	10.5	10.1	11.9	0.4	0.6	0.4
Malta	11.0	9.0	10.9	4/	0.4	0.6
Malagasy Republic	0.5	0.9	0.6	6.8	9.1	10.5
Bahamas	8.3	8.7	7.2	2.1	2.5	3.8
Mozambique	4/	0.3	0.0	8.9	9.9	9.4
Guyana	8.8	8.9	5.4	2.8	2.7	2.5
United States	0.2	0.9	1.5	1.5	2.4	4.3
Total of above countries.	422.6	462.6	577.4	488.0	427.8	309.5

1/ Preliminary. 2/ May include small amounts of other canned milk. 3/ Exclusive of donation shipments. 4/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Wheat and Flour: Canadian exports by country of destination,
July-June 1966/67 and July-June 1967/68

Destination	July-June 1966/67			July-June 1967/68		
	Wheat	Flour	Total	Wheat	Flour	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	891	597	1,488	41	4	15
Bahamas	--	319	319	9	--	8
Barbados	2/	230	230	6	2/	6
Bermuda	--	125	125	3	--	2
Chile	878	--	878	24	--	3
Costa Rica	139	882	1,021	28	2/	2/
Cuba	6,504	12,888	19,392	528	6,159	448
Ecuador	409	3	412	11	293	8
El Salvador	629	1	630	17	1	8
Cuyana	--	82	82	2	--	5
Jamaica	11	1,504	1,515	41	458	2
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	1,031	1,031	28	--	22
Netherlands Antilles	--	120	120	3	--	4
Nicaragua	306	1	307	8	--	--
Peru	39	14	53	2	--	1
Trinidad and Tobago	--	991	991	27	--	13
Venezuela	5,004	1	5,005	136	3,151	86
Others	29	242	271	8	5	6
Total	14,839	19,031	33,870	922	10,237	683
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	14,266	87	14,353	391	9,524	262
France	1,763	--	1,763	48	547	15
Germany, West	25,366	--	25,366	690	16,756	456
Italy	9,814	15	9,829	268	8,583	237
Netherlands	2,827	14	2,841	77	5,952	17
Total	54,036	116	54,152	1,474	41,462	1,132
Other Western Europe:						
Austria	1,573	--	1,573	43	638	17
Finland	1,053	--	1,053	28	962	26
Greece	--	115	115	3	--	1
Ireland	2,153	3	2,156	59	1,159	32
Malta	578	--	578	16	572	16
Norway	1,384	2/	1,384	38	578	16
Portugal	571	81	652	18	1,707	48
Switzerland	5,783	--	5,783	157	2,647	72
United Kingdom	67,559	5,795	73,354	1,996	65,695	1,869
Others	34	29	73	2	76	3
Total	80,688	6,033	86,721	2,360	74,034	2,100
Eastern Europe:						
Albania	3,460	--	3,460	94	1,502	41
Bulgaria	3,800	--	3,800	103	--	--
Czechoslovakia	3,288	--	3,288	90	5,314	145
Germany, East	6,731	--	6,731	183	--	--
Hungary	--	--	--	--	2,444	67
Poland	16,822	--	16,822	458	3,943	107
USSR	99,629	--	99,629	2,712	50,424	1,372
Total	133,720	--	133,720	2,640	62,627	1,731
Total Europe	268,454	6,149	274,603	7,474	179,123	4,964
Asia:						
Afghanistan	--	7	7	2/	360	10
China, Mainland	90,570	--	90,570	2,465	50,242	1,367
Ceylon	--	1,049	1,049	29	--	23
Hong Kong	964	602	1,566	43	879	35
India	56,918	1,629	58,547	1,593	12,561	346
Israel	--	--	--	--	544	15
Japan	59,531	5	59,536	1,620	40,291	1,097
Lebanon	--	174	174	5	9	6
Malaysia	515	21	536	14	541	15
North Korea	1,382	--	1,382	38	--	--
Pakistan	7,573	--	7,573	206	876	24
Philippines	743	--	743	20	928	25
Saudi Arabia	92	9	101	3	146	8
Syria	13	8	21	1	186	5
Turkey	331	--	331	9	125	3
Republic of China (Taiwan)	74	--	74	2	902	24
Thailand	--	236	236	6	--	6
Others	--	292	292	8	252	8
Total	218,706	4,032	222,738	6,052	108,228	3,017
Africa:						
Algeria	716	482	1,198	33	819	26
Congo (Kinshasa)	--	40	40	-1	--	2
Gambia	--	57	57	2	--	2
Ghana	--	1,295	1,295	35	202	48
Liberia	--	175	175	5	220	6
Morocco	--	643	643	17	53	1
Mozambique	--	76	76	2	41	1
Nigeria	1,152	6	1,158	32	700	19
Sierra Leone	--	503	503	14	21	1
South Africa, Republic of	6,781	--	6,781	185	3,554	97
Tanzania	--	8	8	2/	299	9
Togo	--	166	166	4	--	4
Senegal	--	199	199	5	--	--
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	462	13
Others	37	263	300	8	25	8
Total	8,686	3,912	12,598	242	6,071	227
Oceania:						
	37	55	92	2	50	1
World Total	510,722	23,178	543,900	14,803	202,729	8,902

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

Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada

exports to countries in the Western Hemisphere and Africa decreased by only about 7 million bushels.

Exports of wheat flour were the equivalent of 23.4 million bushels, a decrease of 30 percent from the fiscal 1967 period. The largest Canadian market for wheat flour was Cuba, whose purchases totaled 10.3 million bushels and accounted for 44 percent of the total. During the comparable period a year ago, Cuban imports amounted to 12.9 million bushels, or 39 percent of the total.

Other principal markets for Canadian wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent, with figures for the same period of the preceding year in parentheses, in million bushels, were as follows: United Kingdom 3.0 (5.8), Ghana 1.5 (1.3), Jamaica 1.6 (1.5) and India 0.1 (1.6).

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

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- FFO 13-68 World Production and Exports of Oilseeds, Fats and Oils Again Forecast at Record High
- FCAN 2 -68 EEC Sugar-Added Regulation For Processed Fruits and Vegetables
- FDP 1-68 Dry Bean Exports Lowest Since 1960-61
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REPORTS

- FAS-M-201 FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL EXPORT DIRECTORY, 1969, 44 pp. This publication lists the names, addresses and phone numbers of key contacts in government and industry for assistance in exporting food and agricultural products, with a brief description of the function of each organization. The listing includes the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Small Business Administration, State Department of Agriculture, port authorities, State Extension Services, trade associations, combination export managers, financing and credit, transportation, agribusiness, research and training, advertising and public relations, foreign embassies and export publications.

NEW MAILING LIST

The Foreign Agricultural Service is establishing a new mailing list for circulars on export services and opportunities for exporters of food and agricultural products. If you wish to receive copies of these circulars on a regular basis, please address your request to the Information Service Branch, FAS Rm. 5918 S., U.S. Department of Agriculture, Wash., DC 20250.

1968-69 WORLD SUGAR CROP TO SET RECORD

The 1968-69 world sugar production is estimated at 76.4 million short tons, raw value. This is a record crop, exceeding the 1967-68 production of 73.1 million tons by 4.5 percent. The biggest part of the increase will be in the cane producing countries, which will account for 42.7 million tons or 55.9 percent of the total.

Substantial increases in production for 1968-69 are expected for North America and for Asia. Beet sugar production in the United States is expected to set a record, and to exceed that of the previous year by almost 1 million tons. The 1968-69 crops in the Caribbean are not expected to be as adversely affected as they were in 1967-68. Increases this year are forecast for Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic. Production in South America may be up slightly, due primarily to larger crops in Argentina and Brazil.

Beet sugar production in Europe in 1968-69 is expected to be down slightly. A small increase is estimated for West Europe, while a decrease is estimated for East Europe and the USSR. Beet sugar would have been larger in West Europe, but heavy rains have reduced sugar content in the beets. A substantial increase is expected for France, where acreage was increased about 30 percent. Italy's crop will be lower as acreage sown was reduced. The USSR is having a large beet out-turn, and although acreage was reduced from 3.8 million to 3.6 million hectares this year, sugar production will probably be almost as high as last year.

African sugar production is expected to show little change this year, although a slight decline is forecast for the Republic of South Africa. A substantial increase is estimated for Asia, primarily due to much better weather conditions for India and the Philippines. Australia is expected to have a record crop in 1968-69.

Noncentrifugal sugar production is expected to be up by 1 million tons, accounted for by an increase in India.

World molasses production for 1968-69 is estimated at 3.8 million gallons, compared with 3.7 million gallons for 1967-68. Substantial increases are expected in the United States and in India.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION DOWN FROM 1967 RECORD

World production of peanuts in 1968 is forecast tentatively at 17 million short tons, in shell basis. This is a decline of 9 percent or about 1.7 million tons from the record output of 1967 but is 5 percent above the 1960-64 average. The decline from last year stems largely from the reduction in India's crop supplemented by reductions of lesser magnitude tonnage-wise in South Africa, Brazil, Argentina, and probably Mainland China. Nigeria is the only country expecting a sizable increase this year.

(Continued on page 7)

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/
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Canada (beet).....	155	163	149	133
United States				
Continental (beet).....	2,774	2,860	2,684	3,600
Continental (cane).....	934	1,215	1,457	1,385
Hawaii.....	1,122	1,191	1,240	1,225
Puerto Rico	999	818	645	800
Virgin Islands of the U.S.....	12	0	0	0
British Honduras.....	33	65	71	70
Costa Rica.....	91	143	159	150
El Salvador	79	138	142	135
Guatemala	137	200	160	160
Honduras.....	29	50	54	50
Mexico.....	1,899	2,679	2,542	2,576
Nicaragua.....	97	113	118	125
Panama.....	42	68	76	70
Cuba.....	5,596	6,200	5,500	6,000
Dominican Republic.....	852	877	730	850
Guadeloupe.....	165	160	155	161
Haiti.....	70	75	72	75
Martinique.....	85	52	41	47
Barbados 4/.....	200	225	178	240
Jamaica.....	524	502	530	504
Antigua.....	24	5	1	6
St. Kitts.....	47	43	39	45
Trinidad and Tobago.....	258	222	268	274
Total North America.....	16,224	18,064	17,011	18,681
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Argentina.....	950	1,125	855	1,005
Bolivia.....	66	100	120	100
Brazil.....	3,815	4,807	4,922	5,076
Chile (beet).....	88	131	178	205
Colombia.....	421	635	743	818
Ecuador.....	162	185	205	225
Guyana.....	359	386	400	400
Paraguay.....	40	45	45	50
Peru.....	878	823	827	716
Surinam.....	12	20	20	20
Uruguay (beet and cane).....	53	68	37	78
Venezuela.....	325	421	392	403
Total South America.....	7,169	8,746	8,744	9,096
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):				
Austria.....	312	393	331	325
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	497	459	634	672
Denmark 5/.....	341	352	363	359
Finland.....	58	62	58	60
France.....	2,309	1,967	1,904	2,576
Germany, West.....	1,980	2,109	2,271	2,193
Greece 6/ 7/.....	30	133	140	125
Ireland.....	156	123	161	170
Italy.....	1,082	1,507	1,805	1,362
Netherlands.....	620	633	829	761
Portugal.....				
Azores and Madeira (beet and cane).....	19	23	23	25
Spain (cane and beet).....	560	679	690	730
Sweden.....	312	253	286	295
Switzerland.....	44	65	81	75
United Kingdom.....	988	1,030	1,075	1,103
Total West Europe (beet and cane).....	9,308	9,788	10,651	10,831

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	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 3/
	1960-61 through 1964-65			
	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	315
Czechoslovakia 7/.....	1,160	1,021	1,000	1,000
Germany, East 7/.....	869	748	820	825
Hungary.....	492	528	495	450
Poland.....	1,693	1,853	2,100	1,850
Romania.....	408	536	500	475
Yugoslavia.....	323	635	540	420
Total East Europe.....	5,166	5,714	5,810	5,352
Total Europe (beet and cane).....	14,474	15,502	16,461	16,183
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	7,623	10,100	11,500	11,300
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Congo (Kinshasa).....	38	39	50	45
Ethiopia.....	67	82	60	90
Kenya 7/.....	41	71	85	90
Malagasy Republic.....	110	117	120	125
Mauritius.....	559	704	700	690
Mozambique.....	183	219	276	276
Reunion.....	246	240	250	300
Rhodesia 8/.....	95	290	150	150
South Africa, Republic of 9/.....	1,233	1,794	2,009	1,800
Swaziland 10/.....	105	165	169	175
Tanzania 7/ 11/.....	51	90	95	100
Uganda 7/.....	128	161	170	175
United Arab Republic.....	401	385	410	400
Other Africa 12/.....	154	487	489	534
Total Africa.....	3,411	4,844	5,033	4,950
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Burma.....	66	86	90	90
China, Mainland (cane and beet).....	1,026	1,800	2,000	2,200
Taiwan.....	991	850	950	1,000
India 13/.....	3,694	3,028	3,083	4,089
Indonesia.....	708	661	716	750
Iran (beet and cane).....	185	394	508	593
Japan (beet and cane).....	229	390	428	409
Pakistan (beet and cane).....	225	511	498	560
Philippines.....	1,704	1,718	1,745	1,821
Ryukyu Islands 14/.....	161	215	243	265
Thailand.....	212	272	221	329
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet).....	639	773	872	719
Other Asia (beet and cane) 15/.....	101	132	117	122
Total Asia.....	9,941	10,830	11,471	12,947
Oceania (cane):				
Australia.....	1,806	2,564	2,556	2,857
Fiji Islands.....	266	392	350	400
Total Oceania.....	2,072	2,956	2,906	3,257
World Total (cane).....	34,382	40,188	39,818	42,714
World Total (beet).....	26,532	30,854	33,308	33,700
World total (cane and beet).....	60,914	71,042	73,126	76,414

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 Khandasari. 14/ Prior to July 1965 issue, included in "Other Asia." 15/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Israel, Syria, South Vietnam, Iraq, 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 <u>3/</u>
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:				
Costa Rica.....	76	44	44	45
El Salvador.....	24	31	28	30
Guatemala.....	38	32	30	30
Mexico.....	136	130	127	130
Nicaragua.....	22	18	18	20
Panama.....	4	4	4	4
Total.....	300	259	251	259
South America:				
Colombia.....	683	680	670	650
Ecuador.....	38	31	44	40
Peru.....	26	15	14	13
Venezuela.....	53	39	42	40
Total.....	800	765	770	743
Asia:				
Burma.....	163	160	160	160
China, Mainland.....	417	700	800	800
Taiwan.....	24	24	24	25
India.....	4,995	5,512	4,960	6,000
Indonesia.....	334	330	330	340
Japan.....	24	8	7	8
Pakistan.....	768	616	726	706
Philippines.....	51	68	68	70
Ryukyu Islands.....	15	15	15	15
Thailand.....	148	198	198	215
Vietnam.....	36	40	40	40
Total.....	6,975	7,671	7,328	8,379
Total of above.....	8,075	8,695	8,349	9,381

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/.....	10,721	12,396	11,895	11,895
Costa Rica.....	3,625	6,045	6,100	6,000
Cuba 3/.....	226,860	225,000	210,000	200,000
Dominican Republic.....	55,646	50,947	45,000	50,000
El Salvador.....	4,202	8,265	8,221	8,000
Guatemala.....	7,057	10,000	9,700	9,700
Haiti.....	3,867	4,000	4,000	4,000
Jamaica.....	31,496	29,877	32,353	31,402
Mexico.....	133,086	191,053	180,751	187,307
Nicaragua.....	6,009	4,252	5,750	6,000
Panama.....	2,953	8,429	8,500	8,500
Trinidad and Tobago.....	17,544	14,483	15,171	15,250
United States, Mainland.....	258,522	280,811	290,367	375,000
Hawaii.....	55,535	59,772	61,672	60,000
Puerto Rico.....	60,631	60,700	52,100	60,000
Other.....	30,753	(33,000)	(35,000)	38,000
Total.....	908,507	999,030	976,580	1,071,054
South America:				
Argentina.....	70,839	75,509	54,135	65,000
Brazil.....	244,667	270,000	300,000	310,000
Chile.....	3,192	4,172	6,571	7,399
Colombia.....	19,095	27,200	31,800	35,000
Guyana.....	21,594	25,090	25,681	26,625
Peru 2/.....	47,068	55,000	56,000	48,000
Uruguay.....	3,568	3,943	2,746	4,383
Venezuela 2/.....	24,972	28,347	27,000	28,000
Other.....	21,332	(49,000)	(55,000)	(60,000)
Total.....	456,327	538,261	558,933	584,407
Europe:				
Austria.....	13,156	15,134	13,149	12,793
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	19,083	18,404	25,731	30,456
Denmark.....	14,940	10,676	12,737	11,238
Finland.....	3,673	4,495	4,121	4,000
France.....	94,403	80,167	80,916	103,019
Germany, West.....	86,594	83,726	96,463	93,653
Greece.....	4/2,481	7,144	7,370	7,000
Ireland.....	7,177	4,358	6,214	6,500
Italy.....	50,523	95,732	114,257	84,288
Netherlands.....	24,238	24,537	27,159	26,223
Spain.....	31,950	37,433	43,099	45,291
Sweden.....	13,299	11,051	12,737	12,924
Switzerland.....	1,804	2,435	2,810	2,997
United Kingdom.....	52,029	53,859	60,330	60,330
Total West Europe.....	415,350	449,151	507,093	500,712

(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.....	25,359	32,000	25,000	25,000
Poland.....	71,813	86,161	95,000	85,000
Romania.....	5/20,479	26,000	23,300	21,000
Yugoslavia.....	14,348	25,000	22,000	18,000
Other East Europe.....	(106,570)	(105,000)	(90,000)	(85,000)
Total East Europe.....	238,569	274,161	255,300	234,000
Total Europe.....	653,919	723,312	762,393	734,712
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	375,180	450,000	465,000	430,000
Africa:				
Angola.....	2,931	3,184	3,000	3,000
Mauritius.....	22,602	24,933	26,000	25,000
Mozambique.....	10,010	12,175	13,500	13,500
South Africa, Republic of.....	42,498	76,466	85,000	77,000
United Arab Republic ^{6/}	31,181	31,468	29,969	30,000
Other Africa.....	51,000	(68,500)	(65,000)	(70,000)
Total.....	160,222	216,726	222,469	218,500
Asia:				
China, Taiwan.....	32,500	41,207	45,000	47,000
India.....	201,580	131,145	149,845	200,000
Indonesia.....	32,966	35,000	37,000	38,000
Iran.....	7,239	14,610	18,543	21,540
Japan.....	2/9,440	6,930	7,492	7,867
Philippines.....	83,203	83,057	89,697	97,549
Thailand.....	27,433	30,096	27,810	36,113
Turkey.....	24,498	30,674	36,252	30,000
Other Asia.....	52,761	(180,000)	(183,000)	(185,000)
Total.....	471,620	552,719	594,639	663,069
Oceania:				
Australia.....	63,695	81,883	89,086	93,254
Fiji.....	11,250	18,000	16,000	18,000
Total.....	74,945	99,883	105,086	111,254
Total world.....	3,100,720	3,579,931	3,685,100	3,812,996

^{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 parenthesis 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.

North American production is only marginally above output in 1967 because the increases which occurred in all significant areas were small. At the November 1 estimate of 1.24 million tons, the U.S. crop was virtually the same as last year's record. Acreage harvested for nuts rose 2 percent, but average per acre yields at 1,738 pounds were 27 pounds less than last year's alltime high of 1,765 pounds.

Production increases of 5,000 tons each occurred in Mexico and the Dominican Republic where both acreage and yields were above last year's levels.

The sharply reduced production in South America occurred in Argentina and Brazil. The Argentine crop harvested during March-May was 312,000 tons, one-fifth less than last year's output and more than one-third below the record crop of 1965. Reduced plantings and unfavorable weather were responsible for the decline. This was the third successive year of reduced acreage and production in Argentina.

In Brazil this was the second successive year of decline in both acreage and production. The 2 crops harvested during January-June totaled an estimated 496,000 tons. This was 17 percent less than the previous year's crops and only half the record harvest of 1966. The decline from last year is attributed to the 30 percent reduction in acreage and adverse weather.

On the basis of incomplete information, it appears that African peanut production this year may not vary greatly from last year's output. The increase foreseen in Nigeria will be partially offset by sharp declines in the Union of South Africa and Malawi. Throughout the summer season rains reportedly were favorable in Nigeria, but because of below-normal rain in September the crop may not reach early expectations. Purchases for crushing and export have been tentatively forecast at about 1.36 million short tons, unshelled basis (850,000 long tons shelled basis) compared with 1.1 million tons (679,000) purchased from the 1967 crop. On the basis of this estimate of commercial production, total production is estimated at 1.7 million tons. This tonnage would represent an increase of 23 percent from last year's sharply reduced crop but would be 12 percent less than the record output of 1966.

In Senegal rains which began in September and continued into October largely relieved the effect of an early season drought. Commercial purchases for crushing and export are currently forecast at about 985,000 short tons in shell basis (895,000 metric tons) compared with 937,000 tons (850,000) purchased from the 1967 crop. Total production is forecast at 1.16 million tons or 5 percent above estimated output in 1967 but 6 percent below the record harvest of 1965. Data are not yet available on 1968 production in a number of important peanut producing areas including the Sudan and Niger.

In Gambia rainfall conditions apparently were similar to those in Senegal. There was serious lack of rain early in the season, but rains early in October reportedly were abundant. Commercial peanut production is expected to reach 100,000 to 110,000 tons compared with 132,000 tons last year.

