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# WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

## Statistical Report

FEBRUARY 1963

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL  
PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

1962 WORLD CURRANT  
PACK LARGE

The 1962 world currant pack is estimated at 129,200 short tons, 11,800 tons above 1961. This season's production is above the 1955-59 average by 25,100 tons.

The Greek currant pack now estimated at 120,000 short tons, an increase of 18,000 tons over 1961 and some 30,000 tons above average, is the largest since 1940. Both the Australian and South African packs are below 1961 and average 1955-59 production.

DRIED CURRANTS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1960-62

Country	: Average : : 1955-59 :	1960	: 1961	: 1962
	: Short : <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>
Australia.....	13,000	8,700	14,500	8,600
Greece.....	90,000	107,000	102,000	120,000
South Africa, Republic of.....	1,100	1,200	900	600
Total.....	104,100	116,900	117,400	129,200

Exports of currants from Greece should be considerably above those of 1961, while export of Australian currants will be down.

DRIED CURRANTS: Exports from specified countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1960-62

Country	: Average : : 1955-59 :	1960	: 1961	: Estimated : 1962
	: Short : <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>
Australia (year beginning Jan. 1).....	8,517	4,747	9,299	4,000
Greece (year beginning Sept. 1).....	68,041	71,100	71,700	88,000

The prices of Greek currants, which dominate world trade, have declined slightly as the 1962 season progressed. Also average January 1963 Greek currant price quotations were below those of the corresponding period a year ago.

Price C & F London

Country	January 1962 Cents per pound	September 1962 Cents per pound	January 1963 Cents per pound
Vostizza (Aegion).....	13.6	13.5	13.2
Pyragas.....	11.8	13.0	11.7
Kalamata.....	11.7	11.3	11.3

WORLD RAISIN PRODUCTION  
LARGE AGAIN

The 1962 world raisin pack is estimated at 546,800 short tons. This is only 12,000 tons less than the 1961 pack but 32,400 tons larger than the 1955-59 average. Since this large harvest was the third out of the last four in which production exceeded the average, it is an indication of expanding acreage and/or improving yields in the major producing countries.

Substantially larger crops than last year were harvested in Australia, Greece, and Turkey. However, these increases were more than offset by the sharply reduced 1962 output in Iran and the United States. The U.S. estimate for 1962 may still be subject to further upward revision.

September 1, 1962 stocks in the four northern hemisphere countries were somewhat higher than a year earlier, being estimated at 40,600 versus 32,600 tons.

RAISINS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1960-62

Country	Average 1955-59 Short tons	1960 Short tons	1961 Short tons	1962 Short tons
Australia				
Lexias.....	8,000	10,500	7,600	8,900
Sultanas.....	66,900	56,100	68,300	89,300
Cyprus.....	7,000	10,600	11,800	1/
Greece.....	57,200	29,800	64,500	92,000
Iran.....	68,400	44,000	68,000	55,000
South Africa, Republic of.....	6,900	7,000	6,700	6,800
Spain.....	15,000	14,900	9,900	9,400
Turkey.....	83,800	74,000	94,000	100,000
Foreign Total.....	313,200	246,900	330,800	368,400
United States.....	201,200	194,000	228,000	178,400
Grand Total.....	514,400	440,900	558,800	546,800

1/ 1962 figure not available; 1955-59 average used for foreign total.

Raisin prices for the major foreign packs in London in January 1963, were as much as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents lower than those of a year ago, reflecting the season's larger packs. Quotations for 1962-crop foreign raisins have shown only minor fluctuations since September 1962. U.S. raisin quotations in London in January were almost 5 cents per pound higher than a year ago and considerably above those of foreign raisins.

RAISINS: Prices, landed, duty paid London, average, January 1960-63

Origin and type	Price			
	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Cents per <u>pound</u>	Cents per <u>pound</u>	Cents per <u>pound</u>	Cents per <u>pound</u>
Turkey				
No. 9.....	13.6	16.4	14.2	12.4
No. 10.....	14.5	16.6	14.0	12.6
Greece				
No. 2.....	14.3	17.0	14.3	13.1
No. 4 Natural.....	13.1	16.5	13.9	12.7
Australia				
4-Crown.....	--	17.6	13.6	12.8
5-Crown.....	14.2	17.8	14.0	13.2
Iran				
Maragha/Urania.....	11.0	15.6	12.3	12.1
California				
Natural Thompson Seedless:	14.4	16.6	15.0	19.8

Exports of raisins in the 1962-63 season from Greece, Iran, Turkey, Cyprus, and Spain and in calendar 1962 from Australia and South Africa may total about 290,000 tons, almost 43,000 tons above the previous season and nearly 100,000 tons above 1960. Turkey, Australia, and Greece are each expected to export exceptionally heavy tonnages this season due to their large export availabilities and reduced prices. Exports from Iran, Cyprus, South Africa, and Spain are expected to be somewhat lower than in the previous season.

U.S. raisin exports in the first 4 months of the 1962-63 season (September-December) amounted to 23,944 tons, considerably less than the 32,604 tons shipped during the comparable period last year. Total 1961-62 U.S. raisin exports amounted to 65,376 short tons.

RAISINS: Exports from 8 leading producing countries  
average 1955-59, annual 1960-62 seasons

Country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Forecast 1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia.....	59,700	48,300	56,900	75,000
Greece.....	51,900	26,800	51,300	80,000
Iran.....	40,800	33,000	42,000	34,000
Turkey.....	59,800	68,000	78,900	85,000
Cyprus, So. Africa, Spain.....	16,400	19,800	1/18,000	16,000
Foreign Total.....	228,600	195,900	247,100	290,000
United States.....	45,100	61,200	65,400	2/23,944
Grand Total.....	273,700	257,100	312,500	---

1/ Estimated.

2/ 4 months actual exports, September-December.

WORLD STONE FRUIT  
PRODUCTION DECREASES

World production of stone fruits in 1962 was below 1961 in all types except cherries. The largest decrease occurred in apricot and plum production which was down 14 percent and 32 percent, respectively. Cherry production was about the same as last year and peach production was only slightly below 1961.

The decrease in world production of apricots and plums was due to a decrease in European production. However, the decrease in Europe is not as severe as it appears to be since record crops were produced in 1961.

Despite these losses, total production is still above the 1955-59 average.

(Tables follow)

APRICOTS, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59,  
annual 1960-62

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962 <sup>1/</sup>
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>North America</u>				
Canada.....	4,804	7,635	6,625	7,700
Mexico.....	5,635	6,292	6,704	6,900
United States.....	201,740	243,100	191,300	168,600
Total.....	212,179	257,027	204,629	183,200
<u>South America</u>				
Argentina.....	12,721	17,920	16,975	15,400
Chile.....	4,012	4,189	4,189	4,400
Total.....	16,733	22,109	21,164	19,800
<u>Europe</u>				
Austria.....	9,764	27,102	37,425	21,200
France.....	52,286	60,406	105,391	58,500
Germany, West.....	1,185	2,435	3,197	2,200
Greece.....	12,651	11,683	19,731	17,600
Italy.....	39,524	26,235	66,027	53,100
Spain.....	99,241	107,474	121,164	115,700
Switzerland.....	4,079	6,063	12,125	3,300
Yugoslavia.....	19,793	13,999	53,792	16,500
Total.....	238,523	255,397	418,852	288,100
<u>Africa</u>				
South Africa, Rep. of <sup>2/</sup>	617	555	173	500
<u>Asia</u>				
Iran.....	60,734	19,500	71,500	74,400
Syria.....	22,208	19,841	19,841	22,000
Turkey <sup>3/</sup> .....	19,355	<sup>4/</sup> 44,092	<sup>4/</sup> 121,253	<sup>4/</sup> 137,800
Total.....	102,297	83,433	212,594	234,200
<u>Oceania</u>				
Australia.....	35,285	31,560	44,808	47,600
New Zealand.....	3,759	4,116	4,095	5,200
Total.....	39,044	35,676	48,903	52,800
Total specified countries.....	609,393	654,197	906,315	778,600

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Deciduous Fruit Board exports and local sales used.

<sup>3/</sup> Does not include wild apricots.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes wild apricots.



CHERRIES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59,  
annual 1960-62

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962 <sup>1/</sup>
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>North America</u>				
Canada.....	15,000	11,381	20,800	16,000
United States.....	216,394	186,660	266,670	288,400
Total.....	231,394	198,041	287,470	304,400
<u>South America</u>				
Argentina.....	2,870	2,866	2,535	2,600
Chile.....	2,844	3,307	3,307	3,600
Total.....	5,714	6,173	5,842	6,200
<u>Europe</u>				
Austria.....	27,326	33,751	43,569	25,000
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	26,279	<sup>2/</sup> 22,046	<sup>2/</sup> 24,251	<sup>2/</sup> 33,100
Denmark.....	7,178	<sup>3/</sup> 2,756	<sup>3/</sup> 880	<sup>3/</sup> 700
France.....	82,635	101,412	101,742	109,300
Germany, West.....	175,826	278,807	236,159	234,800
Greece.....	11,553	10,380	13,285	14,800
Italy.....	162,263	207,563	223,216	238,500
Netherlands.....	10,224	13,437	10,260	10,500
Norway.....	4,760	6,850	4,031	4,500
Spain.....	47,535	47,854	52,296	47,400
Sweden.....	10,824	15,432	7,716	11,000
Switzerland.....	51,147	68,343	68,343	59,500
United Kingdom.....	27,552	34,720	20,160	31,400
Yugoslavia.....	83,268	76,610	114,309	88,200
Total.....	728,370	919,961	920,217	908,700
<u>Asia</u>				
Japan.....	5,745	6,437	8,521	7,900
Syria.....	953	1,323	772	1,100
Turkey.....	55,608	60,500	71,650	82,700
Total.....	62,306	68,260	80,943	91,700
<u>Oceania</u>				
Australia.....	6,293	6,496	7,000	7,500
New Zealand.....	340	378	441	400
Total.....	6,633	6,874	7,441	7,900
Total specified countries.....	1,034,417	1,199,309	1,301,913	1,318,900

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Belgium only.

<sup>3/</sup> Commercial production only.

PEACHES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59,  
annual 1960-62

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962 <u>1/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>North America</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Canada.....	2,608	2,362	3,075	2,300
Mexico.....	2,612	2,846	2,881	2,900
United States.....	65,925	74,315	77,895	76,400
Total.....	71,145	79,523	83,851	81,600
<u>South America</u>				
Argentina.....	5,723	8,543	8,405	8,600
Chile.....	1,647	1,791	1,814	1,800
Total.....	7,370	10,334	10,219	10,400
<u>Europe</u>				
Austria.....	193	324	516	300
France.....	10,016	13,985	14,927	14,200
Germany, West.....	874	1,552	1,493	1,700
Greece.....	1,571	2,784	3,458	3,200
Italy.....	25,223	38,397	46,664	47,600
Netherlands.....	52	51	41	45
Spain.....	3,662	4,254	5,420	5,300
Yugoslavia.....	841	1,116	1,686	1,100
Total.....	42,432	62,463	74,205	73,445
<u>Africa</u>				
South Africa, Rep. of <sup>2/</sup> .....	62	74	65	55
<u>Asia</u>				
Japan.....	5,701	7,785	9,246	8,700
Syria.....	42	60	73	100
Turkey.....	2,400	2,648	4,501	5,300
Total.....	8,143	10,493	13,820	14,100
<u>Oceania</u>				
Australia.....	2,655	2,422	3,961	3,900
New Zealand.....	657	681	705	800
Total.....	3,312	3,103	4,666	4,700
Total specified countries.....	132,464	165,990	186,826	184,300

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Deciduous Fruit Board exports and local sales used.

PLUMS AND PRUNES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average  
1955-59, annual 1960-62

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962 <u>1/</u>
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>North America</u>				
Canada.....	15,980	11,674	14,450	10,300
Mexico <u>2/</u> .....	7,775	10,269	12,297	12,900
United States.....	535,540	461,200	509,900	531,500
Plums.....	90,600	89,000	94,700	88,500
Prunes <u>3/</u> .....	444,940	372,200	415,200	443,000
Total.....	559,295	483,143	536,647	554,700
<u>South America</u>				
Argentina.....	43,783	45,966	49,052	47,400
Chile.....	21,958	23,148	23,148	24,900
Total.....	65,741	69,114	72,200	72,300
<u>Europe</u>				
Austria.....	71,091	80,728	176,336	51,900
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	23,391	<u>4/</u> 8,267	<u>4/</u> 22,046	<u>4/</u> 11,000
France.....	107,754	70,217	171,904	138,900
Germany, West.....	313,955	588,883	846,725	271,200
Greece.....	13,553	8,953	12,509	10,600
Italy.....	95,903	97,509	130,953	118,500
Netherlands.....	13,665	12,125	19,220	13,200
Norway.....	15,272	16,643	19,590	14,700
Spain.....	63,533	52,061	62,382	49,600
Sweden.....	18,805	20,944	22,046	16,500
Switzerland.....	32,518	35,274	60,626	35,300
United Kingdom.....	98,739	72,800	87,360	85,100
Yugoslavia.....	755,306	230,381	1,245,599	881,800
Total.....	1,623,485	1,294,785	2,877,296	1,698,300
<u>Africa</u>				
South Africa, Rep. of <u>5/</u>	3,103	2,910	1,875	2,700
<u>Asia</u>				
Japan.....	47,549	50,265	54,895	48,800
Syria.....	1,973	2,205	2,425	2,600
Turkey.....	79,795	66,138	99,207	104,700
Total.....	129,317	118,608	156,527	156,100
<u>Oceania</u>				
New Zealand.....	4,183	3,696	2,751	3,600
Total specified countries.....	2,385,124	1,972,256	3,647,296	2,487,700

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Does not include wild plums which are 85 percent of total production.

3/ Includes California dried prunes converted to fresh basis at the ratio  
of 2-1/2 pounds fresh to 1 pound dried.

4/ Belgium only. 5/ Deciduous Fruit Board exports and local sales.

WORLD DRY BEAN TRADE  
DOWN IN 1961

Dry bean exports from the principal exporting countries totaled 8.0 million bags in 1961, decrease of 12 percent from the previous year's total of 9.1 million bags.

The United States, which in 1960 accounted for 3.1 million bags of the world total exports, supplied only 1.6 million in 1961.

Thirteen European countries imported 3.0 million bags, 700,000 less than in 1960. The United Kingdom, largest European importer took only 1.3 million bags in 1961, compared with 1.9 million in the previous year. France, West Germany, and the Netherlands were sizable importers.

Latin American countries, previously large importers, took less than 1 million bags in 1961, only a slight increase over the previous year. Cuba formerly reported imports of more than 1 million bags but this trade is now reflected in the total of non-reporting countries.

Asia continued to be a net importer because of Japan's heavy imports. Burma and Thailand export substantial quantities, the latter country steadily increasing its exports.

No data were available from Algeria, normally a net importer, or Madagascar and Sudan, exporters. The three reporting countries showed exports of 900,000 bags.

In the Middle East, Lebanon continued as a net importer and no data were available for Israel whose totals are reflected in non-reporting country totals.

LENTIL PRODUCTION UP  
19 PERCENT IN 1962

Lentil production in 18 reporting countries was 9.9 million bags in 1962, an increase of 19 percent over the 8.3 million in 1961, and 28 percent above the 1955-59 average. The area harvested of 1.5 million acres was a 13 percent increase over 1961, and 12 percent above the 1955-59 average.

(Continued on page 12)

## BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: World trade, annual 1959 to 1961

Reporting Countries	1959		1960		1961	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags 1/	bags 1/	bags 1/	bags 1/	bags 1/	bags 1/
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	110	200	32	182	42	108
France .....	108	917	135	363	171	365
Germany, West .....	6	430	9	617	42	718
Greece .....	--	150	--	61	15	23
Italy .....	429	7	138	29	243	25
Netherlands .....	299	317	216	300	214	326
Portugal .....	136	72	66	54	129	25
Spain .....	--	143	22	137	11	11
Sweden .....	--	57	--	60	--	31
Switzerland .....	--	42	--	61	--	87
United Kingdom .....	--	1,827	--	1,858	--	1,299
Yugoslavia .....	3	248	74	7	226	7
Total .....	1,091	4,410	692	3,729	1,093	3,025
Latin America:						
Argentina .....	34	--	100	--	94	--
Chile .....	437	--	489	--	551	--
Colombia .....	--	--	--	--	--	29
Costa Rica .....	--	40	43	--	--	--
Cuba .....	--	1,063	--	--	--	--
El Salvador .....	--	228	6	205	1	277
Guatemala .....	17	--	72	--	19	1
Mexico .....	--	909	--	327	--	109
Nicaragua .....	32	26	--	--	10	--
Panama .....	--	29	--	27	--	37
Peru .....	11	--	2	4	4	15
Venezuela .....	4	218	4	281	--	397
Total .....	535	2,513	716	844	679	865
North America:						
Canada .....	102	65	36	74	104	89
United States .....	4,430	67	3,137	96	1,637	122
Total .....	4,532	132	3,173	170	1,741	211
Asia:						
Burma .....	594	--	541	--	458	--
Malaya Federation .....	--	--	28	257	--	--
Japan .....	497	1,324	447	1,661	360	1,588
Jordan .....	--	--	--	36	--	42
Thailand .....	370	--	600	--	732	--
Turkey .....	147	--	126	--	68	--
Total .....	1,608	1,324	1,742	1,954	1,618	1,630
Africa:						
Algeria .....	--	--	5	155	--	--
Angola .....	238	--	260	--	220	--
Madagascar .....	--	--	326	--	--	--
Morocco .....	2/91	--	154	--	461	12
Sudan .....	117	--	125	--	--	--
South Africa, Republic of .....	26	--	31	--	220	--
Total .....	472	--	901	155	900	12
Middle East:						
Israel .....	--	133	--	71	--	--
Lebanon .....	7	13	--	--	4	24
Total .....	7	146	--	71	4	24
Grand Total of Reporting Countries ...	8,245	8,525	7,224	6,923	6,035	5,767
Grand Total of Non-Reporting Countries:	248	152	1,903	2,486	1,994	2,441
World total .....	8,493	8,777	9,127	9,409	8,029	8,208

1/ 100 pound bags. 2/ January - June.

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

The Americas: Production in the Americas amounted to 1.3 million bags, compared with 852,000 in 1961. The United States was the largest producer in the Western Hemisphere, with 546,000 bags in 1962, compared with 224,000 in 1961, and only 116,000 in 1955-59.

Europe: Production in 5 European countries amounted to 1.5 million bags, about the same as the previous year, and a slight increase over the average. Spain was the largest producer with 743,000 bags, a sizable increase over 1961, but France, Greece, and Italy reported production decreases.

Middle East: The Middle East is the largest producing area, representing more than half of the total lentil production. Turkey, with 2 million bags, had the largest output, and Pakistan produced 1.7 million.

Africa: Production in 3 African countries totaled 1.5 million bags, with Morocco reporting 302,000 bags, compared with 113,000 in 1961.

(Table on opposite page)

#### GARBANZO PRODUCTION DOWN 5 PERCENT IN 1962

Garbanzo production in 19 reporting countries was 157 million bags, a decrease of about 5 percent from the 164 million bags produced in 1961, and 2 percent over the 1955-59 average.

More than 80 percent of these garbanzos were produced in India, and Pakistan accounted for nearly 10 percent. The European crop continued its downward trend, but the Middle East, Africa, and the Americas showed increases from 2 to 34 percent.

Europe: Spain's production, the largest in Europe, was 2.8 million bags, compared with 2.9 million in 1961. Italy's output was down 7 percent while that of Portugal decreased 18 percent.

Middle East: Production in 4 Middle Eastern countries was up 232,000 bags over 1961, with Turkey, the largest producer in the Middle East, accounting for 84 percent of the crop in that area. Turkey's production increased 12 percent over the previous year's crop.

Africa: Morocco's production of 614,000 bags was 64 percent above the 374,000 produced in 1961. Algerian and Egyptian production remained at a low level.

(Table on page 14)

LENTILS: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1961 and 1962

Continent & country	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Average 1955-59	1961	Average 1955-59	1961	Average 1955-59	1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 bags $\frac{1}{2}$
Americas:						
Argentina .....	50	32	796	321	199	101
Chile .....	71	85	440	438	312	375
Colombia .....	7	12	697	716	45	86
Mexico .....	8	10	657	637	53	66
United States .....	19	37	499	606	116	224
Total .....	155	176	468	484	725	852
Europe:						
France .....	32	32	603	676	193	214
Greece .....	52	52	504	451	262	355
Italy .....	63	54	519	582	329	315
Spain .....	101	100	582	579	589	580
Yugoslavia .....	4	3	577	565	26	17
Total .....	252	241	555	615	1,399	1,481
Middle East:						
Jordan .....	56	26	371	542	207	141
Lebanon .....	5	4	896	323	47	22
Pakistan .....	246	326	466	500	1,149	1,631
Syria .....	227	225	572	524	1,297	1,100
Turkey .....	203	250	752	707	1,528	1,764
Total .....	737	721	574	646	4,228	4,658
Africa:						
Algeria .....	48	22	426	410	204	105
Egypt .....	82	83	1,302	1,352	1,062	1,122
Morocco .....	27	45	363	249	97	113
Total .....	157	150	868	893	1,363	1,340
Grand total .....	1,301	1,288	593	647	7,715	8,331
	1/ 100 pound bags. 2/ Office estimate.					

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

GARBANZOS (CHICKPEAS), DRY EDIBLE: Acreage and production in specified countries, 1955-59 average, 1961 and 1962 annual

Continent & country	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Average 1955-59	1961	Average 1955-59	1961	Average 1955-59	1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
<b>Americas:</b>						
Argentina .....	23	21	700	590	159	125
Chile .....	30	26	381	413	113	109
Mexico .....	332	353	702	698	2,329	2,469
Peru .....	35	38	820	887	287	341
United States	8	2/ 5	750	750	60	5
Total .....	428	439	688	694	2,948	3,049
<b>Europe:</b>						
Greece .....	56	43	570	658	319	281
Italy .....	221	178	499	516	1,102	946
Portugal .....	122	179	335	331	410	593
Spain .....	685	655	446	440	3,057	2,884
Yugoslavia .....	17	12	660	695	122	87
Total .....	1,101	1,072	455	447	5,010	4,791
<b>Middle East:</b>						
Jordan .....	11	12	518	521	57	62
Lebanon .....	5	12	500	733	25	88
Syria .....	75	71	325	317	244	230
Turkey .....	208	220	911	802	1,896	1,764
Total .....	299	315	743	681	2,222	2,144
<b>Far East:</b>						
India .....	23,433	23,244	544	600	127,437	139,417
Pakistan .....	3,263	3,093	466	463	15,209	14,330
Total .....	26,696	26,337	534	584	142,646	153,747
<b>Africa:</b>						
Algeria .....	64	35	480	488	307	168
Egypt .....	11	11	1,454	1,390	160	159
Morocco .....	111	150	323	250	359	374
Total .....	186	196	444	358	826	701
Grand total .....	28,710	28,359	535	580	153,652	164,432

1/ 100 pound bags. 2/ Office estimate.

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



WORLD WHEAT TRADE HIGHER IN 1961-62;  
EXPORTS TO EUROPE MAINTAIN SAME LEVEL

The world wheat and flour trade in 1961-62 amounted to 1,734 million bushels an increase of 10 percent above the previous year. During 1960-61, world trade reached a level of 1,576 million bushels. All the major exporters with the exception of Russia increased exports in 1961-62. Exports from the United States, Canada, and Australia were higher by a total of 125 million bushels and amounted to 718 million, 365 million and 230 million bushels, respectively. Shipment from Argentina and France were also higher than the previous season. The high level of exports during 1961-62 was a major factor in the substantial reduction of carry-over stocks in the United States and Canada, and stocks available for export in Australia and Argentina.

Continued small crops in 1961 in Africa and parts of Asia created larger import requirements and resulted in a substantial increase of world trade. Wheat import requirements were smaller in India, but remained high in Communist China; Argentina and France joined Australia and Canada as suppliers to the China Mainland market.

World exports increased to all major areas of destination with the exception of Europe. Shipments to Europe declined from the United States, Canada, and U.S.S.R. The trade of Australia, Argentina, and France increased to European destinations, however, so the total shipments remained close to the same level of nearly 20 million metric tons. World exports to South America, Africa, and Asia continued to increase in 1961-62. (Tables on next page)

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION  
REACHES RECORD HIGH

World cotton production in 1962-63 is now estimated at a record 49.6 million bales. This is 0.3 million bales above the estimates of last November, and reflects significant increases in the crops in India, Mexico, and Pakistan which more than offset sizable reductions in Brazil, the U.S.S.R., Egypt, and a few other countries.

This season's world production is larger than the 1961-62 crop of 47.5 million bales by 2.1 million, or 4 percent, and exceeds the 1955-59 average by 6.0 million bales. This is the fifth successive season in which world production has set a new record, with 1.7 million bales, or 80 percent, of this year's increase taking place outside of the United States. About 0.3 million bales of the increase in foreign production is in extra-long staple cotton.

The total area devoted to cotton this season, now placed at 83.8 million acres, though considerably below the all time high, is 0.9 million acres above 1961-62, and represents an increase for the fourth consecutive year. Also contributing to this season's record production is the exceptionally high average yield of 285 pounds of lint per acre, 10 pounds larger than the 1961-62 average. (Continued on page 18)

WHEAT AND FLOUR: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1962 1/ (year ending June 30)

Destination	Exporting countries								World total
	United States <u>2</u> /	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	U.S.S.R. <u>3</u> /	Others		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
North and Central America and Caribbean:	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.
Canada .....	383.9	--	4/	--	--	--	--	--	383.9
Mexico .....	20.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.7
United States .....	--	156.4	4/	--	--	--	--	--	156.4
British Honduras .....	7.4	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.2
Canal Zone .....	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
Costa Rica .....	29.1	21.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.4
El Salvador .....	22.0	13.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	35.8
Guatemala .....	56.4	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	60.5
Honduras .....	20.8	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.7
Nicaragua .....	11.8	13.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.0
Panama, Republic of .....	20.7	11.6	--	--	.9	--	--	--	33.2
Bahamas .....	.2	7.5	.2	--	--	--	--	--	7.9
Barbados .....	9.1	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.8
Bermuda .....	4/	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.4
Cuba .....	--	--	--	--	--	330.0	--	--	330.0
Dominican Republic .....	8.2	46.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	54.3
French West Indies .....	.1	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Haiti .....	64.0	--	--	--	51.9	--	--	--	115.9
Jamaica .....	18.4	42.3	4/	--	28.9	--	11.2	--	100.8
Leeward and Windward Islands .....	2.8	27.6	4/	--	--	--	--	--	30.4
Netherlands Antilles .....	7.5	5.3	--	--	.3	--	--	--	13.1
Trinidad and Tobago .....	41.8	37.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	79.2
Others .....	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Total .....	725.4	397.8	.2	--	82.0	330.0	11.2	--	1,546.6
South America:									
Argentina .....	10.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.4
Bolivia .....	93.4	--	--	12.1	8.6	--	5.4	--	119.5
Brazil .....	1,432.0	--	4/	551.3	--	282.9	--	--	2,266.2
British Guiana .....	32.5	1.1	4/	--	--	--	--	--	33.6
Chile .....	249.0	.2	--	--	14.0	--	1.1	--	264.3
Colombia .....	148.7	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	156.0
Ecuador .....	13.1	30.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	43.4
French Guiana .....	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	2.7
Paraguay .....	65.9	--	--	23.6	--	--	1.8	--	91.3
Peru .....	206.7	.5	1.7	185.0	.5	--	2.1	--	396.5
Surinam .....	12.5	2.1	--	--	--	--	.4	--	15.0
Uruguay .....	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Venezuela .....	300.7	107.1	--	20.8	--	--	--	--	428.6
Total .....	2,565.6	148.6	1.7	792.8	25.8	282.9	10.8	--	3,828.2
Europe:									
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	160.6	322.8	--	38.5	1.6	40.2	5.0	--	568.7
France .....	105.5	44.9	12.3	124.8	--	--	43.2	--	330.7
Germany, West .....	386.3	1,217.0	303.6	571.9	556.7	129.8	193.6	--	3,358.9
Italy .....	538.6	109.3	234.5	53.0	1.4	6.4	25.4	--	968.6
Netherlands .....	693.8	140.4	5.1	239.5	47.6	115.1	306.7	--	1,548.2
EEC Sub-total .....	1,884.8	1,834.4	555.5	1,027.7	607.3	291.5	573.9	--	6,775.1
Austria .....	13.0	42.3	--	--	--	.4	27.5	--	83.2
Denmark .....	2.4	.4	--	--	2.3	--	85.3	--	90.4
Finland .....	8.6	66.8	--	.5	--	60.0	2.1	--	138.0
Greece .....	124.2	.2	4/	--	--	--	--	--	124.4
Iceland .....	11.5	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.2
Ireland .....	5.9	67.5	38.9	--	1.5	--	3.6	--	117.4
Norway .....	106.4	47.1	67.3	24.4	2.8	59.1	26.5	--	333.6
Portugal .....	282.4	1.4	.1	--	6.0	--	5.9	--	295.8
Spain .....	706.6	--	394.1	--	.5	--	1.0	--	1,102.2
Sweden .....	9.7	.4	--	--	--	26.2	5.3	--	41.6
Switzerland .....	150.0	211.7	3.7	12.2	69.0	3.6	62.2	--	512.4
United Kingdom .....	494.5	2,354.1	716.8	355.1	185.6	338.7	147.4	--	4,592.2
Cyprus .....	41.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41.3
Malta .....	--	33.7	17.0	--	--	--	8.9	--	59.6
Others .....	2.3	1.9	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	5.4
Total West Europe .....	3,843.6	4,662.6	1,793.4	1,419.9	875.0	779.5	950.8	--	14,324.8
Albania .....	--	57.2	25.0	--	--	--	--	--	82.2
Bulgaria .....	--	--	--	10.4	--	5.0	68.2	--	83.6
Czechoslovakia .....	--	--	--	--	--	950.0	5.0	--	955.0
Germany, East .....	--	271.0	--	--	.8	1,050.0	--	--	1,321.8
Hungary .....	--	--	--	--	--	380.0	114.3	--	494.3
Poland .....	467.0	426.2	--	--	--	585.0	99.5	--	1,577.7
Rumania .....	--	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	.3
U.S.S.R. .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	167.5	--	167.5
Yugoslavia .....	1,060.0	--	--	--	.2	--	24.3	--	1,084.5
Total East Europe .....	1,527.0	754.4	25.0	10.4	1.3	2,970.0	478.8	--	5,766.9
Total all Europe .....	5,370.6	5,417.0	1,818.4	1,430.3	876.3	3,749.5	1,429.6	--	20,091.7

WHEAT AND FLOUR: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1962 <sup>1/</sup> (year ending June 30) (Continued)