Because of dry conditions early in the year a sizable portion of Malawi's peanuts were late planted or had to be replanted. As a result of prolonged

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	1,425	914	1,205	1,237	1,238
Mexico.....	184	167	173	178	103	105	110	115
Cuba.....	40	37	---	---	15	20	---	---
Dominican Republic..... ^{4/}	124	119	109	114	56	56	50	55
Other.....	19	33	33	28	6	9	9	8
Total 5/.....	1,764	1,774	1,754	1,782	1,094	1,395	1,426	1,433
South America:								
Argentina.....	627	824	809	710	342	453	390	312
Brazil.....	1,016	1,590	1,544	1,112	598	986	595	496
Paraguay.....	57 :6/	58	59	---	23	22	23	---
Uruguay.....	22 :6/	13	8	6	7	5	2	1
Other.....	50	74	80	80	26	34	36	36
Total 5/.....	1,772	2,559	2,500	1,968	996	1,500	1,046	870
Europe:								
Greece.....	6	7	7	---	6	7	7	---
Italy.....	13	7	6	---	13	8	7	---
Spain.....	13	13	12	12	9	8	8	9
Other.....	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total 5/.....	37	30	28	28	31	26	25	26
Africa:								
Sudan.....	677	960	875	810	251	345	330	---
United Arab Republic.....	48	51	50	---	44	45	44	---
Angola.....	104	104	---	---	30	35	---	---
Cameroon.....	301	297	---	---	123	146	---	---
Central African Republic.....	213	185	---	---	59	66	---	---
Chad.....	440	365	---	---	150	130	143	---
Congo (Brazzaville).....	92	96	---	---	12	12	---	---
Congo (Kinshasa).....	545	469	---	---	146	125	125	---
Dahomey.....	182	163	---	---	26	30	---	---
Gambia.....	328	413	---	---	90 :7/	146 :7/	132 :7/	105
Ghana..... ^{4/}	150	166	---	---	50	55	56	---
Guinea..... ^{4/}	85	60	---	---	25	25	---	---
Malagasy Republic.....	95	111	---	99	34	50	43	39
Mali.....	491	545	---	---	137	176	---	---
Mozambique :7/.....	96	86	---	---	49	120	112	112
Niger.....	796	878	---	---	204	345	330	---
Nigeria.....	3,000	3,000	2,500	3,000	1,445	1,935	1,380	1,700
Portuguese Guinea..... ^{4/}	222	222	---	---	71	72	---	---
Malawi..... ^{4/}	173	173	---	---	155	257	278	200
Rhodesia..... ^{4/}	379	415	---	---	136	80	85	39
Zambia..... ^{4/}	103	124	---	---	74	103	93	103
Senegal.....	2,550	2,720	2,720	---	1,050	960	1,100	1,155
Tanzania :7/..... ^{4/}	124	99	---	---	28	13	12	---
Uganda.....	561	618	---	---	181	180	---	---
Upper Volta.....	561	544	---	---	129	120	---	---
South Africa.....	726	724	704	840	247	217	460	250
Other.....	383	467	482	483	103	140	142	142
Total 5/.....	13,425	14,055	13,478	14,043	5,049	5,928	5,690	5,682
Asia:								
Israel 6/.....	10	10	10	7	15	15	14	11
Turkey (Europe and Asia) 6/..	23	28	30	---	23	30	33	28
China:								
Mainland.....	4,135	4,900	4,900	4,695	2,065	2,600	2,700	2,425
Taiwan..... ^{4/}	241	242	242	---	112	127	151	---
Burma 6/.....	1,388	1,132	1,417	1,490	414	306	436	---
India.....	16,922	18,036	18,665	---	5,673	4,862	6,425	5,180
Indonesia.....	909	945	966	988	399	462	381	408
Japan 6/.....	153	160	148	148	151	150	150	143
Pakistan 6/.....	58	125	189	145	33	78	125	90
Philippines.....	54	64	59	67	14	15	14	16
Thailand.....	224 :6/	381 :6/	246 :6/	257	133	242	143	165
Other.....	222	250	250	247	96	130	133	138
Total 5/.....	24,339	26,273	27,121	27,019	9,128	9,020	10,705	9,154
Oceania:								
Australia.....	40	58	67	60	21	31	46	35
World total 5/.....	41,377	44,749	44,948	44,901	16,319	17,900	18,938	17,200

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 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.

drought the total crop is estimated to be about 200,000 tons or 28 percent below last year's record. Peanuts rank third in value among Malawi's export crops. The bulk of the crop is purchased by the confectionery trade overseas with the United Kingdom buying most of the nuts at top prices.

Peanut production in Asia may be about 14 percent below last year's output due largely to the smaller harvest in India and the indicated decline in Mainland China. India's crop is estimated unofficially at about 5.2 million tons or 19 percent less than last year's record 6.4 million-ton harvest. The start of monsoons last June was quite timely and oilseed prospects were very promising. However, floods during July and August in some critical peanut areas and drought in others resulted in late plantings and some diversion of acreage to other crops.

Mainland China's planting season for peanuts, just as for soybeans, was cold and dry. This adverse weather is believed to have resulted in a small decline in planted area compared with a year earlier. The spring drought in the northern areas, including Shantung, the leading peanut growing province, continued into the summer months. Two other major peanut growing regions, the Huai area and Kwangtung Province, reportedly experienced severe flooding in June and July. Consequently, unfavorable weather combined with a shortage of chemical fertilizers probably will result in a decrease in per unit yields. Production thus is indicated at about 2.4 million tons or 10 percent less than in 1967.

Peanut production in Indonesia reportedly was up about 7 percent and in Thailand about 15 percent. In Japan, however, the crop declined 5 percent from last year's level.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION UP ONE FOURTH

World production of flaxseed in 1968 has recovered significantly from the extremely low level of 1967. At the tentative estimate of almost 125 million bushels, production would exceed last year's output by 27 percent or 27 million bushels. It would, however, be 6 percent less than the 1960-64 average. Crops have increased sharply from 1967 in the major producing areas--the United States, Canada, Argentina, and India, and to a lesser degree in the Soviet Union. These 5 countries account for about 85 percent of world production.

Production in the United States and Canada alone increased by 15 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 for the current marketing year are up 6 million bushels. On the basis of the current estimate of production, supplies in Argentina in the coming December-November marketing year may increase by about 5 million bushels as stocks on December 1 probably will not change appreciably from last year's low level.

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre and production in specified countries and the world, average 1960-64, annual 1966-68 1/2

Continent and country	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1960-64 1,000 acres	1966 1,000 acres	1967 1,000 acres	Average 1960-64 Bushels	1966 Bushels	1967 Bushels	Average 1960-64 1,000 bushels	1966 1,000 bushels	1967 1,000 bushels
North America:									
Canada.....	1,940	1,976	1,923	9.7	11.5	9.2	18,902	22,020	9,378
United States.....	2,932	2,576	1,991	9.6	9.1	10.0	28,050	23,350	19,931
Mexico.....	27	28	28	12.5	12.2	20.8	715	544	591
Total.....	4,969	4,522	3,942	9.7	10.2	9.8	47,667	45,954	29,900
South America:									
Argentina.....	2,839	1,979	1,483	10.6	11.5	10.3	29,956	22,715	15,275
Brazil 1/2.....	132	143	109	10.5	10.0	10.2	1,384	1,435	1,156
Chile 1/2.....	11	4	4	13.7	12.1	12.4	155	54	55
Uruguay 1/2.....	329	163	127	9.1	9.7	8.3	2,956	1,550	1,057
Total.....	3,311	2,289	1,723	10.4	11.3	10.2	34,491	25,794	17,503
Europe:									
Belgium 5/.....	80	58	36	10.1	9.1	14.1	809	589	488
Denmark.....	2	6	6	15.5	13.3	10.3	36	6	5
France 7/.....	154	153	---	12.4	10.0	---	1,899	1,539	1,415
Italy 5/.....	16	10	9	12.6	12.4	14.2	202	121	130
Netherlands 5/.....	63	45	25	15.8	16.5	15.9	1,000	748	394
Spain 5/.....	18	---	---	9.9	---	---	177	---	---
Sweden.....	12	6	9	17.2	18.4	---	41	5	---
Other.....	10	9	9	9.9	10.3	10.4	99	93	94
Estimated total West Europe 5/.....	445	284	233	12.4	10.9	11.2	4,283	3,106	2,601
Europe, East 5/.....									
Czechoslovakia 5/.....	125	82	---	4.7	4.3	---	591	355	---
Germany, East 5/.....	54	40	37	5.6	6.4	7.2	302	253	267
Hungary.....	17	25	25	10.7	14.3	---	176	354	355
Poland 5/.....	286	266	272	8.2	10.8	10.1	2,348	2,883	2,756
Romania.....	84	134	135	7.1	11.0	10.8	598	1,480	1,455
Other.....	11	10	10	9.9	9.9	1.0	16	16	10
Estimated total East Europe 5/.....	573	536	559	6.9	9.6	9.3	4,031	5,335	5,194
Estimated total Europe 5/.....	928	842	792	8.9	10.0	9.8	8,294	8,441	7,799
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/.....	4,690	4,325	4,450	4.0	5.2	6.1	18,700	22,400	27,000
Africa:									
Ethiopia 2/.....	255	274	---	7.9	9.2	---	2,000	2,520	2,559
Morocco.....	35	35	21	7.1	8.4	6.6	250	275	141
United Arab Republic 5/.....	28	23	21	15.7	15.2	13.3	447	354	276
Other.....	19	18	18	4.3	3.8	3.6	81	64	65
Estimated total 5/.....	337	350	335	6.2	9.2	9.1	2,770	3,213	3,041
Asia:									
Iraq.....	27	40	---	6.6	11.9	---	228	472	472
Turkey (Europe and Asia) 1/2.....	75	43	49	10.0	10.0	10.4	746	433	512
India 5/.....	1,167	4,269	3,695	3.5	3.1	2.8	16,683	13,156	10,232
Japan 1/2.....	25	7	5	4.9	3.7	3.2	124	28	12
Pakistan 5/.....	70	69	60	7.7	7.0	8.0	536	480	520
Other.....	76	37	40	5.0	4.4	4.1	381	161	164
Estimated total 5/.....	5,140	4,465	3,889	3.7	3.3	3.1	18,694	14,770	11,876
Oceania:									
Australia 9/.....	101	35	50	10.1	15.8	6.0	1,024	550	300
New Zealand.....	18	18	16	20.2	20.0	20.0	360	360	320
Total.....	119	43	66	11.6	21.2	9.4	1,384	910	620
Estimated world total 5/.....	19,354	16,836	14,297	6.8	7.2	6.8	132,012	121,482	97,739

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 1966 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1966 and ends early in 1969. 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. 4/ Seeded area. 5/ Includes fiber flax area and seed production. 6/ Less than 500 acres. 7/ 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. 8/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 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.

North American flaxseed production is up 50 percent from the sharply reduced production last year. U.S. growers harvested 26.9 million bushels, 35 percent more than the exceptionally small 1967 crop but 4 percent less than the 1960-64 average. Harvested acreage increased 11 percent and average yields 22 percent, to 12.2 bushels--the second highest on record.

Canada's crop, based on conditions as of mid-September, was 17.3 million bushels. This is 84 percent above last year's production but 9 percent below the 1960-64 average. Acreage rose almost 50 percent and yields were expected to average 11.3 bushels compared with 9.2 million a year earlier. Frost damage and poor harvest weather since mid-September, however, may have reduced these prospects.

Flaxseed harvests late in 1968 in South America are expected tentatively to increase by possibly 30 percent. The second official estimate of seedings in Argentina was 2,125,000 acres, 21 percent above seedings last year. With indications that average abandonment may be somewhat less than 15 percent, the average of the previous 5 years, and yields per harvested acre somewhat above the 5-year average level of 10.6 bushels, production would be about 20 million bushels. Last year's crop was only 15.3 million bushels. Rainfall through September reportedly was below average, but good rains in October possibly may have counteracted this deficiency.

Brazil's production probably will not exceed the reduced level of 1967, estimated officially at 1.1 million bushels. According to the trade there is little incentive for farmers to expand flaxseed production because of the relatively low prices for flaxseed compared with those for alternative crops.

Uruguay seeded 172,000 acres in flaxseed this year, 36 percent above the small 1967 area. Applying average yields of the last 5 years to the seeded area results in a crop of about 1.5 million bushels, 42 percent more than the 1967 harvest. The government's loan program of low interest rates to farmers for seed, fertilizer, and seeding and harvesting expenses, which was in effect the last 3 years, was continued in 1968. Last June the government in an effort to increase flaxseed production in order to augment export earnings established a nationwide goal of 200,000 hectares (494,200 acres). To accomplish this it assured availability of sufficient seed and established a bank credit system under which a farmer could borrow at low interest a maximum sum per hectare seeded. Moreover, the government reduced export taxes on flaxseed and linseed oil. While these efforts, are expected to bring about a sizable upswing in production this year, they will not attain the hoped-for results.

Preliminary incomplete data indicate that flaxseed production in Europe this year declined for the second consecutive year. On the other hand, it appears that production in the Soviet Union may have increased slightly to about 27.6 million bushels from 27.0 million last year.

Africa produces about 3 million bushels of flaxseed of which over 2.5 million is grown in Ethiopia and most of the remainder in the United Arab Republic and Morocco. Early indications are that crops in Ethiopia and Morocco increased slightly this year.

Production in Asia may be almost 50 percent above last year's output largely because of the increase in India. At 15.7 million bushels, India's flaxseed crop, harvested during February-April, was 53 percent above the low level of 1967. Because of high prices and favorable weather at sowing time, acreage increased 12 percent from a year earlier. Yields were up as a result of sufficient winter moisture.

While flaxseed crops in Pakistan, Iraq and Australia are relatively small, production in all 3 countries reportedly increased in 1968.

In Australia, the drought-reduced crop of 1967 necessitated imports of seed to meet local requirements for meal and to keep crushing facilities in operation. As a consequence, acreage is believed to have increased sharply this year and production may approach 1.5 million bushels against only 300,000 last year.

WORLD HOPS PRODUCTION DOWN

The 1968 world hops production (excluding the output in North Korea, Manchuria, Mexico, Switzerland, and other minor producing areas) is estimated at 195.8 million pounds. If this proves accurate, it would be 5 percent below the 1967 harvest and marginally below the 1962-66 average. Although the West German harvest was again large, it was down somewhat from a year ago. A sharp drop in the U.S. output and another small English crop also contributed to the drop in the total. Production in Eastern Europe is virtually unchanged from last year as the larger Czechoslovakian crop was offset by slight reductions in each of the other countries. In the Southern Hemisphere, the 1968 crop was a little better than average.

World prices for spot sales of hops have improved somewhat from last season, but are still low in comparison with other recent years. In late October, Hallertaus were bought from growers for 61 - 64 cents per pound gross as compared with 45 - 52 cents at the same time a year ago and \$1.25 - \$1.36 in October 1966. Quotations to brewers on Yakima Seedless f.o.b. West Coast had risen to 55 cents a pound on November 1 as compared with a November 1 price of 44 cents in 1967 and 53.5 cents in 1966. On the other hand, Yugoslav trade sources indicate that export prices are currently below last year's levels of 88 cents per pound for Slovenian and 73 cents for Backa hops. However, no actual quotations are available at this time.

U.S. imports of hops during the year ended August 31, 1968 totaled 9.1 million pounds, up 10 percent from the 8.3 million imported in 1966-67.

U.S. exports of hops during 1967-68 totaled only 17.9 million pounds, 20 percent less than the 22.2 million pounds shipped in 1966-67. An additional 3.9 million pounds of hops equivalent (2.5:1 conversion ratio) were exported in the form of extracts in 1967-68. Comparable data are not available for extract shipments in 1966-67. The outlook for 1968-69 hops exports is for another poor year as the higher prices for U.S. hops will reduce their competitive advantage on the world market.

HOPS: Production in specified countries, average 1962-66, annual 1965-68 1/

Country	Average : : 1962-66	: 1965	: 1966	: Revised: : 1967	: Preliminary : 1968
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.5
United States	52.1	56.1	2/ 55.4	2/ 49.5	2/ 43.8
Argentina	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Austria	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Belgium	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.9
France	4.8	4.4	5.7	4.7	4.6
Germany, West	38.6	40.1	38.6	49.2	45.2
Spain	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9
United Kingdom	28.8	29.0	25.6	23.7	22.0
Bulgaria	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.1
Czechoslovakia	17.4	15.9	20.4	16.1	18.7
Germany, East	5.0	4.5	5.5	6.6	5.8
Hungary	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8
Poland	5.2	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.1
Romania	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	3/ 1.0
Yugoslavia	11.7	10.8	12.1	11.7	11.2
U.S.S.R.	14.6	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4
South Africa, Republic of .	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Japan	5.4	5.9	6.9	7.0	7.2
Australia	3.4	3.1	4.2	3.2	4.0
New Zealand	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8
Total	199.5	203.1	208.5	206.7	195.8

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 54.4 million pounds were marketed in 1966, and 47.6 million pounds in 1967.

3/ 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.

U.S. WHEAT EXPORTS DECLINE
AS FLOUR SHIPMENTS INCREASE

United States exports of wheat and wheat flour (grain equivalent) totaled 136 million bushels during July-September 1968, a 31 percent drop from the similar period a year ago. This represented the smallest total exports of wheat and flour reported for this period since 1959.

Wheat grain shipments alone amounted to 122 million bushels compared with 188 million a year earlier--a decrease of 35 percent. A sharp drop in exports to India and Pakistan was the main reason for this decline. Both countries were major food aid recipients in recent years, but have record food grain crops this season. Consequently, their immediate import needs are much reduced.

Other countries showing significant decreases were Brazil, the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Japan, and Tunisia. In contrast, the Common Market countries, the Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Uruguay and Israel took larger quantities.

Wheat flour (grain equivalent) exports increased 69 percent from the 8 million bushels shipped during the same period last year. The largest markets for flour were Ceylon, Republic of Korea, and South Vietnam. Other important markets were Bolivia, Israel, and Morocco. Increased shipments under the PL 480 program were mainly responsible for the increased flour exports.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF BARLEY AND
OATS AT SAME LEVEL AS 1966-67

Canadian exports of barley and oats for July 1967-June 1968 showed an aggregate total of 1.1 million metric tons, only 5,000 tons less than last fiscal year. Decreased shipments of oats were basically offset by larger barley exports.

Exports of oats totaled 54,000 tons compared with 79,000 tons shipped during the previous year. This decline was noted in smaller shipments to all European countries with the exception of the United Kingdom. In contrast, exports to most Asiatic markets were larger.

Barley shipments remained steady, although some important shifts occurred in destinations. Japan was by far the largest market, taking more than double last year's quantity. In addition, substantial shipments to Italy and the Netherlands helped to offset the drop in trade to West Germany, Austria, Spain, the United Kingdom, and Israel.

FRENCH WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS INCREASE
71PERCENT DURING FY 1967/68

French exports of wheat and flour (grain equivalent) for July 1967-June 1968 were 4.2 million metric tons, 71 percent above the previous fiscal year

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

	July-September 1967				July-September 1968			
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total		Wheat	Flour 2/	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:								
Canada	2/	5	5	4/	4/	13	13	4/
Mexico	--	1	1	1	21	2	23	1
Costa Rica	392	22	414	11	853	7	860	23
El Salvador	377	22	399	11	860	30	890	24
Guatemala	503	57	560	15	673	43	716	19
Other Central America	739	163	902	25	1,226	118	1,344	37
Dominican Republic	778	2	780	21	1,176	48	1,224	33
Jamaica	2	203	205	6	--	153	153	4
Trinidad and Tobago	661	--	661	18	501	1	502	14
Other Bermuda and Caribbean	96	166	262	7	--	752	752	20
Bolivia	309	1,390	1,699	46	493	834	1,327	36
Brazil	14,937	109	15,046	409	8,070	253	8,323	227
Chile	1,540	35	1,575	43	1,544	283	1,827	50
Colombia	1,417	31	1,448	39	1,484	126	1,610	44
Peru	3,825	135	3,960	108	1,375	65	1,440	39
Surinam	44	91	135	4	58	80	138	4
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	3,698	--	3,698	101
Venezuela	7,771	2	7,773	212	7,259	3	7,262	198
Other South America	371	265	636	17	720	279	1,069	29
Total	33,762	2,699	36,461	992	30,081	3,090	33,171	903
Western Europe:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,251	2	1,253	34	2,649	1	2,650	72
France	2,625	3	2,628	72	2,963	--	2,963	81
Germany, West	2,900	4/	2,900	79	3,666	1	3,667	100
Italy	1,289	3	1,292	35	3,799	--	3,799	103
Netherlands	5,046	112	5,158	140	9,172	213	9,385	255
Total	13,111	120	13,231	360	22,249	215	22,464	611
Other Western Europe:								
Norway	702	2	704	19	362	4	366	10
Switzerland	734	--	734	20	1,688	--	1,688	46
United Kingdom	4,859	62	4,921	134	1,789	10	1,799	49
Others	363	143	506	14	272	182	454	12
Total	6,658	207	6,865	187	4,111	196	4,307	117
Eastern Europe:								
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	121	121	3
Yugoslavia	5,137	42	5,179	141	--	2/	4/	4/
Total	5,137	42	5,179	141	--	121	121	3
Total Europe	24,906	369	25,275	688	26,360	532	26,892	731
Asia:								
Afghanistan	501	4/	501	14	3	4/	3	4/
Ceylon	--	318	318	9	--	1,980	1,980	54
India	56,769	267	57,036	1,552	8,176	--	8,176	223
Israel	1,486	283	1,769	48	3,651	790	4,441	121
Japan	23,927	1	23,928	651	20,602	24	20,626	561
Jordan	--	57	57	2	896	314	1,210	33
Korea, Republic of	9,699	276	9,975	271	13,123	1,002	14,125	384
Lebanon	--	239	239	7	18	609	627	17
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	429	71	500	14	377	118	495	13
Pakistan	21,755	2	21,757	592	3,265	1	3,266	89
Philippines	6,456	149	6,605	180	6,235	188	6,423	175
Saudi Arabia	293	1,075	1,368	37	--	731	731	20
Republic of China (Taiwan)	2,660	34	2,694	73	5,284	--	5,284	144
Turkey	216	79	295	8	--	117	117	3
Vietnam, South	--	1,047	1,047	28	--	1,616	1,616	44
Others	345	241	586	16	688	1,505	2,193	60
Total	124,536	4,139	128,675	3,502	62,318	8,995	71,313	1,941
Africa:								
Congo (Kinshasa)	1	322	323	9	--	438	438	12
Ghana	--	291	291	8	--	1	1	4/
Morocco	209	135	344	9	16	704	720	20
Nigeria	1,061	--	1,061	29	1,279	14	1,293	35
Sierra Leone	295	112	407	11	282	4	286	8
Tunisia	2,295	11	2,306	63	912	46	958	26
United Arab Republic	864	34	898	24	--	--	--	--
Others	339	99	438	12	335	103	438	12
Total	5,064	1,004	6,068	165	2,824	1,310	4,134	113
Oceania:								
	--	26	26	1	--	25	25	1
World Total	188,268	8,237	196,505	5,348	121,583	13,952	135,535	3,689

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 bushels.