Destination	Exporting countries								World total
	United States <sup>2/</sup>	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	U.S.S.R. <sup>3/</sup>	Others		
Africa:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Algeria	m. t. 301.9	m. t. 37.0	m. t. 12.1	m. t. 19.9	m. t. 205.7	m. t. 15.0	m. t. 44.8	m. t. 636.4	
Egypt	1,683.6	17.0	108.5	--	--	--	4.6	1,813.7	
Ethiopia	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	4.9	9.2	
Libya	28.7	--	--	--	--	15.0	97.3	141.0	
Morocco	457.9	--	3.7	--	75.7	7.5	.1	544.9	
Somali Republic	.5	--	.4	--	--	--	11.7	12.6	
Somaliland, French	.9	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	2.8	
Sudan	16.6	--	--	--	9.3	44.2	11.0	81.1	
Tunisia	387.5	5.2	7.5	--	.9	10.0	2.9	414.0	
Canary Islands	4/	--	--	--	--	--	.5	.5	
Madeira Islands	11.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.1	
Malagasy Republic	--	--	--	--	25.4	--	--	25.4	
Mauritius	--	--	16.8	--	--	--	--	16.8	
Reunion	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	5.0	
Seychelles	4/	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	1.3	
British East Africa	13.6	.9	29.7	20.2	9.0	--	--	73.4	
British West Africa, n.e.c.	1.5	1.6	--	--	18.1	--	--	21.2	
Portuguese West Africa	1.6	2.7	--	--	--	--	.2	4.5	
Western Equatorial Africa	.2	.1	--	--	15.5	--	--	15.8	
Western Africa, n.e.c.	10.4	.6	--	--	155.4	--	12.5	178.9	
Ghana	18.1	61.5	4/	--	2.1	--	--	81.7	
Liberia	4.1	.7	--	--	--	--	--	4.8	
Nigeria	53.3	49.5	4/	--	1.0	--	--	103.8	
Sierra Leone	2.7	12.7	--	--	--	--	--	15.4	
Angola	16.3	--	--	--	--	--	5.5	21.8	
Congo (formerly Belgian Congo)	63.4	5.7	.8	--	.5	--	2.7	73.1	
Mozambique	25.7	19.7	8.0	--	--	--	.1	53.5	
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	.3	2.8	80.2	--	1.6	--	--	84.9	
South Africa, Republic of	.2	--	104.0	--	--	--	--	104.2	
Total	3,104.4	217.7	373.0	40.1	527.1	91.7	198.8	4,552.8	
Asia:									
Aden	.4	--	69.1	--	4.2	--	1.8	75.5	
Arabian Peninsula, n.e.c.	8.7	.1	19.4	--	5.0	--	28.8	62.0	
Bahrain	10.2	--	4.9	--	--	--	1.7	16.8	
Iran	121.9	.1	--	--	18.8	--	.7	141.5	
Iraq	.4	--	21.5	--	--	--	4.1	26.0	
Israel	271.3	22.6	--	--	--	--	--	293.9	
Jordan	94.9	3.0	--	--	--	--	23.0	120.9	
Kuwait	14.4	1.0	15.2	--	1.8	--	5.0	37.4	
Lebanon	40.9	15.1	110.3	--	2.4	--	73.9	242.6	
Saudi Arabia	68.8	23.4	22.5	--	--	--	.9	115.6	
Syria	196.1	.1	--	--	--	4.7	11.0	211.9	
Turkey	1,403.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,403.9	
Afghanistan	20.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.0	
Burma	1.8	6.0	13.5	--	1.3	--	17.4	40.0	
Ceylon	82.4	10.4	223.6	--	13.8	--	23.2	353.4	
Communist China	--	1,967.7	1,928.1	88.3	198.8	--	384.1	4,567.0	
Hong Kong	21.3	41.1	94.9	--	1.4	--	47.1	205.8	
India	2,551.7	96.8	576.1	--	24.5	--	--	3,249.1	
Indonesia	75.7	10.6	29.3	--	1.9	--	--	117.5	
Japan	1,008.9	1,333.3	427.2	.7	--	15.0	--	2,785.1	
Korea, North	--	--	34.1	--	--	240.0	133.2	407.3	
Korea, Republic of	362.9	--	--	--	--	--	.1	363.0	
Malaya and Singapore	5.6	17.5	199.8	--	19.0	--	54.5	296.4	
Pakistan	719.8	50.5	.5	--	--	--	--	770.8	
Philippine Republic	252.9	129.4	3.1	--	--	--	.7	386.1	
Portuguese Asia	2.7	2.9	1.8	--	3.3	--	1.3	12.0	
Taiwan	334.4	3.6	6.5	--	--	--	.2	344.7	
Thailand	1.6	9.4	17.5	--	--	--	2.9	31.4	
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	83.7	.8	.4	--	.5	--	2.3	87.7	
Nansei Island	27.4	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	29.9	
Others	--	1.0	28.6	--	26.6	--	7.4	63.6	
Total	7,784.7	3,746.4	3,847.9	89.0	323.3	259.7	827.8	16,878.8	
Oceania:									
New Zealand and Dependencies	--	.1	173.7	--	--	--	--	173.8	
British Pacific Islands	4/	--	22.2	--	--	--	--	22.2	
French Pacific Islands	.1	.1	1.0	--	15.7	--	--	16.9	
U.S. Oceania	1.0	12.9	2.4	--	--	--	--	16.3	
Others	--	--	11.7	--	--	--	--	11.7	
Total	1.1	13.1	211.0	--	15.7	--	--	240.9	
Others, unspecified	--	--	.8	1.0	3.4	24.2	10.5	39.9	
World total	19,551.8	9,940.6	6,253.0	2,353.2	1,853.6	4,738.0	2,488.7	47,178.9	
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	718,393	365,249	229,758	86,465	68,108	174,092	91,444	1,733,509	

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> Includes flour not wholly of U.S. wheat, durum wheat flour and semolina, macaroni and macaroni products. <sup>3/</sup> Exports from U.S.S.R. are based in part on import data from recipient countries and FAS estimate of total exports. <sup>4/</sup> Less than 50 metric tons.

Foreign Free World production in 1962-63 is now estimated at 21.1 million bales, up 9 percent from the all-time high of 19.3 million in 1961-62. Major production increases occurred this season in Egypt, India, Mexico, Uganda, Syria, Pakistan, Nigeria, and Guatemala. In Egypt, high yields under favorable growing conditions resulted in a bumper crop in 1962-63 despite a substantial reduction in acreage following last season's unfavorable weather and insect damage. More normal crops are also expected in India and Uganda as yields appear to be above last season's level. Estimates of Mexico's 1962-63 crop were increased as weather conditions remained generally favorable, and the final outturn is now expected to exceed the 1961-62 figure by nearly 0.3 million bales. Favorable growing conditions have prevailed in Central America, and final production will be increased considerably in most countries. The most notable example is Guatemala, where a sharp rise in acreage, together with excellent yields, resulted in a 72 percent increase in production this season, compared with 1961-62.

Recent estimates of Brazil's crop have been lowered following heavy rain and increased insect damage in some southern areas. In Sudan, a smaller crop is expected this season because of slightly less area devoted to cotton and the likelihood of more normal yields following last season's exceptionally high level. Unfavorable weather reduced production in Iran, Greece, and a few other countries.

Cotton production in Communist countries as a group is forecast at 13.8 million bales, down 0.1 million from the previous season. A sharp decline in the U.S.S.R., caused by continued problems with soil salinity and water shortages, was largely offset by an increase in Communist China, where conditions are reportedly more favorable than a year ago. A report on the China crop, just received in this office, indicates that cotton acreage and production estimates for the past 3 years as shown on the accompanying table may be too high. A further analysis of production and utilization estimates is being made.

Production in the United States this season is placed at 14.7 million bales, compared with 14.3 million in 1961-62 and the 5-year average of 13.1 million. Harvested acreage of 15.5 million acres is slightly below a year earlier, but the near record yield of 455 pounds per acre accounted for the larger outturn this season. Production is now expected to exceed consumption of 8.3 million bales and exports of 4.5 million. This would result in a 2.1 million bale rise in carryover next August to about 10.0 million bales.

Free World production of extra-long staple cotton in 1962-63 is now estimated at 2.1 million bales, an all-time high and 0.3 million above last season's crop of 1.8 million bales. Most of the increase is in Egypt, where extra long-staple production jumped to over 1.0 million bales from the severely damaged crop of 0.6 million a year earlier. In contrast, Sudan's production of this type of cotton is likely to drop considerably to an estimated 765,000 bales, compared with 900,000 a year earlier. Peru's crop of extra-long staple is now placed at 145,000 bales, against 148,000 in 1961-62. Changes elsewhere will be small except in the United States, where production is up to around 0.1 million bales. (Table next page)

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1960-62 1/

Continent and country	Acreage				Production 3/			
	Average	1960	1961 2/	1962 2/	Average	1960	1961 2/	1962 2/
	1955-59	1960	1961 2/	1962 2/	1955-59	1960	1961 2/	1962 2/
	acres	acres	acres	acres	bales	bales	bales	bales
NORTH AMERICA:								
United States.....	14,613:	15,309:	15,634:	15,521:	13,013:	14,272:	14,318:	14,723
El Salvador.....	107:	126:	191:	231:	150:	184:	259:	310
Guatemala.....	48:	64:	115:	178:	60:	100:	145:	250
Honduras.....	14:	5:	12:	25:	10:	6:	17:	25
Mexico.....	2,270:	2,234:	2,020:	2,040:	2,032:	2,100:	1,995:	2,266
Nicaragua.....	209:	151:	191:	225:	181:	116:	251:	280
West Indies Fed.....	11:	5:	5:	5:	4:	2:	2:	2
Total 4/.....	17,323:	18,006:	18,278:	18,335:	15,465:	16,844:	17,017:	17,897
SOUTH AMERICA:								
Argentina.....	1,323:	1,033:	1,345:	1,350:	539:	569:	482:	550
Brazil.....	4,320:	5,000:	5,500:	6,000:	1,490:	1,950:	2,500:	2,300
Colombia.....	224:	359:	398:	425:	154:	307:	350:	365
Ecuador.....	44:	47:	45:	45:	13:	11:	11:	10
Paraguay.....	133:	150:	175:	220:	44:	35:	45:	65
Peru.....	538:	618:	610:	618:	518:	555:	600:	600
Venezuela.....	54:	--:	--:	--:	28:	28:	30:	35
Total 4/.....	6,691:	7,277:	8,139:	8,840:	2,788:	3,453:	4,020:	3,928
EUROPE:								
Greece.....	383:	409:	510:	511:	270:	288:	448:	400
Italy.....	104:	55:	54:	54:	45:	26:	24:	18
Spain.....	454:	618:	805:	818:	209:	330:	485:	485
Bulgaria.....	219:	195:	160:	150:	70:	95:	40:	45
Yugoslavia.....	33:	29:	25:	30:	12:	11:	9:	10
Total 4/.....	1,426:	1,366:	1,614:	1,623:	644:	781:	1,033:	988
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,260:	5,415:	5,760:	5,760:	6,750:	6,800:	7,100:	6,700
AFRICA:								
Egypt.....	1,858:	1,944:	2,062:	1,720:	1,807:	2,196:	1,542:	2,089
Morocco.....	16:	18:	18:	29:	9:	8:	9:	18
Sudan.....	784:	940:	1,176:	1,110:	500:	525:	965:	845
Angola.....	129:	125:	95:	--:	35:	30:	22:	34
Cameroon.....	128:	135:	140:	140:	32:	50:	50:	50
Central African Rep.....	375:	408:	395:	400:	63:	50:	45:	50
Chad.....	580:	675:	618:	625:	100:	160:	125:	125
Congo, Rep. of the.....	848:	450:	250:	300:	243:	125:	78:	82
Kenya.....	102:	95:	136:	150:	12:	13:	8:	17
Mozambique.....	744:	763:	773:	775:	162:	164:	137:	185
Nigeria.....	790:	--:	--:	--:	164:	260:	165:	285
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of.....	45:	45:	53:	60:	11:	20:	25:	30
Tanganyika.....	370:	450:	475:	475:	132:	157:	139:	175
Uganda.....	1,670:	1,516:	2,068:	1,805:	308:	309:	152:	323
South Africa.....	100:	--:	--:	--:	29:	23:	32:	33
Total 4/.....	8,729:	8,731:	9,423:	8,853:	3,652:	4,157:	3,618:	4,415
ASIA AND OCEANIA:								
Aden.....	37:	38:	37:	--:	23:	19:	24:	21
Iran.....	656:	800:	985:	1,000:	306:	456:	530:	460
Iraq.....	127:	75:	120:	140:	45:	35:	40:	45
Israel.....	13:	25:	39:	40:	20:	49:	67:	71
Syria.....	623:	525:	616:	837:	441:	511:	572:	720
Turkey.....	1,553:	1,534:	1,604:	1,636:	738:	775:	950:	1,000
China, Mainland.....	14,428:	13,100:	13,000:	13,000:	7,160:	7,000:	6,700:	7,000
Afghanistan.....	175:	160:	175:	--:	70:	80:	80:	--
Burma.....	336:	379:	468:	475:	73:	75:	85:	85
India.....	19,720:	18,971:	18,710:	19,400:	3,991:	4,630:	4,050:	4,500
Korea, South.....	208:	125:	120:	120:	56:	29:	42:	30
Pakistan.....	3,473:	3,242:	3,488:	3,244:	1,367:	1,398:	1,457:	1,600
Thailand.....	100:	104:	132:	135:	44:	55:	58:	55
Australia.....	18:	28:	30:	30:	5:	8:	9:	9
Total 4/.....	41,544:	39,222:	39,673:	40,380:	14,367:	15,153:	14,732:	15,711
World total 4/.....	80,973:	80,017:	82,887:	83,791:	43,666:	47,185:	47,520:	49,629
Foreign Free World 4/.....	46,196:	45,909:	48,249:	49,276:	16,629:	18,981:	19,329:	21,125
Communist countries 4/.....	20,164:	18,799:	19,004:	18,994:	14,024:	13,932:	13,873:	13,784

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production in bales of 480 pounds net. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and countries for which statistics are not yet available.

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

WORLD COCOA BEAN CROP  
SLIGHTLY ABOVE 1961-62

The second (February) estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service for the 1962-63 world cocoa bean crop is 1,163,200 metric tons, slightly above 1961-62 outturn of 1,148,200 tons. Production this year will be about 2 percent below the record 1960-61 harvest.

The current estimate for 1962-63 is below the preliminary forecast issued in October, as the harvests in both Ghana and Nigeria did not reach the high levels indicated by early season prospects.

North America: The smaller crop in Costa Rica is attributed to heavy rains and to continuing low prices. Output in the Dominican Republic is expected to approximate that of the previous season. A tornado destroyed a large number of cocoa trees in the major producing area of San Francisco de Macoris in early January.

Production continues to increase in Mexico as new trees come into full bearing. The "winter" crop, which accounts for over half of the harvest, is the largest on record, but the "summer" crop may be reduced as a result of the unusually cold weather experienced during the latter part of December.

South America: In Brazil, the Bahia "main" crop is estimated at about 1 million bags (60,000 tons) and the "temporao" crop is forecast at 1.1 million bags (66,000 tons). This production, together with the expected outturn from other areas, indicates a total 1962-63 Brazilian crop of 140,000 tons.

Ecuador's crop is expected to be about 4 percent below the large 1961-62 harvest of 42,900 tons. Substantial losses have occurred from the high incidence of "monilia" pod-rot. Venezuelan production will be larger after several seasons of reduced harvests.

Africa: Rains and high humidity, resulting in heavy infection of pod-rot, have caused considerable losses in Cameroon. A bumper crop is being harvested in Fernando Po this season. Good cultural practices and rich soils are producing high yields.

Output in Ghana, the world's largest producer, is expected to approximate that of the 1961-62 harvest. The effectiveness and emphasis placed on measures for the control of capsids and swollen shoot are important factors affecting the level of production.

Production in the Ivory Coast will be slightly higher this season. In Nigeria, losses from pod-rot have been above average, but this year's crop will approximate the 1961-62 outturn.

Asia and Oceania: Production in New Guinea is expected to be 18 percent above the 1961-62 harvest. Little change in output is expected for other producing countries in this area. (Table on next page)

COCOA BEANS: World total production for the crop year 1962-63 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56- 1959/60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	1,000 Metric tons	1,000 Metric tons	1,000 Metric tons	1,000 Metric tons
<b>North America:</b>				
Costa Rica .....	9.4	11.1	10.0	8.2
Cuba .....	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.3
Dominican Republic .....	34.0	35.2	37.5	38.0
Grenada .....	1.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
Haiti .....	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.4
Jamaica .....	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6
Mexico .....	13.8	16.5	18.0	20.0
Panama .....	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2
Trinidad and Tobago .....	8.4	6.4	6.0	6.4
Other North America 2/ .....	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
<b>Total North America .....</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>85.2</b>
<b>South America:</b>				
Bolivia .....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Brazil .....	171.6	144.0	136.0	140.0
Colombia .....	12.6	14.3	15.0	16.0
Ecuador .....	32.0	41.6	42.9	41.0
Peru .....	2.1	3.5	4.0	4.5
Surinam .....	.2	.2	.3	.3
Venezuela .....	15.6	12.1	12.0	13.3
<b>Total South America .....</b>	<b>236.1</b>	<b>217.7</b>	<b>212.2</b>	<b>217.1</b>
<b>Africa:</b>				
Angola .....	.4	.3	.3	.3
Cameroon 3/ .....	60.7	71.5	77.1	80.0
Congo (Brazzaville) 4/ .....	.3	.8	.8	.8
Congo (Leopoldville) 5/ .....	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.3
Fernando Po and Rio Muni .....	22.7	25.4	26.0	30.0
Gabon .....	2.6	4.1	2.5	3.5
Ghana .....	258.4	439.2	415.1	415.0
Ivory Coast .....	61.3	93.8	81.0	85.0
Liberia .....	.8	.8	.9	.9
Malagasy Republic .....	.4	.5	.6	.6
Nigeria 6/ .....	127.0	198.4	193.8	190.0
Sao Tome and Principe .....	9.0	10.5	10.5	10.5
Sierra Leone .....	2.7	3.5	4.0	4.1
Togo 7/ .....	6.5	13.0	11.4	10.0
<b>Total Africa .....</b>	<b>557.3</b>	<b>867.0</b>	<b>829.2</b>	<b>836.0</b>
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>				
Ceylon .....	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7
Indonesia .....	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
New Guinea .....	3.6	8.9	11.0	13.0
New Hebrides .....	.9	.7	.8	.8
Philippines .....	2.0	3.6	3.2	3.3
Western Samoa .....	3.8	3.4	4.0	4.0
<b>Total Asia and Oceania ..</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>24.9</b>
<b>World total .....</b>	<b>884.9</b>	<b>1,187.2</b>	<b>1,148.2</b>	<b>1,163.2</b>

1/ Production 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/ Formerly French Congo. 5/ Formerly Belgian Congo. 6/ Prior to 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. 7/ Includes some Ghanaian cocoa marketed through Togo.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

WORLD SUGAR  
STOCKS DECLINING

Stocks of sugar at the beginning of the 1962-63 season totaled 8 million short tons for the 47 countries shown in the accompanying table. This total was about one-fifth less than that for the preceding season and one-fifth more than the 1955-59 average.

The countries shown in the table account for 75 percent of the total world sugar production. They show a stock decrease of 1.9 million short tons, raw value, from the opening stocks in 1961-62. It is indicated that if the decline of 1.1 million short tons for Cuba is omitted, the total decline for the remaining countries shown in the table would be 0.8 million short tons. This compares with only 0.5 million short tons for the entire world, based on estimated world sugar production and consumption in the 1961-62 season. The apparent smaller decline in total world stocks from 1961-62 to 1962-63 indicates that there was a significant increase in stocks in the U.S.S.R., Eastern European countries, and Mainland China during the past year.

Indications now point to a further decline in world sugar stocks of about 3 million tons by the beginning of the 1963-64 grind season. The estimated world consumption will likely exceed this year's production by about that amount.

The stock level at the beginning of 1961-62 reflected the effect of the bumper 1960-61 crop of 60 million tons. Production was limited in some countries in 1961-62 because of low world prices and excessive stocks. Stocks in North America at the beginning of 1962-63 declined to about one-half of the level of two years earlier principally because of Cuban stocks being almost eliminated and the sharp declines in Mexico and in the Federation of the West Indies. The heavy stock in Europe following the 1960-61 crop was reduced to more desirable levels by the beginning of 1962-63 season but were still about one-third higher than the average level during the 1955-59 period. In Africa, the upward trend in stocks was due almost entirely to the increase in the Republic of South Africa. In Asia, significant increases were reported for Tawian and India. Stocks in Australia show some decline from previous years. (Table on next page)

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS  
JULY-DECEMBER CONTINUE HIGH

U.S. feed grain exports of 7.4 million metric tons in July-December 1962 were 37 percent over the shipments during the same period last year.

Corn shipments totaled 4.9 million tons compared with 3.9 million for July-December 1961. The increase was largely attributed to exports to the Common Market countries, as well as Mexico, the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Japan.

(Cont. on page 24)



CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Stocks beginning of grinding season, in 47 selected countries,  
average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1959-60 through 1962-63

Country	Date <sup>1/</sup>	Sugar-making season				
		Average				
		1955-56 through 1959-60	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 <sup>2/</sup>
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Chile.....	April 1	14	17	21	37	51
Colombia.....	May 1	46	27	41	80	39
Indonesia.....	May 1	30	22	165	83	83
Argentina.....	June 1	3/ 95	157	414	386	97
Australia.....	June 1	168	189	225	222	154
Brazil.....	June 1	386	631	673	426	665
Fiji.....	June 1	7	27	65	6	6
Mauritius.....	June 1	4	4	3	16	3
Paraguay.....	June 1	6	12	4	1	1
South Africa, Republic of.....	June 1	64	116	193	235	380
Ecuador.....	July 1	3/ 32	13	12	43	52
French West Indies.....	July 1	4	5	4	4	5
British Guiana.....	August 1	9	4	12	10	4
Finland.....	August 1	41	52	50	49	53
Italy.....	August 1	278	252	755	494	240
Canada.....	September 1:	73	89	66	87	94
Turkey.....	September 1:	85	76	170	152	187
United Kingdom.....	September 1:	638	488	619	643	667
Venezuela.....	September 1:	71	57	66	72	80
Yugoslavia.....	September 1:	111	116	28	111	107
Austria.....	October 1	87	90	117	98	40
Belgium.....	October 1	25	41	20	39	60
Costa Rica.....	October 1	11	21	10	11	15
Denmark.....	October 1	44	127	85	143	100
France.....	October 1	128	147	228	856	687
Germany, West.....	October 1	283	591	679	610	318
Ireland.....	October 1	29	38	54	59	61
Japan.....	October 1	99	150	170	153	186
Netherlands.....	October 1	77	161	72	166	136
Philippines.....	October 1	155	275	345	139	194
Sweden.....	October 1	135	235	115	165	170
U.S. and Insular Areas.....	October 1	1,230	1,409	1,275	1,160	1,075
El Salvador.....	November 1	6	5	4	2	7
Guatemala.....	November 1	6	7	2	3	5
India.....	November 1	494	169	607	1,326	1,297
Mexico.....	November 1	326	503	553	341	177
Taiwan.....	November 1	120	155	110	103	143
Thailand.....	November 1	14	10	33	48	68
Dominican Republic.....	December 1	115	212	92	95	115
Congo (Leopoldville).....	January 1	5	7	9	10	10
Cuba.....	January 1	1,038	1,347	1,206	1,133	100
Haiti.....	January 1	4	9	8	6	5
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika.....	January 1	20	23	29	32	19
Nicaragua.....	January 1	3/ 4	12	8	14	4
Peru.....	January 1	111	106	124	43	52
West Indies, Federation of.....	January 1	16	27	27	17	11
Panama.....	February 1	-	1	21	16	17
Total.....		6,744	8,232	9,589	9,945	8,040

<sup>1/</sup> All stock carryover dates, except for January and February 1, apply to the first year mentioned at the head of each column. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3/</sup> Less than 5-year average.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official estimates of foreign countries, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad and results of office research and other information.

U.S. FEED GRAINS  
(Cont. from page 22)

Exports of oats more than doubled those of a year earlier. A sharp drop was reported in shipments to Canada, due to improved Canadian production, however, those to Common Market countries increased nearly tenfold.

Barley exports were up 66 percent from the 510,000 tons shipped during the first six months of last year. The Common Market countries showed a significant increase -- more than three times as much as during a similar period a year earlier.

Sorghum shipments totaled 1.4 million tons compared with 824,000 tons, a gain of 75 percent. Substantial increases were shown in shipments to West Germany, the Netherlands, among the Common Market countries, the United Kingdom, and Japan. Shipments to Norway and Poland totaled 113,000 tons compared with none for the same months last year.

Total feed grain exports for July-January 1963 are estimated to be approximately 18 percent larger than the same period last year.

(Table on next page)

U.S. BEAN EXPORTS  
UP SHARPLY

U.S. exports of beans totaled 1.1 million bags in the first quarter (September-November) of the current marketing year. While this is 74 percent above the comparable quarter in 1961 it includes more than 300,000 bags shipped for foreign relief or charity. It also includes unspecified quantities to Algeria, the Dominican Republic, Israel and others, under government programs. Program shipments in the comparable quarter of 1961-62 are estimated at about 150,000 bags.

Commercial exports are estimated at approximately 3/4 million bags in the 1962 quarter compared with about 1/2 million in the corresponding quarter of 1961. Commercial exports to our two largest customers, the U.K. and Venezuela were sharply down this year. They were substantially up to Western Europe and Japan.

Pea beans and Great Northerns constituted the bulk of exports to Europe. Half of the Red Kidneys exported went to the Dominican Republic, probably under government programs. Mexico, as usual, took most of the Pinto beans exported. (Table on page 26)

## FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-December 1961 and July-December 1962

Destination	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-December 1961:					
Canada .....	666,484:	77,879	42,871	1,579:	788,813
Mexico .....	5,161:	675	16,191	11,511:	33,538
Other Western Hemisphere .....	93,497:	1,322	128	15,392:	110,339
EEC					
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	181,815:	7	5,467	244,556:	431,845
France .....	376:	--	--	2,500:	2,876
Germany, West .....	349,300:	9,370	75,078	46,177:	479,925
Italy .....	46,148:	--	--	306:	46,454
Netherlands .....	668,672:	19,467	43,251	268,870:	1,000,260
Total EEC .....	1,246,311:	28,844	123,796	562,409:	1,961,360
Austria .....	104,178:	--	--	--	104,178
Denmark .....	30,642:	--	7,265	35,194:	73,101
Greece .....	38,678:	--	26,418	--	65,096
Ireland .....	29,861:	--	--	--	29,861
Norway .....	44,115:	--	610	--	44,725
Poland .....	--	--	--	--	--
Spain .....	141,811:	--	86,224	--	228,035
Sweden .....	4,338:	--	--	--	4,338
Switzerland .....	3,948:	2,235	4,653	3,826:	14,662
United Kingdom .....	956,860:	--	1,422	11,506:	969,788
Other Europe .....	25,283:	16	17,062	--	42,361
India .....	89,350:	--	--	--	89,350
Israel .....	95,744:	--	--	97,353:	193,097
Japan .....	161,278:	--	--	70,519:	231,797
Other Asia and Oceania .....	10,476:	107	17,791	13:	28,387
Egypt .....	103,518:	--	--	--	103,518
Other Africa .....	93,639:	--	165,272	14,708:	273,619
Total .....	3,945,172:	111,078	509,703	824,010:	5,389,963
July-December 1962:					
Canada .....	922,806:	42	43,794	1,883:	968,525
Mexico .....	80,708:	132	19,491	34,746:	135,077
Other Western Hemisphere .....	31,865:	621	40	5,884:	38,410
EEC					
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	299,595:	12,651	15,310	246,397:	573,953
France .....	932:	4,643	19,812	673:	26,060
Germany, West .....	256,333:	51,266	129,704	118,822:	556,125
Italy .....	227,850:	32,518	173,381	112:	433,861
Netherlands .....	737,077:	124,015	85,577	420,058:	1,366,727
Total EEC .....	1,521,787:	225,093	423,784	786,062:	2,956,726
Austria .....	100,255:	--	17,278	--	117,533
Denmark .....	40,079:	436	508	41,224:	82,247
Greece .....	56,042:	--	--	--	56,042
Ireland .....	105,879:	--	--	--	105,879
Norway .....	26,742:	--	1,575	41,823:	70,140
Poland .....	41,427:	--	81,652	71,476:	194,555
Spain .....	190,478:	--	--	25:	190,503
Sweden .....	4,762:	3,516	1,626	254:	10,158
Switzerland .....	32,796:	16,781	6,036	4,500:	60,113
United Kingdom .....	1,061,936:	--	3,310	128,744:	1,193,990
Other Europe .....	24,974:	18	1,649	1,524:	28,165
India .....	49,370:	--	--	--	49,370
Israel .....	79,311:	--	13,543	52,152:	145,006
Japan .....	296,567:	--	--	255,798:	552,365
Other Asia and Oceania .....	53,680:	45	218,632	10,202:	282,559
Egypt .....	91,376:	--	--	--	91,376
Other Africa .....	48,177:	9	13,177	1,394:	62,757
Total .....	4,861,017:	246,693	846,095	1,437,691:	7,391,496

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes sweet corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

Compiled from the records of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

DRY BEANS: U. S. exports by crop year quarters (September-November), 1962 and 1961

Country	Navy or pea	Great Northern:	White	Red kidney	Pinto	Red small	Other, colored	Seed	September-November	
									1962	1961
	100 lb. bags	100 lb. bags	100 lb. bags	100 lb. bags	100 lb. bags	100 lb. bags	100 lb. bags	100 lb. bags	100 lb. bags	100 lb. bags
<b>North America:</b>										
Bahamas	20	27	790	157	--	--	--	--	994	1,637
Bermuda	--	--	12	92	--	--	569	28	701	465
British Honduras	--	--	--	3,939	--	--	--	500	4,439	8,028
Canada	1,920	234	7,149	1,132	115	520	4,659	496	16,225	21,327
Dominican Republic	--	--	--	33,127	--	--	--	--	33,127	10
French West Indies	--	--	--	7,790	--	--	--	--	7,790	4,898
Jamaica	--	--	--	2,185	--	--	260	--	2,445	314
Leeward & Windward Islands	--	--	--	1,392	--	--	82	--	1,474	1,637
Mexico	--	--	1,103	84	33,810	--	1,059	228	36,284	7,937
Netherlands Antilles	--	--	116	906	48	--	24	--	1,094	855
Panama	--	--	440	6,901	109	230	7	--	7,687	1,046
Trinidad	--	--	1,108	3,292	--	--	--	--	4,400	1,595
Others	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	18	38	341
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>10,738</b>	<b>60,997</b>	<b>34,082</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>6,660</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>116,698</b>	<b>50,090</b>
<b>South America:</b>										
Bolivia	1,569	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,569	--
Colombia	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	15	225	25,928
French Guiana	80	--	--	1,150	--	--	--	--	1,230	700
Venezuela	--	4,017	211	4,862	2,569	--	38,954	192	50,805	79,441
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	8	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>4,017</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>6,222</b>	<b>2,569</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>38,954</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>53,837</b>	<b>106,069</b>
<b>Europe:</b>										
Belgium	15,619	800	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,419	--
France	188,249	32,150	3,412	550	--	--	662	1,216	226,239	1,939
West Germany	--	12,774	1,107	--	--	--	1,100	440	15,421	1,100
Ireland	10,842	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,842	403
Italy	20,274	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,274	--
Netherlands	8,789	11,350	11,691	--	--	--	--	1,630	33,460	17,822
Norway	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,008
Portugal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	155	155	--
Switzerland	220	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	220	--
Trieste	--	--	--	--	--	--	440	--	440	--
United Kingdom	184,461	--	3,651	440	--	--	--	178	188,730	279,123
<b>Total</b>	<b>428,454</b>	<b>57,074</b>	<b>19,861</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>512,200</b>	<b>301,395</b>
<b>Asia:</b>										
Ceylon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	120	120	35
Israel	--	15,552	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,552	--
Japan	838	--	67,969	--	3,944	--	--	40	72,791	9,056
Kuwait	--	--	12	624	--	--	--	--	636	950
Nansei & Nanpo Islands	--	--	1,450	200	--	500	--	20	2,170	1,050
Philippines Republic	400	--	1,400	--	--	100	--	--	1,900	2,019
Saudi Arabia	--	79	98	--	--	--	--	--	177	93
Taiwan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,273
Vietnam	3,293	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,293	--
Others	26	--	--	--	38	35	--	30	129	152
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,557</b>	<b>15,631</b>	<b>70,929</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>3,982</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>96,768</b>	<b>16,628</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>										
Australia	9,483	--	115	--	--	--	4,408	403	14,409	24,045
French Pacific Islands	--	--	--	--	--	40	409	40	489	1,037
New Zealand	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	407	407	943
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,483</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4,817</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>15,305</b>	<b>26,025</b>
<b>Africa:</b>										
Algeria	33,014	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,014	--
Congo Republic	199	611	102	127	--	--	--	--	1,039	1,078
French West Africa Togo	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	110	--
Liberia	110	--	--	--	--	--	24	--	134	98
South Africa, Republic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	440	440	691
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,025
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,433</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>34,737</b>	<b>4,892</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>479,514</b>	<b>77,594</b>	<b>101,956</b>	<b>69,160</b>	<b>40,633</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>52,658</b>	<b>6,605</b>	<b>829,545</b>	<b>505,099</b>
Relief or charity	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	300,056	143,081
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1,129,601</b>	<b>648,180</b>

U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR  
EXPORTS CONTINUE DOWNTREND

U.S. wheat and flour exports during the first half of 1962-63 totaled 277 million bushels--89 million below shipments during July-December 1961.