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

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

Country	July-June 1966-67			July-June 1967-68		
	Oats	Barley	Total	Oats	Barley	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	22,161	134,720	156,881	20,295	119,405	139,700
Barbados	26	--	26	--	--	--
Colombia	--	--	--	--	10,000	10,000
Ecuador	--	1,814	1,814	--	--	--
Guyana	20	--	20	--	--	--
Trinidad and Tobago	9	--	9	--	--	--
Total	22,216	136,534	158,750	20,295	129,405	149,700
Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	3,048	13,994	17,042	--	--	--
Germany, West	5,185	34,959	40,144	--	15,419	15,419
Italy	--	227,838	227,838	--	280,031	280,031
Netherlands	21,458	5,358	26,816	8,557	23,864	32,421
Total	29,691	282,149	311,840	8,557	319,314	327,871
Other Western Europe:						
Austria	--	25,604	25,604	--	--	--
Denmark	--	9,364	9,364	--	11,041	11,041
Ireland	8,762	--	8,762	3,412	--	3,412
Norway	--	16,992	16,992	--	5,334	5,334
Spain	--	46,769	46,769	--	17,057	17,057
Switzerland	3,216	--	3,216	1,465	--	1,465
United Kingdom	3,149	197,072	200,221	4,714	50,358	55,072
Total	15,127	295,801	310,928	9,591	83,790	93,381
Eastern Europe:						
Poland	--	--	--	--	17,111	17,111
Total	--	--	--	--	17,111	17,111
Total Europe	44,818	577,950	622,768	18,148	420,215	438,363
Asia:						
Israel	--	94,958	94,958	--	64,316	64,316
Japan	--	181,650	181,650	3,614	383,142	386,756
Kuwait	--	699	699	--	--	--
Syria	957	--	957	5,975	--	5,975
Turkey	--	--	--	955	--	955
Total	957	277,307	278,264	10,544	447,458	458,002
Oceania:						
Australia	--	--	--	--	14,434	14,434
Total	--	--	--	--	14,434	14,434
Unspecified 1/	10,991	--	10,991	4,905	--	4,905
World Total	78,982	991,791	1,070,773	53,892	1,011,512	1,065,404

1/ Bagged seed.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

total of 3.0 million metric tons.

Exports of wheat totaled 3.6 million metric tons, 1.3 million tons more than during 1966-67. West Europe was the major recipient of French exports, taking 1.5 million tons. Shipments to member countries of the EEC totaled 914,930 tons compared with 468,923 tons during 1966-67. Exports to East European markets dropped to 261,524 tons from 889,529 for the previous year. Bulgarian purchases increased slightly while Poland took 129,680 tons less than last fiscal year.

Asian shipments increased almost six-fold to 485,639 tons, a gain of 404,434 tons, over the 81,205 tons purchased in 1966-67. Mainland China received the bulk of Asian shipments but Lebanon, Syria, Hong Kong, Japan, and the Philippines combined increased purchases by 114,330 tons during fiscal 1967-68.

Shipments to African countries nearly doubled from 659,593 tons in 1966-67 to 1.2 million tons during 1967-68. Exports to Algeria and the United Arab Republic increased while Moroccan and Senegalese purchases dropped by 50 percent.

Exports of Flour (grain equivalent) during 1967-68 totaled 635,468 tons, versus 678,431 tons the previous year. Shipments to the Western Hemisphere were 9 percent over the previous year while West European markets took 54 percent less. Asian purchases were only about one-half the 1966-67 level.

ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS SHOW SHARP DECLINE

Argentine grain exports during July 1967-June 1968 totaled 5.6 million metric tons--a decline of 4.0 million tons from last year's 9.6 million. Significant declines in shipments of corn, wheat and grain sorghum were offset to only a minor degree by increased exports of oats, barley, and rye.

Wheat exports totaled 1.4 million metric tons, a decrease of 56 percent from 1966-67. Italy was the largest market with 398,000 tons, Brazil second with 392,000 tons, and Peru third with 203,000 tons. These three countries received 72 percent of Argentina's wheat exports.

Corn shipments declined to 3.2 million metric tons, a reduction of 37 percent from last year's total of 5.1 million. Italy alone received 43 percent of all corn exported or 1.8 million tons, while Spain received 673,000 tons.

Oats and barley exports combined amounted to 438,000 tons, an increase of 110 percent over 1966-67. Italy was again the largest market, receiving 295,000 tons or 67 percent of total exports.

Sorghum shipments totaled 558,000 tons, a 65 percent decline from the previous year. The Netherlands was the major market, importing 119,000 tons. Spain and Belgium-Luxembourg ranked second and third with 117,000 and 111,000 tons, respectively.

Rye exports totaled 11,000 tons, compared to an insignificant amount a year ago. The Netherlands and Norway were the major markets taking 5,000 and 3,500 tons, respectively.

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

Destination	July 1966-June 1967			July 1967-June 1968		
	Wheat	Flour (Grain Equiv.)	Total	Wheat	Flour (Grain Equiv.)	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	--	69	69	--	--	--
Costa Rica	--	1,157	1,157	--	--	--
Guadeloupe	--	26,894	26,894	--	12,824	12,824
Jamaica	--	18,451	18,451	--	33,196	33,196
Martinique	--	30,323	30,323	--	31,500	31,500
Trinidad and Tobago	271	4,191	4,462	--	5,309	5,309
West Indies	--	7,287	7,287	--	7,413	7,413
Brazil	--	--	--	153,059	--	153,059
Chile	--	6,509	6,509	11,001	7,840	18,841
French Guiana	6	3,263	3,269	4	3,521	3,525
Guyana	--	5,539	5,539	--	6,309	6,309
Surinam	--	868	868	--	749	749
Venezuela	--	--	--	7,600	--	7,600
Others	--	699	699	--	11,455	11,455
Total	277	105,250	105,527	171,664	120,116	291,780
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	68,993	--	68,993	122,467	3,185	125,652
Germany, West	179,695	23,989	203,684	356,232	34,133	390,365
Italy	178,671	311	178,982	198,829	21	198,850
Netherlands	41,564	--	41,564	237,402	6	237,408
Total	468,923	24,300	493,223	914,930	37,345	952,275
Other Western Europe:						
Andorra	283	1,945	2,228	379	2,083	2,462
Denmark	892	--	892	562	--	562
Greece	--	1,624	1,624	700	777	1,477
Iceland	--	411	411	--	302	302
Ireland	8,581	--	8,581	12,026	--	12,026
Malta	1,479	--	1,479	3,298	--	3,298
Norway	--	1,015	1,015	17,792	645	18,437
Portugal	61,600	--	61,600	43,125	--	43,125
Switzerland	78,833	4,355	83,188	212,466	1,351	213,817
United Kingdom	90,967	365	91,332	310,869	18	310,887
Others	201	1	202	181	81	262
Total	242,836	9,716	252,552	601,398	5,257	606,655
Eastern Europe:						
Bulgaria	5,430	--	5,430	17,717	--	17,717
Czechoslovakia	315,840	--	315,840	--	--	--
Germany, East	61,299	--	61,299	--	--	--
Poland	373,455	--	373,455	243,775	--	243,775
U.S.S.R.	133,450	--	133,450	--	--	--
Others	55	25	80	32	25	57
Total	889,529	25	889,554	261,524	25	261,549
Total Europe	1,601,288	34,041	1,635,329	1,777,852	42,627	1,820,479

Destination	July 1966-June 1967			July 1967-June 1968		
	Wheat	Flour (Grain Equiv.)	Total	Wheat	Flour (Grain Equiv.)	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Asia: (Cont.)						
Bahrein	--	1,329	1,329	--	1,084	1,084
Cambodia	--	11,475	11,475	--	14,597	14,597
Ceylon	--	56,241	56,241	--	53,088	53,088
China Mainland	73,217	--	73,217	363,216	--	363,216
Hong Kong	--	1,114	1,114	6,103	1,143	7,246
Indonesia	--	2,616	2,616	--	5,434	5,434
Iran	--	--	--	--	774	774
Iraq	--	--	--	--	1,529	1,529
Japan	--	--	--	2,997	--	2,997
Korea, North	--	158,911	158,911	--	299	299
Lebanon	2	1,682	1,684	55,418	1,989	57,407
Malaysia	--	3,897	3,897	--	118	118
Muscat and Oman	--	2,745	2,745	--	3,575	3,575
Philippines	--	23,815	23,815	4,610	27,018	31,628
Qatar	--	1,405	1,405	--	704	704
Saudi Arabia	--	5,151	5,151	10	15,088	15,098
Southern Yemen (Aden)	--	14,240	14,240	--	19,580	19,580
Syria	7,986	--	7,986	53,190	758	53,948
Vietnam, North	--	--	--	--	362	362
Yemen	--	25,078	25,078	--	12,920	12,920
Others	--	858	858	95	1,488	1,583
Total	81,205	310,557	391,762	485,639	161,548	647,187
Africa:						
Afars and Issas (French)	--	2,981	2,981	--	1,572	1,572
Algeria	32,552	15	32,567	276,878	--	276,878
Angola	--	--	--	34,550	548	35,098
Burundi and Rwanda	--	886	886	--	798	798
Cameroon	750	38,906	39,656	26,135	14,320	40,455
Central African Republic	--	10,281	10,281	4,240	6,862	11,102
Congo (Kinshasa)	--	--	--	--	1,470	1,470
Ethiopia	--	598	598	24,365	2,113	26,478
Gabon	--	7,633	7,633	--	7,764	7,764
Gambia	--	--	--	--	864	864
Ghana	--	1,729	1,729	--	1,145	1,145
Ivory Coast	17,064	136	17,200	43,000	--	43,000
Libya	--	7,280	7,280	--	14,000	14,000
Malagasy Republic	10	1,592	1,602	15	2,266	2,281
Malawi	--	1,863	1,863	--	406	406
Mauritius Islands, Seychelles	--	19,580	19,580	--	33,877	33,877
Morocco	376,180	482	376,662	154,065	--	154,065
Nigeria	686	2,675	3,361	--	--	--
Portuguese Guinea	--	2,941	2,941	--	2,718	2,718
Reunion	--	11,483	11,483	--	5,516	5,516
Senegal	174,730	3	174,733	122,681	313	122,994
Spanish North Africa	--	2,722	2,722	--	3,834	3,834
Sierra Leone	--	1,648	1,648	--	2,737	2,737
Somaliland	--	1,346	1,346	--	1,765	1,765
Sudan	7,200	136	7,336	--	15,310	15,310
Togo	--	2,185	2,185	--	1,307	1,307
Tunisia	31,421	--	31,421	37,071	709	37,780
United Arab Republic	--	40,799	40,799	416,231	127,771	544,002
Western Africa, n.e.c.	19,000	31,722	50,722	20,272	28,738	49,010
Zambia	--	1,676	1,676	--	697	697
Others	--	2,068	2,068	25	7,327	7,352
Total	659,593	195,366	854,959	1,159,528	286,747	1,446,275
Oceania	3	32,666	32,669	--	24,380	24,380
Unspecified	1	551	552	--	50	50
World Total	2,342,367	678,431	3,020,798	3,594,683	635,468	4,230,151
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	86,067	24,928	110,995	132,082	23,349	155,431

July-June 1966-67 July-June 1967-68

Destination	July-June 1966-67				July-June 1967-68				Total					
	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	75	---	12,297	---	---	664	12,961	---	---	14,243	---	---	462	14,705
Barbados	---	---	660	60	---	488	1,283	---	---	175	---	---	198	373
Martinique	---	---	2,822	---	---	---	2,822	---	---	1,495	---	---	---	1,495
Netherlands Antilles	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	59	---	---	---	59
Trinidad and Tobago	---	---	354	---	---	127	481	---	---	931	---	---	36	967
Total	75	---	16,133	60	---	1,279	17,547	---	---	16,203	---	---	696	17,599
South America:														
Bolivia	7,625	---	---	---	---	---	7,625	23,262	---	---	---	---	---	24,062
Brazil	1,274,024	---	---	10,300	1,000	5,403	1,290,727	392,185	---	---	14,405	---	---	407,027
Chile	56,762	---	11,450	---	---	325	68,537	69,515	531	---	---	---	---	70,046
Colombia	42,875	---	---	50	---	---	42,925	41,400	---	1,080	---	---	---	41,950
Guyana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Paraguay	49,976	---	---	382	---	---	49,976	58,226	---	---	---	---	674	58,900
Peru	368,045	---	---	---	---	10	368,437	202,925	---	19,270	200	---	---	222,395
Uruguay	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,459	---	13,520	2,834	---	---	22,437
Venezuela	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,400	---	---	---	13,400
Total	1,799,307	---	11,450	10,732	1,000	5,738	1,828,227	801,972	---	47,801	18,789	---	9,735	878,297
Western Europe:														
Belgium and Luxembourg	20,571	---	225,610	1,350	479	186,911	434,921	4,790	300	111,717	1,419	---	---	229,079
France	68,169	---	14,570	---	---	11,644	94,383	37,570	---	11,560	---	---	---	49,623
Germany	21,750	---	---	---	---	72,085	278,100	---	1,223	72,328	30,511	633	---	58,706
Italy	305,276	---	2,910,735	72,322	40,443	31,236	3,360,012	397,516	---	1,829,062	172,377	---	---	17,850
Netherlands	174,048	---	510,573	51,219	5,513	18,729	926,082	26,074	4,972	186,461	64,876	500	---	119,088
Total	589,814	---	3,832,519	135,125	46,435	185,605	5,093,498	466,850	6,495	2,211,308	269,551	123,510	---	306,990
Other Western Europe:														
Austria	---	---	6,549	---	---	4,420	10,969	---	---	8,410	---	---	---	10,654
Cyprus	10,380	---	---	---	---	---	10,380	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Denmark	---	---	147	---	---	1,020	1,167	440	1,420	97	6,635	---	---	9,342
Finland	---	---	500	---	---	---	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Norway	13,552	---	19,807	---	---	4,000	37,359	1,000	3,500	34,937	---	---	---	69,993
Portugal	31,122	---	---	---	---	---	31,122	19,991	---	---	---	---	---	19,991
Spain	---	---	876,765	---	---	353,397	1,230,162	---	---	672,783	---	---	---	177,029
Sweden	10,200	---	25	---	---	70	95	800	---	25	2,383	---	---	85
Switzerland	---	---	12,666	8,481	1,046	1,805	34,198	200	---	3,494	5,300	---	---	200
United Kingdom	215,121	---	163,266	---	---	500	174,339	553,226	44,040	54,132	---	---	---	101,373
Total	280,375	---	11,079,725	8,481	1,546	539,051	11,909,178	66,471	4,920	773,878	14,318	700	154,065	1,014,352
Eastern Europe:														
Bulgaria	---	---	---	---	---	4,740	4,740	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hungary	13,063	---	25,783	3,265	1,850	---	43,961	612	---	6,575	6,260	---	---	13,447
U.S.S.R.	21,413	---	---	---	---	---	42,743	---	---	25,095	---	---	---	25,095
Total	34,476	---	47,119	3,265	1,850	4,740	91,450	612	---	31,670	6,260	---	---	28,542
Total Europe	904,665	---	34,962,363	146,871	49,831	1,030,296	17,094,126	533,933	11,415	3,016,856	290,129	124,210	461,035	4,427,598
Asia:														
China, Mainland	323,494	---	19,195	---	---	---	342,689	---	---	41,554	---	---	---	41,554
India	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan	---	---	62,855	---	---	201,167	264,022	---	---	63,433	4,451	---	---	154,618
Republic of China (Taiwan)	---	---	10,301	---	---	---	10,301	10,080	---	---	---	---	---	10,080
Vietnam, South	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	328,494	---	92,351	---	---	201,167	622,012	15,080	---	104,987	4,451	---	---	211,259
Africa:														
Algeria	21,637	---	---	---	---	---	21,637	18,780	---	---	---	---	---	18,780
Angola	12,480	---	---	---	---	---	12,480	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa, Republic of	23,297	---	---	---	---	83	23,480	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	57,514	---	---	---	---	83	57,597	18,780	---	---	---	---	---	18,780
World Total	3,090,055	---	5,082,297	157,663	50,831	1,238,663	9,619,509	1,269,765	11,415	3,186,547	313,369	124,210	598,220	5,563,526

WORLD CORN PRODUCTION
SECOND OF RECORD IN 1968

World corn production in 1968 is estimated at 234 million metric tons, 2 percent below the 1967 record crop of 239 million tons, on the basis of information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. World corn area, at 254 million acres, was virtually unchanged.

Corn production in North America is estimated at 125.8 million tons, down 5 percent on 4 percent less acreage. The Canadian crop is placed at about 2.0 million tons, up 5 percent on 9 percent larger area.

Corn production in the United States is reported at 112.8 million tons, 6 percent below the record 1967 crop. U.S. acreage declined 7 percent to 55.9 million; yield gained slightly to a new high of 79.4 million bushels per acre. Growing conditions were very favorable in the Corn Belt States; however, heavy rains and high winds in October reduced yields from earlier expectations.

Mexican corn production is estimated at 9.0 million tons, up 6 percent on larger area and improved yields.

The European corn crop is estimated at 29.6 million tons, 2 percent below 1967. The West European harvest, however, gained 16 percent, to 11.8 million tons, as growing conditions were favorable in most areas. French corn production was 33 percent over last year's drought-reduced crop, at a record 4.9 million tons. French yield was at a new high of 77.1 bushels per acre. Italian production at 4.0 million tons was up 4 percent. The EEC corn harvest totaled 9.2 million tons, up 19 percent with a 3 percent gain in area and a 15 percent increase in yield. Spanish production gained for the third successive year, to a record 1.5 million tons, up 20 percent.

The East European corn crop is estimated at 17.7 million tons, 12 percent below last year and 21 percent below the 1966 total. Drought, more serious than last year, in the principal corn producing countries of the area was responsible for the sharply reduced outturn. Yugoslavia's corn harvest is estimated at 6.5 million tons, down 10 percent.

Corn acreage and production in the Soviet Union are currently expected to be moderately larger than last year.

The Asian corn harvest is estimated at 28.3 million tons, about the same as 1967.

The Australian crop is placed up slightly at 193,000 tons. Corn outturn in Africa will depend largely on South African recovery from the previous poor crop.

It is too early to estimate performance in South America; however, the Argentine corn acreage is expected to be somewhat larger, which should result in a larger crop to be harvested there next spring.