The decrease in wheat and flour exports reflects a larger production of wheat in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa where import requirements in 1962-63 are smaller than during the previous year. The East Coast dock strike during December and January seriously curtailed shipments during the period it was in effect.

Wheat exports at 231 million bushels were approximately 28 percent below last season. Smaller shipments to Brazil and Venezuela accounted for 13 million of the 19-million bushel decline to the Western Hemisphere.

There was an overall reduction of 65 million bushels to Europe, with 32 million less going to the Common Market countries and about 23 million less to Spain and Yugoslavia.

Exports to Asia were slightly above July-December 1961. However, significant changes were made in the destinations. About 19 million bushels more went to India with a contrast of about 18 million less going to Turkey. Larger shipments went to Iran and Korea, but smaller quantities were exported to the Philippines and Taiwan.

Smaller shipments to Morocco accounted for most of the 6.7 million bushels decline to Africa. Exports to Algeria and Tunisia were also down, but were slightly larger to British East Africa and Egypt.

Flour exports during July-December 1962 at 46.3 million bushels (grain equivalent) were slightly below last season. Shipments to EEC countries, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, and Egypt were down. Exports to Ceylon, Saudi Arabia, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Algeria, and Morocco were up somewhat.

Total wheat and flour exports during July-January 1962-63 are currently estimated to be about 30 percent below the 416 million bushels exported during the first 7 months of last year.

Shipments of wheat and flour to Canada as shown in Table A were largely for transshipment to other countries.

Table B shows the quantities and destinations of U.S. wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports and total exports from Table A adjusted to include inspections during July-December 1961 and July-December 1962.

As the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway are frozen during the winter months, little, if any, additional U.S. wheat will be transhipped through Canadian ports until the lakes reopen.

Table A

WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-December 1961 and July-December 1962

Destination	July-December 1961			July-December 1962		
	Wheat	Flour <sup>1/</sup>	Total	Wheat	Flour <sup>1/</sup>	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Western Hemisphere:	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Canada <sup>2/</sup> .....	9,221	78	9,299	8,333	117	8,450
Central America .....	1,728	1,414	3,142	1,690	1,361	3,051
Bolivia .....	--	1,740	1,740	462	1,911	2,373
Brazil .....	34,577	135	34,712	26,343	241	26,584
Colombia .....	1,836	531	7,847	1,984	369	2,353
Chile .....	6,928	919	2,367	5,597	832	6,429
Paraguay .....	2,359	59	2,418	--	24	24
Peru .....	5,217	296	5,513	4,002	228	4,230
Venezuela .....	7,109	37	7,146	2,609	79	2,688
Others .....	1,647	2,377	4,024	1,167	3,028	4,195
Total .....	70,622	7,586	78,208	52,187	8,190	60,377
Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	4,061	1	4,062	1,702	2	1,704
France .....	3,063	--	3,063	1,033	129	1,162
Germany, West .....	11,488	153	11,641	3,864	3	3,867
Italy .....	13,206	3,292	16,498	478	2,246	2,724
Netherlands .....	13,091	1,695	14,786	5,495	570	6,065
Sub-total .....	44,909	5,141	50,050	12,572	2,950	15,522
Greece .....	1,409	1,093	2,502	6	1,009	1,015
Norway .....	1,919	6	1,925	716	12	728
Poland .....	1,355	445	1,800	444	422	866
Portugal .....	3,226	326	3,552	1,441	383	1,824
Spain .....	12,533	276	12,809	--	--	--
Switzerland .....	3,382	<sup>3/</sup>	3,382	2,265	<sup>3/</sup>	2,265
United Kingdom .....	5,753	1,460	7,213	1,864	136	2,000
Yugoslavia .....	13,031	1,388	14,419	3,513	911	4,424
Others .....	1,035	267	1,302	1,424	245	1,669
Total .....	88,552	10,402	98,954	24,245	6,068	30,313
Asia:						
Ceylon .....	--	1,827	1,827	--	2,132	2,132
India .....	45,586	427	46,013	64,629	335	64,964
Iran .....	302	135	437	2,525	988	3,513
Israel .....	4,445	87	4,532	5,599	102	5,701
Japan .....	19,421	1,119	20,540	17,140	1,631	18,771
Jordan .....	8	1,881	1,889	689	1,551	2,240
Korea .....	4,975	517	5,492	8,757	532	9,289
Pakistan .....	18,809	346	19,155	17,946	548	18,494
Philippines .....	5,077	711	5,788	3,124	268	3,392
Saudi Arabia .....	47	1,051	1,098	7	1,756	1,763
Taiwan .....	5,720	616	6,336	3,864	1,014	4,878
Turkey .....	21,268	188	21,456	2,866	352	3,218
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia .....	--	1,325	1,325	143	2,262	2,405
Others .....	1,574	2,434	4,008	435	2,417	2,852
Total .....	127,232	12,664	139,896	127,724	15,888	143,612
Africa:						
Algeria .....	6,018	252	6,270	4,532	1,488	6,020
British East Africa .....	93	35	128	1,252	18	1,270
Egypt .....	9,960	12,840	22,800	10,879	10,388	21,267
Morocco .....	7,027	641	7,668	254	1,904	2,158
Tunisia .....	8,703	101	8,804	6,652	117	6,769
Others .....	1,537	3,042	4,579	3,077	2,216	5,293
Total .....	33,338	16,911	50,249	26,646	16,131	42,777
Oceania .....	--	22	22	--	23	23
World total <sup>4/</sup> .....	319,744	47,585	367,329	230,802	46,300	277,102

<sup>1/</sup> Grain equivalent. <sup>2/</sup> The bulk of exports to Canada are for transshipment to other destinations--see following table. <sup>3/</sup> Less than 50 bushels. <sup>4/</sup> Includes shipments for relief or charity.

Compiled from records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B

WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports as adjusted for transshipment through  
Canadian ports, July-December, 1961 and 1962

Destination	July-December 1961		July-December 1962	
	Wheat in- spected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries	Wheat in- spected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
EEC				
Belgium-Luxembourg	649	4,711	221	1,925
France.....	2,165	5,228	506	1,668
Germany, West....	478	12,119	788	4,655
Italy.....	---	16,498	---	2,724
Netherlands.....	3,219	18,005	1,984	8,049
Total.....	6,511	56,561	3,499	19,021
United Kingdom....	821	8,034	827	2,827
Portugal.....	---	3,552	981	2,805
Yugoslavia.....	---	14,419	1,157	5,581
Turkey.....	1,456	22,912	---	3,218
Algeria.....	2,401	8,671	---	6,020
Egypt.....	938	23,738	---	21,267
Tunisia.....	92	8,896	---	6,769
Total 1/.....	12,219	146,783	6,464	67,508

1/ Excludes 126,000 bushels in July-December 1961 and 649,000 bushels in July-December 1962 to unspecified areas.

WORLD FLAXSEED  
PRODUCTION LARGE

World production of flaxseed in 1962 is now estimated at about 131 million bushels, 2.2 million bushels less than was forecast earlier (Foreign Crops and Markets, November 29, 1962) but 11 percent or 13 million bushels greater than the small outturn of 1961. Moreover, last year's production was the largest since 1956 and about equal to the 1955-59 average.

The United States, Argentina, Canada, and India accounted for almost three-fourths of the production and for 88 percent of the increase from 1961. The larger production in the United States was responsible for nearly three-fourths of the increase, but all important producing countries excepting possibly the U.S.S.R. harvested more flaxseed in 1962 than a year earlier.

With the sharp increase in the U.S. crop and smaller increases in the Canadian and Mexican crops, total North American outturn was almost one-

third larger than a year earlier. The U.S. harvest of almost 32 million bushels was nearly 10 million bushels more than the 1961 drought-reduced crop. Growers harvested almost 2.8 million acres and yields per harvested acre averaged a record 11.4 bushels against only 8.8 bushels a year earlier. Yields were high mainly because the Dakotas had ample moisture supplies throughout the season and favorable fall harvest conditions.

Canada's 1962 flaxseed harvest reached 15.7 million bushels, 10 percent more than the small crop of 1961, despite an acreage reduction of almost one-third. Average yield per acre at 11.1 bushels was the second highest in the last 4 decades. Acreage was reduced because farmers increased their acreage to wheat and oats in view of reduced grain stocks and the consequent more favorable price outlook for grain.

The increase in South American flaxseed production was slight, despite some expansion in all major areas. Argentine production at 32.8 million bushels was the largest outturn since 1947-48, but was only 2 percent above a year earlier. Seeded area increased 13 percent and harvested area 10 percent, but the average yield per harvested area at 10.3 bushels was less than a year earlier.

Uruguay's crop is estimated unofficially at 4.1 million bushels, exceeding the previous year's outturn by 10 percent, and is the largest crop in 10 years. Seeded acreage was increased one-fifth, but extremely dry weather during the latter part of the growing season materially reduced yields. Acreage increase was attributed to the lack of government action in fixing a basic price for wheat and the improved outlook for flaxseed exports after the reduction of export taxes. (Export taxes were increased early in 1963.)

Excellent weather in Brazil accounted for a record harvest of about 1.6 million bushels of flaxseed, reflecting an increase of almost one-fifth from 1961. Acreage is estimated to have changed little in recent years.

In Europe, flaxseed production exceeded the 1961 output by an estimated 10 percent with the most significant increases in France, the Netherlands, and Belgium. Production estimates for Eastern Europe are incomplete. Output in the U.S.S.R. in the last 2 years is believed to have approximated the 13.6 million-bushel harvest of 1960.

Between 2 and 3 million bushels of flaxseed are produced annually in Africa. A modest increase is estimated for 1962 despite the lack of firm information from Ethiopia, by far the major producing country. Ethiopia, where the crop is grown for seed and oil only, has in recent years produced from 1.8 to 1.9 million bushels of good quality flaxseed.

In Morocco, 1962 production was over two and one-third times the small crop of 1961 because of increased acreage and excellent yields. In mid-January 1963 Morocco had its worst flood in 40 years in the flax producing regions of the northern provinces. Since flaxseed is one

(Cont. on page 32)



FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-62 1/

Continent and country	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production						
	Average			Average			Average						
	1950-54	1955-59	1960	1950-54	1955-59	1960	1950-54	1955-59	1960				
North America:													
Canada.....	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States.....	997	2,593	2,508	2,075	1,445	9.4	8.7	9.0	6.9	11.1	9,369	22,544	22,479
Mexico.....	4,368	4,558	3,342	2,791	2,791	8.7	7.9	9.1	8.8	11.4	36,869	34,242	30,402
Total.....	5,421	7,004	5,929	4,668	4,285	15.8	13.2	12.3	12.8	12.9	48,050	57,491	53,951
South America:													
Argentina.....	1,656	2,327	2,365	2,895	3,200	10.9	9.9	9.4	11.1	10.3	17,888	23,093	22,125
Brazil.....	3/ 74	4/ 114	4/ 105	4/ 106	3/ 106	12.6	10.1	11.3	12.7	14.9	3/ 925	1,154	1,188
Chile 2/.....	15	16	19	17	17	12.0	12.1	12.7	12.9	12.7	181	191	236
Uruguay 4/.....	362	311	290	356	428	9.6	8.0	9.1	10.6	9.7	3,682	2,504	3,682
Total.....	2,127	2,768	2,779	3,373	3,751	11.2	10.1	10.6	12.1	12.1	22,676	26,942	26,181
Europe:													
Belgium 5/.....	77	69	73	66	66	8.2	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.4	661	671	736
Denmark.....	17	3	3	4	4	14.0	15.7	16.9	16.1	17.9	235	48	51
France 3/.....	85	3/ 119	113	129	129	8.1	3/ 13.4	14.3	14.1	14.1	689	3/ 1,592	1/ 1,610
Germany, West 5/.....	14	3/ 7	---	---	---	12.2	3/ 10.5	---	---	---	173	3/ 78	---
Greece.....	7	6	2	1	1	5.3	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.6	36	31	11
Italy 5/.....	45	30	19	18	16	10.0	10.9	11.8	12.8	10.9	456	331	221
Netherlands 5/.....	70	58	60	54	59	12.1	13.7	15.0	14.1	15.9	850	799	896
Spain 5/.....	30	33	21	---	---	4.5	7.0	8.6	---	---	136	234	181
Sweden.....	45	3	6	3	2	15.6	22.8	19.7	21.9	15.9	722	74	109
Estimated total, West Europe 8/.....	415	330	305	310	345	5.4	5.2	10.9	---	---	4,355	3,910	3,905
Bulgaria.....	33	6	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	177	29	23
Czechoslovakia 5/.....	128	135	131	116	116	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.8	693	693	591
Germany, East 5/.....	68	72	68	64	64	---	3/ 5.7	---	---	---	---	3/ 40	335
Hungary.....	37	17	12	17	15	7.0	9.8	13.7	11.8	---	260	82	165
Poland 5/.....	3/ 274	286	235	---	---	3/ 9.3	---	---	---	---	4/ 2,541	2,113	2,211
Romania.....	58	72	68	69	75	5.8	5.3	6.0	6.9	---	350	380	409
Estimated total, East Europe 8/.....	625	605	539	525	539	4.7	4.5	3.7	3.9	---	4,745	3,720	3,755
Estimated total Europe 8/.....	1,040	935	844	830	884	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	---	9,100	7,630	7,660
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/.....	4,620	5,063	4,525	---	---	3/ 2.5	3.9	3.0	---	---	3/ 11,205	19,786	13,600
Africa:													
Algeria.....	10	3/ 7	---	---	---	6.5	3/ 2.7	---	---	---	66	3/ 17	---
Morocco.....	175	98	86	31	40	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.4	10.0	1,103	600	539
Egypt 5/.....	9	15	23	30	28	14.8	15.2	15.6	15.4	15.6	127	227	358
Estimated total 8/.....	290	275	265	210	220	---	---	---	---	---	2,135	2,425	2,960
Asia:													
Iran.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Turkey (Europe and Asia) 4/ 5/.....	98	74	82	84	84	9.1	10.6	10.8	8.5	---	112	405	472
India.....	3,511	3,686	4,804	4,133	4,211	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.7	14,824	15,064	17,239
Japan 4/ 5/.....	44	36	30	28	31	3.7	3.9	5.7	4.8	5.2	160	141	170
Pakistan.....	72	75	75	75	75	6.8	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	455	560	560
Estimated total 8/.....	3,760	3,950	5,086	4,710	4,490	---	---	---	---	---	16,544	17,049	19,405
Oceania:													
Australia 9/.....	35	74	96	62	118	7.3	8.4	5.7	8.1	10.0	252	624	543
New Zealand.....	15	3/ 66	12	16	19	19.1	2.0	18.3	22.5	21.0	268	3/ 133	220
Total.....	50	140	108	78	137	---	---	---	---	---	520	797	763
Estimated world total 8/.....	17,308	20,135	19,530	18,405	18,455	---	---	---	---	---	110,230	132,086	124,420

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 1962 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1962 and ends early in 1963. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 5 years. 4/ Planted area. 5/ Acreage includes area for fiber. 6/ Includes that portion of fiber acreage which is harvested for seed as well as fiber. 7/ 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.

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.

crop which can safely be planted after flood waters subside and the debris is cleared away, a modest increase in seeded acreage is considered likely.

Egypt's 1962 crop was slightly less than in 1961 because of a slight decline in acreage. Average yields increased as a result of most of the area being sown to a certified variety of seed, and to favorable weather.

Asia's 1962 flaxseed production was virtually the same as the 1961 outturn because small increases in India and Japan were offset by the decline in Turkey. India's crop of 15.6 million bushels was up less than 1 percent from a year earlier. Acreage declined about 5 percent, but favorable weather resulted in slightly larger average yields than a year earlier.

Official estimates for India's 1963 crop now being harvested are not yet available. As of mid-January the trade estimated a crop of 15.7 to 16.0 million bushels from an acreage about the same as last year.

Flaxseed production in Oceania in 1962 was more than double the 1961 output. Australia's harvest at a record of almost 1.2 million bushels was over twice that of the previous year and will result in substantially reduced import requirements for linseed oil. New Zealand's crop at 400,000 bushels was 10 percent larger than in 1961.

NEAR RECORD 1962 WORLD  
BREAD GRAIN CROP CONFIRMED

Revised estimates place 1962 world breadgrain production at 297 million short tons, second only to the 1958 record. Latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service indicates a substantial increase in the 1962 world total since the first forecast. See Foreign Crops and Markets Statistical Supplement, December 1962.

The increase is wholly in wheat, with the present estimate of 8,670 million bushels up 280 million bushels above the early forecast. Most of the increase is in Western Europe, especially France, and in the Soviet Union, where final outturns were larger than expected.

World rye production is now placed at 1,310 million bushels, the smallest outturn for many years. This is a reduction of 40 million bushels from the earlier forecast, all in the estimate for the Soviet Union.

A record wheat crop in Western Europe this year will greatly reduce import requirements for this marketing season. An increase

RVE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1960-62 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production			
	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	
North America:										
Canada	576	540	561	668	16.3	18.6	11.6	18.9	10,125	6,519
United States	1,729	1,684	1,550	2,014	15.6	19.6	17.7	20.4	33,052	27,476
Total	2,305	2,224	2,111	2,682	15.8	19.4	16.1	20.1	43,177	33,995
Europe:										
Austria	525	421	523	516	31.0	33.0	35.5	35.7	16,254	13,900
Belgium	170	152	108	97	45.5	48.4	43.5	49.2	7,732	4,700
Denmark	270	388	451	428	40.5	46.1	44.9	46.0	10,946	17,870
Finland	217	274	232	202	22.9	26.8	21.6	19.8	4,969	7,330
France	888	738	645	628	20.3	22.3	23.2	22.1	18,055	16,430
Germany, West	3,634	3,253	2,922	2,696	40.5	45.9	33.8	43.2	147,130	149,400
Greece	115	71	63	62	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.5	1,719	1,070
Italy	178	155	150	138	23.5	23.7	25.7	26.5	4,190	3,670
Netherlands	380	375	296	300	46.2	48.3	40.0	42.9	17,540	18,130
Norway	2	3	2	2	33.0	50.0	55.0	47.5	66	110
Portugal	636	664	618	642	11.3	6.9	7.4	9.7	7,185	4,570
Spain	1,435	1,236	1,198	1,223	14.0	12.3	10.4	14.4	20,110	15,160
Sweden	258	257	185	183	32.2	35.2	39.4	37.7	8,320	9,040
Switzerland	31	35	30	34	44.6	42.3	52.7	46.8	1,382	1,480
United Kingdom	22	19	19	18	37.1	37.9	37.9	40.0	816	720
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	8,780	8,050	7,450	7,180	30.4	33.2	27.5	32.0	267,000	205,000
Bulgaria	320	210	210	205	13.9	13.3	12.4	11.2	4,440	2,600
Czechoslovakia	1,278	1,065	1,144	1,100	29.8	33.1	33.0	30.0	38,140	35,230
Germany, East	2,672	2,339	2,038	2,050	30.4	33.3	29.1	31.7	81,152	78,000
Hungary	1,019	744	662	575	18.1	18.8	17.7	15.7	18,410	13,950
Poland	12,668	12,657	12,058	11,610	22.5	24.5	27.2	27.1	285,280	310,000
Rumania	395	242	222	190	15.1	16.8	18.5	15.8	5,960	4,100
Yugoslavia	628	526	445	420	15.7	17.4	16.9	16.0	9,864	7,500
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	19,010	17,820	16,810	16,190	23.3	25.4	26.8	26.9	443,000	453,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	27,790	25,870	24,260	23,370	25.5	27.8	27.0	28.5	710,000	720,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	44,735	40,030	41,300	41,800	14.2	13.0	14.5	12.9	635,000	520,000
Asia:										
Turkey	1,611	1,425	1,500	1,525	15.0	16.5	16.0	16.1	24,086	23,500
South America:										
Argentina	2,660	1,811	1,775	--	12.0	11.0	11.8	--	31,816	19,900
Estimated world total 5/	79,480	71,740	71,310	71,560	18.1	18.5	18.8	18.3	1,440,000	1,340,000

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 1962 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1962 and end early in 1963. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

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.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1960-62 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Average 1955-59	1960	1961
	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
<b>North America:</b>									
Canada	22,704	23,198	25,316	20.5	21.1	11.2	465,437	517,624	283,394
Mexico	2,214	1,853	2,016	20.6	26.8	25.0	44,615	49,600	50,450
United States	49,128	51,896	51,951	22.3	24.2	24.0	1,095,357	1,357,272	1,234,743
Estimated total 5/	74,130	77,030	78,970	21.7	26.2	19.9	1,606,000	1,925,000	1,570,000
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria	634	685	682	32.8	37.7	38.3	20,802	25,800	26,150
Belgium	498	510	516	53.6	57.0	52.0	26,672	28,400	28,540
Denmark	179	203	260	58.8	57.9	61.3	10,521	11,760	15,950
Finland	314	447	586	70.6	30.2	28.9	7,514	13,500	16,930
France	10,432	10,769	9,876	34.3	37.6	35.6	358,210	405,000	351,800
Germany, West	3,045	3,429	3,435	45.5	53.0	43.1	138,676	181,750	148,000
Greece	2,704	2,820	2,637	2,689	22.1	22.2	57,762	62,200	58,560
Ireland	361	362	345	319	42.3	47.5	15,279	17,200	17,250
Italy	12,145	11,300	10,721	11,429	27.2	28.4	329,880	250,000	305,000
Netherlands	250	313	304	32.6	38.2	57.4	14,446	21,670	17,450
Norway	35	22	24	24	31.2	41.7	1,134	840	1,000
Portugal	2,009	1,825	1,606	12.1	10.3	9.8	24,286	18,800	15,700
Spain	10,728	10,230	8,700	10,300	15.4	12.7	165,400	130,000	123,680
Sweden	831	836	679	761	33.7	36.2	28,030	30,260	29,850
Switzerland	243	258	272	256	44.7	49.4	10,860	12,750	11,900
United Kingdom	2,098	2,101	1,827	2,256	48.5	53.3	101,720	112,000	96,100
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	46,560	46,160	42,510	46,730	28.7	29.8	1,313,000	1,325,000	1,265,000
<b>Bulgaria</b>	3,466	3,113	3,212	3,015	19.6	23.6	68,100	73,500	62,500
<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	1,818	1,610	1,589	1,500	30.0	34.3	54,500	55,200	60,000
<b>Germany, East</b>	1,026	1,033	932	939	41.1	48.4	42,160	50,000	38,200
<b>Hungary</b>	3,112	2,600	2,505	2,715	22.0	25.0	68,500	65,000	71,100
<b>Poland</b>	3,581	3,360	3,462	3,442	23.4	25.2	84,900	102,500	90,000
<b>Rumania</b>	7,302	7,010	7,337	7,520	16.2	18.1	118,600	126,750	145,000
<b>Yugoslavia</b>	4,750	5,090	4,843	5,090	21.5	25.8	102,000	131,170	116,500
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	25,310	24,060	24,130	24,470	21.4	24.9	542,000	590,000	600,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	71,870	70,220	66,640	71,200	25.8	27.3	1,855,000	1,915,000	1,865,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	159,000	148,500	155,000	167,800	12.0	11.4	1,910,000	1,700,000	1,900,000

Asia:												
Iran	2,540	3,100	3,200	---	---	---	---	---	95,950	96,000	103,000	
Iraq	137	135	118	---	---	10.7	7.0	9.4	27,118	22,000	30,000	
Israel	638	---	---	---	---	17.6	11.1	16.9	2,418	1,500	2,000	
Jordan	162	128	143	146	---	8.6	---	---	5,458	1,600	5,100	
Lebanon	2,540	1,900	2,100	---	---	10.4	5.7	9.0	1,682	735	1,290	
Syria	16,990	15,600	15,500	---	---	10.0	6.3	7.9	25,392	12,000	16,500	
Turkey	---	---	---	---	---	13.7	16.7	14.5	232,000	260,000	225,000	
China	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	900,000	---	---	
India	30,448	32,542	32,047	33,240	---	10.9	11.6	12.6	133,926	376,700	403,900	
Indonesia	11,496	12,192	11,603	12,571	---	11.6	11.9	12.2	330,192	144,700	141,340	
Pakistan	1,551	1,489	1,603	1,585	---	32.5	37.8	40.8	50,482	56,250	65,400	
Japan	317	306	310	330	---	14.1	16.7	20.0	4,469	5,120	6,200	
Korea, South	---	---	---	---	---	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.9	11,695,000	1,920,000	1,865,000
Estimated total <sup>5/</sup>	142,010	144,600	138,170	145,010	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Africa:												
Algeria	4,658	4,725	4,622	4,522	---	10.0	11.6	5.2	46,364	55,000	24,200	
Egypt	1,561	1,512	1,436	1,510	---	34.4	36.4	36.8	53,778	55,100	52,800	
Morocco	3,888	4,099	3,845	3,677	---	9.2	9.6	6.1	35,723	39,200	23,300	
Tunisia	2,908	3,346	2,000	2,100	---	6.1	5.0	4.5	17,798	16,600	9,000	
South Africa, Republic of <sup>7/</sup>	2,906	2,900	3,100	2,950	---	9.5	10.1	10.5	27,454	28,300	32,500	
Estimated total <sup>5/</sup>	17,600	18,220	16,850	16,590	---	11.1	11.5	9.5	195,000	210,000	160,000	
South America:												
Argentina	11,598	8,893	10,374	---	---	19.5	16.9	18.3	225,676	150,000	190,000	
Brazil	2,386	2,000	---	---	---	10.3	6.5	---	24,460	13,000	7,500	
Chile	2,030	2,068	2,094	2,076	---	20.0	20.0	18.8	40,597	41,300	39,350	
Colombia	412	410	395	408	---	12.8	13.0	13.2	5,288	5,330	5,220	
Peru	365	380	377	395	---	14.2	14.8	17.0	5,166	5,640	6,400	
Uruguay	1,604	1,292	1,077	---	---	11.8	11.7	12.7	18,950	15,160	13,650	
Estimated total <sup>5/</sup>	18,680	15,310	16,030	15,890	---	17.4	15.3	16.5	323,000	235,000	265,000	
Oceania:												
Australia	9,629	13,439	14,723	16,122	---	17.5	20.4	16.7	168,320	273,720	246,000	
New Zealand	103	187	183	195	---	46.7	49.7	47.0	4,814	9,290	8,600	
Total Oceania	9,732	13,626	14,906	16,317	---	17.8	20.8	17.1	173,134	283,010	254,600	
Estimated world total <sup>5/</sup>	493,020	487,510	486,570	505,490	---	16.1	16.7	16.2	7,955,000	8,185,000	7,880,000	
<sup>1/</sup> Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. 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 in 1962 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1962 and end early in 1963. <sup>2/</sup> Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. <sup>3/</sup> Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. <sup>4/</sup> Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. <sup>5/</sup> Estimated totals which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. <sup>6/</sup> Tentative unofficial estimates for production. <sup>7/</sup> Production on European holdings only.												

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of 340 million bushels over the 1961 outturn in this area would seem to limit import needs to the amount of strong wheats required for blending with weaker domestic wheats.

Asia's overall total is also high and 155 million bushels above the 1961 total. This will mean reduction in import requirements of some countries, though total imports will still be large. With Africa's total back to normal after the poor 1961 harvest, some reduction in imports can be expected there also.

As a result of reduced import requirements in a number of importing countries, world trade is expected to fall about 180 million bushels below the 1961-62 total of 1,734 million bushels.

Wheat production in North America is now estimated at 1,702 million bushels, well above the 1961 total of 1,570 million since recovery of Canada's crop more than offsets the reduction in the U.S. crop. Acreage is much smaller than in 1961 but yields are somewhat larger. Rye production is up in both the United States and Canada.

Western Europe's wheat production of 1,605 million bushels is unprecedented and 292 million bushels above the 1955-59 average. Increases over the small 1961 harvest are general but the gain in France is the outstanding one. A large acreage with record yields bring the crop to a record 510 million bushels and a surplus of about 150 million bushels is estimated.

Rye production of 230 million bushels in Western Europe is above the poor 1961 outturn but is still below average.

Wheat production in Eastern Europe is below the good harvest of 1961 but is above average. The rye outturn is moderately below the 1961 harvest and also below average.

The Soviet Union's wheat crop appears larger than a year earlier and above average because of a near-record acreage. The rye crop was less than in 1961 because of lower yields.

A record wheat crop of 2,020 million bushels in Asia resulted from large acreage and good yields. Africa's outturn of 210 million bushels contrasts with the poor 1961 crop of 160 million bushels because of higher production in North African countries.

The wheat crop in South America appears to be at the 1961 level while Australia's crop of 290 million bushels is well above. The high level is due to record acreage and above-average yields.

## EUROPE'S WHEAT PROSPECTS UNCERTAIN

Unusually severe winter weather this season makes the outlook for Europe's winter wheat crop uncertain. Low temperatures and inadequate snow cover in parts are causing apprehension, but the extent of the damage cannot be fully evaluated until spring growth begins.

Conditions follow for six countries which in 1962 aggregated about 90 percent of Western Europe's total wheat production.

In France wheat acreage planted to January 1, 1963 was 5 percent less than at that time last year. Freeze damage is expected to show up mainly in eastern and central regions. Preliminary estimates indicate that about 2 million acres of winter wheat have been destroyed and will need reseeding as a result of cold waves in January and February. This is roughly a fifth of the wheat acreage sown up to January 1.

Such a loss would be the largest since 1956 when a total of about 5 million acres was abandoned because of winter damage. A good part of the damaged acreage went into spring barley, as is expected to be the case again this year. Present estimates are that available stocks of good quality seed in France would provide for replanting only about a fourth of the damaged wheat acreage and a substantial shift to barley may follow.

In West Germany winter wheat acreage is up 10 percent. No forecast is yet possible of damage. Extremely low temperatures were reported over extended periods, but snow cover appears to have been good in all areas.

In Greece wheat acreage is estimated to be about 13 percent smaller than in 1962 because of unfavorable weather when fall work was under way. A poorly prepared seed bed may mean reduced yields as well as smaller acreage and some forecasts of production are down 20 percent from the large 1962 crop.

No official estimate of Italy's wheat acreage is yet available. Trade sources report that seeded acreage is less than last year. Spring seeding, however, may make up for the shortfall in winter wheat acreage. Severe cold in northern areas is believed to have caused damage where snow cover was inadequate.

Spain's fall seeding weather was favorable and total wheat acreage is expected to be the largest since 1959-60. The crop has, reportedly, come through the winter in better condition than a year ago, despite cold weather, which caused concern earlier. Ample moisture supplies make a promising outlook and the crop is expected to be above average though probably not up to the high level of a year ago.

The U.K. winter wheat acreage is smaller than a year ago. The winter has been unusually severe but good snow cover is believed to have protected the crop. However, flood damage is feared when the snow melts and delays are expected in spring sowing.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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# WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

## Statistical Report

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

TOBACCO HARVEST IN FIRST HALF  
OF 1963 ALMOST EQUALS 1962

World tobacco harvest in the first half of calendar year 1963, mainly in the Southern Hemisphere, is forecast at 2.79 billion pounds--about the same as the 2.81 billion last season, but 15 percent above the 1955-59 average.

The slightly smaller harvest resulted largely from reduced harvested acreage in India due to excessive rains, and to smaller plantings in Mexico. The decline in these two countries more than offset larger harvests in Brazil, Indonesia, Republic of South Africa, Australia, Dominican Republic, Pakistan, Taiwan, and the Philippines. In some countries tobacco is harvested in both six month periods of the year, but all production is summarized in this report 1/.

Excessive rains reduced the flue-cured area harvested in India shortly after transplanting of the seedlings. Smaller contracted acreage of dark tobaccos for the second consecutive year due to large accumulated stocks from prior crops explains the small harvest in Mexico. Despite record plantings in the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, lower yields in Southern Rhodesia caused by excessive rains reduced the flue-cured harvest. However, this was offset by a record tobacco crop in Nyasaland, and the total 1963 harvest for the Federation as a whole approximated the 270 million pound crop of last season.

Production by Areas

North America, including Caribbean area: Harvest in the first half of 1963 is forecast at 265 million pounds--down about 10 percent from the 1962 harvest of 295 million. Mexico accounted for most of the decline and offset small increases in El Salvador, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico. Harvests in both Honduras and Guatemala are also down from last season.

South America: Harvest is forecast at 584 million pounds--up 2 percent from 1962 and 14.7 percent above the 1955-59 average of 509 million. The larger harvests in Brazil and Colombia more than offset small declines in Chile and Venezuela due to reduced plantings. Harvests in all other countries are expected to approximate those of last season.

Africa: Harvest is forecast at 410 million pounds--up 3.6 percent from the 1962 harvest of 396 million. The record crop in Nyasaland, along with larger harvests in the Republic of South Africa, Angola, Nigeria, Mozambique, Uganda, and the Congo (Leopoldville) accounted for the increase. The harvest in the Rhodesias is down about 10 million pounds from last season due to excessive rains which reduced yields of both flue-cured and burley. Harvests in the Malagasy Republic, Tanganyika, and Kenya are expected to be about the same as last year.

---

1/ Included in this category are Colombia, Malagasy Republic, Ceylon, Pakistan and Thailand.

Asia: Harvest during the first half of 1963 is placed at 1,490 million pounds, compared with 1,515 million in 1962. Larger harvests in Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Burma, Taiwan, and Thailand are not enough to offset the drop of 55 million in India.

Oceania: Harvest is now placed at 40.9 million pounds--21 percent above the 33.9 million in 1962 and nearly 3 times the 1955-59 average of 14.4 million.

#### Production by Kinds

Increases are forecast for all kinds of tobacco harvested during the first half of 1963 except light sun-cured and dark sun-cured. Flue-cured is placed at 837.0 million pounds--up 2 percent from 1962, and 36 percent above the 1955-59 average of 613.5 million. Major increases in flue-cured are expected in Brazil, Republic of South Africa, Taiwan, Australia, and Indonesia. Declines are expected in Argentina, Southern Rhodesia, India, and the Philippines.

Burley production has increased steadily over the years. The 1963 harvest of 50 million pounds is almost 3 times the 1955-59 average of 18 million. Other light air-cured, including Maryland, is forecast about the same as 1962. Oriental and semi-oriental is forecast at 18.0 million pounds--up 10 percent from 1962 and 12 percent above 1961. Light sun-cured is forecast at 165 million for 1963--14 percent below the 192 million in 1962 but still 12 percent above the 1955-59 average of 147 million. Dark air-cured harvest of 872 million pounds for 1963 is about 7 percent above the 1955-59 average of 818 million. Dark sun-cured is placed at 770 million--down 5 percent from 812 million in 1962 but 20 million pounds above the 1955-59 average of 749 million. Fire-cured production may reach 42.6 million in 1963--23 percent above the 34.8 million in 1962 and well above the 26.8 million in 1961.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated world production by kind in the first half of calendar year 1963 with comparisons -- farm sales-weight 1/

Kinds	Production			
	Average	1961 <u>2/</u>	1962 <u>2/</u>	1963 <u>2/</u>
	1955-59			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Flue-cured.....	613,523	861,600	820,014	837,032
Burley.....	18,229	31,816	38,094	49,544
Other light air-cured.....	26,402	29,796	34,517	35,753
Oriental and semi-oriental:	15,587	16,114	16,604	18,255
Light sun-cured.....	146,682	181,172	191,785	164,794
Dark air-cured.....	818,157	849,809	862,797	871,775
Dark sun-cured.....	749,034	776,122	811,884	769,452
Fire-cured.....	34,408	26,758	34,792	42,641
Total.....	2,422,022	2,773,187	2,810,487	2,789,246

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in trade statistics. 2/ Preliminary.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production for countries harvesting in first half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons, farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1961 2/ : 1962 2/ : 1963 2/	Average : 1961 2/ : 1962 2/ : 1963 2/	Average : 1961 2/ : 1962 2/ : 1963 2/	Average : 1955-59 : 1955-59 : 1955-59	Average : 1961 2/ : 1962 2/ : 1963 2/	Average : 1961 2/ : 1962 2/ : 1963 2/	Average : 1955-59 : 1955-59 : 1955-59	Average : 1961 2/ : 1962 2/ : 1963 2/	Average : 1961 2/ : 1962 2/ : 1963 2/
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<b>North America:</b>	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
Mexico.....	90	116	89	827	986	1,087	74,277	114,053	96,716
Costa Rica.....	3	3	4	686	735	845	2,230	2,289	3,188
El Salvador.....	3	2	2	656	954	1,026	1,905	1,946	2,850
Guatemala.....	6	8	6	544	587	695	3,210	4,401	3,919
Honduras.....	10	11	11	588	601	626	6,106	6,591	6,574
Nicaragua.....	3	10	10	691	596	626	2,252	5,700	6,220
Panama, Republic of.....	1	2	2	723	653	780	926	1,225	1,473
Cuba.....	148	--	--	748	--	--	110,361	--	--
Dominican Republic.....	53	47	55	810	1,204	1,100	43,021	56,313	60,000
Haiti.....	6	5	6	281	405	405	1,600	2,200	2,500
Jamaica.....	1	2	2	810	772	772	1,007	1,200	1,200
Puerto Rico.....	28	27	28	1,000	1,011	1,101	28,060	27,100	30,400
<b>Total North America...</b>	<b>352 :3/ 364</b>	<b>319 :3/ 281</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>274,955 :3/ 323,018</b>	<b>3/ 294,633</b>	<b>3/ 264,538</b>
<b>South America:</b>	90	121	114	808	879	892	72,932	106,703	101,412
Argentina.....	3	3	3	700	700	700	2,100	2,100	2,100
Bolivia.....	444	453	493	689	745	608	306,009	337,700	299,742
Brazil.....	8	10	8	1,838	1,994	2,084	14,113	19,458	17,421
Chile.....	55	34	47	1,456	1,835	1,765	80,389	61,656	83,211
Colombia.....	16	21	38	937	892	995	14,682	18,739	37,478
Paraguay.....	7	7	7	1,045	828	859	6,951	5,408	5,952
Peru.....	1	1	1	957	595	595	651	441	441
Uruguay.....	7	17	17	1,506	1,401	1,396	10,996	24,424	23,375
Venezuela.....	631	667	728	--	--	--	508,823	576,629	571,132
<b>Total South America...</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>508,823</b>	<b>576,629</b>	<b>571,132</b>

Africa:														
Angola.....	7	8					485	468	488	506	3,305	3,748	4,000	4,500
Congo (Leopoldville).....	( 9	3				( 719	474	782	774	( 6,746	2,039	2,039	1,439	1,750
Rwanda-Burundi.....	(	5				(	560	600	615		4,500	4,500	3,000	3,200
Cameroon.....	10	10				451	450	450	450	4,688	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Central African Republic,														
Gabon & Congo Republic	7	8				561	538	562	561	3,660	4,300	4,500	4,500	4,700
Kenya.....	4/	4/				4/	4/	4/	4/	947	987	987	1,550	1,550
Mauritius.....	1	1				1,288	1,265	1,308	1,180	961	1,228	1,228	1,095	838
Malagasy Republic.....	19	18				500	535	572	551	9,718	9,608	11,302	11,302	11,300
Mozambique.....	7	10				486	502	513	526	3,246	5,029	5,029	30,000	30,800
Nigeria.....	45	48				574	620	619	632	25,728	30,000	30,000	30,000	5,571
Rhodesia and Nyasaland..	343	332				564	793	754	657	193,406	263,424	270,325	270,325	270,750
Tanganyika.....	8	13				685	512	335	336	5,619	6,653	4,612	4,612	4,640
Uganda.....	11	9				510	508	527	528	4,460	4,460	4,033	5,300	5,300
Rep. of South Africa....	90	91				624	617	644	632	56,047	55,930	50,040	50,040	60,500
Total Africa.....	557	556	570	648		--	--	--	--	319,772	394,706	395,687	409,892	409,892
Asia:														
Burma.....	104	121	117	118		876	888	865	877	90,944	107,520	100,800	103,040	103,040
Ceylon.....	15	18	18	18		551	502	500	500	8,480	9,039	9,000	9,000	9,000
China (Taiwan).....	21	20	18	22		1,629	1,780	1,836	1,749	34,651	34,952	33,576	37,985	37,985
India.....	933	989	1,025	1,000		639	695	741	706	596,366	687,615	759,264	705,500	705,500
Indonesia.....	419	443	416	444		365	421	387	384	153,267	186,619	160,817	170,500	170,500
Pakistan.....	221	198	210	215		1,079	957	965	968	238,568	189,459	202,200	207,700	207,700
Philippines.....	185	225	248	256		514	587	619	617	95,277	132,254	153,594	158,048	158,048
Thailand.....	143	124	127	131		393	517	520	521	56,126	63,910	65,926	68,215	68,215
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia..	66	48	45	44		461	650	660	690	30,424	31,477	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total Asia.....	2,107	2,186	2,224	2,248		--	--	--	--	1,304,103	1,442,845	1,515,177	1,489,988	1,489,988
Oceania:														
Australia.....	12	27	27	29		785	1,067	911	1,086	9,651	29,212	24,531	31,600	31,600
New Zealand.....	3	4	5	5		1,438	1,633	1,985	1,842	4,718	6,777	9,327	9,350	9,350
Total Oceania.....	15	31	32	34		--	--	--	--	14,369	35,989	33,858	40,950	40,950
Total countries shown.....	3,662	3,804	3,873	3,944		--	--	--	--	2,422,022	2,773,187	2,810,487	2,773,246	2,773,246

Total countries shown.....

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in trade statistics.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes estimates for countries listed for which data are not available.

4/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

ARGENTINE EXPORTS  
INCREASE 56 PERCENT

Argentine grain exports of 2.6 million metric tons during the first six months of 1962-63 were 56 percent over the shipments for the same period last year.

Larger wheat and corn shipments more than offset declines in shipments of the other grains. Corn was the major grain exported with wheat running second.

Wheat exports more than doubled those of a year earlier. Larger shipments to Brazil, Peru, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom accounted largely for the increase. In addition, 98,000 tons went to Mainland China, compared with none for the corresponding period last year.

Corn shipments of 1.6 million tons were 68 percent above the 954,000 tons shipped during July-December 1961. The major markets for corn this season were Belgium-Luxembourg, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Mainland China.

Exports of oats totaled 78,000 tons compared with 115,000 in the first half of 1961-62. Sorghums totaled 100,000 tons compared with 167,000 for last year -- decrease of 40 percent.

Shipments of rye and barley during July-December were only 26,000 tons, compared with 77,000 in the first half fiscal year 1961.

Prospects are favorable for continuing exports of corn as a larger out-turn is forecast for the March-April harvest. Exports of wheat will continue but at a lower rate, since supplies for the current marketing season are smaller because of reduced carryover stocks. Barley and oats production is sharply reduced and is well below normal domestic needs. No significant exports are expected for the remainder of the season.

(Table next page)

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR  
EXPORTS BELOW LAST YEAR

Australian wheat and flour exports during the crop year ending Nov. 30, 1962 totaled 178 million bushels, compared with 232 million the previous year.

Although total exports in 1961-62 were 23 percent below the previous year, they were still considerably higher than the previous 13-year average. From 1949-1961 the average annual export was a little over 100 million bushels. Taking this into consideration, the last 2-year average of over 200 million bushels reflects a tremendous gain in Australian wheat and flour trade.

Wheat exports in 1961-62 were 49 million bushels below the 202 million exported a year earlier. Most of Australian wheat goes to European and Asian countries.

## GRAIN: Argentine exports by country of destination, July-December 1961 and July-December 1962

Destination	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-December 1961:							
United States .....	--	--	69	--	--	--	69
Canada .....	--	--	32	--	--	160	192
Barbados .....	--	--	--	--	--	204	204
Brazil .....	99,930	--	--	6,890	6,000	--	112,820
Paraguay .....	23,628	--	--	--	--	--	23,628
Peru .....	49,564	--	3,018	--	1,995	--	54,577
Uruguay .....	--	--	--	--	--	113	113
EEC							
Belgium-Luxembourg ...	4,560	1,777	58,925	950	--	31,479	97,691
France .....	--	--	1,720	--	--	1,020	2,740
Germany, West .....	51,461	6,515	44,585	5,740	40,137	27,560	175,998
Italy .....	300	--	481,574	27,612	3,337	750	513,573
Netherlands .....	41,980	10,298	155,958	60,077	--	27,732	296,045
Total EEC .....	98,301	18,590	742,762	94,379	43,474	88,541	1,086,047
Austria .....	--	--	5,560	--	--	60	5,620
Denmark .....	--	--	152	6,003	--	20,144	26,299
Finland .....	500	--	--	--	--	--	500
Sweden .....	--	500	--	--	--	85	585
Switzerland .....	150	--	2,559	7,421	--	450	10,580
United Kingdom .....	79,220	--	42,243	--	5,427	56,404	183,294
Yugoslavia .....	--	--	--	--	--	560	560
China, Mainland .....	--	--	5,791	--	--	--	5,791
Japan .....	738	--	152,179	--	--	--	152,917
Algeria .....	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	1,000
Kenya .....	9,922	--	--	--	--	--	9,922
North Africa, n.e.c. ...	--	--	200	--	--	--	200
Total .....	361,953	19,090	954,565	114,693	57,896	166,721	1,674,918
July-December 1962:							
United States .....	--	--	3,770	--	--	--	3,770
Canada .....	--	--	--	--	--	100	100
Barbados .....	--	--	--	--	--	397	397
Brazil .....	222,959	--	--	6,928	3,875	--	233,762
Peru .....	130,875	--	--	--	--	--	130,875
Paraguay .....	7,990	--	--	--	--	--	7,990
Uruguay .....	--	--	4,448	--	--	--	4,448
Venezuela .....	9,849	--	--	--	--	--	9,849
EEC							
Belgium-Luxembourg ...	22,300	--	119,564	3,512	--	12,617	157,993
France .....	9,732	--	9,929	--	--	50	19,711
Germany, West .....	12,439	914	30,190	3,947	2,694	5,020	55,204
Italy .....	38,850	300	997,178	18,506	8,345	3,905	1,067,084
Netherlands .....	66,521	423	150,764	20,774	8,934	20,118	267,534
Total EEC .....	149,842	1,637	1,307,625	46,739	19,973	41,710	1,567,526
Austria .....	--	--	1,855	--	--	700	2,555
Denmark .....	--	--	775	16,602	--	2,800	20,177
Finland .....	4,000	1,158	--	--	--	--	5,158
Norway .....	7,594	--	--	--	--	--	7,594
Spain .....	--	--	3,000	--	--	--	3,000
Sweden .....	--	--	6,041	--	--	40	6,081
Switzerland .....	--	--	10,208	7,334	500	1,311	19,353
United Kingdom .....	157,304	--	70,549	--	--	29,695	257,548
Yugoslavia .....	--	--	3,560	--	--	--	3,560
China, Mainland .....	97,950	--	169,745	--	--	23,477	291,172
Japan .....	--	--	21,453	--	--	--	21,453
North Africa, n.e.c. ...	15,460	--	2,000	--	--	--	17,460
Total .....	803,823	2,795	1,605,029	77,603	24,348	100,230	2,613,828

Source: El Cerealista.

Reduced shipments to the Common Market, principally Italy, and to the United Kingdom totaled 17 million bushels. The main reduction in Asia was to Communist China, with exports 31 million bushels less. Other countries getting less Australian wheat were Ireland, Iraq, North Korea, Egypt, and South Africa.

In contrast to these losses, some gains were made in shipments to Spain, Japan, and Pakistan.

Exports of flour (grain equivalent) at 25 million bushels, were down 17 percent. Most of Australian flour is marketed in Asia. Therefore, the reduction was the result of smaller shipments to that area, especially to Indonesia. Less flour also went to Ceylon and Communist China.

(Table next page)

#### FRANCE EXPORTS MORE WHEAT BUT LESS FLOUR

French wheat exports during the first half of 1962-63 went up 55 percent while flour exports went down 13 percent from the previous year.

Wheat exports at 895,000 metric tons were 319,000 larger than a year earlier. This increase reflects new markets in Communist countries in Europe and Asia.

A total of 269,000 tons went to Albania, Poland, and Hungary, with an addition of 244,000 tons to Communist China compared to none during July-December 1961. Increased shipments also went to Switzerland, and sizable amounts were exported to Norway and Sweden where none was exported last season.

However, some of these increases were offset by smaller shipments to member countries of the Common Market, the United Kingdom, and former French territories in Africa.

Exports to West Germany, one of the major markets in recent years, dropped to 49,000 tons in July-December 1962 from 241,000 last season.

Flour exports at 219,000 tons (grain equivalent) during July-December 1962 were 13 percent below the first half of 1961-62. Shipments to the Western Hemisphere and Europe were substantially reduced, but increased to Asia and Africa.

Exports to West Germany were down 47 percent; to Iran, about 50 percent; while no shipments went to China (Mainland), compared with 37,000 tons last season.

In contrast, enlarged shipments went to Ceylon, Kuwait, British African Territory, with 44,000 tons going to India and Egypt, compared with none the previous year.

Present indications are that total French wheat and flour exports during the 12 months ending June 30, 1963 will substantially exceed the 1.9 million tons exported during 1961-62 and may reach 3 million tons.



WHEAT AND FLOUR: Australian exports by country of destination, crop years ending  
November 30, 1961 and 1962

Destination	Year ending November 30, 1961			Year ending November 30, 1962		
	Wheat	Flour <sup>1/</sup>	Total	Wheat	Flour <sup>1/</sup>	Total
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Europe:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	--	--	--	--	--	--
France .....	--	--	--	450	--	450
Germany, West .....	8,123	--	8,123	8,860	--	8,860
Italy .....	17,550	--	17,550	4,847	--	4,847
Netherlands .....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total EEC .....	25,673	--	25,673	14,157	--	14,157
Ireland .....	4,382	--	4,382	1,799	--	1,799
Norway .....	1,268	--	1,268	2,573	--	2,573
Spain .....	7,289	--	7,289	11,531	--	11,531
United Kingdom .....	23,920	2,803	26,723	18,909	3,023	21,932
Others .....	1,116	8	1,124	787	12	799
Total .....	63,648	2,811	66,459	49,756	3,035	52,791
Asia:						
Aden .....	585	1,424	2,009	953	1,615	2,568
Ceylon .....	11	6,137	6,148	22	5,587	5,609
China, Mainland .....	73,728	2,262	75,990	42,657	--	42,657
Hong Kong .....	2,543	285	2,828	3,179	375	3,554
India .....	14,738	--	14,738	13,163	--	13,163
Indonesia .....	--	3,489	3,489	--	230	230
Iran .....	987	--	987	635	--	635
Iraq .....	4,551	--	4,551	734	--	734
Japan .....	12,732	--	12,732	16,807	--	16,807
Korea, North .....	2,518	--	2,518	--	--	--
Lebanon, Jordan and Syria .....	3,216	--	3,216	4,083	--	4,083
Malaya and Singapore .....	584	6,864	7,448	59	7,782	7,841
Pakistan .....	1,242	--	1,242	3,768	--	3,768
Others .....	981	2,777	3,758	1,660	2,918	4,578
Total .....	118,416	23,238	141,654	87,720	18,507	106,227
Africa:						
Algeria .....	1,147	--	1,147	446	--	446
Egypt .....	5,132	23	5,155	1,883	--	1,883
Rhodesia and Nyasaland .....	2,675	226	2,901	2,975	257	3,232
South Africa, Republic of .....	3,820	--	3,820	2,020	--	2,020
Others .....	652	1,099	1,751	1,157	1,027	2,184
Total .....	13,426	1,348	14,774	8,481	1,284	9,765
Oceania:						
New Zealand and Dependencies .....	6,473	--	6,473	6,427	--	6,427
British Pacific Islands .....	57	2,307	2,364	53	2,185	2,238
Others .....	--	5	5	--	85	85
Total .....	6,530	2,312	8,842	6,480	2,270	8,750
Unspecified .....	7	137	144	415	164	579
World total .....	202,027	29,846	231,873	152,852	25,260	178,112

<sup>1/</sup> In grain equivalent.

Compiled from official and other sources.

## WHEAT AND FLOUR: French exports by country of destination, July-December 1961 and July-December 1962

Destination	July-December 1961			July-December 1962		
	Wheat	Flour <sup>1/</sup>	Total	Wheat	Flour <sup>1/</sup>	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
British America .....	--	27,059	27,059	--	2,316	2,316
French West Indies .....	--	26,994	26,994	--	24,128	24,128
Bolivia .....	--	4,089	4,089	--	1,369	1,369
Chile .....	--	6,586	6,586	--	7,138	7,138
Total <sup>2/</sup> .....	--	64,728	64,728	--	34,951	34,951
Europe:						
E. E. C.						
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	7	561	568	742	106	848
Germany, West .....	241,302	17,185	258,487	49,076	9,463	58,539
Italy .....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands .....	12,137	350	12,487	3	67	70
Total E. E. C. ....	253,446	18,096	271,542	49,821	9,636	59,457
Albania .....	--	--	--	56,408	--	56,408
Denmark .....	--	540	540	2,410	1,087	3,497
Hungary .....	--	--	--	51,441	--	51,441
Norway .....	--	--	--	43,943	--	43,943
Poland .....	--	--	--	161,656	--	161,656
Portugal .....	5,985	--	5,985	--	--	--
Sweden .....	--	--	--	18,105	--	18,105
Switzerland .....	29,562	--	29,562	67,769	3,861	71,630
United Kingdom .....	43,482	6,816	50,298	37,607	6,045	43,652
Total Europe <sup>2/</sup> .....	332,475	25,452	357,927	489,160	20,629	509,789
Asia:						
Arabia .....	--	4,343	4,343	--	1,384	1,384
Cambodia .....	--	--	--	--	3,232	3,232
Ceylon .....	--	139	139	--	13,583	13,583
China, Mainland .....	--	36,963	36,963	243,893	--	243,893
India .....	--	--	--	--	31,207	31,207
Indonesia .....	--	1,901	1,901	--	--	--
Iran .....	--	13,891	13,891	--	7,060	7,060
Kuwait .....	--	623	623	--	8,047	8,047
Lebanon .....	--	822	822	104	1,047	1,151
Malaya and Singapore .....	--	8,315	8,315	--	9,825	9,825
Portuguese Asia .....	--	2,991	2,991	--	--	--
Total <sup>2/</sup> .....	--	69,988	69,988	243,997	75,385	319,382
Africa:						
Algeria .....	90,682	3,204	93,886	16,611	260	16,871
British Africa .....	--	10,908	10,908	--	15,736	15,736
Cameroun .....	--	5,671	5,671	--	1,427	1,427
Congo (Brazzaville) <sup>3/</sup> .....	--	4,071	4,071	--	6,353	6,353
Egypt .....	--	--	--	--	12,990	12,990
Libya .....	--	--	--	2,000	4,143	6,143
Malagasy Republic .....	--	16,492	16,492	--	16,331	16,331
Morocco .....	75,749	--	75,749	69,262	--	69,262
Senegal .....	75,206	--	75,206	65,754	--	65,754
Tunisia .....	4	--	4	3,750	--	3,750
Western Africa, n.e.c. ....	--	11,176	11,176	1,100	7,882	8,982
Western Equatorial Africa, n.e.c. ....	--	2,412	2,412	--	3,290	3,290
Total <sup>2/</sup> .....	241,641	53,934	295,575	158,477	68,412	226,889
French Oceania .....	--	8,433	8,433	--	9,279	9,279
Unspecified .....	1,834	30,785	32,619	2,951	9,879	12,830
World total .....	575,950	253,320	829,270	894,585	218,535	1,113,120
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels .....	21,162	9,308	34,470	32,870	8,030	40,900

<sup>1/</sup> Grain equivalent. <sup>2/</sup> Total of listed countries only. <sup>3/</sup> Formerly French Congo.

Compiled from official and other sources.

WORLD COFFEE CROP  
ABOVE REQUIREMENTS

The Foreign Agricultural Services March estimate of the 1962-63 world coffee crop places total production at 65.2 million bags and exportable production at 51.7 million. This is a reduction of 8.5 percent from the 1961-62 crop. Production will be down in North and South America, but up in Africa and Asia. The 1962-63 crop will exceed world requirements by about 5 million bags.

North America: North American coffee production for 1962-63 is estimated at 9.98 million bags with 7.37 million exportable. This is about 5.5 percent below the 1961-62 crop.

Costa Rica's 1962-63 crop is not yielding as well as expected earlier, as heavy rains during the latter part of 1962 reduced the crop. Weather conditions to date for the 1963-64 season have been good.

El Salvador's 1962-63 crop is considerably below the very large 1961-62 crop. The smaller crop this year is attributed to bad weather and the use of less fertilizer. The Guatemalan crop will be approximately the same this year as for 1961-62.

1962-63 is an "off" year in the regular coffee cycle for Haiti. However, this year's crop is a better-than-usual crop for this stage of the production cycle. Weather conditions during the growing and harvesting season were very favorable for Honduras. Harvesting began about a month earlier than normal. The quality of the crop has been reported as excellent.

Prospects for the 1962-63 crop in Mexico are not as good as expected earlier. The coffee trees in the producing areas of Puebla, Hidalgo and San Luis Potosi were hard hit by frost last year, causing a reduction in production.

Jamaica's 1962-63 coffee crop is expected to show an increase over 1961-62, but Panama's crop is lower, and growers have had difficulty with their marketing.

South America: The 1962-63 crop is estimated at 37.3 million bags, compared with a 1961-62 production of 45.2 million. Exportable production for 1962-63 is placed at 28.4 million bags.

The 1962-63 Brazilian crop is estimated at 27 million bags with 20 million exportable. Production was considerably reduced by drought, and prospects for the 1963-64 crop are not good due to frost damage in Parana.

Columbia's 1962-63 crop will be slightly below the 1961-62 production and weather conditions have been favorable for harvesting. New plantings coming into bearing will increase the crop in Peru and the upward trend in Ecuador's coffee production is continuing.

Venezuela's coffee production has been rather stable in recent years, but an increase is expected this year.

Exportable production estimates for 1962-63 for some of the other South American producing countries are as follows (in bags of 132.276 pounds): Bolivia - 20,000; British Guiana - 4,000; Paraguay - 30,000; Surinam - 7,000.

Africa: Coffee production for 1962-63 in Africa is estimated at an alltime high of 14.4 million bags, with 13.9 million exportable. Angola, the leading African producer, has a record crop this year. The Central African Republic has a smaller one because of drought at the end of 1961. The Ivory Coast will show a considerable increase this year over the drought-reduced-1961/62 crop. In the East African area production is also above last year. Good rains and new plantings coming into production resulted in a record crop in Kenya. Tanganyika's crop will also be somewhat above that of 1961-62. Uganda's 1962-63 crop will show an increase over the drought reduced 1961-62 crop. The upward trend in Ethiopia's coffee production continues, as road construction makes the producing areas more accessible.