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1967-68 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/		Yield per acre 3/		Production	
	Average 1967-64 1,000 acres	1968 1/	Average 1967-64 1,000 bu./a.	1968 1/	Average 1960-64 1,000 m. t.	1968 1/
North America:						
Canada	500	876	56	84.6	303	1,882
United States	59,876	60,385	55,886	78.2	94,562	119,943
Costa Rica	175	180	180	17.1	76	78
El Salvador	468	450	--	17.2	196	202
Guatemala	1,682	1,847	--	13.3	570	690
Honduras	959	1,013	--	12.5	303	355
Mexico	15,416	18,740	19,274	15.5	6,064	8,500
Nicaragua	353	500	--	13.9	124	174
Panama	213	273	--	13.2	72	89
Total 5/	20,640	25,250	21,450	50.4	103,220	132,210
South America:						
Argentina	7,008	8,508	--	28.0	4,984	6,560
Brazil	19,308	22,980	--	20.6	10,112	12,452
Chile	183	217	215	37.9	176	304
Colombia	1,814	1,952	1,915	17.5	207	250
Ecuador	508	524	519	11.7	151	185
Peru	833	890	--	23.2	490	560
Uruguay	563	400	--	10.3	147	69
Venezuela	1,058	1,202	--	17.2	461	604
Total 5/	32,290	37,780	--	21.7	17,820	22,100
Europe:						
EEC:						
France	2,229	2,525	2,501	46.4	2,625	3,679
Germany, West	41	104	156	37.6	39	196
Italy	2,816	2,513	2,629	52.2	3,732	3,860
Total EEC	5,086	5,142	5,295	49.5	6,396	7,735
Austria	130	148	183	61.2	202	316
Greece	461	344	--	24.4	286	338
Portugal	1,208	1,161	1,137	18.3	562	570
Spain	1,139	1,203	1,295	27.2	1,075	1,224
Total Western Europe 5/	8,030	8,000	8,225	41.8	8,520	10,185
Bulgaria	1,601	1,404	--	40.7	1,555	2,058
Czechoslovakia	509	361	--	39.7	509	423
Hungary	3,226	3,054	--	40.3	3,304	3,522
Romania	8,305	7,959	--	27.4	5,784	6,858
Yugoslavia	6,118	6,202	6,054	36.4	5,664	7,200
Total Eastern Europe 5/	19,760	18,980	12,695	33.7	16,920	20,065
Total Europe 5/	27,790	26,980	26,920	44.1	25,440	30,250
Total 5/	27,790	26,980	26,920	44.1	25,440	30,250
1968 1/						
Canada	1,984	1,984	1,984	81.7	303	1,882
United States	4,439.8	4,439.8	4,439.8	79.4	94,562	119,943
Costa Rica	3.3	3.3	3.3	18.6	76	78
El Salvador	9.8	9.8	9.8	17.7	196	202
Guatemala	28.6	28.6	28.6	15.0	570	690
Honduras	15.4	15.4	15.4	13.8	303	355
Mexico	354.3	354.3	354.3	17.9	6,064	8,500
Nicaragua	7.1	7.1	7.1	13.7	124	174
Panama	2.5	2.5	2.5	12.6	72	89
Total 5/	5,204.2	5,204.2	5,204.2	60.2	103,220	132,210
South America:						
Argentina	258.3	258.3	258.3	30.3	4,984	6,560
Brazil	450.2	450.2	450.2	21.3	10,112	12,452
Chile	10.4	10.4	10.4	55.2	176	304
Colombia	33.3	33.3	33.3	17.1	207	250
Ecuador	7.1	7.1	7.1	14.0	151	185
Peru	22.0	22.0	22.0	24.2	490	560
Uruguay	2.7	2.7	2.7	6.8	147	69
Venezuela	23.2	23.2	23.2	19.7	461	604
Total 5/	270.0	270.0	270.0	23.0	17,820	22,100
Europe:						
EEC:						
France	144.8	144.8	144.8	57.4	2,625	3,679
Germany, West	11.1	11.1	11.1	74.2	39	196
Italy	152.0	152.0	152.0	60.5	3,732	3,860
Total EEC	304.5	304.5	304.5	68.2	6,396	7,735
Austria	13.9	13.9	13.9	85.0	202	316
Greece	13.3	13.3	13.3	38.7	286	338
Portugal	22.0	22.0	22.0	19.3	562	570
Spain	57.9	57.9	57.9	40.1	1,075	1,224
Total Western Europe 5/	401.0	401.0	401.0	56.5	8,520	10,185
Bulgaria	81.0	81.0	81.0	40.7	1,555	2,058
Czechoslovakia	16.7	16.7	16.7	46.1	509	423
Hungary	138.7	138.7	138.7	45.4	3,304	3,522
Romania	270.0	270.0	270.0	33.9	5,784	6,858
Yugoslavia	283.5	283.5	283.5	45.7	5,664	7,200
Total Eastern Europe 5/	789.9	789.9	789.9	41.6	16,920	20,065
Total Europe 5/	1,164.1	1,164.1	1,164.1	43.2	25,440	30,250

U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) ¹		15,515	8,611	24,3	36,0	9,564	8,000	31,9	
Area:									
Morocco	1,122	1,139	1,118	11.4	8.6	297	260	9.8	
United Arab Republic	1,793	1,682	--	40.0	63.8	1,823	2,300	90.5	
Angola	1,466	--	--	10.9	--	497	--	--	
Kenya	2,900	3,100	3,000	18.6	20.7	1,360	1,633	64.2	
Norway Republic	277	--	--	14.4	--	90	--	60.7	
South Africa, Republic of	13,106	--	--	15.5	--	5,147	5,316	209.3	
Total ²	35,700	35,900	--	17.1	18.9	13,500	17,250	679.1	
Asia:									
Turkey	1,689	1,668	1,656	21.4	25.6	916	1,080	42.5	
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	11,680	--	--	
Afghanistan	1,236	--	--	22.5	--	707	--	--	
China, Taiwan	43	69	--	29.6	42.7	82	64	2.5	
India	11,200	13,141	--	15.6	18.8	4,202	6,275	247.0	
Indonesia	7,156	7,213	--	16.7	16.7	2,823	2,960	116.5	
Japan	100	92	44	40.9	46.2	104	61	50	
Pakistan	1,190	1,511	1,550	16.5	20.7	498	795	31.3	
Philippines	4,769	5,672	6,600	10.7	10.7	1,230	1,555	59.7	
Thailand	922	--	--	32.7	--	720	1,300	49.2	
Total ³	53,400	58,900	59,300	17.2	19.1	23,300	28,600	1,115.7	
Oceania:									
Australia	206	209	206	33.6	36.9	176	180	7.6	
New Zealand	8	8	--	22.8	21.5	16	19	7.7	
Total ⁴	214	217	--	34.3	37.8	192	199	8.3	
World Total ⁵									
	245,590	253,640	254,430	31.3	37.0	125,130	238,610	9,394.0	

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 in late 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 Estimate 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.

U.S. FEEDGRAIN EXPORTS UP 12
PERCENT FIRST QUARTER FY 1969

United States feedgrain exports of 5.1 million metric tons during the first quarter of July 1968-June 1969 were 12 percent above the similar period a year ago. Larger shipments of corn accounted for the increase as exports of oats, barley, and sorghums declined.

Corn exports of 4.0 million tons were 34 percent above the 3.0 million shipped during July-September 1967.

Corn shipments to most West European countries showed substantial increases. Exports to the East European countries total 186,000 tons--about six times more than the 31,000 tons shipped during the same period last year. This latter increase was due mainly to the spring and summer drought that reduced yields in most East European countries this year. In contrast, smaller shipments went to Denmark and Spain where harvests were at record or near record levels.

Total corn exports to Asia amounted to 803,000 tons--69 percent more than the 477,000 tons shipped during July-September 1967. This increase was largely in shipments to Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Lebanon. India received no corn this quarter and shipments to Israel and the Philippines were smaller.

Shipments of 19,000 metric tons of corn to Uruguay resulted from a long spell of dry weather and a decrease of 41 percent of the crop. This production was the lowest since 1929. These shipments were donations through the PL 480 Dollar Sales Agreement. Imports of corn by Colombia are on the prohibited list; however, in cases of emergency and demand the INA (state buying agency) permits imports. Such was the case of the 12,000 metric tons shipped.

Exports of oats totaled 37,000 tons--down 42 percent from the 64,000 shipped during the same months a year earlier. Shipments decreased to most destinations, except Mexico, Belgium-Luxembourg, and Switzerland.

Barley exports of 47,000 tons were only one-sixth of the 281,000 tons shipped last season. Shipments to all destinations were down. Production in the Western Hemisphere was good, thus their needs were lessened. The drop in exports to the West European countries was due to the large supplies on hand. Also they are using wheat as a substitute for imported barley, because of the low milling quality of this year's crop. The entire Asian market for barley has been lost to France, due mainly to much lower prices.

Sorghum exports totaled 1.1 million tons, a decrease of 14 percent from the 1.3 million tons shipped during the same months last year. Shipments were much smaller to Belgium-Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, and India and to all African countries. However, this was partially offset by larger exports to Mexico, W. Germany, E. Germany, Hungary, Israel, and Japan.

JUTE PRODUCTION DOWN SHARPLY

Production of jute and kenaf in the current crop year in India, Pakistan, and Thailand is down by more than 20 percent as compared to a year ago. Because of the overwhelming importance of these three countries to the world jute trade, prices have advanced substantially. The crops in both Pakistan and India suffered from drought at planting time and from widespread flooding later. In Thailand, the second largest fiber exporter following Pakistan, growers have been discouraged by fiber prices in recent years and have cut back acreage. India, the world's largest manufacturer and exporter of jute goods, will be hard pressed to meet consumption requirements. Jute, kenaf, and similar fibers are grown on a much-reduced scale in many other countries that normally account for less than 3 percent of the raw fiber entering world trade.

Jute and Kenaf: Estimated production by
major producing countries,
average 1960-64, annual 1966-1968

Country	Year of harvest			
	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 ^{1/}	1968 ^{2/}
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
JUTE:				
Pakistan	2,333.8	2,600.0	2,790.0	2,500.0
India	2,102.1	2,139.3	2,557.0	1,920.0
Thailand	19.2	24.0	64.2	23.0
Sub-total	4,455.1	4,763.3	5,411.2	4,443.0
KENAF (MESTA):				
Thailand	538.9	1,212.5	797.0	326.0
India	621.1	485.5	492.0	360.0
Sub-total	1,160.0	1,698.0	1,289.0	686.0
Total, Jute and Kenaf ..	5,615.1	6,461.3	6,700.2	5,129.0

^{1/} Revised. ^{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.

WORLD RICE CROP FORECAST
IS CLOSE TO RECORD

World rice production for 1968-69 (August-July), excluding Communist Asia, is forecast at 181 million metric tons in the first estimate by the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is 1.4 percent below last year's record crop, but is 13 percent above the 1960/61-1964/65 average.

World acreage in rice is forecast at 238 million acres, about 1 percent above last year's record. With prospective increases in all countries except South America, the largest land increased was planned in Asia, although North America has the largest percentage gain in acreage.

Record yields per acre are being reported in all areas except Asia, where yields in some major producing areas are below last year's level.

Total production in the Asian countries other than India is expected to be a third record crop. Asia's major exporting countries of Thailand, Burma, and Cambodia all have larger production than last year. The Philippine Republic, another major exporter, is harvesting what is expected to be a record crop. India, which produces 37 percent of free Asia's rice, is expected to have a 7 percent decline from last year's record, but is still their third highest producing year.

In Western Europe, yield is down from last year, but production rose 1.4 percent due primarily to a 3.9 percent increase in acreage.

Production of the USSR increased markedly over the preceding year as the result of record acreage and yield. Eastern Europe increased acreage by 3.9 percent over 1967-1968, but production decreased 2.2 percent due to inclement weather.

Estimated acreage of North America increased by 11 percent over 1967, due mainly to a 20 percent acreage increase in the United States, the principal producer. With this increased acreage and also better yields, total North American production increased by 16 percent.

The outlook in South America is for a good harvest, except in Chile, where a severe drought is expected to cut production by about 40 percent. Total production is expected to be up 2 percent.

African production set a new record by nearly 1 percent above last year's previous high. Crops increased in main producing countries as UAR (Egypt), Sierra Leone, and Guinea.

Australia continued to expand its rice production and is expected to have its eighth consecutive record harvest in 1968-69 as a result of an 11 percent increase in acreage.

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 1960-61 to 1964-65	1966-67	1967-68	Average 1960-61 to 1964-65	1966-67	1967-68	Average 1960-61 to 1964-65	1966-67	1967-68
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.
North America:									
Mexico	342	408	412	1,961	2,107	2,301	304.2	390.0	430.0
United States	1,703	1,967	2,360	3,738	4,324	4,550	2,887.3	3,858.3	4,066.4
Costa Rica	132	138	148	1,042	1,297	1,297	62.4	81.0	87.0
El Salvador	33	49	65	1,979	2,269	2,106	29.6	46.8	66.0
Guatemala	26	29	34	1,369	1,407	1,491	16.2	18.0	23.0
Honduras	34	42	42	1,476	1,207	1,305	22.7	23.0	24.9
Nicaragua 2/	55	60	67	1,353	2,056	1,970	33.7	56.0	60.0
Panama	253	325	320	978	950	1,040	112.3	140.1	151.0
Cuba	240	220	220	1,700	1,782	1,473	185.0	178.0	147.0
Dominican Republic	206	220	220	1,423	3,092	3,192	133.0	500.5	5,272.1
Total North America	3,132	3,568	3,641	2,711	3,092	3,192	3,851.7	5,005.5	5,272.1
South America:									
Argentina	135	151	177	3,159	3,182	3,524	193.4	217.0	282.9
Bolivia	74	82	100	1,316	1,693	1,231	44.2	63.0	93.0
Brazil	9,242	10,625	12,000	1,420	2,266	2,563	5,951.2	6,100.0	6,700.0
Chile	82	73	80	2,440	2,684	2,038	90.8	88.8	85.0
Colombia	643	865	741	1,823	1,733	2,370	531.8	680.0	685.0
Ecuador	273	247	260	1,525	1,623	1,314	188.8	300.0	155.0
Guatemala	247	340	41	2,000	1,945	---	224.0	38.0	---
Paraguay	38	41	124	1,950	2,044	4,000	33.6	40.0	225.2
Peru	196	206	76	3,562	4,112	---	317.3	405.0	---
Surinam	70	73	84	2,486	2,967	---	78.9	98.3	---
Uruguay	51	84	76	2,841	3,035	3,018	65.8	115.6	104.1
Venezuela	165	257	343	1,476	1,945	1,876	110.5	210.0	292.0
Total South America	11,216	13,044	14,342	14,363	14,366	13,299	7,830.3	8,497.7	9,036.2
Europe:									
France	77	69	65	3,474	3,196	3,945	121.3	100.0	116.3
Greece	49	43	44	3,704	4,388	4,565	82.3	85.6	91.2
Italy	299	327	355	4,679	4,187	4,695	634.6	621.0	756.0
Portugal	92	86	82	4,073	3,949	3,952	170.0	154.0	147.0
Spain	157	143	146	5,460	5,781	5,542	388.8	375.0	367.0
Total Western Europe	674	668	692	4,569	4,407	4,707	1,397.0	1,335.6	1,477.5
Bulgaria	32	30	30	2,497	3,527	3,820	36.2	48.0	52.0
Hungary	52	47	50	1,715	1,453	1,500	40.4	31.0	34.0
Romania	35	49	52	2,589	2,518	2,962	41.1	56.0	70.0
Yugoslavia	15	13	11	3,333	2,931	4,048	22.7	23.0	20.2
Total Eastern Europe	142	143	152	2,282	2,559	2,634	147.0	166.2	184.2
Total Europe	816	816	844	877	4,171	4,056	4,218	1,501.8	1,661.7
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	332	600	682	724	2,068	2,352	311.0	640.0	804.0
Total	332	600	682	724	2,068	2,352	311.0	640.0	804.0

Africa:													
Morocco	9	12	11	18	4,033	3,483	5,464	4,596	16.5	19.0	27.3	40.0	
United Arab Republic	829	1,200	1,250	1,250	4,745	3,674	4,056	4,145	1,784.2	2,000.0	2,300.0	2,350.0	
Congo (Kinshasa)	130	133	67	61	915	945	---	---	54.0	57.0	---	---	
Gambia	61	67	88	78	1,098	1,218	---	---	30.4	37.0	---	---	
Ghana	61	65	88	78	959	985	1,061	959	33.8	39.0	42.5	40.0	
Guinea	1,025	---	---	---	618	---	---	---	287.0	315.0	330.0	---	
Ivory Coast	614	---	---	---	786	---	---	---	219.0	274.0	340.0	---	
Malagasy Republic	1,996	2,050	1,946	---	1,370	1,538	1,658	---	1,240.0	1,430.0	1,464.0	---	
Mali	442	417	400	---	893	837	772	---	179.0	158.4	140.0	---	
Nigeria	500	---	---	---	1,074	---	---	---	250.0	406.4	391.0	---	
Portuguese Guinea	138	---	---	---	1,664	---	---	---	104.0	---	---	---	
Senegal	180	200	200	---	1,151	1,375	1,045	---	93.8	125.0	95.0	---	
Sierra Leone	800	---	---	---	895	---	---	---	325.0	390.0	400.0	---	
Tanzania 2/	204	---	---	---	1,161	---	---	---	108.0	110.0	115.0	---	
Upper Volta	112	---	---	---	649	---	---	---	33.0	---	---	---	
Total Africa	8,176	8,765	8,866	8,909	1,405	1,511	1,598	1,605	5,212.0	6,006.9	6,426.9	6,488.1	
Asia:													
Iran	846	930	---	---	1,861	2,074	---	---	714.0	875.0	954.0	1,000.0	
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	129	160	160	---	2,601	2,797	2,688	---	152.2	203.0	195.2	172.7	
Afghanistan	524	---	---	---	2,053	---	---	---	488.0	---	---	---	
Burma	12,000	12,328	12,490	---	1,456	1,168	1,362	---	7,925.0	6,637.0	7,719.0	---	
Cambodia	5,731	6,212	---	---	952	872	---	---	2,474.8	2,457.0	---	---	
Ceylon	1,239	1,307	1,566	1,657	1,714	1,609	1,614	1,785	963.1	954.0	1,147.0	1,342.0	
China, Taiwan	1,905	1,945	1,944	---	3,242	3,553	3,613	---	2,801.8	3,135.0	3,186.0	---	
India 2/	86,359	87,927	89,000	---	1,356	1,146	1,523	---	53,105.0	45,707.0	61,500.0	57,000.0	
Indonesia	17,530	---	---	---	1,600	---	---	---	12,718.0	14,000.0	15,260.0	---	
Japan 2/	8,108	8,041	8,063	8,105	4,329	4,368	4,939	4,860	15,920.0	15,931.2	18,063.7	17,868.7	
Korea, South	2,837	3,068	3,052	---	3,647	3,866	3,544	---	4,693.0	5,336.7	4,906.0	4,493.0	
Laos	1,600	1,330	---	---	1,020	989	---	---	740.0	623.0	---	---	
Malaysia:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Malaya States	816	904	1,106	---	2,238	2,111	2,003	---	828.5	865.7	1,004.7	---	
Sabah (North Borneo)	89	---	---	---	1,897	---	---	---	76.6	---	---	---	
Sarawak	282	277	---	---	860	769	---	---	110.0	96.6	---	---	
Nepal	2,800	2,717	2,766	---	1,647	1,628	1,767	---	2,095.0	2,007.0	2,217.0	---	
Pakistan 2/	24,955	25,897	27,945	28,450	1,467	1,398	1,501	1,478	16,539.0	16,424.4	19,024.0	18,994.0	
Philippines	7,821	7,614	7,820	7,904	1,096	1,206	1,236	1,313	3,883.4	4,165.0	4,372.0	4,700.0	
Thailand	14,735	16,995	16,542	---	1,343	1,743	1,493	---	8,960.0	13,500.0	11,200.0	12,000.0	
Vietnam, South	6,054	5,671	---	---	1,841	1,686	---	---	5,055.8	4,336.0	---	---	
Total Asia, excl. Communist areas 1/	197,045	204,252	207,223	208,946	1,574	1,492	1,701	1,647	140,651.5	138,285.0	159,901.4	156,071.2	
Oceania:													
Australia	56	74	76	84	5,429	6,378	6,394	---	138.0	214.0	221.4	---	
Fiji Islands	30	---	---	---	1,543	---	---	---	21.0	---	---	---	
Total Oceania	89	107	109	117	3,963	4,860	4,921	5,033	160.0	235.9	243.3	266.8	
World Total 1/	221,000	231,000	236,000	238,000	1,593	1,528	1,714	1,675	160,000.0	160,000.0	183,000.0	181,000.0	

1/ Crops harvested in the Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia from 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.

SMALL WORLD
WALNUT CROP

The 1968 world commercial walnut crop is estimated at 173,200 short tons, in-shell basis. If the estimate is accurate, production would be 8 percent more than a year ago but 1 percent below the 1962-66 average. Foreign production is the same as last year, but the U.S. crop is sharply higher than the small 1967 output.

Foreign production (exclusive of the Soviet-oriented countries and Mainland China) totaled 84,000 tons, equaling the 1967 output but somewhat below the 1962-66 average. Although the Italian harvest was sharply lower than a year ago, the crops in France, India, and Iran increased enough to make up the difference.

U.S. production is estimated at 89,200 tons for 1968. This would be 17 percent above the short 1967 crop and 4 percent above average. However, because of sharply lower carryover stocks than a year ago, total supplies available for the domestic and export markets at the beginning of this season are considerably below last year's level.

WALNUTS, IN-SHELL BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1962-66 and annual 1965-68

Country	Average 1962-66	1965	1966	1967	Prelim. 1968
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France	29.1	18.0	33.0	25.0	30.0
India	14.6	15.0	18.0	12.0	14.0
Iran	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	5.5
Italy	24.7	27.0	18.7	26.0	18.0
Syria	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.5	6.0
Turkey	7.4	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.0
Yugoslavia	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.5
Foreign total . . .	88.6	80.0	88.2	83.5	84.0
United States	85.9	80.3	96.0	76.4	89.2
Grand total ...	174.5	160.3	184.2	159.9	173.2

WALNUTS, IN-SHELL BASIS: Exports from selected countries
average 1961-65 and 1964-67 crop years 1/

Country	Average 1961-65	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	Forecast 1967-68
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France	14.6	19.4	8.2	17.1	12.0
India	9.4	9.0	6.1	9.7	6.6
Iran	2.5	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.4
Italy	13.1	9.9	14.4	8.4	13.0
Turkey	4.6	4.2	4.6	3.6	3.6
Yugoslavia	1.0	1.0	0.2	2/	0.1
Foreign total .	45.2	45.0	35.5	39.9	36.7
United States	2.6	3.6	4.9	5.1	2.5
Grand total ...	47.8	48.6	40.4	45.0	39.2

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.

Exports by the six foreign countries for which information is available and the United States are estimated at 39,200 tons for the 1967-68 marketing year. This is the lowest level of exports in the past 10 years. The 1966-67 total for these countries was 45,000 tons and the 1961-65 average was 47,800. Both U.S. and foreign exports were down from last year's level, but U.S. exports were about average while foreign exports were well below the 1961-65 average.

For the third year in succession, Mainland China was one of the leading suppliers of walnuts to the world market. Information indicates that Chinese sales to Canada and Western Europe were in excess of 15,000 tons, making China the world's leading walnut exporter in 1967-68.

The United States imported 2,175 tons of shelled and virtually no in-shell walnuts for a total of 5,438 tons, in-shell basis, in 1967-68. The 1966-67 total was 3,290 tons, in-shell basis.

Because of the shortage of supplies on the market, it has been difficult to get October 1968 price quotations. However, in-shell Sorrentos hit a high of 29 cents per pound, f.o.b. Italian ports, in October, up substantially from the January quotation of 24.5 cents.