Exportable production estimates for 1962-63 for some of the smaller producing countries of Africa are as follows: Cape Verde - 2,000; Comores Islands - 1,000; Dahomey - 40,000; Gabon - 19,000; Ghana - 43,000; Liberia - 24,000; Nigeria - 18,000; Republic of Congo - 11,000; Sao Tome and Principe - 6,000; Sierra Leone - 65,000; Spanish Guinea - 110,000.

Asia and Oceania: The 1962-63 crop for Asia and Oceania is expected to show a slight increase over 1961-62. Despite adverse weather conditions in the coffee-growing areas of South India the 1962-63 crop is expected to show an increase. It will not, however, reach the high level of 1960-61.

Indonesia will have some increase in production this year. This can be attributed to favorable prices, and to new areas coming into bearing in South Sumatra. The Philippines reached a level of self-sufficiency in coffee this year. A notable increase has been taking place in Papua and New Guinea.

(Tables following)

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1962-63 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average : 1950/51- 1954/55 :	1959-60 :	1960-61 :	1961-62 :	4th estimate 1962-63 :
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica .....	439	905	1,165	1,085	1,050
Cuba .....	542	800	700	800	700
Dominican Republic .....	455	585	500	600	550
El Salvador .....	1,216	1,575	1,450	1,900	1,525
Guatemala .....	1,129	1,600	1,500	1,725	1,750
Haiti .....	642	650	425	725	625
Honduras .....	212	350	275	365	400
Mexico .....	1,373	2,050	2,100	2,350	2,375
Nicaragua .....	362	367	485	440	485
Panama 3/ .....	-	70	65	85	65
Other 4/ .....	470	475	385	488	450
<b>Total North America .....</b>	<b>6,840</b>	<b>9,427</b>	<b>9,050</b>	<b>10,563</b>	<b>9,975</b>
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil .....	18,964	44,000	29,000	35,000	27,000
Colombia .....	6,330	8,000	7,700	7,800	7,700
Ecuador .....	347	675	750	800	850
Peru .....	146	475	525	710	775
Venezuela .....	729	850	865	750	850
Other 5/ .....	55	70	90	91	112
<b>Total South America .....</b>	<b>26,571</b>	<b>54,070</b>	<b>38,930</b>	<b>45,151</b>	<b>37,287</b>
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola .....	1,019	1,800	2,750	2,800	3,100
Burundi 6/ .....	-	-	-	-	300
Cameroon 7/ .....	182	560	675	835	875
Central African Republic .....	-	105	125	145	140
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	613	1,380	900	900	950
Ethiopia .....	613	1,065	1,100	1,220	1,280
Guinea .....	120	195	200	235	235
Ivory Coast .....	1,210	2,578	3,200	1,650	2,750
Kenya .....	223	435	560	525	620
Malagasy Republic .....	634	825	930	800	850
Ruandi-Urundi 8/ .....	-	600	400	400	-
Rwanda 6/ .....	-	-	-	-	200
Tanganyika .....	281	425	495	400	450
Togo .....	58	140	150	172	177
Uganda .....	754	1,950	1,907	1,900	2,150
Other 9/ .....	213	393	446	331	371
<b>Total Africa .....</b>	<b>5,920</b>	<b>12,451</b>	<b>13,838</b>	<b>12,313</b>	<b>14,448</b>
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India .....	387	800	1,000	750	900
Indonesia .....	985	1,500	1,800	1,500	1,600
Yemen .....	70	90	90	90	90
Other 10/ .....	275	581	820	880	885
<b>Total Asia and Oceania .....</b>	<b>1,717</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>3,475</b>
<b>World total production</b>	<b>41,048</b>	<b>78,919</b>	<b>65,528</b>	<b>71,247</b>	<b>65,185</b>

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ Prior to 1959-60 Ruandi-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 9/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 10/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Philippines, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

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 1962-63 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51- 1954/55	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	4th estimate 1962-63
	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>
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica .....	378	800	1,050	970	935
Cuba .....	49	200	100	200	100
Dominican Republic .....	372	460	375	450	400
El Salvador .....	1,087	1,475	1,350	1,800	1,425
Guatemala .....	905	1,400	1,300	1,525	1,550
Haiti .....	443	500	275	525	425
Honduras .....	167	300	225	290	325
Mexico .....	1,141	1,550	1,450	1,500	1,500
Nicaragua .....	313	325	443	395	440
Panama <u>3/</u> .....	-	25	20	40	22
Other <u>4/</u> .....	72	365	287	293	250
<b>Total North America</b>	<b>4,927</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>6,875</b>	<b>7,988</b>	<b>7,372</b>
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil .....	14,730	37,000	22,000	28,000	20,000
Colombia .....	5,632	7,000	7,000	6,800	6,600
Ecuador .....	308	475	500	600	650
Peru .....	68	375	415	600	650
Venezuela .....	488	410	425	350	450
Other <u>5/</u> .....	52	44	40	40	61
<b>Total South America</b>	<b>21,278</b>	<b>45,304</b>	<b>30,380</b>	<b>36,390</b>	<b>28,411</b>
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola .....	990	1,775	2,700	2,750	3,050
Burundi <u>6/</u> .....	-	-	-	-	295
Cameroon <u>7/</u> .....	180	545	660	820	855
Central African Republic .....	-	95	120	140	135
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	595	1,365	850	850	900
Ethiopia .....	544	905	935	1,050	1,100
Guinea .....	110	180	190	220	220
Ivory Coast .....	1,137	2,530	3,150	1,600	2,700
Kenya .....	214	428	545	505	600
Malagasy Republic .....	569	750	840	700	750
Ruanda-Urundi <u>8/</u> .....	-	590	390	390	-
Rwanda <u>6/</u> .....	-	-	-	-	195
Tanganyika .....	274	420	485	390	440
Togo .....	57	138	148	170	175
Uganda .....	744	1,920	1,895	1,888	2,137
Other <u>9/</u> .....	211	355	406	299	339
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>5,625</b>	<b>11,996</b>	<b>13,314</b>	<b>11,772</b>	<b>13,891</b>
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India .....	93	275	450	300	400
Indonesia .....	504	1,300	1,600	1,300	1,400
Yemen .....	60	80	80	80	80
Other <u>10/</u> .....	71	66	140	155	175
<b>Total Asia and Oceania</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>1,721</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>2,055</b>
<b>World exportable production</b>	<b>32,558</b>	<b>66,421</b>	<b>52,839</b>	<b>57,985</b>	<b>51,729</b>

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ Prior to 1959-60 Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 9/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea. 10/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

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NEAR-RECORD 1962  
WORLD CORN CROP ESTIMATED

Latest estimates available to the Foreign Agricultural Service bring the 1962 world production of dry corn slightly above the 1961 total and second only to the record outturn in 1960.

The current estimate of 7,455 million bushels is about 2 percent above the first forecast. See Foreign Crops and Markets, World Summaries issue, November 29, 1962. The increase from the earlier forecast stems mainly from revised figures for the United States and larger forecasts for Brazil and the Republic of South Africa. Those Southern Hemisphere countries are just beginning the corn harvest.

The present estimate for North America is 3,957 million bushels, 21 million above the 1961 figure. The U.S. production of 3,644 million bushels is the third largest of record. Yields were at an alltime high of 64.1 bushels per acre but acreage was the smallest for more than 80 years. The U.S. crop accounted for 92 percent of the North American total. Mexico's production was slightly smaller than in 1962 but was still well above average. Production of 32 million bushels in Canada was a near-record for that country.

Western Europe's total production, placed at 285 million bushels, is somewhat below the 1961 crop of 340 million. Reductions in Italy and France account for most of the decline. Those two countries normally produce about three-fourths of Western Europe's corn crop.

Production in Eastern Europe is estimated at 570 million bushels, little changed from the 1961 level. A substantial decline in Rumania was offset by a larger crop in Yugoslavia.

The Soviet Union's production of dried corn is estimated at 450 million bushels, 10 percent below the 1961 harvest. Acreage was reported larger but yields appear to be considerably below the high level of the previous crop.

A larger crop in Asia maintains production well above average. A record harvest is reported for India and most countries of the area had above-average outturns.

Africa's production is estimated at a record total of 600 million bushels. Harvesting is getting under way in the Republic of South Africa and other Southern Hemisphere countries. Present forecasts for these countries will be subject to revision on the basis of harvest returns.

Prospects for South America's harvest, now in progress, are favorable and a crop of over 700 million bushels is expected. The outlook is for large outturns in Argentina and Brazil, the leading producers.

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1960-62 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production				
	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962 4/	
	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	
North America:											
Canada .....	516	514	400	59.7	57.1	73.0	30,780	29,337	29,208	32,025	
El Salvador .....	431	412	385	14.5	17.2	14.8	6,240	7,100	5,700	8,100	
Guatemala .....	1,549	1,610	1,540	11.3	12.4	13.3	17,500	20,500	20,500	21,500	
Honduras .....	822	924	--	11.7	12.4	--	9,634	11,500	11,600	--	
Mexico .....	14,292	13,750	15,790	13.3	15.5	13.9	190,630	213,500	220,000	215,000	
Nicaragua .....	369	324	359	12.5	14.2	7.0	4,620	4,600	2,500	--	
United States 5/ .....	66,409	71,649	58,449	48.7	54.5	62.0	3,234,891	3,908,070	3,625,530	3,643,615	
Cuba .....	432	--	--	15.7	--	--	6,800	--	--	--	
Estimated total 6/ .....	85,810	90,590	79,280	41.0	46.5	49.6	50.8	3,515,000	4,214,000	3,936,000	3,957,000
Europe:											
Austria .....	125	144	127	47.0	58.2	61.5	5,874	8,390	7,810	7,600	
France .....	1,455	2,036	2,409	41.5	54.4	40.4	60,766	110,700	97,240	70,000	
Greece .....	537	522	472	44.4	21.2	22.5	23.9	11,080	10,640	10,600	
Italy .....	3,272	3,150	3,170	42.6	47.7	48.9	139,282	150,100	155,100	130,000	
Portugal .....	1,187	1,157	1,223	15.0	15.9	20.3	23.9	17,772	18,400	28,900	
Spain .....	934	1,058	1,104	34.5	37.8	38.0	32,179	40,000	42,000	35,000	
Estimated total Western Europe 6/ .....	7,540	8,090	8,530	35.4	42.0	39.9	35.8	267,000	340,000	340,000	285,000
Albania .....	357	--	--	19.0	--	--	6,780	--	--	--	
Bulgaria .....	1,787	1,853	1,945	22.6	25.0	21.3	40,340	46,400	41,500	--	
Czechoslovakia .....	434	462	497	40.7	48.7	41.6	17,670	22,500	20,700	--	
Hungary .....	3,194	3,462	3,310	36.2	39.9	32.3	115,600	138,000	107,000	105,000	
Romania .....	8,764	8,825	8,470	20.5	24.7	25.4	180,000	218,000	215,000	190,000	
Yugoslavia .....	6,227	6,350	6,202	29.8	38.2	28.9	185,502	242,500	179,000	200,000	
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/ .....	20,910	21,370	20,870	26.3	31.6	27.6	28.1	550,000	675,000	575,000	570,000
Estimated total all Europe 6/ .....	28,450	29,460	29,400	28.7	34.5	31.1	30.2	817,000	1,015,000	915,000	855,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/ .....	11,925	12,500	17,800	26.8	24.0	28.1	22.2	320,000	300,000	500,000	450,000
Asia:											
Turkey .....	1,737	1,717	1,742	17.7	17.2	16.1	30,690	29,500	28,000	25,500	
China .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	435,000	--	--	--	
India .....	9,881	10,774	11,040	13.0	14.7	14.5	128,100	158,060	160,000	165,000	
Pakistan .....	1,097	1,207	1,191	16.4	14.6	16.4	18,020	17,600	19,500	18,000	
Indonesia .....	5,611	6,500	6,220	14.8	14.5	14.5	82,850	97,000	90,500	90,500	
Japan 7/ .....	121	108	107	32.2	41.7	42.7	3,900	4,500	4,380	--	
Philippines .....	3,889	5,054	4,977	9.8	9.4	9.4	38,190	47,600	47,020	47,800	
Thailand .....	275	703	760	21.7	30.1	31.3	5,960	21,400	23,500	26,000	
Estimated total 6/ .....	46,580	52,970	53,460	17.0	16.4	15.8	16.3	790,000	870,000	845,000	875,000



Africa:												
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	1,182	--	--	--	16.7	--	--	--	--	19,686	--	--
Kenya <sup>5/</sup> .....	500	--	--	--	26.2	--	--	--	--	13,110	--	--
Egypt .....	1,921	1,890	1,868	1,920	33.3	35.2	28.7	33.9	66,600	63,916	53,540	65,000
Morocco .....	1,147	1,005	1,000	1,112	10.1	15.7	7.1	12.3	15,622	16,316	7,100	13,700
Former French West Africa .....	1,705	--	--	--	9.6	--	--	--	--	16,316	--	--
Malagasy Republic .....	204	237	247	--	13.0	13.1	14.3	--	--	2,643	3,540	3,600
Angola .....	1,453	--	--	--	8.4	--	--	--	--	12,220	14,800	12,000
Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland .....	2,960	--	--	--	17.6	--	--	--	--	52,000	55,000	80,000
South Africa, Republic of .....	9,540	9,400	9,800	--	14.9	20.2	22.4	--	--	141,946	190,000	220,000
Estimated total <sup>6/</sup> .....	28,750	29,750	29,800	30,300	16.0	18.2	18.6	19.8	540,000	460,000	555,000	600,000
South America:												
Argentina .....	5,855	6,781	6,845	--	29.7	28.0	30.7	--	--	173,710	190,000	210,000
Brazil .....	15,152	16,720	17,720	--	19.7	21.2	20.9	--	--	299,000	354,000	370,000
Chile .....	169	183	184	189	28.2	31.1	34.0	34.4	4,762	5,700	6,250	6,500
Colombia .....	1,585	1,767	1,754	1,705	19.0	19.2	16.5	17.6	30,170	34,000	29,000	30,000
Ecuador .....	481	517	--	--	12.3	12.2	--	--	--	5,900	6,300	5,700
Peru .....	605	626	626	626	19.1	21.3	21.3	22.0	11,530	13,340	13,340	13,800
Uruguay .....	777	683	660	655	8.9	12.6	9.2	9.6	6,920	8,600	6,100	6,300
Venezuela .....	702	984	960	--	19.1	17.6	14.6	--	--	13,380	17,300	14,000
Estimated total <sup>6/</sup> .....	26,020	29,050	30,020	30,940	21.5	21.5	22.3	22.9	560,000	625,000	670,000	710,000
Oceania:												
Australia .....	180	180	210	221	31.7	35.0	34.8	34.4	5,700	6,300	7,300	7,600
New Zealand .....	6	8	7	8	55.3	62.5	58.6	58.8	332	500	410	470
Estimated total <sup>6/</sup> .....	190	190	220	230	32.1	36.3	35.5	35.7	6,100	6,900	7,800	8,200
Estimated world total <sup>6/</sup> .....	227,720	244,510	239,980	241,660	28.4	31.0	31.0	30.8	6,465,000	7,575,000	7,430,000	7,455,000

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 follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1962 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins early in 1963. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ New series covering corn for grain only. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Dried corn only. 8/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa.

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WORLD ALMOND  
PRODUCTION SMALL

The 1962 world commercial production of almonds is estimated at 77,000 short tons, the smallest since the 67,000-ton 1958 harvest. This season's production is less than half the size of the record 155,500-ton 1961 crop and some 15,000 tons below average (1955-59) production of 92,600 tons.

However, total 1962-63 world almond supplies in the major producing countries--estimated at 102,500--were only slightly below average as the carryin of 25,500 tons was 12,500 tons above the 1955-59 average. Beginning 1962 season stocks in the foreign producing countries, estimated at 15,500 tons (mostly held in Italy, 9,000 tons and Spain, 4,500 tons) were almost double those of the previous year. Almond stocks in California at the beginning of 1962 season were estimated at 10,000 tons.

ALMONDS, SHELLED: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1955-59, and 1960-62 crop year

Country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran.....	8,000	4,000	9,000	8,000
Italy.....	30,800	14,000	63,000	14,000
Morocco.....	3,000	2,700	4,000	2,200
Portugal.....	3,200	1,200	5,800	4,300
Spain.....	23,800	32,000	38,000	22,500
Total foreign.....	68,800	53,900	119,800	51,000
United States 1/.....	23,800	26,800	35,700	2/ 26,000
Grand total.....	92,600	80,700	155,500	77,000

1/ Source, Almond Control Board. 2/ Unofficial estimate.

Both foreign and U.S. almond production in 1962 were sharply reduced from the bumper crops of last year. This reduction in foreign production was mostly due to the extremely short harvest in Italy and the smaller Spanish crop. U.S. production, while being almost 10,000 tons below last year, was still above average.

Almond exports by these six major producers during the 1962-63 season may be 50,000 tons less than the 99,800 tons shipped in 1961-62. Despite this large reduction, 1962-63 exports are not expected to be more than 5,000 tons below the 1955-59 average of 53,200 tons.

U.S. almond exports during the 1961-62 season totaled 4,912 tons, shelled basis, down from the 2 previous seasons but nearly equal to the average. U.S. shipments during the 1962-63 season may approximate 3,500 tons. For the first six months (August-January) of 1962-63 a total of 3,014 tons shelled and 91 tons unshelled have been exported.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from specified countries  
average 1955-59, and 1960-62 marketing seasons 1/

Country	Average 1955-59	1960-61	1961-62	Estimated 1962-63
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran.....	6,000	2,300	5,000	5,000
Italy.....	21,100	22,500	48,000	15,000
Morocco.....	2,000	1,600	3,200	1,100
Portugal.....	3,300	2,500	4,900	4,400
Spain.....	15,800	27,500	33,800	20,000
Total foreign.....	48,200	56,400	94,900	45,500
United States.....	5,000	5,700	4,900	<u>2/3,500</u>
Grand total.....	53,200	62,100	99,800	49,000

1/ Season begins July, August or September depending on country.

2/ Unofficial estimate.

U.S. imports of unbalanced almonds during the 1961-62 season were the smallest in recent years totaling only 175 tons. Blanched almonds imports, at 181 tons for the first time exceeded the unblanched. During the first six months (August-January) the 1962-63 season unblanched and blanchd imports have totaled 30 and 27 tons respectively.

Foreign almond prices in 1962-63 opened in the mid-60 cent range continuing the increase which had occurred in the spring as a result of severe frost damage to the Italian crop. After rising to approximately 70 cents, quotations continued in the high 60's until February 1963 when they weakened slightly to 67 cents as Italian almonds escaped serious frost damage through that month.

ALMONDS, SHELLED UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices  
f.o.b. Bari, marketing seasons 1959-62

Month	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	U.S. cents per pound			
September.....	37.3	47.8	38.7	65.2
October.....	37.4	46.9	38.2	66.0
November.....	39.7	46.5	39.4	69.6
December.....	38.5	46.0	41.9	68.5
January.....	39.9	46.2	45.0	69.0
February.....	40.4	45.6	45.8	67.0
March.....	39.2	42.4	49.4	---
April.....	38.2	41.1	47.3	---
May.....	40.3	42.0	61.3	---
June.....	40.0	44.2	63.7	---
July.....	41.3	43.0	60.7	---
August.....	47.1	42.1	62.8	---

WORLD FILBERT  
HARVEST LARGE

The 1962 world harvest of filberts--by the four major commercial producing countries--is estimated at 173,900 short tons unshelled. This exceeds average 1955-59 production by 10,000 tons and is the largest harvest since the 194,900-ton 1956 crop, but only 300 tons above 1959.

The 1962 production in Turkey and Italy was above average while the Spanish and U.S. crops were only slightly below average. The 1962 Turkish harvest is now believed to be somewhat above earlier reports and is presently estimated at 105,000 tons. However the Italian estimate has been lowered; since these changes offset each other, the total foreign filbert estimate remains at 166,000 tons. The U.S. filbert production estimate, now at 7,900 tons, is also lower than originally forecast.

FILBERTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production  
in specified countries, average 1955-59 and 1960-62 crop year

Country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Italy.....	40,500	39,000	55,000	45,000
Spain.....	17,000	19,500	12,000	16,000
Turkey.....	98,300	65,000	84,000	105,000
Total foreign.....	155,800	123,500	151,000	166,000
United States.....	8,200	9,000	11,800	7,900
Grand total.....	164,000	132,500	162,800	173,900

FILBERTS, SHELLED, KERASSUNDES: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port,  
first week each month 1959-62 marketing seasons

First week of	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	U.S. cents per pound			
October.....	38.1	47.0	53.7	62.5
November.....	41.3	50.2	59.4	64.1
December.....	44.4	49.5	59.7	62.9
January.....	45.1	50.8	63.8	62.5
February.....	43.8	54.9	64.8	61.6
March.....	42.2	54.3	63.5	61.0
April.....	40.6	54.3	64.8	---
May.....	40.4	48.6	58.4	---
June.....	42.9	48.9	57.5	---
July.....	39.4	50.8	54.3	---
August.....	1/ 43.8	52.7	57.8	---
September.....	1/ 44.4	54.0	57.2	---

1/ New crop.

Beginning 1962-63 stocks were negligible totaling about 3,000 tons, entirely in Spain. Italian and Turkish filbert stocks were exhausted.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts during the 1961-62 season were small, totaling only 1,308 tons. During the first four months (October - January) of the 1962-63 season shelled filbert imports totaled 758 tons compared with 736 tons during the comparable period last season.

Exports in the 1962-63 season for the 3 Mediterranean countries are expected to be below the 138,300 tons shipped in 1961-62. Movement of filberts from Turkey this season has been extremely heavy and should reach approximately 95,000 tons as few stocks are reported remaining. However shipments from Italy this season may reach little more than half of the 41,500 tons exported in 1961-62. Domestic consumption in Italy is reported as having increased 50 percent this season.

Until January, prices of foreign filberts during the 1962-63 season were considerably above the unusually high level that prevailed in 1961-62. However, price quotations have since declined and in the first part of March 1963 were quoted at 61 cents per pound, f.o.b. Turkey.

FILBERTS: Exports from specified countries average 1955-59, 1960-62 marketing seasons

Type and Country	Year beginning October 1			
	Average	1960	1961	Preliminary
	1955-59	1960	1961	1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Unshelled				
Italy.....	13,100	12,300	13,200	---
Spain.....	900	1,000	700	---
Turkey.....	900	2,000	200	---
Total.....	14,900	15,200	14,100	---
Shelled				
Italy.....	6,400	9,300	10,900	---
Spain.....	3,000	8,100	3,600	---
Turkey.....	41,500	37,600	44,000	---
Total.....	50,900	55,000	58,500	---
Unshelled Equivalent				
Italy.....	27,200	32,800	41,500	1/ 25,000
Spain.....	7,500	18,900	8,600	1/ 10,000
Turkey.....	83,900	77,200	88,200	1/ 95,000
Grand Total.....	118,600	128,900	138,300	130,000

1/ Estimate for entire season.

LARGE 1962 WORLD  
WALNUT PRODUCTION

World commercial walnut production in 1962 (exclusive of the Soviet Bloc and Communist China) is estimated at 181,200 short tons, well above both last year and the 5 year (1955-59) average. The 1961 world production is estimated at 143,700 while the 1955-59 average is 150,000 tons.

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1955-59, annual 1960-62

Country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France.....	22,200	28,000	20,400	31,000
India.....	10,400	15,500	10,500	12,000
Iran.....	7,200	4,500	4,200	3,600
Italy.....	25,600	26,500	20,000	36,000
Syria.....	2,000	2,800	2/ 6,000	2/ 6,000
Turkey.....	5,400	9,200	10,800	8,500
Yugoslavia.....	3,900	2,200	4,300	5,000
Foreign total.....	76,700	88,700	76,200	102,100
United States.....	73,400	72,800	67,500	1/ 79,100
Grand total.....	150,100	161,500	143,700	181,200

1/ Source: Walnut Control Board. 2/ Preliminary.

Foreign walnut production, for 7 leading producing countries, is estimated at 102,100 tons, about 26,000 tons above both 1961 and average. The largest increases occurred in Italy and France, with slight increases in Indian, and Yugoslavian production. Turkey and Iran were the only countries where 1962 production was below that of the previous year. However, production in Turkey had increased in each of the previous four years. Walnut production in the United States is estimated at 79,100 tons, some 11,600 tons larger than last year and 5,700 tons above average.

Walnut exports by the seven major exporting countries--again not including Communist China or the Soviet Bloc--in the 1961-62 season totaled 47,000 tons, unshelled basis. This approximates the 1955-59 average but is 14,100 tons below the 61,100 tons exported in the 1960-61 season. Exports by these countries in 1962-63 may be about the same as in 1960-61.

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries,  
average 1955-59 and annual 1960-62 crop years 1/

Country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Forecast 1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France.....	12,700	19,100	12,100	21,500
India.....	9,300	14,700	9,900	10,000
Iran.....	3,100	1,000	1,000	600
Italy.....	16,000	19,400	16,400	20,000
Turkey.....	1,900	5,100	5,700	5,000
Yugoslavia.....	1,650	400	600	1,500
Foreign total.....	44,650	59,700	45,700	58,600
United States.....	2,750	1,400	1,300	<u>2/</u> 1,000
Grand total.....	47,400	61,100	47,000	59,600

1/ Crop year beginning October 1 in France, Italy, and Turkey; March 21 in Iran and July 1 in Yugoslavia. 2/ Unofficial.

U.S. exports of walnuts in 1961-62 totaled 1,008 tons unshelled and 99 tons shelled, compared with 1,147 tons unshelled and 97 tons shelled in 1960-61. During the first four months (October-January) of the 1962-63 season, U.S. walnut shipments have totaled 822 tons unshelled and 71 tons shelled.

U.S. imports of walnut kernels in 1961-62 were unusually light, totaling only 1,369 short tons, only about one-third of the 3,817 tons imported in 1960-61, a season of heavy imports, and half of the 1959-60 volume of 2,806 tons. So far in the first four months of the 1962-63 season kernel imports have also been small totaling 260 tons, compared with 156 tons during the comparable period of 1961-62.

In February 1963, foreign walnut prices quoted for future delivery in London were considerably lower than the opening level of the 1962-63 season. French light halves, at 79 cents per pound, landed duty paid London, showed the largest price drop, some 17 cents from the opening level and about the same decline from the corresponding period a year ago. Turkish light halves, at 76 cents, were 8 cents lower than opening but only slightly below a year ago. Quotations for Indian light halves declined only 3 cents from opening, now being quoted at 55 cents.

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION  
APPROXIMATES 1961 RECORD

World production of soybeans in 1962, estimated at 1.1 billion bushels, nearly equaled the 1961 record and was one-fifth above the 1955-59 average.

Almost one-half of the slight net decline from 1961 was in the United States and most of the remainder is estimated to have been in Mainland China. These 2 countries normally account for over 90 percent of the world total. Soybean production in 1962 increased in most other producing countries, except Japan, Canada, Korea, and Yugoslavia.

U.S. soybean production at 675 million bushels ranked a close second to the record 1961 crop but was 40 percent larger than the 1955-59 average. Despite the slight drop in production, however, total supplies were an all-time high because of larger beginning stocks. The record acreage for harvest of beans was up 3 percent from a year earlier, but the national average yield of 24.2 bushels was one bushel less than the record 1961 yield.

Canada harvested 6.6 million bushels of soybeans last year or virtually the same as a year earlier. Acreage rose 4 percent from 1961, but the average yield at 29.9 bushels was 1.4 bushels less than the 1961 record.

In Mainland China, soybean acreage is believed to have declined somewhat in view of the concerted effort to expand grain acreage following 3 years of "national calamities". The bulk of the decline probably occurred in the Yellow and Huai River plains where summer grain acreage increased. Production in the major commercial areas of Northeast China should have been slightly larger than either the 1960 or the 1961 levels, but 1962 was not much more than an average year yieldwise in any area. Production, therefore, may have been about 330 million bushels or slightly less than the estimated outturn of 1961.

For the third successive year Japan's soybean production declined, this time to 12.3 million bushels in 1962. The steady downtrend in acreage since 1955 stems largely from producers' dissatisfaction with the government support price and the consequent diversion of some soybean acreage to more profitable crops. In addition to reduced acreage, the 13 percent decline in 1962 production also was due to unfavorable weather, including two typhoons.

Soybean production in the USSR increased from an average of 6.5 million bushels during 1955-59 to 8.6 million in 1961, according to official estimates. Production in 1962 is believed to have approximated the 1961 level. The failure of Communist China to supply the import requirements of the USSR in 1961 stimulated an interest in domestic soybean production. It has been reported that about 2.5 million acres--30 percent of the total cultivated area in the Soviet far east--are expected to be planted to soybeans by 1965, and production is expected to reach 40 million bushels. The Soviet Union thus hopes to meet its requirements for soybeans from domestic production. Prior to Communist China's curtailment of agricultural raw materials exports in the second half of 1960, oil mills in the Soviet far east depended on Chinese soybeans for the bulk of their raw materials.

(Cont. on page 26)



SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-62 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre						Production		
	Average			Average		Average		Average		Average		
	1950-54	1955-59	1962 3/	1950-54	1955-59	1950-54	1955-59	1950-54	1955-59	1960	1961	1962 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada.....	188	245	212	22.0	25.2	31.3	29.9	4.131	6,187	5,675	6,631	1,000 bushels
United States 4/.....	14,747	21,344	27,008	20.2	22.7	25.2	24.2	296,422	483,901	555,307	679,566	6,608 bushels
Mexico.....	---	5/ 1	25	---	5/ 26.0	19.3	13.4	---	5/ 39	478	661	675,197 bushels
South America:												
Argentina.....	2	2	2	14.2	14.5	13.2	12.4	30	28	29	31	35 bushels
Brazil.....	5/ 157	234	424	5/ 22.1	19.7	17.8	19.3	15.4	5/ 3,471	4,600	10,104	10,288 bushels
Colombia.....	---	5/ 23	37	---	5/ 12.7	19.1	22.3	---	5/ 294	703	716	827 bushels
Europe:												
Italy.....	2	1	61	22.0	26.2	30.1	28.5	34	18	17	13	14 bushels
Rumania.....	55	55	25	6.6	6.9	7.2	6.8	378	367	441	170	---
Yugoslavia.....	12	15	32	10.3	17.6	18.5	11.4	90	277	952	362	290 bushels
Other Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.).....	28	6	5	---	---	---	---	59	51	25	20	20 bushels
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	813	899	1,695	5/ 6.0	6.8	---	5.1	5/ 4,825	6,467	---	8,635	---
Africa:												
Congo, Republic of the 1/.....	9	5/ 17	12	7.4	5/ 10.3	8.9	7.4	69	5/ 174	110	73	---
Nigeria 8/.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	386	516	670	---
Asia:												
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	8	15	11	12.9	12.4	13.8	14.5	104	188	220	165	185 bushels
China, Mainland.....	28,219	27,630	23,000	11.7	12.6	13.6	14.4	330,000	344,000	315,000	335,000	330,000 bushels
Cambodia.....	5/ 25	50	9	---	8.6	10.1	---	228	438	93	331	550 bushels
China, Taiwan.....	62	106	147	9.2	11.6	13.1	13.5	576	1,248	1,935	1,980	2,003 bushels
Indonesia.....	1,066	1,359	1,544	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	10,829	13,893	16,272	15,650	16,900 bushels
Japan.....	1,036	898	708	16.0	18.3	20.2	20.1	16,521	16,449	15,344	14,216	12,338 bushels
Korea, South.....	625	669	717	7.8	8.2	7.1	8.5	4,835	5,484	4,779	6,063	5,548 bushels
Thailand.....	54	56	57	13.0	15.1	17.6	15.7	700	839	941	889	998 bushels
Total, excluding Rumania, "Other Europe", U.S.S.R., China Mainland, and North Korea 9/.....	18,065	25,130	27,845	31,215	32,215	32,215	31,215	340,785	534,990	611,515	738,715	733,780 bushels
Estimated world total 9/.....	48,020	54,695	53,260	57,465	57,755	57,755	57,465	683,705	894,345	945,230	1,092,540	1,082,605 bushels

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/ Less than 5 years. 6/ Less than 500 acres. 7/ Includes Rwanda and Burundi. 8/ Purchases for export. Local consumption is small. 9/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

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

Good growing weather, ample rainfall, good demand for soybean products, and high prices all helped to increase soybean production in Indonesia in 1962. Unofficially the crop is estimated at 16.9 million bushels or 8 percent above the previous year's outturn. Soybeans, peanuts, and rice compete for land in Indonesia. As prices of soybeans and peanuts have been good, production of both crops is expected to increase this year.

Thailand produced 908,000 bushels of soybeans in 1962, slightly more than a year earlier. There is encouragement by the government to increase soybean cultivation. Slight annual increases are expected in the next few years, which will result in a small surplus for export. As irrigation projects are developed in the next several years, permitting better water control and moisture for second crops, soybeans, which fit well as a second crop will increase. Another factor favoring increased production is the opening of new lands through road construction. Should prices remain relatively high, there could be a speed up in increased production; but, at the same time, higher prices will be a restraining factor on exports.

Despite an acreage expansion of one-fourth, Brazil's 1962 soybean harvest of an estimated 10.3 million bushels reflected only a slight increase from a year earlier, as killing frosts at flowering time reduced yields. The 1963 crop soon to be harvested is expected by the trade to reach a record 12.9 million bushels. Increased acreage for this year's crop was stimulated by the high prices farmers received for the 1962 crop, and excellent weather throughout the growing season is expected to result in high yields. Should prices continue favorable, a further acreage expansion appears likely this year for harvest in 1964.

Mexico and Colombia also have increased their soybean production significantly in recent years, to almost a million bushels each in 1962.

#### U.S. TALLOW AND GREASE EXPORTS DOWN IN 1962

U.S. exports of inedible tallow and greases in 1962 totaled 1.6 billion pounds, down 12 percent from 1961.

Most of the drop was the result of reduced buying by Russia, Japan, and the six EEC countries. Partially offsetting were increased P.L. 480 sales to Egypt, Pakistan, Poland, and Korea, and larger dollar sales to Spain, a rapidly expanding market for U.S. tallow.

Japan and the Netherlands account for most of the exports of hog grease. Both of these countries took less of this item during the year to account for a large portion of the total drop in tallow and grease exports.

INEDIBLE TALLOW AND GREASES 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination,  
averages 1951-55, 1956-60 and annual 1960-62

Continent and country	Average	Average				Increase
	1951-55	1956-60	1960	1961 2/	1962 2/	(+) or de- crease (-) 1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<b>North America:</b>						
Canada.....	23,782	22,246	21,255	25,209	25,640	+431
Mexico.....	43,659	34,830	9,585	5,395	4,125	-1,270
El Salvador.....	3,842	3,443	7,627	10,512	14,899	+4,387
Guatemala.....	3,693	7,856	11,443	12,005	12,879	+874
Cuba.....	30,356	30,974	18,418	---	---	---
Dominican Republic.....	3,709	4,626	5,537	5,196	7,858	+2,662
Other.....	6,623	9,237	15,158	16,747	14,975	-1,772
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>115,664</b>	<b>113,212</b>	<b>89,023</b>	<b>75,064</b>	<b>80,376</b>	<b>+5,312</b>
<b>South America:</b>						
Chile.....	6,097	1,525	215	1,230	3,815	+2,585
Colombia.....	15,140	19,575	26,089	30,332	27,667	-2,665
Ecuador.....	6,124	11,191	16,849	15,452	19,714	+4,262
Peru.....	9,769	8,888	9,029	16,483	19,882	+3,399
Other.....	4,574	9,680	13,589	13,407	15,505	+2,098
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>41,704</b>	<b>50,859</b>	<b>65,771</b>	<b>76,904</b>	<b>86,583</b>	<b>+9,679</b>
<b>Europe:</b>						
Austria.....	6,897	3,766	361	---	---	---
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	61,071	42,454	38,170	22,395	17,349	-5,046
France.....	10,913	11,375	28,463	8,208	6,180	-2,028
Germany, West.....	87,515	86,332	103,818	102,989	92,037	-10,952
Ireland.....	6,126	1,728	60	279	276	-3
Italy.....	137,080	269,575	282,586	207,031	230,685	+23,654
Netherlands.....	139,534	227,664	261,714	231,526	188,305	-43,221
Norway.....	3,346	1,822	1,867	3,305	2,946	-359
Spain.....	1,741	24,797	45,656	75,851	92,976	+17,125
Switzerland.....	33,485	14,273	6,588	12,863	21,858	+8,995
United Kingdom.....	10,973	17,165	40,041	20,418	20,010	-408
Poland.....	5,694	42,925	43,422	52,150	65,643	+13,493
Yugoslavia.....	19,053	23,616	18,347	41,833	5,325	-36,508
Other.....	8,838	17,890	13,339	14,914	6,493	-8,421
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>532,266</b>	<b>785,382</b>	<b>884,432</b>	<b>793,762</b>	<b>750,083</b>	<b>-43,679</b>
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	---	5,029	---	197,728	66,187	-131,541
<b>Africa:</b>						
Morocco.....	---	11,847	21,902	15,418	21,999	+6,581
Rhodesia-Nyasaland.....	4,740	2,674	2,234	765	346	-419
South Africa, Republic of.....	52,211	50,547	67,337	43,866	12,810	-31,056
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	34,408	59,710	61,259	58,662	96,247	+37,585
Other.....	4,593	2,336	7,025	4,549	6,372	+1,823
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>95,952</b>	<b>127,114</b>	<b>159,757</b>	<b>123,260</b>	<b>137,774</b>	<b>+14,514</b>
<b>Asia:</b>						
China, Taiwan.....	15,434	23,499	20,354	30,861	33,591	+2,730
Iran.....	3,826	13,724	22,584	21,460	28,613	+7,153
Japan.....	161,025	258,807	378,747	402,151	268,124	-134,027
Korea, Republic of.....	9,283	18,589	24,095	25,677	37,242	+11,565
Pakistan.....	---	8,410	30,770	34,007	52,869	+18,862
Philippines.....	11,104	14,846	18,130	21,195	21,096	-99
Other 3/.....	9,118	17,004	10,859	11,828	4/ 41,953	+30,125
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>209,790</b>	<b>354,879</b>	<b>505,539</b>	<b>547,179</b>	<b>483,488</b>	<b>-63,691</b>
<b>Total world.....</b>	<b>995,376</b>	<b>1,436,475</b>	<b>1,704,522</b>	<b>1,813,897</b>	<b>1,604,491</b>	<b>-209,406</b>

1/ Includes inedible tallow, animal greases and fats, animal oils, nes., oleic acid or red oil and stearic acid. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes shipments to Oceania. 4/ Includes 32.0 million pounds to Turkey.

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

CANADA'S TOBACCO EXPORTS  
SET NEW RECORD

The following table shows the Canadian exports of unmanufactured tobacco, which set a new record in 1962. See article in weekly Foreign Agriculture, March 25, 1963.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Canada, exports by country of destination,  
1960-62

Kind and destination	1960	1961	1962
	- - - - -1,000 pounds- - - - -		
<b>All kinds:</b>			
United Kingdom.....	30,369	33,772	35,420
Germany, West.....	1,176	624	5,377
United States.....	1,597	428	1,716
Netherlands.....	294	26	1,356
Trinidad.....	1,131	689	989
Australia.....	104	652	986
Jamaica.....	932	597	687
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	337	434	588
Others.....	1,259	846	1,505
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>37,199</b>	<b>38,068</b>	<b>48,624</b>
<b>Flue-cured:</b>			
United Kingdom.....	28,569	33,632	34,467
Germany, West.....	1,176	554	5,375
United States.....	1,372	336	1,489
Netherlands.....	55	26	1,124
Trinidad.....	1,118	689	989
Australia.....	80	629	973
Jamaica.....	932	597	687
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	337	413	575
Hong Kong.....	--	--	167
Finland.....	20	33	151
Norway.....	--	1/	149
British Guiana.....	451	14	144
Barbados.....	180	84	120
Denmark.....	54	243	77
Portugal.....	39	72	48
Others.....	90	62	269
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>34,473</b>	<b>37,384</b>	<b>46,804</b>
<b>Burley</b>			
United Kingdom.....	1,484	109	849
Netherlands.....	239	--	232
Portugal.....	190	116	214
Norway.....	59	150	105
Denmark.....	125	--	50
Germany, West.....	--	68	2
Others.....	19	79	17
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>1,469</b>

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Source: Trade of Canada - Exports, December issues 1960, 1961, and 1962.

EXPORTS OF MOST LIVESTOCK  
PRODUCTS DOWN

U.S. exports of lard, tallow, variety meats, sausage casings, and hides and skins were down sharply in January 1963 because of the shipping strike which hindered movement by boat from East and Gulf ports.

However, exports of meats rose 37 percent to 10 million pounds. The increase was due to increased exports of pork, lamb, and mutton to Canada. Exports of other types of meat fell below a year earlier.

Mohair exports exceeded one million pounds in January 1963 or 41 percent more than a year earlier. Exports of all types of hides and skins were down.

U.S. exports of livestock products (Product weight basis)

Item	January		Percent change
	1962	1963	
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Lard.....	40,375	19,055	-52
Inedible tallow and greases 1/.....	122,133	74,210	-39
Edible tallow and greases 2/.....	629	287	-54
Meat:			
Beef and veal.....	2,415	1,923	-20
Pork.....	4,533	7,820	+73
Lamb and mutton.....	86	138	+60
Sausage:			
Except canned.....	68	57	-16
Canned.....	71	12	-83
Baby food, canned.....	58	55	-5
Other canned, nec.....	95	19	-80
Total red meat.....	<u>7,326</u>	<u>10,024</u>	<u>+37</u>
Variety meat.....	8,508	6,124	-28
Sausage casings:			
Hog.....	931	729	-22
Other natural.....	271	269	-1
Mohair.....	718	1,009	+41
	1,000 <u>pieces</u>	1,000 <u>pieces</u>	
Hides and skins:			
Cattle.....	704	382	-46
Calf.....	74	32	-57
Kip.....	42	8	-81
Sheep and lamb.....	124	86	-31

1/ Includes inedible tallow, oleic acid or red oil, stearic acid, and other inedible animal greases, fats, and oils. 2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo oil and stearin, oleo stock and shortenings, animal fat, excluding lard. Source: FAS from Commerce Records.

GRAIN SUPPLIES REDUCED  
IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Grain supplies in the four principal exporting countries on January 1, 1963 were moderately below 1962 supplies, according to estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is the second reduction since the peak reached in 1961.

Aggregate stocks of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn in the four countries on January 1 are estimated at 245 million short tons, 10 million below the comparable total for 1962. Current supplies are 33 million tons below the record level of January 1, 1961. The reduction from a year ago is shared by all grains except oats, but the largest single reduction is in corn, reflecting the drop in U.S. corn stocks.

In addition to the five grains covered in this report, near-record U.S. stocks of sorghum add to the large grain surpluses in this country. Stocks on January 1 were about 29 million short tons, only slightly below record holdings a year earlier and 53 percent above the 1957-61 average. Sorghums are relatively unimportant in the other three exporting countries.

Compared with the January 1962 holdings, current grain supplies show a decrease of 4 percent. Reductions are reported for each of the countries except Canada where stocks are up significantly following larger crop out-turns in 1962. Substantial increases in stocks of both wheat and oats result in a gain of 5 million tons in Canada's total stocks.

Wheat supplies in the four countries are estimated at 3 billion bushels compared with 3.1 billion a year earlier. Stocks of oats are 1.3 billion bushels, 100 million more than a year ago. Supplies of barley and rye are slightly smaller than last year and corn stocks are down some 280 million bushels.

A country breakdown shows U.S. stocks of the five grains at 194 million short tons, a reduction of 12 million tons from a year ago and 22 million below the record stocks in January 1961. Corn stocks of 4.2 billion bushels are 6 percent below 1962 stocks on January 1 and wheat stocks of 1.8 billion bushels are down 9 percent. Supplies of rye, barley, and oats are slightly larger than a year ago.

Canada's total stocks, as estimated at 34 million short tons, are well above the 29 million tons now estimated for a year earlier. Wheat and oats account for most of the change. Canada's stock position has been revised back to 1957, in conformity with that country's recent intercensal revisions for Prairie Province acreage, production, etc.

(Cont. on page 32)

GRAINS: Estimated stocks in principal exporting countries, January 1, 1945-1963 <sup>1/</sup>

Country and year .	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats <sup>2/</sup>	Corn	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	1,000 short tons
United States:						
Average 1945-49 .....	764	16	200	898	2,062	100,272
Average 1950-54 .....	1,040	16	196	856	2,582	122,344
1955 .....	1,481	26	285	967	2,849	147,242
1956 .....	1,567	29	307	1,039	3,074	157,886
1957 .....	1,489	19	292	788	3,408	160,242
1958 .....	1,385	20	361	925	3,594	166,206
1959 .....	1,820	25	396	1,039	3,868	189,732
1960 .....	1,875	20	361	766	4,344	199,362
1961 .....	2,068	26	358	852	4,687	216,228
1962 .....	1,983	19	336	775	4,495	206,346
1963 <sup>3/</sup> .....	1,813	24	341	778	4,222	193,910
Canada:						
Average 1945-49 .....	382	8	116	292	<sup>4/</sup>	19,432
Average 1950-54 .....	563	20	194	351	<sup>4/</sup>	28,073
1955 .....	740	28	225	290	<sup>4/</sup>	33,314
1956 .....	840	27	250	342	<sup>4/</sup>	37,770
1957 .....	970	20	274	485	<sup>4/</sup>	44,481
1958 .....	945	20	268	390	<sup>4/</sup>	41,972
1959 .....	870	13	267	365	<sup>4/</sup>	39,077
1960 .....	850	12	262	330	<sup>4/</sup>	37,734
1961 .....	935	14	248	350	<sup>4/</sup>	40,344
1962 .....	670	8	160	280	<sup>4/</sup>	28,924
1963 <sup>3/</sup> .....	760	9	171	410	<sup>4/</sup>	34,126
Argentina:						
Average 1945-49 .....	262	21	47	71	79	12,924
Average 1950-54 .....	217	32	36	68	35	10,338
1955 .....	325	30	55	50	30	13,550
1956 .....	260	30	55	55	25	11,540
1957 .....	300	40	67	85	40	14,208
1958 .....	265	33	50	80	45	12,614
1959 .....	290	35	50	60	60	13,520
1960 .....	260	38	52	70	55	12,772
1961 .....	195	22	40	65	25	9,166
1962 .....	210	21	38	60	45	10,020
1963 <sup>3/</sup> .....	180	10	20	35	35	7,700
Australia:						
Average 1945-49 .....	162	<sup>4/</sup>	13	29	<sup>4/</sup>	5,636
Average 1950-54 .....	209	<sup>4/</sup>	30	46	<sup>4/</sup>	7,726
1955 .....	245	<sup>4/</sup>	30	50	<sup>4/</sup>	8,870
1956 .....	280	<sup>4/</sup>	40	75	<sup>4/</sup>	10,560
1957 .....	207	<sup>4/</sup>	47	60	<sup>4/</sup>	8,298
1958 .....	132	<sup>4/</sup>	34	37	<sup>4/</sup>	5,368
1959 .....	220	<sup>4/</sup>	67	110	<sup>4/</sup>	9,968
1960 .....	245	<sup>4/</sup>	40	100	<sup>4/</sup>	9,910
1961 .....	315	<sup>4/</sup>	65	112	<sup>4/</sup>	12,802
1962 .....	255	<sup>4/</sup>	41	93	<sup>4/</sup>	10,122
1963 <sup>3/</sup> .....	250	<sup>4/</sup>	38	83	<sup>4/</sup>	9,740
Total:						
Average 1945-49 .....	1,570	45	376	1,290	2,141	138,264
Average 1950-54 .....	2,029	68	456	1,321	2,617	168,461
1955 .....	2,791	84	595	1,357	2,879	202,976
1956 .....	2,947	86	652	1,511	3,099	217,756
1957 .....	2,966	79	680	1,418	3,448	227,229
1958 .....	2,727	73	713	1,432	3,639	226,160
1959 .....	3,200	73	780	1,574	3,928	252,297
1960 .....	3,230	70	715	1,266	4,399	259,778
1961 .....	3,513	62	711	1,379	4,712	278,540
1962 .....	3,118	48	575	1,208	4,540	255,412
1963 <sup>3/</sup> .....	3,003	43	570	1,306	4,257	245,476

<sup>1/</sup> 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 carryover stocks of old grain on January 1. <sup>2/</sup> Canadian oats in bushels of 34 pounds; data for other countries in bushels of 32 pounds. <sup>3/</sup> Preliminary estimates. <sup>4/</sup> Production small and remaining stocks are of minor importance.

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.

Southern Hemisphere figures represent total supplies in the country, i.e. carryover of old grain, plus estimates for the entire harvest of small grains nearing completion in early January. Argentine corn, however, as is the case for all Northern Hemisphere grains, represents stocks of old grain on January 1 from previous harvests.

Total grain supplies in Argentina are down to 7.7 million short tons, the smallest for many years and 2.3 million tons below the small 1962 supplies. Reductions are estimated for all grains but the largest single decline is in wheat, with a reduction of 30 million bushels.

Australia's grain supplies are also down, reflecting the heavy export movement, especially for wheat. Total grain supplies are estimated at 9.7 million short tons compared with 10.1 million on January 1, 1962 and the peak of 12.8 in 1961. Wheat supplies are estimated at 250 million bushels, only slightly less than a year earlier but sharply below the 315 million bushels on January 1, 1961. Both barley and oats supplies are the smallest since 1958.

#### WORLD FLOUR TRADE HIGHER IN 1961-62

The world flour trade (wheat equivalent) in 1961-62 amounted to 258 million bushels according to preliminary tabulations. This volume of trade was about 34 million bushels more than in 1960-61, an increase of 15 percent.

United States exports were higher for the eighth consecutive year. U.S. shipments were equivalent to 110 million bushels, up 9 percent compared with the previous year.

During 1961-62, principal importing countries were Egypt, United Kingdom, Communist China, and Ceylon. Shipments increased to all major areas of destination.

Exports increased from West Germany, France, Italy, and Japan. On the other hand, exports from Canada and Australia declined. An interesting feature of the season was the appearance of the Soviet Union as a exporter of wheat flour. Principal destinations included Cuba and Communist China. (Tables following)

#### CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS DOWN 18 PERCENT

Canadian wheat and flour exports from July through December of 1962 totaled 165 million bushels, down 18 percent from the first half of 1961-62.

Wheat exports of 151 million bushels were 35 million bushels below last season. Largest reductions were made in shipments to the Common Market and other European countries.

(Cont. on page 35)



## WHEAT FLOUR (grain equivalent): World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1962 1/

Destination	Exporting countries								World total
	United States 2/	Canada	Australia	France	Germany, West	Italy	Japan	Others	
North and Central America and Caribbean:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.
Canada .....	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.9
Mexico .....	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.2
United States .....	--	36.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.9
British Honduras .....	6.5	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.3
Canal Zone .....	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
Costa Rica .....	24.9	21.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	46.2
El Salvador .....	4.6	5.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.3
Guatemala .....	3.3	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.6
Honduras .....	7.7	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.6
Nicaragua .....	10.5	13.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.7
Panama, Republic of .....	20.7	11.6	--	.9	--	--	--	--	33.2
Bahamas .....	.2	7.5	.2	--	--	--	--	--	7.9
Barbados .....	9.0	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.7
Bermuda .....	3/	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.4
Cuba .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	175.3	175.3
Dominican Republic .....	3.4	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.9
French West Indies .....	.1	.1	--	51.9	--	--	--	--	52.1
Haiti .....	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Jamaica .....	18.3	42.3	3/	28.9	11.2	--	--	--	100.7
Leeward and Windward Islands .....	2.8	27.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.4
Netherlands Antilles .....	7.5	5.4	--	.3	--	--	--	--	13.2
Trinidad and Tobago .....	41.5	37.4	3/	--	--	--	--	--	78.9
Others .....	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Total .....	186.5	227.9	.2	82.0	11.2	--	--	175.3	683.1
South America:									
Bolivia .....	88.1	--	--	8.6	5.4	--	--	--	102.1
Brazil .....	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.2
British Guiana .....	32.5	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.6
Chile .....	43.4	.2	--	14.0	1.1	--	--	--	58.7
Colombia .....	32.3	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	32.4
Ecuador .....	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.4
French Guiana .....	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	2.7
Paraguay .....	1.6	--	--	--	.3	--	--	1.5	3.4
Peru .....	14.8	.5	.2	.5	2.1	--	--	--	18.1
Surinam .....	12.5	2.1	--	--	.4	--	--	.4	15.4
Uruguay .....	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Venezuela .....	4.7	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.3
Total .....	244.2	4.6	.2	25.8	9.3	--	--	1.9	286.0
Europe:									
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	.1	5.7	--	.6	1.0	--	--	3/	7.4
France .....	3/	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	28.3	31.1
Germany, West .....	4.3	.1	--	31.8	--	--	--	7.1	43.3
Italy .....	169.0	.5	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	170.6
Netherlands .....	98.9	.1	.1	2.6	171.8	--	--	9.8	283.3
Sub-total EEC .....	272.3	6.4	1.2	35.0	172.8	2.8	--	45.2	535.7
Austria .....	11.5	--	--	--	27.5	--	--	--	39.0
Denmark .....	.7	.1	--	1.4	61.7	--	--	4.1	68.0
Greece .....	70.1	.2	3/	--	--	--	--	--	70.3
Iceland .....	11.2	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.9
Ireland .....	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	.3	3.9
Norway .....	.4	.1	--	.8	--	--	--	.4	1.7
Portugal .....	18.2	1.4	.1	--	.2	--	--	--	19.9
Spain .....	13.7	--	--	.5	.8	--	--	--	15.0
Sweden .....	1.0	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Switzerland .....	3/	--	--	1.2	--	9.9	--	--	11.1
United Kingdom .....	86.6	330.3	83.2	18.9	--	--	--	34.0	553.0
Cyprus .....	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	1.1	1.2
Malta .....	.7	--	--	--	--	8.9	--	--	9.6
Others .....	.5	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	3.6
Total West Europe .....	486.9	341.1	84.6	57.8	266.6	21.6	--	86.3	1,344.9
Bulgaria .....	--	--	--	--	55.7	--	--	--	55.7
Germany, East .....	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	.8
Hungary .....	--	--	--	--	81.0	--	--	--	81.0
Poland .....	32.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32.4
Yugoslavia .....	68.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	68.8
Total East Europe .....	101.2	--	--	.8	136.7	--	--	--	238.7
Total all Europe .....	588.1	341.1	84.6	58.6	403.3	21.6	--	86.3	1,583.6
Africa:									
Algeria .....	17.6	--	--	25.2	--	28.1	--	--	70.9
Egypt .....	883.7	4.7	.8	--	2.8	1.8	--	--	893.8
Ethiopia .....	1.6	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	--	6.5
Libya .....	20.1	--	--	--	73.6	21.3	--	1.0	116.0

## WHEAT FLOUR (grain equivalent): World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1962 1/ (Continued)

Destination	Exporting countries									World total
	United States 2/	Canada	Australia	France	Germany West	Italy	Japan	Others		
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Africa (continued):										
Morocco	37.7	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	37.8
Somali Republic	.5	--	.4	--	--	9.6	--	2.0	--	12.5
Somaliland, French	.9	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	2.8
Sudan	16.6	--	--	9.3	.7	5.8	--	--	--	32.4
Tunisia	4.1	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	--	5.0
Canary Islands	--	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	.2	.5
Madeira Islands	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Malagasy Republic	--	--	--	25.4	--	--	--	--	--	25.4
Mauritius	--	--	16.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.8
Reunion	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	5.0
Seychelles	3/	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
British East Africa	2.9	.9	5.3	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	17.9
British West Africa, n.e.c.	2.7	1.6	--	18.1	--	--	--	--	--	22.4
Western Equatorial Africa	.2	.1	--	23.6	--	--	--	--	--	23.9
Ghana	18.1	61.5	--	2.1	--	--	--	--	.1	81.8
Liberia	4.1	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.8
Nigeria	46.9	43.7	--	1.0	--	--	--	1.4	--	93.0
Portuguese West Africa	1.6	2.7	--	--	.2	--	--	--	.2	4.7
Sierra Leone	--	12.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.7
Western Africa, n.e.c.	11.9	.6	--	9.1	11.1	1.4	--	--	--	34.1
Angola	2.2	3/	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	6.9
Congo (Leopoldville)	63.2	5.2	.3	.5	1.8	--	--	.9	--	71.9
Mozambique	.4	.5	1.1	--	.1	--	--	--	--	2.1
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	3/	.8	4.4	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	6.8
South Africa, Republic of	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Total	1,138.8	135.7	30.3	132.5	100.3	68.0	--	5.8	--	1,611.4
Asia:										
Aden	.4	--	43.7	4.2	.3	1.1	--	1.0	--	50.7
Arabian Peninsula, n.e.c.	3.6	.1	17.2	5.0	2.5	2.1	--	17.7	--	48.2
Bahrain	10.2	--	4.6	--	1.7	--	--	.2	--	16.7
Iran	16.6	.1	--	18.8	--	.7	--	--	--	36.2
Iraq	.4	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	4.5
Israel	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.4
Jordan	94.7	3.0	--	--	20.9	2.1	--	2.0	--	122.7
Kuwait	13.8	1.0	15.0	1.8	4.1	.9	--	.4	--	37.0
Lebanon	35.4	15.1	--	2.1	33.2	1.8	--	34.2	--	121.8
Saudi Arabia	66.7	3/	14.4	--	--	--	--	.9	--	82.0
Syria	103.1	.1	--	--	8.0	--	--	--	--	111.2
Turkey	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.3
Afghanistan	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/
Burma	--	--	7.0	1.3	--	--	.2	19.4	--	27.9
Ceylon	82.4	10.4	223.1	13.8	18.2	--	--	5.0	--	352.9
Communist China	--	--	--	81.1	384.0	--	--	100.0	--	565.1
Hong Kong	16.5	23.9	10.5	1.4	1.0	11.8	30.1	--	--	95.2
India	19.9	.3	.1	24.5	--	--	--	--	--	44.8
Indonesia	75.7	10.6	29.3	1.9	--	--	3/	.4	--	117.9
Japan	76.6	31.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	108.3
Korea, North	--	--	--	--	83.2	--	--	153.5	--	236.7
Korea, Republic of	29.4	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	--	29.5
Malaya and Singapore	5.2	17.5	183.9	14.9	--	--	46.2	8.6	--	276.3
Pakistan	22.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.8
Philippine Republic	28.1	34.3	3.1	--	.7	--	--	--	--	66.2
Portuguese Asia	2.7	2.5	1.1	3.3	--	--	.3	1.0	--	10.9
Taiwan	27.2	--	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	27.4
Thailand	1.6	9.4	17.4	--	--	--	2.9	2.5	--	33.8
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	79.4	.8	.4	.5	--	--	--	2.3	--	83.4
Nansei Island	17.0	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	19.5
Others	--	1.0	--	26.6	--	--	.2	6.9	--	34.7
Total	841.1	161.8	570.8	201.2	557.8	24.6	82.7	356.0	--	2,796.0
Oceania:										
New Zealand and Dependencies	--	.2	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7
British Pacific Islands	3/	--	22.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.0
French Pacific Islands	.2	3/	--	15.7	--	--	--	--	--	15.9
U.S. Oceania	.9	3/	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Others	--	--	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.2
Total	1.1	.2	37.0	15.7	--	--	--	--	--	54.0
Others, unspecified	--	--	.8	1.9	.2	5.7	.2	8.1	--	16.9
World total	2,999.8	871.3	723.9	517.7	1,082.1	119.9	82.9	633.4	--	7,031.0
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	110,224	32,015	26,599	19,022	39,760	4,406	3,046	23,273	--	258,345

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes flour not wholly of U.S. wheat, durum wheat flour and semolina, macaroni and macaroni products. Also includes exports for relief or charity. 3/ Less than 50 metric tons.

Exports in millions of bushels to principal countries that took less wheat in July-December 1962, compared with the same months of 1961 shown in parentheses were West Germany, 18.6 (30.1); East Germany, 0 (10.0); and the United Kingdom, 38.3 (41.8).

Smaller shipments also went to Switzerland, India, Japan, and Pakistan. In contrast, exports to Venezuela, France, and the Philippines were somewhat higher than last season.

Flour exports from July-December 1962 were the equivalent of 14.6 million bushels, compared with 16.7 million a year earlier. Shipments to the United Kingdom (the major market for Canadian flour) were larger than last year, but were off to most other areas.

Wheat and flour exports during the first half of the Canadian marketing year (August 1962 through January 1963) were approximately 165 million bushels, compared with 193 million for the same period in 1961-62, which was the best half year in the last 10 years.

Total wheat and flour exports for August-July 1962-63 season are forecast at 315 million bushels, compared with 358 million in 1961-62.

(Table on page 36)

#### U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS CONTINUE ABOVE LAST YEAR

U.S. feed grain exports of 7.9 million metric tons in the July 1962-January 1963 period were 19 percent over the 6.7 million tons shipped in the similar period last year. Even though the increase over the comparable period last year continues, the monthly percentage of change is declining.

Corn shipments totaled 5.2 million tons compared with 4.9 million a year earlier. The increase was largely to the countries of the Common Market with the exception of West Germany. Exports to Mexico, Ireland, and Spain also showed noticeable increases.