WALNUTS: Prices, landed, duty paid, London

Type	October			January	
	1966	1967	1968	1967	1968
	US cents per pound	US cents per pound	US cents per pound	US cents per pound	US cents per pound
SHELLED:					
French light halves ...	141.8	135.4	---	110.8	---
Turkish light halves ..	106.7	101.6	---	88.3	95.3
Turkish amber halves ..	83.6	---	---	55.6	53.6
Indian light halves ...	48.9	49.0	---	50.8	57.2
Indian light pieces ...	36.2	---	---	36.7	45.4
IN-SHELL:					
Sorrentos 1/	---	24.5	29.0	---	24.5

1/ F.o.b. Italy.

WORLD COTTON SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

The world cotton situation in 1968-69 features a better balance between supply and disappearance than in any season since 1961-62. World production will be around a million bales below disappearance, and stocks will be reduced by a like amount. World trade is estimated at slightly over 17.0 million bales, about the same as in 1967-68.

World cotton production this season is estimated at 52.1 million bales, compared with 47.4 million in 1967-68 and a record of 53.9 million in 1965-66. 1/ The U.S. crop, at 11.1 million bales, is more than 50 percent higher than the small crop harvested last season. 2/ Acreage for harvest is estimated at 10.3 million, compared with about 8.0 million in 1967-68. The larger area reflects a smaller rate of diversion and less abandonment than in the earlier season. The indicated national yield is 515 pounds per acre, an increase of around 15 percent from a year ago. More favorable weather, less insect damage, and increased skip-row planting are responsible for the higher yield. Production of American-Egyptian cotton is estimated at 72,100 running bales, compared with 68,300 in 1967-68.

Production of cotton outside the United States is forecast at a record 41.0 million bales in 1968-69, up 0.8 million from last year. Aggregate output in

1/ U.S. cotton in running bales, other countries in 480 lb. net.

2/ In-season ginnings plus city crop. The November crop report lowered this figure by 160,000 running bales. The change is not shown in either text or accompanying table.

the foreign Free World is placed at 25.0 million bales, an increase of 1.2 million from 1967-68. This record harvest is due to both an expansion in acreage and higher yields. Total acreage in the foreign Free World is placed at 50.9 million, up 1.1 million from 1967-68. Average yield per acre is 337 pounds, compared with 229 pounds a year earlier. Substantially larger crops are expected in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico, Iran, Pakistan, and Syria. Smaller crops are likely in India, Peru, Spain, and Tanzania. Production in Communist countries is placed at 16.0 million bales, down from 16.4 million in 1967-68. The USSR crop may be slightly above the 9.3 million bales harvested last season, but output in Mainland China will probably be down sharply from the excellent 1967-68 crop because of poor growing conditions in the current season.

World consumption of cotton in 1968-69 is estimated 53.1 million bales, an increase of 0.7 million from the previous record set last season. This is the sixth consecutive season in which cotton offtake has expanded. Consumption in all foreign countries in 1968-69 is estimated at 44.3 million bales. This is an increase of nearly a million bales from last season and is about 3.0 million bales above the average offtake in the past five seasons. The foreign Free World is expected to use around 26.5 million bales, an increase of 0.8 million from a year earlier. Net exporting countries will probably use around 7.2 million bales, compared with 7.0 million in 1967-68. Gains in consumption will be experienced in most of those countries in the current season. Many net importing countries will consume more cotton this season than in 1967-68. Mill activity is expected to remain high in Hong Kong, India, Japan, and some other Asian countries in 1968-69. Also, economic activity in many of the Western European countries is on the rise, and this should result in increased cotton consumption in some of those countries this season.

Consumption of cotton in Communist countries is placed at 17.8 million bales for 1968-69. This assumes about constant offtake in Eastern Europe, an increase of 0.2 million bales in the USSR, and a reduction of 0.1 million bales in Mainland China. The latter country may have to cut back on consumption because of the smaller cotton crop in 1968-69.

Mill consumption in the United States is expected to be slightly below the 9.0 million bales used in 1967-68. Lower consumption in 1968-69 is indicated by the reduced daily rate of cotton use. Competition from manmade fibers is intense, and imports of cotton textiles continue to rise.

World production of manmade fibers totaled more than 14 billion pounds in calendar year 1967. This is an increase of 6 percent from a year earlier and represents the equivalent of 43 million bales of cotton. Those fibers now account for more than one-third of the world's total fiber production. Just a decade ago, they accounted for one-fifth of total fiber production.

The world carryover of cotton on August 1, 1968, totaled an estimated 21.2 million bales, a decline of over 5.0 million bales from the same time a year earlier. Stocks in foreign countries increased during the 1967-68 season while those in the United States were reduced by around 6.0 million bales. In 1968-69, world stocks are expected to decline further to around 20.0 million bales on August 1, 1969. Cotton stocks in the United States on August 1, 1968, amounted to 6.5 million bales. Stocks in this country may be reduced moderately

by the end of the current season. Stocks in foreign countries are likely to be reduced during the current season from the record high held at the beginning of the season.

World trade in cotton in 1968-69 is estimated at 17.3 million bales. This is about the same as shipments in 1967-68 and matches the average for the past five seasons. U.S. exports are tentatively placed at 3.3 million bales, a sharp drop from the 4.2 million bales shipped in 1967-68. Exports by foreign Free World countries this season are expected to be at an alltime record high. Larger crops in practically all producing countries will assure a large supply of cotton for export in the current season.

Net imports by Communist countries from the Free World are expected to be higher in 1968-69. Export availability in the USSR will probably be lower than in other recent years, and import demand, especially in Eastern Europe and Mainland China, may be higher in 1968-69.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

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- FC 17-68 Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Public Law 480, Title I, Sales for Foreign Currencies and Sales for Dollar Credit
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REPORTS

- FAS M-200 This publication, which updates FAS-M 145, Survey of 1962 Canadian Tobacco Production and Trade, describes these developments in some detail and also covers marketing and exports. Some mention of tobacco output in Provinces other than Ontario and of types other than flue-cured is included.

FAS SPECIAL REPORTS LIST, revised November 1968; lists available publications in the FAR and FAS-M series.

WORLD MEAT CONSUMPTION

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 1967. But for one-third of these countries, per capita consumption in 1967 dropped below the 1961-65 average.

Uruguay regained its traditional position as the world's leading per capita consumer of all red meats in 1967 with 227 pounds, followed by New Zealand with 223 pounds. In 1966, New Zealand was the leading per capita consumer with 221 pounds as compared to 211 pounds in Uruguay. However, in 1967 per capita consumption in both countries was below their 1961-65 averages--per capita consumption declined 12 pounds in Uruguay and 10 pounds in New Zealand.

Other leading consumers of all red meats in 1967 in order of importance were Argentina (212 pounds), Australia (192 pounds), United States (178 pounds), France (159 pounds), Canada (149 pounds) and 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.

Argentina again showed the largest increase in per capita consumption--up 10 pounds as compared to an increase of 23 pounds from 1965 to 1966. Of the remaining South American countries, only Venezuela exhibited an increase in per capita consumption. The differences in per capita consumption in the South American countries are great, ranging from a low of 35 pounds in Peru to a high of 227 in Uruguay.

Per capita consumption increased in 1967 in all the EEC countries where meat production was up substantially, but the trends were mixed for the other countries in Western Europe. Per capita consumption remained unchanged from a year earlier for Sweden and the United Kingdom. Countries showing declines from 1966 included Finland with a decrease of 6 pounds per person, 7 pounds in Ireland, 5 pounds in Portugal, 4 pounds in Norway, and 1 pound in Switzerland. Increases occurred in Austria (2 pounds) and Denmark and Spain (6 pounds).

Among the major producing and consuming countries, Australia showed the greatest decline in per capita consumption, decreasing from 203 pounds in 1966 to 192 pounds in 1967. Favorable world meat prices encouraged Australia to expand its meat exports, thus bidding up domestic prices and reducing consumption.

Among the five leading countries in total red meat consumption, beef and veal continues to be the preferred type of meat. For these countries, beef and veal accounted for an increasing share of the red meats consumed from the 1961-65 average until 1967. Uruguay was the only exception, and beef and veal as a percent of total red meats declined from 75.3 percent in 1961-65 to 64.8 percent in 1967 due to a substantial increase in mutton, lamb, and goat meat production.

Although more pork than beef and veal is consumed in many of the European countries, beef and veal consumption is rising rapidly, especially in the more industrialized countries. For the period 1961-65, average per capita consumption of both beef and veal, and pork in the EEC was 51 pounds, but by 1967 beef and veal consumption increased to 56 pounds and pork to 55 pounds. Even in Denmark--one of the world's foremost pork producing countries--beef and veal consumption has increased faster than pork consumption. Beef and veal accounted for 34.6 percent of all red meats consumed in Denmark in 1967, up from 31.6 percent in 1961-65.

Beef and veal. The changes in per capita beef and veal consumption were mixed in 1967; increases were recorded in 18 countries and decreases in 16, while consumption was unchanged in Peru, West Germany, Austria, and Poland.

For the second consecutive year, Argentina was the leading per capita consumer of beef and veal with 181 pounds, up from 169 in 1966. During the period 1961-65, Uruguay was the largest per capita consumer with an average of 180 pounds compared to 171 for Argentina. However, since 1965 consumption in Uruguay has declined, and was 147 pounds in 1967.

After Argentina and Uruguay, the other leading consumers of beef and veal are the United States (110 pounds), New Zealand (109 pounds), Canada (88 pounds), Australia (86 pounds), and France (80 pounds). From the 1961-65 average to 1967, the United States advanced from fifth to third place among the world's leading consumers of beef and veal.

Per capita beef and veal consumption increased in all the EEC countries in 1967 except in West Germany, where consumption was unchanged from 1966. Per capita consumption declined in Finland, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden in 1967, but increased in all other Western European countries.

Per capita consumption in New Zealand increased only 1 pound, totaling 109 pounds per person in 1967. In Australia, per capita consumption declined from 95 pounds to 86 pounds, and this was 12 pounds below the 1961-65 average of 98 pounds.

Pork. From 1966 to 1967, per capita pork consumption increased in 18 countries and decreased in 13. However, compared to the 1961-65 average, per capita consumption in 1967 was up in 28 of the 38 countries for which data are available.

For the second consecutive year Denmark was the world's leading per capita consumer of pork with 83 pounds, up 5 pounds from 1966. Austria was the leading consumer of pork in 1965 with 79 pounds, but consumption declined to 78 pounds in 1967. Other leading consumers of pork in order of importance in 1967 were West Germany (75 pounds), France (68 pounds), United States (64 pounds), Czechoslovakia (61 pounds), and the United Kingdom (59 pounds).

In the United States pork consumption increased from a low of 58 pounds in 1966. However, by 1967 consumption was only 1 pound above the 1961-65 average of 63 pounds per person.

Compared to the 1961-65 average, per capita consumption increased more than 4 pounds in only 8 countries by 1967. The largest increase was 9 pounds for Spain. Of the 7 countries that showed decreases relative to their 1961-65 average, only 2 decreased by more than 3 pounds. Per capita consumption decreased by 4 pounds in both Hungary and New Zealand.

Lamb, mutton, and goat. Per capita consumption for all countries remained about the same in 1967 as in 1966. Only 5 countries showed gains in 1967 and 2 declines, with the rest unchanged.

Uruguay became the world's largest per capita consumer in 1967 due to a 21-pound increase from 1966 when per capita consumption was 39 pounds. Per capita consumption increased by 3 pounds in New Zealand and only 1 pound for the other 3 countries which showed increases--Ireland, Switzerland, and Bulgaria. Only Greece and Australia showed declines, which were 1 and 3 pounds, respectively.

For the last four years, U.S. consumption of lamb, mutton and goat meat has remained at 4 pounds per person, 1 pound below the 1961-65 average.

Horse meat. Horse meat is consumed principally in Europe and in Japan. Belgium-Luxembourg 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 from 1961 to 1967. The Netherlands consumed 3 pounds per person in 1967 and the remaining countries consumed less than 3 pounds.

Outlook for 1968

World per capita red meat consumption can be expected to increase at a faster rate in 1968 than in 1967. World meat production is expected to increase at a higher rate in 1968, but most of the increase will be due to a substantial increase in beef and veal production. Production of other meats will also be up in 1968 but at a slower rate than in 1967. Consequently, world per capita consumption of beef and veal is expected to increase in 1968; per capita pork consumption should remain about the same as in 1967 since the increase in pork production will be about the same as the increase in world population; and per capita mutton, lamb, and goat meat consumption should decline as world production is expected to increase slower than world population.

In the long-run, with increasing industrialization and rising per capita incomes, per capita beef and veal consumption can be expected to increase faster than of other types of meats. From the 1951-55 average until 1967, world beef and veal production increased 57.6 percent, pork 51.7 percent, and mutton, lamb, and goat meat 39.9 percent. In the more developed countries, per capita consumption of beef and veal has increased faster than other red meats. As more countries become developed, these trends can be expected to continue.

Total meat 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1963-67

Continent and country	Average	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	1961-65	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada <u>2/</u>	140	140	145	147	145	149
United States <u>2/ 3/</u>	167	169	175	167	171	178
Mexico.....	39	39	39	40	38	37
South America:						
Argentina.....	200	217	170	179	202	212
Brazil.....	53	53	53	52	52	51
Chile.....	55	51	52	57	56	53
Colombia.....	55	56	55	52	52	49
Paraguay.....	134	122	127	137	135	135
Peru.....	35	38	36	33	35	35
Uruguay.....	239	244	238	259	211	227
Venezuela.....	50	50	52	51	53	55
Europe:						
Western:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg....	114	119	112	118	120	122
France.....	145	143	144	151	153	159
Germany, West.....	120	121	123	123	122	124
Italy.....	57	60	61	57	62	67
Netherlands.....	98	100	94	103	107	108
EEC.....	108	109	107	111	111	116
Austria.....	121	119	122	121	122	124
Denmark.....	114	106	113	117	124	130
Finland.....	78	78	82	81	82	76
Greece.....	55	60	58	63	69	73
Ireland.....	106	106	110	116	118	111
Norway.....	79	78	80	80	83	79
Portugal.....	43	42	42	46	48	43
Spain.....	47	51	51	49	58	62
Sweden.....	103	101	105	102	101	101
Switzerland.....	114	111	118	116	116	115
United Kingdom.....	143	149	143	140	138	138
Eastern:						
Bulgaria.....	69	64	70	84	87	89
Czechoslovakia.....	100	101	101	102	97	99
Germany, East.....	99	97	100	105	103	109
Hungary.....	86	84	85	84	81	78
Poland.....	82	82	81	86	90	87
Yugoslavia.....	44	42	41	47	46	53
USSR.....	66	69	59	72	73	71
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of....	79	86	76	78	77	78
Asia:						
Japan.....	13	13	14	16	20	20
Philippines.....	28	29	31	32	36	36
Oceania:						
Australia <u>4/</u>	212	217	219	209	203	192
New Zealand <u>5/</u>	233	240	237	230	221	223

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Civilian consumption; includes change in stocks. 3/ 50 States. 4/ Year ending June 30. 5/ Year ending September 30.

Beef and veal ^{1/}: Per capita consumption in specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1963-67

Continent and country	Average					
	1961-65	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada ^{2/}	84	83	87	92	92	88
United States ^{2/ 3/}	99	99	105	105	109	110
Mexico.....	24	24	25	25	24	22
South America:						
Argentina.....	171	190	144	147	169	181
Brazil.....	39	38	39	38	37	36
Chile.....	40	37	38	37	35	33
Colombia.....	49	50	50	47	47	44
Paraguay.....	107	95	99	107	106	105
Peru.....	18	21	19	17	19	19
Uruguay.....	180	186	180	198	154	147
Venezuela.....	40	40	41	41	44	45
Europe:						
Western:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg..	54	58	54	52	54	56
France.....	72	72	71	73	75	80
Germany, West.....	48	50	49	48	49	49
Italy.....	35	39	37	34	40	44
Netherlands.....	45	50	43	43	46	48
EEC.....	51	53	51	51	53	56
Austria.....	43	42	44	41	45	45
Denmark.....	36	33	37	37	44	45
Finland.....	43	43	47	45	44	41
Greece.....	18	21	20	22	25	29
Ireland.....	30	31	33	33	34	31
Norway.....	33	33	35	33	35	31
Portugal.....	15	15	14	17	19	20
Spain.....	16	18	17	17	20	22
Sweden.....	43	43	43	41	44	41
Switzerland.....	54	51	56	54	53	55
United Kingdom.....	57	60	57	51	52	55
Eastern:						
Bulgaria.....	20	21	20	22	25	27
Czechoslovakia.....	39	42	38	35	36	38
Germany, East.....	^{4/}	^{4/}	^{4/}	^{4/}	^{4/}	^{4/}
Hungary.....	22	23	22	20	20	19
Poland.....	27	30	31	27	29	29
Yugoslavia.....	14	15	12	12	15	17
USSR.....	29	29	30	34	34	32
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of...	56	60	55	56	54	55
Asia:						
Japan.....	4	4	5	5	4	3
Philippines.....	6	6	7	7	7	6
Oceania:						
Australia ^{5/}	98	102	108	101	95	86
New Zealand ^{6/}	106	111	106	109	108	109

^{1/} Carcass weight basis. ^{2/} Civilian consumption; includes changes in stocks. ^{3/} 50 States. ^{4/} Included in total meat consumption. ^{5/} Year ending June 30. ^{6/} Year ending September 30.

Pork 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1963-67

Continent and country	Average 1961-65	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada <u>2</u> /.....	53	53	55	55	52	50
United States <u>2</u> / <u>3</u> /.....	63	65	65	59	58	64
Mexico.....	11	12	11	12	12	12
South America:						
Argentina.....	17	15	14	20	21	19
Brazil.....	13	14	13	13	14	14
Chile.....	8	7	7	12	13	12
Colombia.....	6	6	5	5	5	5
Paraguay.....	26	26	26	27	27	28
Peru.....	9	9	9	8	8	8
Uruguay.....	20	21	21	18	18	20
Venezuela.....	9	10	10	9	8	9
Europe:						
Western:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg..	52	53	49	57	57	58
France.....	62	60	62	66	66	68
Germany, West.....	71	70	73	75	73	75
Italy.....	18	17	20	19	19	20
Netherlands.....	49	47	47	54	58	57
EEC.....	51	50	51	54	53	55
Austria.....	76	75	76	79	76	78
Denmark.....	76	71	74	78	78	83
Finland.....	32	32	32	32	34	33
Greece.....	10	11	10	9	12	13
Ireland.....	52	50	53	59	60	55
Norway.....	35	35	35	35	36	37
Portugal.....	21	21	22	22	23	18
Spain.....	21	24	23	21	28	30
Sweden.....	56	54	59	57	53	57
Switzerland.....	56	56	58	58	59	56
United Kingdom.....	61	64	61	65	62	59
Eastern:						
Bulgaria.....	32	27	31	42	40	39
Czechoslovakia.....	60	57	62	67	61	61
Germany, East.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Hungary.....	61	58	60	61	59	57
Poland.....	52	49	47	56	58	55
Yugoslavia.....	25	22	25	31	26	31
USSR.....	28	31	20	30	31	31
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of..	6	7	6	6	7	7
Asia:						
Japan.....	7	7	7	9	13	14
Philippines.....	19	19	19	21	22	23
Oceania:						
Australia <u>5</u> /.....	23	25	23	24	25	26
New Zealand <u>6</u> /.....	33	33	36	32	31	29

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Civilian consumption; includes changes in stocks. 3/ 50 States. 4/ Included in total consumption. 5/ Year ending June 30. 6/ Year ending September 30.

Mutton, lamb and goat meat 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries, average 1961-65, annual 1963-67

Continent and country	Average					
	1961-65	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada <u>2/</u>	4	4	3	3	4	4
United States <u>2/ 3/</u>	5	5	4	4	4	4
Mexico.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
South America:						
Argentina.....	12	12	12	12	12	12
Brazil.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chile.....	7	7	7	8	8	8
Colombia.....	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Paraguay.....	1	1	2	2	2	2
Peru.....	8	8	8	8	8	8
Uruguay.....	39	37	37	43	39	60
Venezuela.....	1	<u>4/</u>	1	1	1	1
Europe:						
Western:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
France.....	6	6	6	7	7	7
Germany, West.....	1	1	1	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Italy.....	2	2	2	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Netherlands.....	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
EEC.....	3	3	2	3	3	3
Austria.....	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Denmark.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland.....	1	1	1	1	1	<u>4/</u>
Greece.....	27	28	28	32	32	31
Ireland.....	24	25	24	24	24	25
Norway.....	9	9	9	10	10	10
Portugal.....	6	5	5	6	5	5
Spain.....	9	8	9	9	9	9
Sweden.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Switzerland.....	2	2	2	2	2	3
United Kingdom.....	25	25	25	24	24	24
Eastern:						
Bulgaria.....	17	16	19	20	22	23
Czechoslovakia.....	1	1	1	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Germany, East.....	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>
Hungary.....	2	2	2	1	1	1
Poland.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Yugoslavia.....	5	5	4	4	5	5
USSR.....	9	9	9	8	8	8
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of.....	17	19	15	16	16	16
Asia:						
Japan.....	1	1	1	1	2	2
Philippines.....	3	4	5	4	7	7
Oceania:						
Australia <u>6/</u>	91	90	88	84	83	80
New Zealand <u>7/</u>	94	96	95	89	82	85

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Civilian consumption; includes change in stocks. 3/ 50 States. 4/ Less than 0.5 pound. 5/ Included in total consumption. 6/ Year ending June 30. 7/ Year ending September 30.

Horse meat 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1963-67

Continent and country	Average 1961-65	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico.....	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
South America:						
Argentina.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Brazil.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colombia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Paraguay.....	---	---	---	1	---	---
Peru.....	<u>2/</u>	---	---	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Uruguay.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Venezuela.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Europe:						
Western:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	7	7	8	8	8	7
France.....	5	5	5	5	5	4
Germany, West.....	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Italy.....	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	1	1
Netherlands.....	4	3	4	6	3	3
EEC.....	3	3	3	3	2	2
Austria.....	2	2	2	1	1	1
Denmark.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland.....	2	2	2	3	3	2
Greece.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ireland.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Norway.....	2	1	1	2	2	1
Portugal.....	1	1	1	1	1	<u>2/</u>
Spain.....	1	1	2	2	1	1
Sweden.....	3	3	3	3	3	2
Switzerland.....	2	2	2	2	2	1
United Kingdom.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eastern:						
Bulgaria.....	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	<u>2/</u>	1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	---	---
Germany, East.....	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Hungary.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yugoslavia.....	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
USSR.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Asia:						
Japan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philippines.....	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Oceania:						
Australia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Zealand.....	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Less than 0.5 pound. 3/ Included in total consumption.

WORLD CASTOR PRODUCTION
FORECAST AT RECORD HIGH

World production of castorseed in 1968 is forecast tentatively at a record 961,000 short tons. This is roughly one-fourth more than the 1967 level, almost 30 percent above the 1960-64 average, and 5 percent above the previous record harvested in 1964.

The increase from last year, estimated in excess of 200,000 tons, stems from substantially larger crops in Brazil, the United States and the Soviet Union plus somewhat larger crops in Thailand and the Sudan. Smaller crops than in 1967 were harvested in India and Ecuador.

Castor production in Brazil is estimated by the trade at about 375,000 tons compared with only 215,000 tons a year earlier. The crop in South Brazil, harvested from February to June, turned out above earlier expectations because of the exceptionally good weather during the latter part of the growing season and at harvesttime. In contrast, the harvest in Bahia (March-May in the South and July-September in the North) was far below early expectations because of unfavorable weather, including a shortage of rain, during the growing period. However, plantings in Bahia increased this year, and production was sharply above last year's reduced output.

Indications at this early date are that Brazil's 1969 crop may show a further slight increase. While producers' prices in Sao Paulo have fluctuated more than usual this year, the trade believes they are favorable enough to encourage increased plantings in South Brazil.

Roughly 90 percent of India's castor crop is harvested during December-February and the remainder during March-April. Revised official estimates place the 1968 crop at 118,000 tons compared with 121,000 a year earlier. Acreage declined, and weather during the growing period was unfavorable. Trade estimates of Indian castor production normally are at least 25 percent higher than official estimates as the latter do not include a sizable portion of the crop interplanted with other crops, or grown along field boundaries, highways etc. Trade estimates of the 1968 crop range from 143,000 to 165,000 tons.

Outlook for the 1969 crop is favorable. End-of-season rains partially offset the effects of unfavorable weather earlier, and production is forecast at 140,000 to 145,000 tons.

There are no official estimates of acreage and production of castor in the United States. However, according to well-informed sources, area presently being harvested is about 70,000 acres compared with about 42,000 acres last year. The expansion was due largely to the price-support program for the 1968 crop announced by the Department of Agriculture last January. Moreover, the Department also had announced that castor, as well as a number of other relatively minor crops, could be grown on acreage diverted from feed grains or cotton. Some 10,000 planted acres reportedly were lost this year primarily because of damage from hail and from insects.

Of the 70,000 acres to be harvested, an estimated 65,000 is in Texas, 4,000 in New Mexico, 500 in Kansas and 500 in Nebraska. Production is estimated

CASTORSEED: Production in specified countries and the world,
average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^{1/}	1968 ^{1/}
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:						
United States ^{2/}	21,590	30,000	28,500	24,000	15,000	50,000
Mexico.....	9,015	10,095	10,245	10,470	10,580	10,805
Haiti ^{3/}	1,632	929	844	330	---	---
Total ^{4/}	32,237	41,024	39,589	34,800	25,910	61,135
South America:						
Argentina.....	7,950	5,400	4,850	4,080	4,630	4,630
Brazil.....	285,823	440,000	391,345	363,014	214,948	375,000
Ecuador.....	24,600	28,670	17,635	12,125	11,025	9,920
Paraguay.....	17,920	14,330	15,432	11,025	12,125	---
Peru.....	8,705	8,820	7,715	7,715	---	---
Other.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total ^{4/}	345,998	498,220	437,977	398,959	251,528	410,475
Europe:						
Italy.....	8	11	1	---	---	---
Bulgaria.....	980	75	80	120	---	---
Romania.....	18,805	14,330	10,805	22,705	17,600	---
Yugoslavia.....	6,100	4,000	2,735	5,590	5,170	---
Other.....	^{5/} 1,520	---	---	---	---	---
Total ^{4/}	27,413	18,416	13,621	28,416	22,891	23,221
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	32,990	60,000	77,200	75,000	62,800	77,000
Africa:						
Ethiopia.....	12,785	12,125	11,755	11,685	---	---
Libya.....	6,715	6,720	5,600	---	---	---
Sudan.....	5,040	7,340	6,995	11,145	21,280	24,690
U.A.R., Egypt.....	^{5/} 8,045	8,045	8,820	---	---	---
Angola.....	5,580	5,510	5,510	5,510	---	---
Dahomey.....	890	310	535	---	---	---
Kenya ^{6/}	5,071	5,469	5,757	7,129	3,779	---
Malagasy Republic ^{6/}	1,172	698	1,160	762	1,175	---
Mozambique ^{7/}	1,879	1,143	485	1,272	1,700	---
South Africa, Rep. of.....	15,280	15,400	16,500	16,500	---	---
Tanganyika.....	^{6/} 18,640	^{8/} 16,352	^{8/} 14,672	^{6/} 17,780	^{6/} 15,595	---
Togo ^{6/}	640	429	327	413	334	---
Uganda ^{6/}	2,342	2,203	1,812	2,157	1,811	---
Other.....	1,840	1,794	1,512	1,368	1,415	1,435
Total ^{4/}	85,919	83,538	81,440	90,676	95,739	99,169
Asia:						
Iran.....	10,582	11,000	11,000	11,000	---	---
Cambodia.....	3,595	3,305	1,215	1,215	---	---
India.....	117,726	112,435	119,050	87,965	121,253	118,167
Indonesia.....	2,240	2,240	2,240	---	---	---
Korea, South.....	2,105	3,110	2,605	2,630	2,145	---
Pakistan.....	8,065	10,080	10,080	14,330	14,330	13,230
Thailand.....	46,583	42,990	34,880	46,185	41,885	49,605
Other.....	31,822	32,603	37,468	67,360	102,350	92,350
Total ^{4/}	222,718	217,763	218,538	232,925	296,418	289,952
World total ^{4/}	747,275	918,961	868,365	860,776	755,286	960,952

^{1/} Preliminary estimates. ^{2/} Figures for 1960-63 are estimates submitted by the Baker Castor Oil Company, Figures for 1964-68 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. Totals for Asia and world totals include rough estimates for Mainland China based on average production prior to World War II of 25,000 tons and on trade data. ^{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.

at about 50,000 tons--possibly 45,500 tons in Texas, 3,800 in New Mexico and 350 each in Kansas and Nebraska. It is generally believed that prevailing good prices will encourage production next year.

Castor plantings in the Soviet Union increased to 455,000 acres this year, according to official estimates. This compares with 408,000 acres in 1966 and somewhat less than 400,000 in 1967, according to unofficial data. Production may have approximated 77,000 tons or roughly one-fifth above last year's reduced outturn. Castor is grown largely in the Ukraine and North Caucasus areas of the Soviet Union.

Trade sources estimate Thailand's 1968 castor production at about 50,000 tons or 18 percent above last year's crop. The increase is attributed to strong foreign demand and resulting favorable prices in the latter part of 1967 and early in 1968. Favorable prices in 1968 are expected to stimulate a further increase in production in 1969. Experimentation with new varieties at various Agricultural Experiment Stations and seed distribution to farmers are expected to result in higher yields in 1969. Help and promotion by the Accelerated Rural Development Bureau in growing castor with upland rice and other upland crops are expected to increase output, especially in the northeastern region. Japan continues to be the largest outlet for Thai castor seed.

For the fourth consecutive year, castor production in Ecuador has declined--from 29,000 tons in 1964 to 10,000 tons in 1968. Factors contributing to the decline include: (1) Low yields from uncultivated plants; (2) low prices paid to producers; and (3) more favorable returns to farmers from corn, cotton, coffee, cassava and livestock than from castor, which is harvested only for supplemental income. Virtually all of Ecuador's production is for export.

WORLD RAPESEED PRODUCTION IN 1968 AT RECORD LEVEL

World production of rapeseed in 1968 is estimated at a new high of 5.85 million short tons, 11 percent above the record 1965 level of 5.29 million tons and 9 percent above the 1967 volume. This year's high production level was attained by the record outturns in Europe and Asia, particularly in France, West Germany, Sweden, and Poland; and in India and Pakistan.

Canada's rapeseed production in 1968 declined to 467,500 tons, 24 percent below last year's revised estimate of 617,500 tons and 28 percent below the record 1966 level. Acreage totaling 1.05 million acres declined 34 percent from the 1.6 million harvested in 1967. The decrease in acreage was attributed to the prevailing low prices of rapeseed and rapeseed products as well as the reduced yields per acre in 1967. Yields per acre in 1968 are expected to average 16.6 bushels, 9 percent higher than last year's drought-reduced outturn.

The Canadian supply at the beginning of the current crop year approximated 674,000 tons of rapeseed compared with 755,000 tons a year earlier. Carryin stocks on August 1, 1968 increased to 207,500 tons--up 70,000 tons from the previous year--due to a decline in exports. Marketing year exports totaled 326,800 tons representing a decrease of 18,600 tons and 14,000 tons from the 2 preceding years. Japan and Taiwan became the principal markets for Canadian

RAPESEED 1/: Production in major producing countries and estimated world total, average 1960-64, annual 1964-68

Country	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967 <u>2</u> /	1968 <u>3</u> /
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Western Hemisphere						
Canada.....	249.0:	330.8:	565.0:	645.0:	617.5:	467.5
Chile.....	45.9:	56.1:	66.1:	84.9:	66.9:	45.4
Other.....	9.2:	9.0:	9.8:	8.2:	8.2:	8.2
Total.....	304.1:	395.9:	640.9:	738.1:	692.6:	521.1
Europe						
Belgium.....	.1:	.1:	.2:	.1:	1.3:	1.4
France.....	161.2:	271.8:	372.4:	349.6:	444.1:	488.2
Germany, West.....	102.2:	119.8:	117.4:	108.8:	137.3:	187.3
Italy.....	10.1:	9.0:	9.8:	10.5:	5.9:	5.3
Netherlands.....	10.6:	11.3:	12.0:	14.5:	16.7:	19.6
Total EEC.....	284.2:	412.0:	511.8:	483.5:	605.3:	701.8
Austria.....	9.9:	11.6:	12.8:	15.0:	16.8: ⁴ / ₁	16.8
Denmark.....	37.6:	57.6:	55.0:	36.5:	43.2:	25.4
Finland.....	7.9:	9.9:	7.4:	3.1:	8.8: ⁴ / ₁	9.0
Sweden.....	135.9:	199.6:	238.6:	93.9:	270.1:	285.5
Switzerland.....	12.3:	14.1:	15.4:	12.1:	15.4: ⁴ / ₁	15.4
United Kingdom.....	1.6:	2.2:	2.8:	13.2:	17.6:	16.6
Total West Europe..	489.4:	707.0:	843.8:	657.3:	977.2:	1,070.5
Czechoslovakia.....	60.4:	50.7:	81.6:	86.0:	92.6:	90.4
Germany, East.....	181.8:	193.7:	235.7:	232.4:	300.4:	299.8
Poland.....	277.6:	294.3:	555.6:	493.8:	717.6:	810.2
Other.....	32.3:	23.0:	21.7:	22.7:	24.9:	21.4
Total East Europe..	552.1:	561.7:	894.6:	834.9:	1,135.5:	1,221.8
Total Europe including U.S.S.R.:	1,041.5:	1,268.7:	1,738.4:	1,492.2:	1,812.7:	2,292.3
Africa						
Algeria.....	8.8:	5.5:	5.5:	6.6:	7.0: ⁴ / ₁	7.0
Ethiopia.....	5.6:	5.8:	5.8: ⁴ / ₁	6.0: ⁴ / ₁	6.0: ⁴ / ₁	6.0
Total.....	14.4:	11.3:	11.3:	12.6:	13.0:	13.0
Asia						
China, Mainland ⁴ / ₁	737.0:	730.0:	770.0:	810.0:	880.0:	850.0
India.....	1,315.4:	1,008.6:	1,616.4:	1,406.2:	1,353.5:	1,633.5
Japan.....	226.7:	148.4:	138.3:	104.3:	87.3:	75.5
Pakistan.....	355.0:	332.6:	338.2:	306.9:	338.2:	436.8
Other.....	22.4:	43.5:	40.2:	30.3:	33.4:	33.7
Total.....	2,656.5:	2,263.1:	2,903.1:	2,657.7:	2,692.4:	3,029.5
World total.....	4,016.5:	3,939.0:	5,293.7:	4,900.6:	5,210.7:	5,855.9

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/ Preliminary. 3/ Partly estimated. 4/ 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.

rapeseed, with scarcely any rapeseed moving to Europe as in previous years. Increased domestic use of rapeseed oil and meal is being encouraged by Canadian industries and crushings during the coming year are expected to exceed the 128,500 tons processed in 1967-68.

Rapeseed production in the European Community reached 701,800 tons in 1968, exceeding the previous year's record by 16 percent. France and West Germany, the major producers of rapeseed within the Community, both reaped bumper harvests this year. The high prices guaranteed by the EC to rapeseed producers encouraged production in all Member Countries except Italy.

Production in France climbed to 488,200 tons, 10 percent more than the rapeseed outturn in 1967. Acreage increased to 599,200 acres from 500,600 acres a year earlier. In West Germany rapeseed production in 1968 reached 187,300 tons and acreage totaled 156,400 acres representing increases over the preceding year of 36 and 30 percent respectively.

Winter rapeseed plantings for the 1969 crop in France were reported to be higher than a year ago, but no actual estimate was given. In West Germany, however, winter rapeseed plantings are now reported to be up 31 percent in Schleswig-Holstein and 51 percent in Bavaria. Since production in these two States represents about 70 percent of the total West German crop, rapeseed production in 1969 may show another increase of 40,000 - 50,000 tons.

Record harvests in Sweden and Poland in 1968 helped in bringing total European production to a new peak of 2.3 million tons, breaking last year's record level by 26 percent. The decline in rapeseed production in Denmark was more than offset by these large harvests. Production in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and the United Kingdom was maintained at or near last year's outturn. European production now accounts for 39 percent of the world total compared with the 1960-64 average of 26 percent.

Asian production of rapeseed, representing 50 percent of the world total, climbed to 3.0 million tons in 1968, a gain of 15 percent over the previous year. The increase was primarily in the record crops harvested in India and Pakistan. In both countries, production increased as a result of favorable weather and timely rains rather than greatly increased plantings. Production in India, the largest world producer of rapeseed, reached 1.63 million tons, the highest outturn since 1965. Pakistan's production of 436,800 tons was the largest harvest since 1963.

Rapeseed production in China, the world's second largest producer of rapeseed, was estimated at 850,000 tons or 30,000 tons less than in 1967. Although less than a year ago, 1968 production exceeds the estimates for 1966 and previous years.

The downward trend of rapeseed production in Japan continued through 1968. Only 75,500 tons were produced this year compared with the 1960-64 average of 226,700 tons. Japan now depends largely upon rapeseed imports to meet domestic demands for rapeseed oil. Canada and Poland were the principal suppliers during 1968.

WORLD OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION TO DECLINE
SLIGHTLY; BUT TOTAL SUPPLIES INCREASE

World output of pressed olive oil in 1968-69 is forecast at 1.3 million metric tons--virtually the same as the revised 1967-68 estimate but 11 percent above the 1959/60-1962/63 average. Fluctuations caused by the usual bi-annual cycle of "off" and "on" years in recent years have in aggregate been masked by simultaneous ups and downs among major producing countries, i.e. Spain and Italy.

Total supplies of pressed olive oil in 1968-69 are estimated to exceed 1.8 million tons or 113,000 tons more than last year and the largest since 1963-64. The increase reflects estimates of increased stocks, largely in Italy. Although aggregate net exports and consumption in the major producing countries will probably increase this season, there seems little likelihood of reducing stocks.

Sulfur olive oil production, amounting to roughly 10 percent of the pressed oil output, is expected to decline slightly from last year's relatively large volume.

Major factors influencing 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.

Despite the fact that gross exports of olive oil may decline this year reflecting reduced movements by Spain and Turkey, net exports from the major producing countries are expected to increase somewhat. The anticipated gain is reflected by the fact that net imports by Italy will drop sharply from last year's high volume due to the large 1967-68 crop. In addition exports by Greece and Tunisia are expected to increase significantly.

The United States is the largest importer outside the Mediterranean Basin and imports this year through October are significantly above the comparable volumes of the three previous years.

Spain, recovering substantially from last year's "off-year" output will this year resume her position as the leading olive oil producer. However, production in 1968-69 will apparently not be as large as originally expected because high summer temperatures and lack of moisture hindered normal development of the fruit and reportedly also resulted in a heavy fruit fall. Nearly four-fifths of the 160,700 tons increase in output this year will--according to the Ministry of Agriculture be produced in the region of Eastern Andalusia. The Spanish Olive Oil Syndicate as of the date of this writing has not yet released its estimate.

Spain's exports of olive oil in 1968 through October declined to 34,906 tons compared with 84,432 tons in the comparable 1967 period. The sharp decline reflected a substantial reduction in movement to Italy because of increased supplies from the 1967-68 crop in that country as well as increased competition in world markets from Greece and Tunisia. Spanish exports in 1968 may not have exceeded 50,000 tons compared with 91,494 tons in 1967. However, exports in

1969 are expected to recover partially reflecting the 10 percent reduction in the EEC's threshold price on olive oil which is also expected to result in lower variable import levies and a possible increase in consumption.

The Spanish Official Bulletin of November 12, 1968 listed the oil regulations for the 1968-69 season. The changes included increased producer support prices ranging between 33.0 and 36.5 pesetas per kilo (21.4 to 23.6 U.S. cents per pound) or 1.1 to 1.5 percent above last year depending on the grade and purchase date. The new regulations also established a 1.7 percent increase in the maximum retail price for soybean oil to 23.4 pesetas per liter (16.6 U.S. cents per pound).

Following Spain's devaluation from 60 to 70 pesetas per U.S. dollar on November 27, 1967, regulating fees of 2 to 4 pesetas per kilo were established on various categories of olive oil exports. These fees were to offset the devaluation effect on Spanish export prices and the proceeds were reportedly ear tagged for use in improving production and marketing structures.

Italy, the leading importer, this year will rank second as a producer. Output estimated at 350,000 tons will decline 190,000 tons from the revised estimate of last year's record large crop. The off-year decline, although slightly above volume in the 1959/60-1962/63 period, will reportedly be of below average quality because of olive fly damage due to lack of spraying.

Because of the sharp increase in the supply of Italian olive oil in 1967-68, imports were down sharply in 1968 while exports increased. In 1968-69 Italian olive oil supplies are expected to approximate the high volume of 1967-68.

Consumption may increase somewhat from the reduced volume of 1967-68 reflecting a reduction in the olive oil/seed oil retail price ratio. However, imports in 1969 may decline further from that in 1968 in an attempt to reduce stocks from the large carryin on November 1, 1968.

Olive tree acreage in 1967 continued its gradual increase--5.64 million acres compared with 5.40 million in 1966. Of the total, the area in specialized groves amounted to 2.30 million acres compared with 2.21 million in 1966.

In Greece production of pressed olive oil is estimated at 150,000 tons--23 percent below that of last year and the smallest volume since 1964-65. Despite the off-year decline in output and a 54,000 ton reduction in estimated supplies, crop year exports in 1968-69 are expected to approximate last year's volume. However, in the January-June period this year exports are up sharply from the comparable 6-month period in 1967. A large share of the exports move to the EEC countries reflecting the preferential treatment under the EEC Association Agreement on olive oil. The bulk of these exports are Government sales and prices are not released. Prices for olive oil exported in branded containers of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 kilos now range between \$820 and \$780 per metric ton, respectively--or about \$100 per ton above last year's level.

Although the 1968-69 Government olive oil regulations have not yet been announced, exports of olive oil continue to be subsidized. On February 15, 1968 olive oil exported in containers of 5 kilos or less was subsidized at 8.5

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

Country	Sulfur oil 2/											
	Pressed oil					Average						
	1959/60-1962/63	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1959/60-1962/63	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	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	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Europe:												
France.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece.....	136	129	191	186	194	150	16	16	23	22	23	18
Italy.....	344	304	420	320	539	350	43	32	40	35	54	35
Portugal.....	89	41	72	38	77	66	5	6	9	6	14	12
Spain.....	404	200	324	462	273	433	26	8	26	39	28	35
Yugoslavia.....	2	3	4	5	5	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	977	679	1,013	1,013	1,090	1,005	90	62	98	102	119	100
Middle East:												
Israel.....	1	3	1	2	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jordan.....	7	18	7	5	18	12	---	---	---	---	---	---
Syria.....	13	26	13	23	22	15	1	4	2	3	2	1
Lebanon.....	7	7	10	5	12	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turkey.....	73	100	52	110	60	115	9	20	7	22	12	16
Total.....	101	154	83	145	114	148	11	25	10	26	15	18
Africa:												
Algeria.....	18	18	23	11	22	19	---	---	---	---	---	---
Morocco.....	21	16	38	16	18	45	3	2	3	2	2	2
Tunisia.....	63	18	52	20	51	90	6	6	4	1	5	10
Libya.....	7	18	6	4	24	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	109	147	119	51	115	159	9	8	7	3	7	12
Others 4/.....	13	13	15	14	22	19	---	---	---	---	---	---
World total.....	1,200	993	1,240	1,223	1,341	1,331	110	95	115	131	141	130

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.