Exports of oats more than doubled those of July-January 1961-62. Shipments to Canada were sharply down, however, this was more than offset by significant increases to all the Common Market countries.

Barley exports were up 51 percent from the 621,000 tons shipped during the same period last year. Substantial increases were shown in all the Common Markets as well as Poland and the United Kingdom.

Sorghum shipments totaled 1.5 million tons -- 48 percent over the 1 million tons shipped the same period a year earlier. The United Kingdom, Poland, and Japan accounted largely for the increase.

Inspections of feed grain for export during February indicate that shipments for July-February 1962-63 will be about 15 percent larger than the 8.1 million tons shipped for the same months of the previous year.

(Table on page 37)

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July-December 1961 and July-December 1962

Destination	July-December 1961			July-December 1962		
	Wheat	Flour <u>1/</u>	Total	Wheat	Flour <u>1/</u>	Total
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States .....	586	578	1,164	255	673	928
Central America .....	212	988	1,200	439	1,061	1,500
Venezuela .....	740	13	753	3,612	2	3,614
West Indies <u>2/</u> .....	--	2,365	2,385	7	2,150	2,157
Others .....	1,068	157	1,225	826	340	1,166
Total .....	2,606	4,121	6,727	5,139	4,226	9,365
Europe:						
E.E.C.						
Belgium-Luxembourg ....	6,667	125	6,792	4,715	74	4,789
France .....	1,272	--	1,272	3,690	--	3,690
Germany, West .....	30,133	--	30,133	18,602	8	18,610
Italy .....	2,242	17	2,259	3,475	6	3,481
Netherlands .....	2,353	3	2,356	3,980	1	3,981
Total E.E.C. ....	42,667	145	42,812	34,462	89	34,551
Albania .....	1,050	--	1,050	--	--	--
Austria .....	1,025	--	1,025	681	--	681
Finland .....	1,151	--	1,151	351	--	351
Germany, East .....	9,958	--	9,958	--	--	--
Ireland .....	1,467	--	1,467	749	--	749
Norway .....	1,555	--	1,555	1,568	<u>3/</u>	1,568
Poland .....	15,660	--	15,660	14,184	--	14,184
Switzerland .....	4,520	--	4,520	1,917	7	1,924
United Kingdom .....	41,759	6,022	47,781	38,257	6,345	44,602
Others .....	846	97	943	779	83	862
Total Europe .....	121,658	6,264	127,922	92,948	6,524	99,472
Asia:						
China, Mainland .....	25,348	--	25,348	24,633	--	24,633
India .....	3,466	--	3,466	--	--	--
Japan .....	24,471	608	25,079	20,435	246	20,681
Pakistan .....	1,830	--	1,830	--	--	--
Philippines .....	1,121	1,068	2,189	3,428	17	3,445
Others .....	1,432	2,336	3,768	1,636	1,325	2,961
Total .....	57,668	4,012	61,680	50,132	1,588	51,720
Africa:						
Algeria .....	1,360	--	1,360	--	--	--
Ghana .....	--	999	999	--	929	929
Nigeria .....	--	718	718	603	809	1,412
Others .....	1,024	582	1,606	843	484	1,327
Total .....	2,384	2,299	4,683	1,446	2,222	3,668
Oceania .....	240	4	244	298	7	305
Unspecified <u>4/</u> .....	1,040	--	1,040	859	--	859
World total .....	185,596	16,700	202,296	150,822	14,567	165,389

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Former British West Indies. 3/ Less than 500 bushels.  
4/ Includes bagged seed wheat.

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

FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-January 1961-62 and July-January 1962-63

Destination	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
<b>July-January 1961-62:</b>					
Canada	677,157	78,409	42,880	1,907	800,353
Mexico	21,797	706	19,588	13,231	55,322
Other Western Hemisphere	87,288	1,530	128	15,731	104,677
EEC					
Belgium-Luxembourg	238,332	7	6,483	298,874	543,696
France	405	--	--	3,531	3,936
Germany, West	373,798	9,370	110,780	50,210	544,158
Italy	159,482	--	--	306	159,788
Netherlands	808,969	19,467	59,530	355,549	1,243,515
Total EEC	1,580,986	28,844	176,793	708,470	2,495,093
Austria	110,436	--	--	--	110,436
Denmark	31,632	--	7,265	47,086	85,983
Greece	58,845	--	26,418	--	85,263
Ireland	55,143	--	--	--	55,143
Norway	44,115	--	1,234	--	45,349
Poland	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	150,725	--	86,224	102	237,051
Sweden	5,134	--	--	--	5,134
Switzerland	4,177	2,235	4,653	6,709	17,774
United Kingdom	1,200,151	--	1,422	11,506	1,213,079
Other Europe	25,298	16	17,062	20,000	62,376
India	89,350	--	--	--	89,350
Israel	109,891	--	--	119,501	229,392
Japan	340,793	--	--	84,235	425,028
Other Asia and Oceania	37,927	107	17,791	14	55,839
Egypt	131,999	--	--	--	131,999
Other Africa	113,730	--	220,257	16,728	350,715
Total	4,876,574	111,847	621,715	1,045,220	6,655,356
<b>July-January 1962-63:</b>					
Canada	931,338	42	43,794	2,038	977,212
Mexico	84,321	155	19,491	44,399	148,366
Other Western Hemisphere	32,477	629	173	6,658	39,937
EEC					
Belgium-Luxembourg	319,139	12,651	15,310	284,939	632,039
France	1,479	4,643	19,812	2,673	28,607
Germany, West	273,713	54,604	174,069	118,822	621,208
Italy	273,173	44,710	186,684	112	504,679
Netherlands	800,295	126,395	106,612	438,960	1,472,262
Total EEC	1,667,799	243,003	502,487	845,506	3,258,795
Austria	100,273	--	17,278	--	117,551
Denmark	40,079	436	717	41,224	82,456
Greece	56,042	--	--	--	56,042
Ireland	106,387	--	--	--	106,387
Norway	37,336	3,201	1,575	41,823	83,935
Poland	41,427	--	81,652	71,476	194,555
Spain	217,457	--	--	25	217,482
Sweden	5,035	3,516	1,626	254	10,431
Switzerland	32,846	16,780	10,303	4,805	64,734
United Kingdom	1,136,294	--	3,528	129,278	1,269,100
Other Europe	24,979	19	1,673	1,524	28,195
India	49,370	--	--	--	49,370
Israel	79,311	--	13,543	74,606	167,460
Japan	314,635	--	--	270,632	585,267
Other Asia and Oceania	62,688	45	228,692	10,201	301,626
Egypt	91,376	--	--	--	91,376
Other Africa	50,506	10	13,177	1,394	65,087
Total	5,161,976	267,836	939,709	1,545,843	7,915,364

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

Compiled from the records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR  
EXPORTS OFF 29 PERCENT

U.S. wheat and flour exports from July 1962 through January 1963 at 294 million bushels were approximately 28.6 percent below the same period a year earlier.

Wheat exports at 245 million bushels were off 112 million from last season. Exports to the Common Market totaled 13 million bushels, about 28 percent of what they were during July-January 1961-62. The largest reductions were in shipments to West Germany, Italy and the Netherlands.

Sizeable reductions were also made in shipments to European countries outside the Common Market, notably Spain, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

There was a 20-million bushel loss in exports to the Western Hemisphere, mostly to Brazil and Venezuela.

The 24-million bushel increase to India and Brazil was offset by reductions to Japan, Pakistan and Turkey. Variations to other destinations reflected a net decrease of 4 million bushels to Asia.

Increased production of wheat in Morocco and Tunisia resulted in a decline of 13 million bushels in U.S. exports to that area.

Flour exports (in grain equivalent) from July 1962 through January 1963 totaled 49 million bushels, compared with 56 million last season.

Exports to Egypt, the major market for U.S. flour, were off the equivalent of 4.8 million bushels in grain. About 2.5 million bushels (in grain equivalent) less went to the Common Market, principal destinations were Italy and the Netherlands.

Wheat and flour exports during July-February 1962-63 are presently forecast at approximately 356 million bushels, compared with 472 million during the first 8 months of 1961-62.

Shipments of wheat and flour to Canada as shown in Table A were mostly for transshipment to other countries.

Table B shows the quantities of U.S. wheat inspected for exports from Canadian ports and total exports from Table A adjusted to include inspections during July-January 1961-62 and July-January 1962-63.

Table A.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-January 1961-62 and July-January 1962-63

Destination	July-January 1961-62			July-January 1962-63		
	Wheat	Flour <sup>1/</sup>	Total	Wheat	Flour <sup>1/</sup>	Total
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada <sup>2/</sup> .....	9,220	98	9,318	8,333	113	8,446
Central America .....	2,068	1,686	3,754	1,886	1,387	3,273
Haiti .....	1,369	35	1,404	523	49	572
Bolivia .....	--	1,860	1,860	462	2,063	2,525
Brazil .....	35,125	140	35,265	26,361	242	26,603
Chile .....	6,933	946	7,879	5,597	835	6,432
Colombia .....	2,140	540	2,680	1,904	384	2,288
Paraguay .....	2,742	60	2,802	--	24	24
Peru .....	5,546	357	5,903	4,043	228	4,271
Venezuela .....	7,316	46	7,362	2,797	79	2,876
Others .....	385	2,819	3,204	726	3,037	3,763
Total .....	72,844	8,587	81,431	52,632	8,441	61,073
Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	4,218	2	4,220	1,889	2	1,891
France .....	3,063	--	3,063	1,137	129	1,266
Germany, West .....	11,999	156	12,155	3,864	4	3,868
Italy .....	13,206	3,564	16,770	478	2,246	2,724
Netherlands .....	14,296	1,780	16,076	5,590	574	6,164
Total EEC .....	46,782	5,502	52,284	12,958	2,955	15,913
Greece .....	1,408	1,124	2,532	--	100	100
Norway .....	2,331	7	2,338	716	12	728
Poland .....	4,030	491	4,521	454	445	899
Portugal .....	4,211	355	4,566	1,441	383	1,824
Spain .....	13,905	324	14,229	--	14	14
Switzerland .....	4,385	<sup>3/</sup>	4,385	2,265	<sup>3/</sup>	2,265
United Kingdom .....	7,369	1,742	9,111	1,864	167	2,031
Yugoslavia .....	13,386	1,515	14,901	4,150	1,015	5,165
Others .....	1,487	712	2,199	1,452	1,156	2,608
Total .....	99,294	11,772	111,066	25,300	6,247	31,547
Asia:						
Ceylon .....	--	1,947	1,947	--	3,170	3,170
India .....	52,765	435	53,200	70,770	335	71,105
Iran .....	301	135	436	2,772	1,255	4,027
Israel .....	5,273	81	5,354	5,599	125	5,724
Japan .....	20,826	1,525	22,351	17,910	1,704	19,614
Jordan .....	8	2,331	2,339	689	1,732	2,421
Korea .....	4,979	562	5,541	11,089	589	11,678
Pakistan .....	21,371	346	21,717	19,521	1,488	21,009
Philippines .....	5,883	715	6,598	3,669	290	3,959
Saudi Arabia .....	47	1,178	1,225	7	1,773	1,780
Syria .....	1,909	989	2,898	--	--	--
Taiwan .....	6,930	649	7,579	5,379	89	5,468
Turkey .....	23,023	193	23,216	2,874	352	3,226
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia .....	63	1,675	1,738	128	2,270	2,398
Others .....	1,211	3,342	4,553	511	2,657	3,168
Total .....	144,589	16,103	160,692	140,918	17,829	158,747
Africa:						
Algeria .....	6,916	255	7,171	4,851	1,488	6,339
British East Africa .....	93	35	128	1,245	24	1,269
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	--	1,096	1,096	13	1,228	1,241
Egypt .....	13,213	15,260	28,473	10,879	10,462	21,341
Morocco .....	7,027	748	7,775	254	1,520	1,774
Nigeria .....	--	1,159	1,159	312	190	502
Sudan .....	--	--	--	1,031	311	1,342
Tunisia .....	10,909	104	11,013	6,599	117	6,716
Others .....	1,612	1,081	2,693	1,572	921	2,493
Total .....	39,770	19,738	59,508	26,756	16,261	43,017
Oceania .....	--	23	23	--	30	30
World total <sup>4/</sup> .....	356,497	56,223	412,720	245,606	48,808	294,414

<sup>1/</sup> Grain equivalent. <sup>2/</sup> The bulk of exports to Canada are for transshipment to other destinations--see table B.  
<sup>3/</sup> Less than 500 bushels. <sup>4/</sup> Includes shipments for relief or charity.

Compiled from records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports as adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports, July-January 1961-62 and July-January 1962-63

Destination	July-January 1961-62		July-January 1962-63	
	Wheat in- spected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries	Wheat in- spected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
EEC				
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	649	4,869	221	2,112
France.....	2,165	5,228	506	1,772
Germany, West.....	478	12,633	788	4,656
Italy.....	--	16,770	--	2,724
Netherlands.....	3,219	19,295	1,984	8,148
Total.....	6,511	58,795	3,499	19,412
United Kingdom.....	821	9,932	827	2,858
Portugal.....	--	4,566	981	2,805
Spain.....	1,125	15,354	--	14
Yugoslavia.....	--	14,901	2,318	7,483
Turkey.....	1,456	24,672	--	3,226
Algeria.....	2,401	9,572	--	6,339
Egypt.....	938	29,411	--	21,341
Tunisia.....	92	11,105	--	6,716
Total 1/.....	13,344	178,308	7,625	70,194

1/ Excludes 126,000 bushels in July-January 1961-62 and 649,000 bushels in July-January 1962-63 to unspecified areas.

#### SPAIN CONTINUES TO LIBERALIZE OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

The Spanish Official State Bulletin recently announced that the 5-percent tariff on peanut oil imports will be increased to 18 percent, effective May 15, 1963. This rate would be more in line with the tariff on most other edible oils, should these oils--cottonseed oil, sesame oil, and sunflowerseed oil--be liberalized.

Within the trend toward increased freedom of all trade, Spain has liberalized in the past 6 months imports of peanuts and peanut oil, soybeans, soybean meal and cottonseed meal.



The Spanish Government, however, continues to use imports of U.S. soybean oil as the "control commodity" in regulating the domestic edible oil market. For the current marketing year which began November 1, 1962, Spain has set the maximum retail price of bulk soybean oil at 20 pesetas a liter (16.8 U.S. cents a pound) and olive oil blended with soybean oil at 24 pesetas a liter (19.9 U.S. cents a pound). In comparison, the price received by Spanish producers in January for first-grade bulk olive oil was about 34 pesetas a liter (25.8 U.S. cents a pound). As imports of soybean oil are controlled and it is the lowest priced edible oil available to the Spanish consumer, the general price level of domestic olive oil and other vegetable oils that are imported can be controlled to a large extent. Within this limitation, edible oils other than soybean oil are free to seek their own price level in the market. Except for peanut oil, all vegetable oil imports are currently state controlled.

Since January 1, 1963, Spain's National Supply Commission has had government approval to liberalize soybean oil imports when considered advisable. The Commission regulates imports and the pricing of most state-traded commodities. Should soybean oil be liberalized, it is likely that the statutory tariff of 30 percent would be revised downward to maintain the various oil price levels in Spain in line with the world market.

In the past Spain's annual imports of vegetable oils have run from about 100,000 to over 200,000 metric tons, depending on the size of the domestic olive oil crop and the level of olive oil exports. Because world prices for olive oil generally are far above prices for competitive oils, there has been and continues to be considerable inducement for Spain to export olive oil and import other edible oils. Edible oil imports were confined almost entirely to soybean oil from the U.S. In 1962, however, Spain imported 28,000 metric tons of peanut oil and a considerable quantity of peanuts and sesameseed. Early this year Spain purchased from 30,000 to 50,000 metric tons of sunflowerseed oil from the USSR.

Spain's Import Tariffs on Specific Oilseeds and Products

Commodity and trade classification	Current		If liberalized	
	Tariff	Fiscal tax	Tariff	Fiscal tax
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
State traded:				
Cottonseed.....	1	0	15	0
Sesameseed.....	1	0	5	0
Sunflowerseed.....	1	0	5	0
Cottonseed oil 1/.....	1	0	18	5
Soybean oil 1/.....	1	0	30	5
Sesame oil 1/.....	1	0	18	5
Sunflower oil 1/.....	1	0	18	5
Fish meal.....	1	0	5	2
Liberalized:				
Peanuts.....	5	0	5	0
Soybeans.....	2/ 5	0	2/ 5	0
Peanut oil 1/.....	3/ 5	5	3/ 5	5
Soybean meal.....	5	5	5	5
Cottonseed meal.....	20	5	20	5

1/ Same tariff applicable for crude and refined oil imports. 2/ Spanish oilseed crusher must pay 30 percent tariff and 5 percent fiscal tax on oil obtained from imported soybeans. 3/ Effective May 15, 1963 tariff will be 18 percent.

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# WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

## Statistical Report

APRIL 1963

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1962 WORLD DRIED PRUNE  
PACK ABOVE AVERAGE

The 1962 world dried prune pack is now estimated at 217,600 short tons, about 20,000 tons above average and 5,000 tons larger than 1961.

Foreign production in 1962, estimated at 66,100 tons, almost 5,000 tons below 1961, was about 17,000 tons above average. Production in France doubled in 1962 but this increase was more than offset by the decline in the Yugoslavian pack. However, the 1962 Yugoslav dried prune pack at 31,000 tons was still well above average.

U.S. dried prune production, unofficially estimated at 151,500 short tons, was above average for the first time in 6 years.

World exports of dried prunes during the 1962-63 season because of larger availabilities should be the largest in recent years and may reach 79,000 short tons. This would be over 7,000 tons above 1961 and also above average.

Exports from the foreign dried prune packs are expected to absorb most of this increase, as appreciably larger shipments from Yugoslavia and France are anticipated during the 1962-63 season. U.S. dried prune exports are expected to increase during the 1962-63 season and may approximate 46,000 short tons. U.S. exports in 1961-62 totaled 44,150 tons which nearly equalled the 1955-59 average of 45,900 tons.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in selected countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1960-62

Country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina.....	7,000	6,600	7,300	7,700
Australia.....	3,100	4,000	4,900	4,300
Chile.....	5,400	5,500	5,600	5,500
France.....	7,000	3,800	7,200	14,500
Italy.....	1,000	1,000	1,400	1,300
South Africa, Rep. of....	2,700	2,000	1,200	1,800
Yugoslavia.....	23,100	3,100	43,300	31,000
Foreign Total.....	49,300	26,000	70,900	66,100
United States 1/.....	148,000	139,100	141,900	2/151,500
Grand Total.....	197,300	165,100	212,800	217,600

1/ Excludes minor tonnage of home use by producers. 2/ Estimated.

Dried prune prices in the major producing countries, reflecting the larger production in 1962, were slightly below those of 1961. French prices have been as much as 10 cents per pound below those of a year ago but still substantially higher than U.S. and Yugoslav prune prices.

PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from principal producing countries, average 1955-59, annual 1960-62 crop years 1/

Country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina.....	3,400	4,570	3,340	4,300
Australia.....	900	2,060	2,300	2,000
Chile.....	3,300	3,260	3,360	3,300
France.....	700	380	1,100	3,400
Italy.....	400	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
South Africa, Rep. of.....	1,100	280	100	<u>3/</u>
Yugoslavia.....	18,900	11,300	17,500	20,000
Foreign Total.....	28,700	21,850	27,700	33,000
United States.....	45,900	37,000	44,150	<u>4/</u> 46,000
Grand Total.....	74,600	58,850	71,850	79,000

1/ Crop year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile and Republic of South Africa, July 1, in Yugoslavia; August 1 in France; and September 1 in Italy and the United States.

2/ Italian trade data no longer available. 3/ Negligible. 4/ Estimated.

PRUNES, DRIED: Prices, f.o.b., selected countries, 1962 and 1963.

Sizes <u>1/</u>	French Producing area U.S. cents per pound	California Producing area U.S. cents per pound	Yugoslav port U.S. cents per pound
February 1963			
30/40.....	37.5	22.0	---
40/50.....	32.4	20.5	---
50/60.....	29.2	19.0	---
60/70.....	26.4	18.0	---
70/80.....	23.6	17.2	16.2
80/90.....	20.4	16.0	14.4
90/100.....	17.1	15.0	12.0
February 1962			
30/40.....	---	24.0	---
40/50.....	42.2	23.3	---
50/60.....	38.4	22.0	---
60/70.....	33.8	21.5	17.4
70/80.....	30.1	21.2	15.6
80/90.....	23.0	---	13.8
90/100.....	20.0	---	11.5

1/ Number of fruit per 500 grams for French and Yugoslav prunes and per 454 grams for California prunes.

FOREIGN TABLE OLIVE  
PACK EXTREMELY SMALL

Production of table olives in the major foreign producing countries is estimated at 81,100 short tons for 1962. The 1962 pack is extremely short, being 47,300 tons below average 1955-59 production of 128,400 tons and only 42 percent of the exceptionally large 190,800-ton 1961 pack. The estimates for Spain's table olive production only cover those table olives that are considered to be of exportable quality.

TABLE OLIVES: Production in selected countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1960-62

Country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece.....	44,800	23,500	91,500	13,000
Italy.....	32,900	35,400	50,800	33,000
Spain <u>1/</u> .....	50,700	55,600	48,500	35,100
Total.....	128,400	114,500	190,800	81,100

1/ Only that proportion of the total table olive pack that is considered to be of export quality.

Spain's 1962 pack of export type olives is now estimated at 35,100 short tons compared with the 48,500-ton 1961 production. The total 1962-63 supply of table olives--inclusive of carry-in--at 43,100 tons is larger than originally thought as estimates of beginning stocks were revised upward; however, this is still considerably below the 1961-62 supply of 61,100 tons. Total 1962 production of table olives amounted to 41,400 tons compared with 57,900 tons for 1961.

Table olive exports from Spain during the 1962-63 season, because of reduced availabilities, may be about 11,000 tons less than the 48,600 tons shipped in 1961-62. During each of the two previous seasons, slightly more than 57,000 tons were exported.

Greece's 1962 table olive production is estimated at 13,000 tons, the smallest crop in the post-war years. This small production is attributed to the trees having an "off year" after bearing the extremely large 91,500 ton 1961-crop. Average 1955-59 production was 44,800 tons.

Production of green olives--included in the estimate of the 1962 Greek pack was reportedly 880 short tons, of which 550 tons were "cracked olives" packed in brine for domestic use.

Greek table olive exports in 1962-63 are expected to total about 17,500, a slight reduction from the previous year.



The 33,000 tons 1962 Italian table olive pack is just about average but is considerably below the large 1961 harvest of 50,800 tons. Italy is a net importer of table olives, though exporting a small quantity.

TABLE OLIVES: Exports from selected countries,  
1958-61 and forecast 1962 marketing seasons

Country	1958	1959	1960	1961	Forecast 1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece.....	11,900	21,000	12,000	19,200	17,500
Italy.....	700	500	1,100	500	500
Spain.....	28,900	57,200	57,100	48,600	37,600
Total.....	41,500	78,700	70,100	68,300	55,600

WORLD DRIED FIG PACK  
BELOW 1961

The 1962 commercial dried fig pack in the world's 6 principal producing countries is estimated at 167,000 short tons, almost 9,000 tons below 1961. Reduced foreign production accounted for almost this entire decrease in the world pack; dried fig production in the United States remained about the same as last year's.

Despite the smaller crop than the previous year, 1962 foreign production was some 5,000 tons above average while the U.S. pack was below average by about 5,000 tons. In sum, the 1962 world pack was about average.

FIGS, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1960-62

Country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Algeria.....	23,600	12,800	1/	1/
Greece.....	28,400	28,200	31,000	28,000
Italy.....	43,600	39,000	40,000	33,000
Portugal.....	12,200	10,400	7,500	16,000
Turkey.....	35,600	52,000	55,000	48,000
Total Foreign.....	143,400	142,400	157,100	148,600
United States.....	23,000	17,200	18,500	18,300
Grand Total.....	166,400	159,600	175,600	166,900

1/ 1955-59 average used for foreign total.

FIGS, DRIED 1/: Exports from specified countries average 1955-59, annual 1960-62, season beginning September 1

Country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece.....	15,800	14,200	17,000	15,000
Portugal.....	7,400	6,100	5,000	9,800
Turkey.....	25,000	44,000	39,300	38,000
Total.....	48,200	64,300	61,300	62,800

1/ Includes dried edible figs, fig paste and industrial grade dried figs.

Dried fig exports by Greece, Portugal and Turkey--the 3 main exporting countries--totalled 61,300 short tons in 1961-62 compared with 64,300 tons in 1960-61, considerably above average in both seasons. Exports by these 3 countries will probably be in between these levels in 1962-63. Exports by Greece and Turkey are expected to be slightly below their 1961-62 levels, but Portugal could almost double 1962-63 shipments over those of the previous seasons.

FIGS DRIED: U.S. imports by country of origin, average 1954-58, annual 1959-62, year beginning September 1

Origin	Average 1954-58	1959	1960	1961	1962 <u>1/</u>
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Figs, dried</u>					
Italy.....	212	86	231	229	110
Greece.....	1,743	1,453	1,810	2,111	2,162
Portugal.....	510	102	37	29	36
Spain.....	20	3	---	---	---
Turkey.....	152	150	325	215	296
Others.....	---	---	2	3	---
Total.....	2,637	1,794	2,405	2,587	2,604
<u>Fig paste</u>					
Italy.....	---	---	---	100	---
Greece.....	---	---	132	238	74
Portugal.....	2,195	3,274	3,443	2,230	555
Spain.....	---	---	---	636	140
Turkey.....	2,842	4,766	9,792	8,327	369
Total.....	5,037	8,040	13,367	11,531	1,138
<u>Figs, prepared or preserved</u>					
Israel.....	---	---	---	1	---
Greece.....	68	---	---	---	5
Italy.....	232	211	180	200	134
Total.....	300	211	180	201	139
Grand total.....	7,974	10,045	15,952	14,319	3,881

1/ September 1962 - February 1963.

U.S. imports of fig paste during the 1961-62 marketing year totaled 11,531 short tons, 1,836 tons less than the 13,367 tons imported during the previous year. Whole dried fig imports in 1961-62, at 2,587 tons, were slightly over the 1960-61 level of 2,405 tons. Total U.S. imports of all dried fig items in 1961-62 were 14,319 tons compared with 15,952 tons in 1960-61.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE RAW WOOL  
EXPORTS DOWN 1 PERCENT

Raw wool exports from the five major Southern Hemisphere producing countries were about 1 percent below the previous year in the early months of the 1962-63 marketing year. Exports from these countries totaled 1,110 million pounds compared with 1,117 million in the same period last year. (Marketing year is July-December for Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa October-December for Argentina and Uruguay.)

Argentina's raw wool exports were up sharply; those from Australia remained about the same, while those from New Zealand, South Africa and Uruguay were below last year. The five Southern Hemisphere countries normally export about 85 percent of the wool entering world trade.

Australia. The amount of wool exported in the first 6 months of the 1962-63 season was virtually unchanged from last year. Because of poor growing conditions over wide areas this year's clip is expected to be 30 million pounds lighter, making less wool available for sale in the second half of the year. However, Australian wool producers are expected to get more for this year's wool clip because prices are higher.

Japan continued to be the leading buyer of Australian wool in the first half of the season and the United Kingdom was the second largest. The six countries of the EEC took about the same amount in both years.

New Zealand's exports in the first 6 months of the 1962-63 season were down 15 percent from the previous year. Exports to the United States remained unchanged while shipment to the United Kingdom, Japan, and Western Europe trailed the previous year. Exports during the last 6 months of the marketing year should be considerably higher than the second half of last year. Shipments thus far are below last year's and production is estimated to be 18 million pounds higher. New Zealand producers are also receiving more for this year's clip.

South Africa. Drought in some of the more important sheep raising areas has reduced 1962-63 production prospects from the high level achieved during the previous season. Less wool has been available for sale and for export thus far, although farmers' incomes have generally been above last year because of higher market prices.

Exports of greasy and scoured wool through December totaled about 118 million pounds, nearly 10 percent below the same period last year. France continued to be the leading buyer, taking slightly more than 25 million pounds. The United States was the second largest taking more than 24 million pounds.

WOOL: Exports from the principal Southern Hemisphere countries,  
1961-62 and 1962-63 seasons through December 1/  
(Actual weight)

Country of destination	Australia		New Zealand		Rep. of South Africa		Argentina		Uruguay		Total 5 countries
	1961-62: Mil.lb.	1962-63: Mil.lb.	1961-62: Mil.lb.	1962-63: Mil.lb.	1961-62: Mil.lb.	1962-63: Mil.lb.	1961-62: Mil.lb.	1962-63: Mil.lb.	1961-62: Mil.lb.	1962-63: Mil.lb.	
United States.....	28.4	17.0	41.1	42.3	23.7	24.3	11.9	25.7	6.6	5.9	111.7
United Kingdom.....	115.5	120.6	68.1	51.9	19.3	17.4	5.3	16.1	11.5	6.1	219.7
Japan.....	203.8	175.7	16.9	7.8	8.7	9.6	4.9	5.6	0.4	0.2	234.7
Continental Europe:											
France.....	81.0	80.0	31.7	27.3	29.2	25.3	3.5	11.1	1.1	0.4	146.5
Belgium.....	57.0	58.7	18.6	10.8	5.0	5.5	2.9	5.2	1.2	1.2	84.7
Germany, West.....	35.8	43.1	12.0	10.4	20.3	14.8	1.8	7.0	3.3	3.0	73.2
Italy.....	64.5	60.6	13.3	12.1	14.9	14.0	6.0	8.1	0.9	0.4	99.6
Netherlands.....	1.1	1.0	5.3	5.0	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.5	8.3
Others.....	13.4	7.6	4.2	3.9	4.3	3.1	1.0	1.4	1.5	0.7	24.4
Total.....	252.8	251.0	85.1	69.5	74.6	63.6	15.4	34.2	8.8	6.2	436.7
Sino-Soviet Bloc:											
U.S.S.R. ....	18.0	22.4	0	0	---	0	---	---	---	---	18.0
Poland.....	15.1	8.0	1.2	1.9	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.4	18.4
Others.....	27.7	25.4	2.5	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0	31.7
Total.....	60.8	55.8	3.7	3.9	2.0	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.4	68.1
Others.....	36.3	77.3	6.1	13.0	1.5	1.9	0.8	2.8	1.0	1.4	45.7
World total.....	697.6	697.4	221.0	188.4	129.8	117.5	39.5	85.1	28.7	21.2	1,116.6

1/ Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Republic of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay.

2/ Bale weight estimates as follows: greasy 1,057 pounds and scoured 550 pounds.