OLIVE OIL 1/ : Exports from and imports into selected countries,
for specified periods in 1967 and 1968, with comparisons

Item and country	Period	1967		1968		1968 as a percentage from 1967	
		metric tons		metric tons		Increase percent	Decrease percent
Exports:							
Mediterranean Basin:							
Europe:							
France	January-September:	5,108	2,217	-			57
Greece	January-June	1,106	14,591	1,219			-
Italy	January-June	6,469	8,714	35			-
Portugal	January-August	5,647	6,102	8			-
Spain	January-October	84,432	34,906	-			59
Middle East:							
Israel	January-June	16	134	738			-
Turkey	January-March	9,357	0				100
Africa:							
Algeria	January-June	2,000	1,000				50
Morocco	January-June	1,107	477	-			57
Tunisia	January-June	6,200	15,100	143			-
Sub-total		121,442	83,241				31
Other:							
Argentina	January-August	6,782	2,198	-			68
Total exports		128,224	85,439				33
Imports:							
Mediterranean Basin:							
France	January-September:	8,160	13,038	60			-
Italy	January-June	43,276	25,451	-			41
Sub-total		51,436	38,489				25
Other							
United States	January-September:	19,515	21,316	9			-
West Germany	January-July	1,007	1,111	10			-
United Kingdom	January-September:	2,133	2,479	16			-
Brazil	January-June	4,880	4,622	-			5
Sub-total		27,535	29,528	7			
Total imports		78,971	68,017				14

1/ Excludes sulfur oil if separately classified.

Compiled from official and other sources.

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
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Supply:					
Stocks 1/	670	310	306	388	512
Production 2/	993	1,230	1,223	1,341	1,331
Total supply	1,663	1,540	1,529	1,729	1,843
Distribution:					
Net exports 3/	53	69	72	82	90
Apparent domestic consumption 4/	1,300	1,165	1,069	1,135	1,175
Ending stocks	310	306	388	512	578
Total distribution	1,663	1,540	1,529	1,729	1,843

1/ Estimated stocks is 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.

drachmas per kilo (12.8 U.S. cents per pound) compared with 7.5 drachmas per kilo (11.3 cents per pound) previously. The subsidy on bulk shipments was re-established at 1.0 drachmas per kilo (1.5 cents per pound). These subsidies do not apply to oil exported to the EEC.

The export subsidy for shipments to the United States is 9.0 drachmas per kilo (13.6 cents per pound).

Portugal's output is estimated to decline to 65,800 tons, 14 percent below last year and one-fourth below the 1959/60-1962/63 average. Despite the declining trend in output, exports appear to be on the up-swing reflecting increased domestic consumption of seed oils. This trend has since 1965 virtually eliminated the need for olive oil imports.

Turkey's olive oil production, estimated at 115,000 tons, will be nearly double that of last year and sharply above the recent year's average. Consequently exports in 1969 will register a substantial gain perhaps approaching the large 1965 volume of 20,000 tons. The volume of exports in recent years has varied widely reflecting the relative attractiveness of prices in the world market vs. domestic prices. Most of the domestic consumption of edible oils is satisfied by indigenous sunflower and cottonseed oil output.

The Turkish Ministry of Commerce has just announced that the minimum price for 5 percent acidity olive oil would be 520 Kurus per kilo (26.2 cents per pound). This action was taken in order to stabilize declining prices.

Following two years of below average production Morocco, despite a dry summer, is expected to produce a record crop--more than double that of last year. The sharp gain is expected to result in a sharp increase in olive oil exports as well as reduced imports of seed oils. Aggregate consumption of vegetable oils in 1969 is expected to remain virtually unchanged, however, olive oil may account a larger proportion--nearly 24 percent compared with 17 percent this year.

The extent to which olive oil consumption increases will depend largely upon the seed oil/olive oil price ratio in the domestic market as well as the domestic olive oil price relative to world olive oil prices.

Tunisia following three consecutive years of below average output is expected to produce a bumper crop. The increase reflects favorable growing conditions complimented by a cyclic gain. The sharp rise in availabilities is expected to result in larger exports as well as increased consumption next year. Therefore seed oil import requirements will probably decline.

Tunisia's exports have moved largely to France, the U.S.S.R., Italy and the United States. In 1968-69 the Office de L'Huile has relinquished its authority of handling export and blending policies to the Union Centrale de Cooperatives Oleicoles.

This year's support price to producers has not yet been announced, however, prices are expected to be about the same as in 1967-68--ranging between 220 and 270 milliemes per liter (20.9 to 25.6 cents per pound). The retail price for blended edible vegetable oils is controlled at 200 milliemes per liter (19.0

cents per pound) compared with 400 milliemes (38 cents per pound) for olive oil. Since late in 1967 increasing quantities of olive oil are being sold in bottles, however, most of the oil was distributed in bulk.

COFFEE CROP ESTIMATE SLIGHTLY DOWN

The Foreign Agricultural Service's third estimate (December) of the world coffee crop for the marketing year 1968-69 is down slightly from its last estimate in September. The outlook now is for total harvested production of about 61.8 million bags and approximately 44.9 million bags of exportable production. Since estimated exportable production is substantially less than anticipated world demand for coffee, there should be a significant drawdown of surplus stocks, particularly in Brazil.

Among the production estimate changes, as compared with the previous estimate, the most significant were a decrease of one million bags in the 1968-69 forecast for Brazil and an increase of 200,000 bags for Colombia. Other changes were relatively minor.

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 (22,000), Puerto Rico 5,000 (5,000), Trinidad and Tobago 55,000 (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 (50,000).

LOWER WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION IN 1968-69

The second estimate by the Foreign Agricultural Service for the 1968-69 world cocoa bean crop is 1,209,900 metric tons, down 9 percent from the 1967-68 harvest. This is expected to be the smallest harvest since the 1962-63 crop of 1,161,900 tons. The rather sharp decline in world output this year is attributed to an estimated 123,000 ton decrease in African production, which was adversely affected by heavy rainfall. South American production is also forecast to be smaller, reflecting expected lower output in Brazil and Ecuador. However, somewhat larger crops are still anticipated in North America, Asia and Oceania. It is apparent that 1969 will be the fourth consecutive year when stocks will have to be utilized to meet world consumption requirements.

New York spot Accra cocoa bean prices in November averaged 45.9 cents per pound, approximately 15 cents above a year earlier and the highest monthly average during the last decade. Prices during the first half of December have strengthened further, averaging 48.7 cents per pound. Prices during calendar year 1968 are expected to average 34.4 cents per pound, compared with 29.0 and 24.4 cents during 1967 and 1966, respectively.

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

Continent and country	Average	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	3rd
	1960/61- 1964/65				estimate 1968-69
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	1,056	1,025	1,215	1,280	1,400
Cuba	645	460	450	450	500
Dominican Republic	607	615	505	635	600
El Salvador	1,812	1,820	1,960	2,400	1,950
Guatemala	1,704	2,050	1,670	1,850	1,750
Haiti	564	575	465	500	500
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	435	442
Total North America	10,194	10,883	10,168	11,380	11,007
South America:					
Brazil	25,840	37,700	20,000	23,000	16,500
Colombia	7,760	8,200	7,600	7,900	7,900
Ecuador 4/	751	1,035	975	1,175	1,000
Peru	700	885	900	860	860
Venezuela	821	800	725	700	750
Other 5/	114	181	121	136	172
Total South America	35,986	48,801	30,321	33,771	27,182
Africa:					
Angola	2,910	2,800	3,300	3,400	3,400
Burundi	180	200	240	315	275
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	950
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	3,000
Other 6/	326	343	369	374	377
Total Africa	15,077	17,423	15,609	18,374	18,947
Asia and Oceania:					
India	1,045	1,150	1,395	1,050	1,250
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	4,689
World total production	65,339	81,604	60,642	68,402	61,825

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 1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1965-66 1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1966-67 1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1967-68 1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	3rd estimate 1968-69 1,000 bags <u>2/</u>
North America:					
Costa Rica	937	895	1,080	1,140	1,255
Cuba	70	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	461	455	340	465	425
El Salvador	1,702	1,690	1,825	2,260	1,805
Guatemala	1,500	1,835	1,450	1,625	1,515
Haiti	395	405	290	320	315
Honduras	308	375	250	390	320
Mexico	1,521	1,800	1,350	1,550	1,600
Nicaragua	446	410	420	490	485
Other <u>3/</u>	161	80	96	105	104
Total North America	7,501	7,945	7,101	8,345	7,824
South America:					
Brazil	18,840	30,200	12,000	14,745	8,000
Colombia	6,800	7,000	6,350	6,600	6,560
Ecuador <u>4/</u>	555	845	780	975	795
Peru	540	690	700	650	645
Venezuela	355	265	175	130	160
Other <u>5/</u>	62	113	53	67	103
Total South America	27,152	39,113	20,058	23,167	16,263
Africa:					
Angola	2,859	2,740	3,240	3,340	3,340
Burundi	175	195	235	310	270
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	930
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	2,985
Other <u>6/</u>	301	319	345	350	353
Total Africa	14,357	16,659	14,825	17,575	18,143
Asia and Oceania:					
India	462	465	700	350	530
Indonesia	1,756	1,850	1,490	2,130	1,775
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Other <u>7/</u>	225	212	334	402	389
Total Asia and Oceania	2,443	2,527	2,524	2,882	2,694
World exportable production	51,453	66,244	44,508	51,969	44,924

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.

Africa: African production is now forecast at 848,600 tons, down 13 percent from a year earlier as the heavy summer rains have done greater damage than earlier anticipated. Harvesting is expected to end rather abruptly, with very little main crop cocoa left to be picked after the beginning of the new year. Although it is too early to formulate an accurate forecast, some observers feel that the 1969 African mid-crops could be somewhat larger than usual.

Production in Ghana is estimated at 360,000 tons, a drop of 61,600 tons from the 1967-68 crop. Marketing Board purchases of cocoa through December 12, have totaled 242,813 tons, compared with 254,420 tons during the corresponding period a year ago.

Nigerian production is also expected to be down considerably this season and is forecast at 185,000 tons, against the 1967-68 harvest of 235,000 tons. Ivory Coast production is not expected to be down as sharply as in Ghana and Nigeria and is now forecast at 130,000 tons, compared with last year's crop of 146,600 tons.

South America: The outlook for South American production is still for a crop slightly under the 1967-68 outturn of 250,300 tons, reflecting anticipated smaller harvests in Brazil and Ecuador, because of less favorable growing conditions.

Asia and Oceania: A larger crop is still forecast for this region, primarily reflecting the continuation of the expansionary trend in production by New Guinea and Papua.

RECORD 1967 WORLD PEPPER EXPORTS

World exports of black and white pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.) during 1967 reached the record level of 200.3 million pounds and were up 33 percent over the year before. The record 1967 world pepper trade was attributed to a sharp increase in shipments by Indonesia, Sarawak, and Brazil, despite a 16 percent fall in Indian exports.

New York wholesale black pepper prices during the first 10 months of 1968 have shown little change from the levels of a year earlier. Prices during the January-October 1968 period have averaged 37.3 cents per pound, compared with an annual 1967 average of 38.4 cents, and continued to be well under the 1966 and 1965 annual averages of 43.3 and 47.9 cents per pound, respectively.

Indonesian pepper exports increased sharply in 1967 and totaled 82.1 million pounds, compared with 46.3 million pounds in the year before. The United States was the largest recipient, taking over one-half of the shipments. Exports to the United Kingdom were also well above the levels of a year earlier.

India's pepper exports in 1967 amounted to 46.0 million pounds, off 8.8 million from the previous year because of sharply reduced exports to the

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

Continent and country	Average	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Forecast
	1960/61- 1964/65				1968-69
	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons
North America:					
Costa Rica	11.4	6.9	3.9	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	33.0
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	2.1	2.2
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	75.2	84.0
South America:					
Bolivia	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.5
Brazil	118.1	171.0	173.3	144.7	141.0
Colombia	14.7	17.0	17.0	18.0	21.0
Ecuador	41.3	35.0	53.0	60.0	50.0
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	250.0	267.3	250.3	240.2
Africa:					
Angola .....	.4	.6	.4	.4	.4
Cameroon 3/.....	79.9	78.1	86.0	91.1	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	360.0
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	15.0	14.0
Total Africa	929.2	867.0	965.0	971.6	848.6
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	2.2	3.0
Total Asia and Oceania	25.7	27.7	31.5	33.4	37.1
World total	1,235.3	1,220.5	1,337.0	1,330.5	1,209.9

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 December 16, 1968.

United States. However, reflecting a significant increase in shipments to the USSR, Indian exports during the first 7 months of 1968 have totaled 36.9 million pounds, up 30 percent over the corresponding 1967 period. During the 7 month period, shipments to the USSR were nearly doubled as compared with 1967 and were the highest to the Soviets of any preceding year.

India's sales to the U.S. this year continue to remain at very low levels as U.S. importers are still buying lower priced Indonesian pepper. During 1967, India exported only 2.4 million pounds to the U.S., compared with 11.7 million in 1966, and during the first 7 months of 1968 exports to the U.S. have totaled 1.59 million pounds, against 1.57 million in the corresponding 1967 period.

The high 7-cents per pound export duty levied by the government has made India's pepper less competitive with other sources such as Indonesia, Sarawak, and Brazil. However, through bilateral trade agreements, exports to the Soviet Bloc countries have continued to expand and shipments to this area during the January-July 1968 period have comprised three-fourths of India's total pepper exports.

Sarawak's pepper exports rose sharply in 1967 to 43.7 million pounds, well above the 1966 shipments of 29.2 million pounds and the 1960-64 average level of 22.5 million. All of the increase was accounted for by expanded

BLACK AND WHITE PEPPER: Exports by specified major producing countries, 1967 with comparisons

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Asia:				
Indonesia.....	55,082	27,272	46,304	82,102
India.....	42,581	50,025	54,803	45,999
Sarawak.....	22,482	39,455	29,241	43,680
Cambodia.....	2,230	3,976	3,259	3,808
Ceylon.....	623	1,531	677	228
Total.....	122,998	122,259	134,284	175,817
Other:				
Brazil.....	6,191	16,305	14,060	21,299
Malagasy Republic.....	2,741	3,402	2,440	3,199
Grand total.....	131,930	141,966	150,784	200,315

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

exports to Singapore, which took nearly 88 percent of the total. Exports during the first 5 months of 1968 continued to be heavy, totaling 13.1 million pounds compared with 11.4 million during the corresponding 1967 period.

Reflecting the expansionary trend in production, Brazil's 1967 pepper exports reached the record level of 21.3 million pounds, up 51 percent over the year before and were more than triple the 1960-64 average of 6.2 million pounds. The U.S. remained the largest recipient, taking 7.5 million pounds; other major markets were West Germany 3.4 million; Argentina 2.7 million; and France 2.4 million pounds. Exports during January-June 1968 totaled 7.3 million pounds, against 7.4 million during the similar 1967 period.

Pepper exports from the Malagasy Republic also increased during 1967, totaling 3.2 million pounds, up 31 percent over 1966. Exports during the first 8 months of 1968 continued to expand reaching 3.6 million pounds, against 1.9 million during the corresponding 1967 period.

WORLD MILK PRODUCTION TO INCREASE BY 2 PERCENT IN 1968

World milk production for 1968 is forecast at 2 percent above the 1967 level. This forecast is based on production estimates for 36 countries which account for over 85 percent of world cows milk production. Output in these countries is expected to reach 713 billion pounds--up 12 billion pounds from 1967. The 1968 estimate represents an 11-percent increase over the 1961-65 average. Indications are that milk production will increase in nearly three-fourths of the principal milk-producing countries. World milk production has continued to increase since 1964.

Western Europe's production--about one-third of estimated world output--is forecast at a 3 percent increase. Production is expected to be up from the 1967 level of output in all of the principal dairy countries except Denmark. In general, the main factors contributing to the rising level of milk production in that area are: (1) larger numbers of dairy cows; (2) good feed supplies; and (3) favorable prices for milk. In France, the leading producer in Western Europe and third largest world producer, milk output is expected to show a 5-percent increase.

In Eastern Europe, total milk production in 1968 is expected to rise about 3 percent over the 1967 level. The largest producer in the world--the USSR--continues to expand output due to government stimulation of better farming practices.

In South America, production is expected to show a decrease in 1968. Dry weather conditions resulted in a substantial reduction in output in Brazil and production in Argentina will only approximate the 1967 level. One exception is Colombia, where cattle numbers and milk production are expected to increase.

Australia and New Zealand expect lower production of milk in 1968 compared with 1967. A drought in Australia during the first part of 1968 restricted output. In New Zealand, pasture conditions were below normal and production failed to match the 1967 dairy marketing year level.

In North America, production of milk is expected to decrease slightly. In the United States, gains in output per cow did not offset the declining number of cows, and Canada's output may not exceed the 1967 level. Mexico continues to expand output as a result of increasing numbers of dairy cows.

COWS MILK: Estimate of 1968 Production in Major Producing Countries, with Comparisons

Countries	Average 1961-65	Annual			1968
		1966	1967 ^{1/}	1968 ^{1/}	compared with 1967
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
Canada	18,504	18,380	18,304	18,350	100
Mexico	7,798	9,357	9,638	9,930	103
United States	125,660	119,892	119,294	118,000	99
Austria	6,750	7,090	7,341	7,550	103
Denmark	11,713	11,704	11,477	11,350	99
Finland	8,208	8,133	7,847	8,030	102
Greece	1,050	1,153	1,243	1,240	100
Ireland	6,465	7,125	7,652	8,200	107
Norway	3,638	3,727	3,755	3,830	102
Spain	6,936	8,680	10,063	10,500	104
Sweden	8,437	7,840	7,352	7,320	100
Switzerland	6,782	6,900	7,156	7,200	100
United Kingdom ^{2/}	24,791	24,902	25,780	26,500	103
Belgium	8,792	8,823	8,934	9,250	104
France	55,206	61,744	64,695	67,700	105
Germany, West	45,368	47,084	47,872	49,550	103
Italy	20,508	21,374	21,929	21,900	100
Netherlands	15,578	15,951	16,634	17,200	103
Luxembourg	413	432	458	470	103
Bulgaria	1,882	2,421	2,590	2,700	104
Czechoslovakia	8,304	9,191	9,557	9,900	104
Germany, East	12,574	14,833	15,221	15,300	101
Hungary	4,024	4,067	4,312	4,300	100
Poland	28,373	31,382	31,953	33,000	103
Romania	5,075	5,900	6,477	5,800	90
USSR	126,347	147,990	154,772	160,000	103
Yugoslavia	4,945	5,538	5,747	5,950	104
Japan	5,976	7,527	7,863	8,450	107
Argentina	10,300	11,357	10,221	10,250	100
Brazil	12,661	15,198	16,117	15,300	95
Colombia	4,062	4,454	4,585	4,720	103
Peru	^{3/} 1,574	1,565	1,543	1,520	99
Uruguay	1,646	1,641	1,368	1,350	99
Venezuela	1,222	1,529	1,579	1,490	94
Australia	15,244	16,172	16,157	15,200	94
New Zealand ^{4/}	12,675	13,930	13,634	13,500	99
Total of above countries	639,481	684,986	701,120	712,800	102

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Total sales off farms. ^{3/} 1965 only. New series of Peruvian statistics initiated in 1965. ^{4/} Years ending May 31.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO IN 1968 REMAINS AT A HIGH LEVEL

Total world production is estimated at about 9.9 billion pounds, down 4 percent from the record high of 1967 but remains over 11 percent above the 1960-64 average. The reduction from last year was primarily in North America, Europe, and Africa.

In North America the planted area was down significantly. Both acreage and yield were lower in the U. S. and the Dominican Republic. Acreage was slightly lower in Canada but yields were improved. In Europe acreage was down about 7 percent with lower yields indicated in France, Greece, Italy, and Spain.

Harvest in Africa continued to decline mainly because of reduced acreage in Rhodesia and Malawi.

Slightly increased production in Asia resulted from larger acreage harvested in Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand.

World flue-cured production in 1968 decreased by about 8 percent from the previous year but considering stocks of old crops, total supplies remain more than adequate for domestic and export requirements. Production of oriental leaf and fire-cured tobacco were also down about 8 percent, respectively. However, oriental leaf production used mostly in cigarette manufacture, continued at a high level of about 29 percent above the 1960-64 harvest.

Harvest by Continent and Area

North America, including Caribbean area: A substantially lower U. S. crop together with smaller harvests in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras reduced this area's production about 11 percent from 1967. An estimated 2,188 million pounds harvest in 1968 compares with 2,455 million pounds in 1967.

The reduced harvest in this area was due primarily to a smaller U. S. flue-cured crop. U. S. flue-cured growers produce under a strict acreage poundage control program. Their acreage and marketings were cut back in 1968 because of a large crop and over marketings in 1967. Moreover, drought growing conditions during much of the season significantly reduced the 1968 flue-cured crop.

South America: A slightly larger acreage in Brazil and Paraguay more than offset by lower acreage in Argentina maintained production in South America at 633 million pounds, about the same level as in 1967. This level of production represents about 6.6 percent larger harvest than the average for the 1960-64 period.

Europe: The area planted to tobacco in 1968 in both Western Europe and Eastern Europe were down slightly from 1967. Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, and Poland accounted for most of the reduction in acreage.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in calendar year 1968, with comparisons--farm-sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production					
	1966		1967 2/		1966		1967 2/		1966		1967 2/		1968 2/	
	Average 1960-64	1,000 acres	1967 2/	1,000 acres	Average 1960-64	Pounds	1967 2/	Pounds	Average 1960-64	Pounds	1967 2/	Pounds	Average 1960-64	Pounds
North America:														
Canada.....	121	130	111	134	1,625	1,799	1,514	1,727	196,295	234,182	213,096	219,250	1,000	1,000
United States.....	1,559	974	961	899	1,880	1,937	2,052	1,913	2,178,400	1,886,819	1,972,447	1,712,004	1,000	1,000
Puerto Rico.....	18	17	9	9	1,115	951	1,354	1,214	31,180	16,174	12,184	11,200	1,000	1,000
Costa Rica.....	3	3	3	3	826	1,050	1,070	1,050	2,676	2,980	3,460	3,560	1,000	1,000
El Salvador.....	2	2	1	1	1,074	1,454	1,585	1,580	2,311	2,348	2,346	1,801	1,000	1,000
Guatemala.....	5	8	8	6	680	1,021	1,063	1,218	3,738	8,597	8,759	6,834	1,000	1,000
Honduras.....	11	14	14	11	560	1,461	520	562	6,013	6,520	7,401	6,210	1,000	1,000
Mexico.....	91	63	58	58	1,058	1,454	1,697	1,715	96,364	92,152	98,766	98,766	1,000	1,000
Nicaragua.....	3	3	3	3	915	925	950	954	2,417	3,000	3,200	3,300	1,000	1,000
Panama.....	2	2	2	2	771	679	881	886	1,666	1,669	1,926	2,000	1,000	1,000
Cuba.....	113	--	--	--	769	--	--	--	87,000	--	--	--	1,000	1,000
Dominican Republic.....	63	49	47	31	983	902	891	806	61,729	44,092	41,887	25,000	1,000	1,000
Haiti.....	6	6	6	6	410	405	405	405	2,440	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,000	1,000
Jamaica.....	3	12	12	12	827	856	861	861	2,450	2,500	10,500	10,500	1,000	1,000
Total.....	1,610 3/	1,374 3/	1,356 1/3	1,266	1,266	856	861	861	2,674,679 3/	2,388,433 3/	2,455,372 3/	2,188,125	1,000	1,000
South America:														
Argentina.....	109	118	139	120	974	834	1,001	1,089	106,262	98,546	138,890	130,733	1,000	1,000
Bolivia.....	3	2	2	2	748	893	893	893	2,165	2,206	2,206	2,206	1,000	1,000
Brazil.....	481	398	405	412	698	751	800	802	336,211	298,748	323,635	330,500	1,000	1,000
Chile.....	8	6	7	7	1,996	1,875	1,842	1,862	15,666	10,862	12,575	13,657	1,000	1,000
Colombia.....	45	67	57	56	1,721	1,462	1,649	1,654	76,950	97,554	93,696	91,490	1,000	1,000
Paraguay.....	28	22	27	32	1,081	892	1,115	1,011	30,731	19,290	29,762	31,967	1,000	1,000
Peru.....	7	9	10	11	874	812	937	935	5,872	7,090	9,226	9,921	1,000	1,000
Uruguay.....	1	1	1	1	564	552	560	563	418	287	287	400	1,000	1,000
Venezuela.....	16	16	19	19	1,244	1,312	1,173	1,174	20,075	21,598	22,463	22,500	1,000	1,000
Total.....	698	639	667	660	1,266	856	861	861	594,350	556,181	632,832	633,374	1,000	1,000
Europe:														
Austria.....	1	1	1	1	1,677	1,546	1,841	1,607	1,466	1,314	1,206	1,199	1,000	1,000
Belgium.....	3	2	1	1	2,299	2,597	2,651	2,652	6,024	4,189	3,430	3,500	1,000	1,000
France.....	55	51	50	49	1,667	2,070	2,159	2,118	92,090	106,504	107,565	105,270	1,000	1,000
Germany, West.....	11	8	9	9	2,001	2,504	2,178	2,064	22,158	20,807	18,755	18,180	1,000	1,000
Greece.....	301	310	313	284	727	700	812	809	218,741	216,703	253,803	229,378	1,000	1,000
Italy.....	117	134	133	120	1,072	1,219	1,441	1,276	125,595	163,022	191,557	153,325	1,000	1,000
Spain.....	45	31	43	42	1,410	1,392	1,559	1,467	63,492	42,694	66,506	61,729	1,000	1,000
Switzerland.....	2	2	2	2	1,911	2,143	2,140	2,145	4,037	3,918	3,968	4,000	1,000	1,000
Total West Europe.....	535	539	552	508	1,266	856	861	861	533,603	559,151	646,990	576,591	1,000	1,000
Albania.....	49	--	--	--	410	--	--	--	20,297	--	--	--	1,000	1,000
Bulgaria.....	276	290	252	--	766	1,008	1,015	--	111,393	292,114	255,735	--	1,000	1,000
Czechoslovakia.....	13	--	--	--	1,055	--	--	--	24,233	15,000	18,700	--	1,000	1,000
Germany, East.....	12	11	--	--	1,058	1,369	--	--	12,526	15,044	--	--	1,000	1,000
Hungary.....	45	53	--	--	1,060	892	--	--	48,192	47,178	48,500	--	1,000	1,000
Poland.....	95	95	104	--	1,350	1,117	1,649	--	127,783	106,262	171,950	--	1,000	1,000
Romania.....	84	95	--	--	806	936	--	--	67,549	88,625	--	--	1,000	1,000
Yugoslavia.....	108	156	145	148	818	--	--	--	89,261	119,269	119,710	119,048	1,000	1,000
Total East Europe.....	652 3/	775 3/	739 3/	689	1,266	856	861	861	590,234 3/	713,492 3/	749,295 3/	706,368	1,000	1,000
Total Europe.....	1,217	1,314	1,291	1,197	1,266	856	861	861	1,123,837	1,272,643	1,396,485	1,282,949	1,000	1,000
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	365	399	434	409	1,009	1,300	1,319	1,320	368,206	518,081	573,195	540,130	1,000	1,000

Total production estimated at 1,283 million pounds is down about 8 percent from 1967 but remains more than 14 percent above the average production during the 1960-64 period.

Indications are that there were also reductions in acreage in USSR (Europe and Asia) resulting in reduced production of about 4 percent from 1967. Yields in this area continued steady and held production at 540 million pounds, down about 6 percent from 1967 but almost 47 percent higher than the average during the 1960-64 period.

Africa: The harvested area in Africa continues to decline with about 630,000 acres in 1968, compared to 659,000 in 1967 and an average of 664,000 during the 1960-64 period. Most of the acreage reductions were recorded in Rhodesia and Malawi. Some increased plantings and higher production were indicated for the Republic of South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Uganda, Ghana, Cameroon, and Morocco.

A total production for 1968 of 430.9 million pounds represents a drop of about 10 percent from the 1967 harvest and about 4 percent less than the average during the 1960-64 period. Most of this decline was represented by lower production in Rhodesia as a result of sanctions imposed on its trade by most major importing countries.

Asia: Larger crops of tobacco are estimated for 1968 primarily in Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand, the Philippines, and Taiwan. Total production in Asia of about 4,822 million pounds in 1968 was slightly above the 1967 crop and about 32 percent above the 1960-64 average. Mainland China is estimated to be about the same as the 1967 harvest. It has maintained about a one-third larger production than the 1960-64 average. Smaller crops were indicated for Turkey, India, Iran, and Cyprus.

Oceania: Total production for this area of 29.4 million pounds represents a reduction from the 32.3 million pounds in the previous year and 35.2 million pounds during the 1960-64 period. Lower yields in Australia indicate a smaller crop for 1968. Additional acreage in New Zealand raised the crop slightly higher than in the previous year.

WORLD TRADE IN COTTON DECLINES IN 1967-68

World cotton trade in 1967-68 (August-July) is estimated at 17.0 million bales (480 lb. net), down nearly a million bales from the near-record level in the preceding season but above the 1960-64 average. The decrease in world trade in 1967-68 is attributed to a decline in consumption in many net importing countries of the Free World and reduced demand in Communist countries. Slightly more than one-half the decline in Free World shipments of cotton was reflected in a drop in U.S. exports and the remainder in foreign non-Communist countries.

Exports.--Exports from all foreign Free World countries in 1967-68 totaled about 10.3 million bales, compared with shipments in the previous year of 10.6 million bales. In most recent years, Free World countries exported around 2.5

COTTON: International trade, average 1960-64, annual 1965-67
Year beginning August 1

Country	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)							
	Average 1960-64		1965		1966		1967 <u>1/</u>	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
North America:								
Canada.....	0	385	0	434	0	404	0	361
Cuba.....	0	54	0	85	0	80	0	80
El Salvador.....	239	0	248	0	123	1	116	3
Guatemala.....	193	0	353	0	265	0	300	0
Mexico.....	1,606	1	2,127	2	1,392	2	1,239	2
Nicaragua.....	328	0	524	0	450	0	450	0
United States.....	5,063	135	3,035	118	4,832	105	4,361	149
Others.....	33	11	68	12	56	13	47	12
Total.....	7,462	586	6,355	651	7,118	605	6,513	607
South America:								
Argentina.....	105	37	34	71	127	49	25	27
Bolivia.....	0	6	0	8	0	9	0	0
Brazil.....	950	0	937	0	1,014	0	836	0
Chile.....	0	123	0	105	0	125	0	130
Colombia.....	97	8	42	65	83	5	150	3
Ecuador.....	0	6	0	7	0	9	0	11
Paraguay.....	34	0	39	0	23	0	22	0
Peru.....	524	0	518	0	381	0	283	0
Uruguay.....	0	27	0	35	0	26	0	32
Venezuela.....	0	20	0	38	0	20	0	10
Others.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	1,710	227	1,570	329	1,628	243	1,316	213
Europe:								
Austria.....	0	120	0	112	0	101	0	99
Belgium.....	0	385	0	343	0	284	0	299
Denmark.....	0	42	0	26	0	28	0	33
Finland.....	0	76	0	66	0	72	0	76
France.....	0	1,263	0	1,229	0	1,270	0	1,250
Germany, West.....	0	1,352	0	1,250	0	1,217	0	1,331
Greece.....	224	15	192	44	222	54	304	45
Ireland.....	0	27	0	27	0	31	0	30
Italy.....	0	1,005	0	1,013	0	1,185	0	1,000
Netherlands.....	0	365	0	355	0	409	0	372
Norway.....	0	21	0	21	0	22	0	17
Portugal.....	0	342	0	375	0	317	0	360
Spain.....	37	180	15	285	30	148	25	180
Sweden.....	0	105	0	86	0	85	0	87
Switzerland.....	0	197	0	169	0	217	0	186
United Kingdom.....	0	1,062	0	964	0	832	0	902
Yugoslavia.....	0	322	0	380	0	450	0	361
Total Western Europe...	261	6,879	207	6,745	252	6,722	329	6,628
Albania <u>2/</u>	6	1	0	1	0	4	0	0
Bulgaria <u>2/</u>	0	180	0	250	0	225	0	240
Czechoslovakia <u>2/</u>	0	506	0	560	0	500	0	500
Germany, East <u>2/</u>	0	466	0	440	0	450	0	450
Hungary <u>2/</u>	0	286	0	350	0	375	0	350
Poland.....	0	617	0	666	0	684	0	650
Romania <u>2/</u>	0	302	0	310	0	310	0	325
Total Eastern Europe...	6	2,358	0	2,577	0	2,548	0	2,515
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia) <u>3/</u>...	1,710	710	2,300	800	2,400	600	2,400	500

(Cont inued)

COTTON: International trade, average 1960-64 annual 1965-67--cont'd.
Year beginning August 1

Country	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)							
	Average 1960-64		1965		1966		1967 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Africa:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Angola.....	22	0	27	0	27	0	35	0
Congo (Kinshasa).....	46	6	0	30	0	30	0	20
Ethiopia.....	0	20	0	26	0	20	0	40
Kenya, Uganda & Tanzania...	459	0	628	0	729	0	540	0
Morocco.....	15	19	30	20	30	20	22	36
Mozambique.....	168	0	125	0	160	0	175	0
Nigeria.....	145	0	100	0	125	0	100	0
South Africa, Republic of..	5	110	2	127	5	177	5	140
Sudan.....	610	0	570	0	682	0	825	0
United Arab Republic.....	1,399	0	1,575	0	1,428	0	1,171	0
Western Africa.....	90	0	160	5	169	15	185	10
Others.....	196	9	281	20	253	22	290	15
Total.....	3,155	164	3,498	228	3,608	284	3,348	261
Asia and Oceania:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Afghanistan.....	69	0	70	0	70	0	50	0
Australia.....	0	97	0	65	0	40	0	57
Burma.....	60	3	47	0	40	0	55	0
Ceylon.....	0	8	0	5	0	10	0	7
China, Mainland 2/.....	56	460	20	500	10	500	10	300
Formosa (Taiwan).....	0	259	0	305	0	357	0	350
Hong Kong.....	0	537	0	641	0	728	0	760
India.....	240	709	140	454	189	621	175	650
Indonesia.....	0	42	0	30	0	160	0	75
Iran.....	274	0	459	0	272	0	325	0
Iraq.....	9	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
Israel.....	12	35	25	44	37	27	56	27
Japan.....	0	3,206	0	3,078	0	3,556	0	3,499
Korea, South.....	0	276	0	327	0	372	0	375
Lebanon.....	6	26	0	17	0	26	0	21
Pakistan.....	480	13	492	7	558	10	887	18
Philippines.....	0	149	0	149	0	188	0	174
Syria.....	573	0	712	0	577	0	491	0
Thailand.....	0	48	0	105	0	125	7	125
Turkey.....	535	0	920	0	1,049	0	1,040	0
Others.....	37	118	35	164	25	154	15	110
Total.....	2,351	5,986	2,930	5,891	2,837	6,874	3,121	6,548
World total.....	16,655	16,910	16,860	17,221	17,843	17,876	17,027	17,272
Free World.....	14,883	13,322	14,540	13,274	15,433	14,168	14,617	13,897
Communist countries 3/..	17,772	3,588	2,320	3,947	2,410	3,708	2,410	3,375

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.

million bales of cotton to Communist countries. However, in 1966-67 those shipments declined to about 2.0 million bales and in 1967 probably amounted to no more than 1.7 million bales. Most of the decline in purchases by Communist countries from the Free World in 1967-68 was accounted for by the USSR and Mainland China.

Shipments were significantly lower than a year earlier in Argentina, Brazil, East Africa, Egypt, Mexico, Peru, and Syria, but these reductions were partly offset by increases in a number of countries including Colombia, Greece, Guatemala, Iran, Israel, Pakistan, and Sudan. Variation in exports from one year to another in foreign producing countries primarily reflects a change in crop sizes in those countries.

The decline in U.S. cotton exports in 1967-68 was due partly to the tight supply situation and high prices, especially for the longer staple lengths of cotton. Almost all of the decline in U.S. shipments in 1967-68 was to Canada and countries in Western Europe. Those are the principal markets for the longer staple lengths. On the other hand, U.S. exports to Asian countries held up well in 1967-68. Those countries are markets principally for the shorter staple lengths. Of the total exports of U.S. cotton in 1967-68, 46 percent was composed of staple lengths shorter than 1-inch; in 1966-67 about 35 percent was of the shorter staple lengths.

Soviet exports of cotton in 1967-68 are estimated at 2.4 million bales, the same as a year earlier. Nearly 1.0 million bales of Russian cotton was purchased by Western countries last season. This compares with about 750,000 bales in 1966-67 and an average of around 250,000 in recent years. Large markets for Russian cotton include Japan, Canada, and most Western European countries. Other USSR cotton exports are to Eastern Europe.

Imports.--Western European countries combined accounted for 38 percent of the estimated world cotton imports in 1967-68, the same proportion as a year earlier. The four largest markets in Western Europe--France, Germany, Italy, and United Kingdom--imported around 4.5 million bales. Japan continued to be by far the largest single overseas market for cotton, importing 3.5 million bales in 1967-68, about the same as in the preceding year. Nearly one-third of the Japanese market was supplied by the United States. Imports by Hong Kong, India, and Formosa collectively totaled 1.8 million bales; nearly one-half of this was supplied by the United States.

Outlook for 1968-69 World Trade.--World cotton exports in the current season are expected to remain at roughly the 1967-68 level. However, a change in trade patterns is probable, with net imports by Communist countries expected to be higher than in 1967-68 and imports by Free World countries to be below levels of a year ago. The larger net import balance by Communist countries is likely to result from increased purchases in Free World markets by those countries and/or reduced shipments by the USSR to Free World markets. Mainland China's crop is believed to be smaller this season, which could mean that country will need to import more cotton, and the Soviet crop is only marginally larger than in the past two years and domestic requirements in that country continue to increase.

Imports by Free World countries are likely to decline in the current season, primarily because of a stock reduction from the high level reached in the past two seasons. The United States' share of world trade will be lower this season, mainly because export availabilities in foreign countries are substantially larger than in 1967-68.

ARGENTINE CORN EXPORTS DECLINE SHARPLY WHILE OTHER GRAINS SHOW SUBSTANTIAL GAINS

Argentina exported 1.1 million metric tons of grain during the July-September quarter of 1968 as compared to 1.4 million tons for the same 3 months of 1967--a decline of 19 percent. Over half of this decline was accounted for by decreased corn exports, but wheat, oats, and sorghum shipments increased substantially. Small exports of barley and rye were made during this period in contrast to none during July-September 1967.

Wheat exports for this period were 495,000 tons or a gain of 393,000 tons over the same period a year ago. All shipments were to markets in South America, except Italy which received 54,000 tons. Brazil, the major market, received 64 percent of all wheat exported or 319,000 tons. Other major markets were Peru and Chile, receiving 85,000 and 36,000 tons, respectively. Increases in shipments were attributed to the fact that bread wheat exports were suspended last year due to a wheat shortage.

Corn shipments declined 55 percent compared to a like period a year ago. A total of 431,000 tons were shipped to Italy, accounting for 78 percent of all corn exported. Exports to practically all markets dropped except to Chile, Peru, and Venezuela. Corn movements were slow due to smaller supplies and lower prices from competitors.

Sorghum shipments of 55,000 metric tons for July-September 1968 gained 19 percent or 9,000 tons over the same quarter a year ago. Exports to the EEC countries make up 65 percent of the total shipments. The 2 major markets, the Netherlands and Norway, received 13,000 and 12,000 tons, respectively; an increase of 12,000 tons over the July-September quarter of 1967. However, decreased shipments were registered to West Germany, Spain, and Uruguay.

Combined exports of oats and barley for July-September 1968 were 36,000 metric tons, as compared to 20,000 tons in 1967. Italy, the largest market received 30,000 tons, followed by a far distant second of 5,000 tons to Brazil. Shipments to the Netherlands dropped from 10,000 tons to less than 1,000.

Rye exports amounted to 878 tons during July-September 1968; no shipments were recorded for the corresponding period for last year.

Destination	July-September 1967						July-September 1968							
	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	--	--	4,761	--	--	--	4,761	--	--	2,000	--	--	--	2,000
Barbados	--	--	175	--	--	198	373	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Martinique	--	--	995	--	--	--	995	--	--	972	--	--	225	1,197
Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	50
Trinidad and Tobago	--	--	117	--	--	18	135	--	--	142	--	--	--	142
Total	--	--	6,048	--	--	216	6,264	--	--	3,114	50	--	225	3,389
South America:														
Bolivia	--	--	--	800	--	--	800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brazil	42,290	--	--	3,665	--	69	46,024	318,700	--	--	4,800	308	580	324,388
Chile	--	--	466	--	--	--	466	35,768	--	10,340	651	--	--	46,108
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	651
Guyana	--	--	580	--	--	--	580	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paraguay	12,824	--	--	--	--	674	13,498	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	1,000
Peru	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	85,025	101	9,131	420	--	--	94,677
Uruguay	20	--	4,166	--	--	4,230	8,416	290	--	62	--	--	139	491
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,668	--	--	--	24,672
Total	55,134	--	5,212	4,465	--	4,973	69,784	440,783	101	44,201	5,871	308	724	491,988
Western Europe:														
Belgium and Luxembourg	--	--	46,349	--	--	4,605	50,954	--	--	20,299	--	--	7,057	27,356
France	6,325	--	4,250	--	--	75	10,690	--	--	1,182	--	--	25	1,207
Germany, West	--	--	42,135	--	--	13,984	56,119	--	--	4,622	--	--	6,039	10,661
Italy	28,799	--	628,791	--	--	2,375	659,965	54,273	--	430,925	27,408	2,510	9,330	524,446
Netherlands	2,367	--	132,354	--	--	10,441	154,725	--	--	36,655	272	--	13,382	50,586
Total	37,431	--	851,879	12,816	--	28,227	932,413	54,273	277	493,683	27,680	2,510	35,833	614,256
Other Western Europe:														
Austria	--	--	1,992	--	--	705	2,697	--	--	1,500	--	--	900	2,400
Denmark	--	--	77	--	--	--	2,812	--	--	--	--	--	225	225
Norway	--	--	30,737	--	--	4,084	34,821	--	--	--	--	--	12,354	12,354
Portugal	9,754	--	--	--	--	--	9,754	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	--	--	199,186	--	--	7,991	207,177	--	--	7,155	--	--	--	7,155
Sweden	--	--	25	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	--	60	60
Switzerland	--	--	1,400	--	--	--	1,400	--	500	--	--	--	300	800
United Kingdom	--	--	33,524	--	--	--	33,524	--	--	2,267	--	--	3,378	5,645
Total	174	--	266,941	2,175	--	12,780	292,210	--	500	10,922	--	--	17,217	28,639
Eastern Europe:														
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,390	--	--	--	2,390
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,390	--	--	--	2,390
Total Europe	47,245	--	1,120,820	15,551	--	41,007	1,224,623	54,273	777	506,995	27,680	2,510	53,050	645,285
Asia:														
China, Mainland	--	--	41,554	--	--	--	41,554	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Japan	--	--	63,433	--	--	--	63,433	--	--	--	--	--	1,150	1,150
Total	--	--	104,987	--	--	--	104,987	--	--	--	--	--	1,150	1,150
World Total	102,279	--	1,227,067	20,016	--	46,196	1,405,658	495,056	878	554,310	33,601	2,818	55,149	1,141,812

Includes small quantities of millet.