Uruguay. Exports for the first 3 months of the 1962-63 season totaled 21 million pounds. The United Kingdom and the United States were the leading buyers, together taking about half of the amount shipped. The market became more active during the second quarter of the marketing year. It is estimated that there were 212 million pounds of raw wool available from carryover stocks and the new clip, and that 70 percent or more of this amount would be exported by the end of April.

Argentine exports of raw wool totaled 85 million pounds in the first quarter of the 1962-63 season, more than double the amount shipped in the same period last year. The amount sold by producers but not yet exported was considerably higher, perhaps as much as 75 percent of production. This wool will probably move out of the country in the early months of 1963, leaving little to be sold and exported during the last half of the wool marketing year.

Wool use in the major consuming countries in recent years has risen at a more rapid rate than production. The difference between production and consumption has been met by running down stocks in both the producing and consuming countries. Demand for wool remains strong, even at prices as much as 8 percent above the previous year and in the face of ever-increasing capacity in the manmade fiber industry. There appears to be room for further expansion of wool production in the years ahead.

#### WORLD PRODUCTION OF HARD FIBERS LARGER IN 1962

World production of the three principal hard fibers for cordage--sisal, abaca, and henequen--is estimated at 1,951.5 million pounds in 1962. This is 3 percent more than the 1,898.6 million pounds in 1961, and 13 percent more than the average 1,729.4 million pounds in 1955-59.

Sisal production is at an alltime peak of 1,377.9 million pounds. It increased 47.9 million pounds, or 4 percent over the revised estimate for 1961, and is 18 percent over the 1955-59 average. Gains were reported in most of the principal producing countries, including Tanganyika, Brazil, Angola, and Malagasy Republic. Production continues its downward trend in Indonesia as more emphasis continues to be placed on other crops. The 1962 production was only 59 percent of 1961; 48 percent of the 1960 crop and 32 percent of the 1955-59 average. Kenya continued to fall from its peak production of 140.3 million pounds in 1960 to 131.3 million in 1962.

Abaca production at 221.2 million pounds in 1962 gained 26 million pounds or 13 percent over the preceding year, but was 38.1 million pounds or 15 percent less than the 1955-59 average. The Philippines produced 99 percent of the world's abaca in 1962, compared with 94 percent in 1961 and 92 percent in 1955-59.

Henequen production at 352.4 million pounds was the smallest crop since 1958, but was 54.8 million pounds or 18 percent larger than the 1955-59 average. Mexico produces 91 to 92 percent of the total.

(Text cont. on page 11, table next page)

HARD FIBERS: World production by countries, by calendar years, average 1955-59, and years 1960 through 1962

Fiber and area	Average	Calendar years		
	1955-59	1960	1961 <u>1/</u>	1962 <u>1/</u>
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
<u>SISAL</u>				
Western Hemisphere:				
Brazil .....	258.6	361.7	352.7	363.8
Haiti .....	77.1	51.5	57.3	<u>2/</u> 58.0
Venezuela .....	14.7	12.9	22.3	<u>2/</u> 20.0
Other <u>2/</u> .....	8.4	4.6	2.8	3.7
Total .....	358.8	430.7	435.1	445.5
Africa:				
Angola .....	105.2	141.1	145.5	<u>2/</u> 150.0
Kenya .....	98.5	140.3	139.6	131.3
Malagasy Republic <u>3/</u> .....	27.1	31.2	31.7	42.7
Mozambique .....	66.0	63.7	63.7	63.9
Tanganyika .....	425.1	458.9	443.4	486.2
Uganda .....	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0
Other <u>2/</u> .....	10.4	9.7	8.8	8.6
Total .....	733.4	846.3	833.9	883.7
Asia and Oceania:				
China (Taiwan) .....	10.9	17.3	19.2	<u>2/</u> 22.2
Indonesia .....	65.2	43.8	36.0	21.0
North Borneo .....	3.2	<u>2/</u> 2.5	<u>2/</u> 2.5	<u>2/</u> 2.5
Other <u>2/</u> .....	1.0	3.2	3.3	3.0
Total .....	80.3	66.8	61.0	48.7
Total sisal .....	1,172.5	1,343.8	1,330.0	1,377.9
<u>ABACA</u>				
Western Hemisphere .....	12.2	0.9	1.0	1.0
Asia and Africa:				
North Borneo .....	6.2	9.0	10.1	<u>2/</u> 8.0
Indonesia .....	2.5	1.7	1.0	1.0
Philippines <u>4/</u> .....	237.8	221.6	182.8	210.9
Other <u>2/</u> .....	.6	.3	.3	.3
Total abaca .....	259.3	233.5	195.2	221.2
<u>HENEQUEN</u>				
Mexico .....	269.9	329.4	343.9	324.1
Cuba .....	21.5	<u>2/</u> 25.0	<u>2/</u> 22.5	<u>2/</u> 22.0
El Salvador .....	4.8	<u>2/</u> 4.5	<u>2/</u> 5.0	<u>2/</u> 4.5
Other <u>2/</u> .....	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.8
Total henequen .....	297.6	360.7	373.4	352.4
Total sisal, abaca, and henequen .....	1,729.4	1,938.0	1,898.6	1,951.5

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Foreign Agricultural Service estimates based on incomplete data. 3/ Includes Comoro Islands. 4/ Data include only fiber inspected by the Philippine Fiber Inspection Service and represent generally only 90 to 95 percent of total Philippine production. Converted at 278.88 pounds to the bale.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from 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.

As sisal gains in relative importance in the hard fibers total, both henequen and abaca are decreasing in their proportionate share of the total. Sisal climbed from 46 percent of the total in 1935-39 to 68 percent in 1955-59, and was 71 percent of the total in 1962.

Although henequen production was increasing until last year, its relative importance to the total of hard fibers has declined from an average 29 percent at the end of World War II between 17 and 20 percent during the past 10 years. Abaca has been decreasing in both quantity and relative importance in the total of hard fibers. It comprised 33 percent of the 1935-39 total, but dropped to 15 percent during the next two decades, and was only 11 percent of the total in 1962.

African countries export almost all of their sisal as raw fiber. Tanganyika, the largest producer, exported 450 million pounds each in the calendar years 1960 and 1961. Nearly 70 percent of it was shipped to the United Kingdom and other European countries, and the largest share of the balance went to the United States, Japan, and Australia.

Angola, second in African production and third in the world, shipped nearly half of its sisal exports to Portugal and most of the balance to other European countries. Kenya shipped more than half of its exported sisal to the United Kingdom and other European countries. Brazil, second in world production, exports about 80 to 85 percent of its surplus sisal to West Germany, the Netherlands and other European countries.

Large quantities of both abaca and henequen are used in the country of production in the manufacture of ropes and twines for export. The United States and Japan are the principal markets for abaca fiber, and the United States takes most of the Mexican exports of henequen fiber and twines.

#### WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS INCREASED IN 1962

Overall world output of manufactured dairy products (milk equivalent-fat basis) in the principal dairy countries in 1962 was higher than in 1961.

All countries of Western Europe, with the exception of Denmark, reported production equal to, or slightly higher than, the 1961 level, conditions in that area being generally favorable for dairying.

Among Southern Hemisphere countries, only Australia showed an increase in production in 1962 over 1961. New Zealand and Argentina reported declines. United States and Canadian milk production was about the same as in 1961.

Creamery butter output was up 3 percent. Production increased throughout Western Europe, except in Denmark, where a 3-percent decrease reflected the decline in milk production.

More butter was manufactured in Australia, but less in New Zealand and Argentina than a year ago. In Canada, more milk was diverted to butter than in 1961, which resulted in record production. United States output also showed a marked gain over the earlier year.

Factory cheese production increased 1 percent. France, the Netherlands, and Norway were the only countries in Western Europe where cheese was produced in excess of 1961 output. Substantial gains in production were reported by Australia, New Zealand, and Argentina. Output was down in Canada and the United States.

Production of canned milk (condensed and evaporated) declined 2 percent. The Netherlands, West Germany, and France were the only countries in which output was up in 1962, compared with 1961.

Dried milk production (most of which is nonfat dry milk) increased 9 percent. Output was considerably above 1961 in all Western European countries. In Canada it was at the lowest level in several years. In the United States total dried milk production gained because of increased production of nonfat dry milk. New Zealand reports only nonfat dry milk production, which in 1962 was down slightly from 1961.

#### WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION AT ALL-TIME HIGH

The second estimate of world production of peanuts in 1962 at 16 million tons confirms the first forecast of a record outturn (Foreign Crops and Markets, November 29, 1962). This estimate is 1 percent larger than the first forecast, 4 percent above production in 1961 and 12 percent above the 1955-59 average.

The most significant increases from 1961 were in Nigeria, where commercial purchases (for export and crushing) have been considerably larger than expected earlier, and in Argentina, where production rose sharply. Noteworthy also is the indicated gain in Mainland China. In contrast, the outstanding decline from a year earlier was in Senegal, where commercial purchases have failed to reach early expectations. India's crop approximated the good harvest of 1961.

The 5 percent increase from 1961 indicated for North America resulted from a slight expansion in U.S. production and a rise of one-fifth in the Dominican Republic. U.S. outturn at 905,700 tons exceeded production in 1961 by 4 percent and was the largest crop since 1958. Record high per-acre yields in the Virginia-Carolina and Southwest areas accounted for the increase.

(Cont. on page 14)



FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in  
Principal producing and exporting countries, 1961 and 1962 (Preliminary)

Country	BUTTER							
	1961		1962		ANNUAL		1962 : compared : with : 1961	
	January : through : June	July : through : December	January : through : June	July : through : December	1961	1962		
Thousand : pounds	Thousand : pounds	Thousand : pounds	Thousand : pounds	Thousand : pounds	Thousand : pounds	Percent		
Canada	157,868	198,134	162,057	203,393	356,002	365,450	103	
United States	807,546	676,501	894,345	647,495	1,484,047	1,541,840	104	
Belgium	-	-	-	-	122,258	122,144	100	
Denmark	194,005	183,643	198,855	169,313	377,648	368,168	97	
Finland	101,738	101,462	105,263	100,190	203,200	205,453	101	
France	244,928	245,748	265,328	246,179	490,676	511,507	104	
Germany, West	502,822	448,994	520,636	464,820	951,816	985,456	104	
Ireland	46,258	60,637	46,301	64,081	106,895	110,382	103	
Netherlands	111,434	98,547	113,488	110,323	209,981	223,811	107	
Norway	23,404	13,633	24,028	14,890	37,037	38,918	105	
Sweden	89,509	93,728	103,043	96,826	183,337	199,869	109	
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	70,988	76,500	108	
United Kingdom	60,076	48,788	71,680	55,104	108,864	126,784	116	
Argentina	72,511	48,023	60,581	49,649	120,534	110,230	91	
So. Africa, Rep. of	50,825	55,401	-	-	106,226	-	-	
Australia	159,330	273,127	168,899	268,318	432,457	437,217	101	
New Zealand	175,571	299,389	165,654	305,449	474,960	471,103	99	
CHEESE								
Canada 1/	49,622	69,290	47,806	68,752	118,912	116,558	98	
United States	875,414	754,958	830,390	740,905	1,630,372	1,571,295	96	
Denmark	144,402	124,780	134,261	117,504	269,182	251,765	94	
France	375,618	371,428	397,194	403,345	747,046	800,539	107	
Netherlands	228,257	219,916	234,876	256,750	448,173	491,626	110	
Norway	49,135	39,175	51,943	41,898	88,310	93,841	106	
Sweden	64,637	62,454	63,642	57,294	127,091	120,936	95	
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	153,440	151,897	99	
United Kingdom 2/	148,512	103,488	153,664	97,440	252,000	251,104	100	
Argentina	138,793	141,191	158,633	138,988	279,984	297,621	106	
So. Africa, Rep. of	16,872	20,024	-	-	36,896	-	-	
Australia	39,352	79,899	44,071	83,024	119,251	127,095	107	
New Zealand	88,321	136,080	88,444	140,926	224,401	229,370	102	
CANNED MILK								
Canada 3/	175,799	169,137	155,105	156,266	344,936	311,371	90	
United States 4/	1,216,400	973,627	1,039,280	960,890	2,190,027	2,000,170	91	
France	125,847	104,236	141,944	102,442	230,083	244,386	106	
Germany, West	442,388	419,569	502,120	433,131	861,957	935,251	108	
Netherlands	436,637	463,951	461,665	497,149	900,588	958,814	106	
United Kingdom	246,848	159,712	227,584	178,752	406,560	406,336	100	
Argentina	11,401	10,228	6,720	6,508	21,629	13,228	61	
Australia 5/	60,774	94,984	54,383	97,520	155,758	151,903	98	
DRIED MILK 6/								
Canada 7/	111,193	127,458	98,393	117,306	238,651	215,699	90	
United States 7/	1,193,580	940,136	1,327,460	949,950	2,133,716	2,277,410	107	
Belgium	-	-	-	-	108,438	120,552	111	
France	113,180	126,436	146,699	226,773	239,616	373,472	156	
Germany, West	67,251	157,543	70,556	183,844	224,794	254,400	113	
Netherlands	135,660	91,403	151,950	102,262	227,063	254,212	112	
Sweden	31,836	30,230	43,303	31,894	62,066	75,197	121	
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	46,076	48,281	105	
United Kingdom	118,496	86,240	124,992	95,648	204,736	220,640	108	
Argentina	15,819	11,723	16,304	16,765	27,542	33,069	120	
Australia	45,636	86,488	41,095	84,921	132,124	126,016	95	
New Zealand 8/	25,314	73,660	19,694	77,993	98,974	97,687	99	

1/ Cheddar cheese only. 2/ Total cheese production. 3/ Both bulk and case goods. 4/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. 5/ Includes mixtures of full cream and skim milk, mixtures of full cream, skim and buttermilk, and "coffee and milk". 6/ Dried whole milk and nonfat solids production. 7/ Includes dried milk for animal feeding. 8/ Nonfat dry milk production only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, Official Government Statistics, results of office research and related information.

South America produced more peanuts early in 1962 than ever before-- one-fourth more than a year earlier and 86 percent more than the 1955-59 average. Both Argentina and Brazil have had spectacular expansion in peanut production in the last decade. Argentina harvested a record 477,300 tons in 1962, almost two-thirds more than a year earlier and over 3 times the 1950-54 average. Similarly, Brazil had a record 528,900 tons, only 4 percent more than in 1961 but three and one-third times the 1950-54 average. Increased production over the years in both countries has resulted from expanded plantings, encouraged by favorable prices, and from generally favorable weather. High prices continued to favor large plantings for the 1963 crops, but acreage in both countries may be slightly less than a year earlier. Despite excess rains, Brazil's 1963 production is expected to be only moderately less than in 1962, but in Argentina production may be down 10 to 15 percent.

The record peanut production in Africa last year was highlighted by the expansion in Nigeria. Peanut purchases for crushing and export by the Northern Nigerian Marketing Board from Nigeria's 1962 crop may approximate a record 952,000 short tons (850,000 long tons) of shelled nuts, almost all of which will be sold on world markets in the form of peanuts, peanut oil, and peanut meal. On the basis of purchases of this magnitude, total Nigerian production is estimated at a record 1.6 million tons unshelled basis, almost one-fifth larger than in 1961 and one-sixth larger than the previous record in 1957.

Senegal's commercial crop is expected to approximate 880,000 tons (unshelled), considerably less than forecast early in the season and 10 percent less than the estimated record 981,000 tons purchased for crushing and export from the 1961 crop. Total production in 1962 consequently is estimated at 990,000 tons compared with the estimated 1,090,000-ton record of 1961. France will take nearly all of the exportable supply.

In some other areas of Africa, peanut outturn increased significantly in 1962. Production in the Niger was up 11 percent from 1961, Mali-5 percent, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland--30 percent, and Egypt, though relatively small--almost 100 percent. In contrast, South Africa's production was down almost one-third and Sudan's declined 15 percent.

Peanut production in Asia in 1962 may have been slightly larger than in 1961, depending considerably upon the extent of the actual increase, if any, in Mainland China. To a lesser degree the estimate will depend on the final estimate of India's crop. Acreage in India appears to have increased slightly, but the result of the variable weather on yields is still uncertain. Harvesting was completed early in the year, but final official estimates have not been reported, and there is a divergence of opinions among the trade as to the extent to which the crop varies one way or the other from the 5.2 million tons produced in 1961.

(Cont. on page 16)

PEANUTS 1/ : Acreage and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-62

Continent and country	Average		Average 2/		1961		1962 3/		Average		Production	
	1950-54		1955-59		1960		1961		1950-54		1955-59	
	1,000 acres	acres	1,000 acres	acres	1,000 acres	acres	1,000 acres	acres	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
<b>North America:</b>												
United States.....	1,718	1,501	1,410	1,429	1,423	1,423	799.3	893.1	871.5	871.5	905.7	905.7
Mexico.....	136	163	181	186	178	178	92.5	98.5	99.6	99.6	99.2	99.2
Cuba.....	4/ 24	30	66	---	---	---	5.5	9.3	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic.....	4/ 68	117	---	---	---	---	24.0	68.0	---	---	---	---
Estimated total 5/.....	1,955	1,825	1,600	1,680	1,624	1,624	872.5	1,085.0	1,083.5	1,083.5	1,093.5	1,093.5
<b>South America:</b>												
Argentina.....	336	526	468	468	693	693	154.4	260.9	230.7	293.2	477.3	477.3
Brazil.....	339	6/ 486	6/ 719	6/ 834	6/ 778	6/ 778	160.6	269.9	450.2	510.2	528.9	528.9
Paraguay.....	31	28	25	26	---	---	12.1	10.9	9.4	10.0	---	---
Uruguay.....	19	21	21	21	25	25	5.6	5.9	7.2	7.2	8.6	8.6
Estimated total 5/.....	750	1,110	1,275	1,395	1,517	1,517	341.0	582.5	714.0	832.5	1,047.6	1,047.6
<b>Europe:</b>												
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.) 5/.....	90	45	37	38	45	45	32.2	39.9	30.4	31.8	33.1	33.1
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....</b>	21	4/ 1	7/	7/	7/	7/	---	---	---	---	7/	7/
<b>Africa:</b>												
Sudan.....	83	399	488	493	---	---	30.0	128.8	160.0	195.0	165.0	165.0
Egypt.....	29	38	43	35	55	55	23.3	34.2	38.7	27.5	54.5	54.5
Angola.....	---	4/ 94	82	82	---	---	4/ 8/	4/	22.0	24.8	24.8	24.8
Cameroon.....	320	4/ 361	443	4408	---	---	90.2	87.6	86.0	83.0	---	---
Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Central African Republic, and Gabon.....	412	556	593	330	---	---	101.0	193.3	209.4	215.0	---	---
Congo (Leopoldville).....	705	692	692	568	---	---	195.6	193.4	143.0	143.0	---	---
Gambia.....	215	---	---	---	---	---	71.6	80.0	83.8	63.1	60.0	60.0
Guinea.....	136	4/ 137	---	---	---	---	48.5	44.5	54.0	54.0	---	---
Guinea.....	136	4/ 137	---	---	---	---	30.4	30.1	28.7	29.8	22.3	22.3
Malagasy Republic.....	157	102	90	90	90	90	20.7	30.9	26.2	26.5	34.0	34.0
Mali.....	411	---	---	---	---	---	103.0	4/ 120.0	120.0	105.0	110.0	110.0
Mozambique.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.5	40.5	41.3	38.0	35.0	35.0
Niger.....	313	690	794	862	---	---	96.0	162.0	165.9	167.3	185.0	185.0
Nigeria.....	---	4/ 3,500	---	---	---	---	85.1	1,102.5	1,270.0	1,375.0	1,635.0	1,635.0
Portuguese Guinea.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	9/ 36.7	4/ 66.0	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5
Rodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of 9/.....	1,684	4/ 2,195	2,415	2,500	2,515	2,515	599.5	4/ 915.0	58.6	93.6	123.0	123.0
Senegal.....	188	---	---	---	---	---	2/ 59.5	4/ 46.9	40.2	28.0	990.0	990.0
Tanganyika.....	379	425	428	556	---	---	183.8	185.9	196.0	198.5	---	---
Uganda.....	445	4/ 550	6/ 527	6/ 732	6/ 683	6/ 683	144.1	203.6	227.8	289.6	202.0	202.0
South Africa.....	9,315	12,070	12,665	12,780	12,935	12,935	2,876.0	3,921.0	4,291.5	4,505.0	4,616.0	4,616.0
Estimated total 5/.....	12,070	12,665	12,780	12,935	12,935	12,935	3,921.0	4,291.5	4,505.0	4,616.0	4,616.0	4,616.0
<b>Asia:</b>												
Israel.....	12	12	13	10	9	9	6.9	17.4	18.3	16.0	13.7	13.7
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	4	20	21	21	---	---	11.5	22.8	17.6	19.8	16.0	16.0
China, Mainland.....	4,226	5,500	5,200	5,000	5,500	5,500	2,853.0	2,890.0	2,500.0	2,300.0	2,600.0	2,600.0
Burma.....	760	905	6/ 1,201	1,385	6/ 1,530	1,530	169.0	269.5	393.1	404.3	445.0	445.0
China, Taiwan 9/.....	250	248	248	248	240	240	87.1	112.6	119.3	119.3	105.0	105.0
India.....	11,859	14,506	15,461	15,808	16,000	16,000	3,822.5	4,877.6	4,928.3	5,200.0	5,200.0	5,200.0
Indonesia.....	74	810	938	892	939	939	346.4	423.5	423.5	408.4	428.2	428.2
Japan.....	2/ 2	135	162	162	173	173	34.0	16.2	145.6	164.2	159.0	159.0
Philippines.....	2/ 2	91	60	34	49	49	17.3	16.8	14.1	12.0	12.0	12.0
Thailand.....	178	221	287	204	236	236	42.0	123.1	137.8	138.8	138.8	138.8
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.) 2/.....	1,170	22,539	23,109	24,165	24,935	24,935	7,442.0	8,722.5	8,768.0	8,869.5	9,184.5	9,184.5
<b>Oceania:</b>												
Australia.....	21	39	43	42	45	45	10.2	18.5	21.0	25.6	26.3	26.3
Estimated total 5/.....	21	39	43	42	45	45	10.2	18.5	21.0	25.6	26.3	26.3
<b>Estimated world total 5/.....</b>	30,232	37,625	39,525	40,240	41,225	41,225	11,584.0	14,271.5	14,910.0	15,315.0	16,000.5	16,000.5

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 and for minor producing countries. 6/ Planted area. 7/ Less than 500 acres and 50 tons. 8/ Exports. 9/ 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.

In the absence of any recent information on Mainland China, peanut acreage and production estimates have been maintained at the levels estimated earlier. A moderate increase in acreage in 1962 from the declining level of the previous several years may have occurred because of somewhat improved weather at planting time in the major areas. Growing conditions in 1962 were better than in either 1960 or 1961. Production, therefore, may have been somewhat greater than a year earlier, but probably was still substantially below the 1953-57 officially claimed average of 2.9 million tons. On the basis of this sketchy information the crop is indicated at 2.6 million tons from 5.5 million acres.

With the exception of a 3-percent decline in Japan and an 11-percent increase in Thailand, peanut production in other Asian countries in 1962 varied little from the 1961 level.

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Despite the substantial absolute increase in world production of peanuts in the last decade--or even in the last five years--exports have not risen as much as production. This would indicate, in general, rising consumption in producing countries.

#### LARGER 1962 WORLD BARLEY AND OATS CROP CONFIRMED

Latest information confirms preliminary Foreign Agricultural Services estimates of a larger world production of barley and oats than in 1961. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, monthly supplement, October 1962.)

The combined production of the two grains is now estimated at 147 million short tons, 7 percent above the 1961 total and 3 percent above the 1955-59 average. The increase was entirely in barley for which production is at an all-time high; the current world estimate is 410 million bushels larger than the 1961 total and 610 million larger than the average.

The record barley total of 3,865 million bushels is mainly attributed to unprecedented outturns in Western Europe and the Soviet Union. World acreage was at a new high and record yields also contributed to the record harvest. The estimated world production of 3,405 million bushels of oats is at the 1961 level but 675 million bushels below the 1955-59 average. Acreage was down sharply from the 1961 level, especially in the Soviet Union. World acreage of 87 million acres contrasts with a 1955-59 average of 117 million acres. Reductions since that period are general but the Soviet cut in acreage is by far the largest. Reduction in world acreage was only slightly offset by larger yields.

North America's 1962 outturn of barley and oats was 39 million short tons, more than a fourth of the world total. Though larger than the 1961 crop, harvests of both grains were below average, because of reduced acreage. Barley production is estimated at 605 million bushels, well above the 1961 harvest in both the U.S. and Canada. Production of 1,531 million bushels of oats compares with 1,300 million a year ago and the 5-year average of 1,660 million.

Grain outturns were better than expected in Western Europe and the current estimate is 8 percent larger than the 1961 harvest. Barley production of 1,160 million bushels is the largest of record, contrasting with the 1955-59 average of 800 million. Four countries, France, West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Denmark account for 80 percent of the increase. Larger acreage and high yields in most countries contributed to the record outturn.

Acreage of oats in Western Europe was down 4 percent from last year and was 16 percent below the 5-year average. Yields were slightly larger than in 1961 and total production of 835 million bushels was only 25 million less than last year.

Eastern Europe's barley crop of 290 million bushels shows little change from the 1961 total. Oats production of 360 million bushels is 40 million below the 1961 total and also slightly below average.

The Soviet Union reports a substantial increase in barley production but a sharp cut in oats, compared with 1961. Acreage shifts are the outstanding features, with a 7.4 million acre increase in barley acreage and oats acreage reduced 8.6 million acres. This brings oats acreage to little more than half the 1955-59 average.

Outturns of these crops in Asia were slightly larger than a year ago. Barley production of 880 million bushels was up 45 million because of a slight increase in acreage and higher yields. Total production of oats is estimated at 105 million bushels, only slightly above the poor 1961 outturn.

Barley production in Africa is estimated at 120 million bushels. This is approaching average after the poor outturn a year ago. Oats production of 14 million bushels is slightly below average.

Production of these grains in South America is smaller than a year ago mainly because of poor outturns in Argentina. Both barley and oats harvests were down sharply because of drought in that country. Argentine barley is estimated to be less than half the below-average 1961 harvest. Oats production is about two-thirds of the poor 1961 crop.

Australia's coarse grain production is moderately smaller than last year's. Most of the reduction is in barley, down from 43 million bushels last year to 37 million mainly because of smaller acreage. Production of oats is slightly smaller despite increased acreage.

(Tables follow)

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1960-62 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production			
	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	
North America:										
Canada	8,956	6,857	5,529	5,287	26.6	28.1	31.4	238,000	193,000	112,640
Mexico	602	605	604	618	14.1	14.0	15.1	8,500	8,500	9,320
United States	14,391	13,939	12,946	12,443	29.5	30.9	34.5	424,448	431,309	395,669
Estimated total 5/	23,950	21,400	19,060	18,350	28.0	34.5	33.0	671,000	633,000	517,000
Europe:										
Austria	419	517	464	477	40.8	52.3	53.6	17,110	27,050	23,500
Belgium	229	259	299	319	63.4	67.8	62.6	14,520	17,570	18,770
Denmark	1,692	1,868	1,975	2,048	65.1	68.8	74.5	110,090	128,600	129,000
Finland	518	525	497	508	29.0	38.5	24.4	15,010	20,200	16,800
France	4,452	5,161	5,582	5,308	44.4	50.9	51.2	197,890	262,500	248,600
Germany, West	2,142	2,421	2,768	2,813	52.1	61.1	61.1	111,700	147,900	125,000
Greece	491	448	456	453	22.3	23.9	26.7	10,950	10,700	10,800
Ireland	279	328	362	406	57.7	61.9	69.0	16,110	20,300	28,000
Italy	571	535	543	518	23.2	19.9	23.6	12,970	13,370	17,690
Netherlands	183	170	253	247	70.9	78.6	78.9	13,240	10,650	12,800
Norway	312	358	380	405	43.2	51.3	44.0	13,480	18,350	19,640
Portugal	370	296	314	358	10.4	7.8	8.1	3,850	2,300	2,400
Spain	3,785	3,529	3,583	3,484	21.8	20.4	22.4	82,470	71,930	80,100
Sweden	655	798	885	895	40.9	48.7	51.4	26,760	38,900	45,500
Switzerland	63	63	72	87	54.4	55.2	59.8	3,430	3,480	4,200
United Kingdom	2,611	3,372	3,828	3,980	56.8	58.7	60.6	148,200	198,000	232,100
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	18,800	20,670	22,290	22,330	42.6	48.0	45.4	600,000	993,000	1,012,000
Bulgaria	656	726	650	650	28.6	31.4	30.8	18,770	22,800	20,000
Czechoslovakia	1,639	1,720	1,675	1,675	37.6	45.7	44.8	61,700	80,000	73,000
Germany, East	825	960	1,068	1,037	45.8	57.3	49.2	37,760	55,000	43,500
Hungary	1,172	1,256	1,289	1,345	31.8	36.1	34.9	37,280	45,300	47,000
Foland	1,857	1,774	1,680	1,640	28.9	33.8	36.0	53,630	60,000	61,500
Rumania	781	657	702	620	21.7	28.1	28.7	16,940	16,600	21,500
Yugoslavia	923	897	917	867	23.7	27.1	25.1	21,890	24,300	26,800
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	7,880	8,040	8,050	7,860	31.7	38.2	36.4	250,000	307,000	293,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	26,680	28,710	30,340	30,190	39.4	45.3	43.0	1,050,000	1,300,000	1,305,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	25,000	30,000	33,100	40,500	17.6	17.5	18.4	440,000	525,000	610,000
										720,000

Asia:										
Cyprus	142	--	--	21.5	--	--	--	3,046	1,900	--
Iran	2,015	2,224	--	21.1	18.7	--	--	42,530	41,500	46,000
Iraq	2,821	2,564	2,572	15.9	14.4	16.3	--	44,992	36,900	41,850
Israel	134	172	45	22.0	16.7	44.4	--	2,949	2,870	2,000
Syria	1,213	--	1,038	13.2	--	--	22.2	16,064	5,000	--
Turkey	6,295	6,400	6,350	22.1	22.2	22.3	23.1	139,000	142,000	142,500
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	311,000	--	--
India	8,274	8,345	7,965	15.2	15.0	16.5	17.3	125,356	124,800	131,630
Indonesia	561	636	544	11.8	11.0	11.4	11.4	6,620	7,000	6,300
Pakistan	2,336	2,071	1,711	40.0	46.2	48.5	48.1	93,528	95,620	82,970
Japan	1,933	1,958	2,000	18.8	23.6	23.6	21.2	36,260	44,200	47,200
Korea, Republic of	43,790	44,120	44,210	19.3	18.7	18.9	19.7	845,000	825,000	835,000
Estimated total 5/	3,111	2,895	2,200	10.9	13.5	6.8	--	34,000	39,000	15,000
Africa:										
Algeria	141	154	126	43.2	46.4	48.4	48.1	6,090	7,140	6,100
Egypt	4,438	4,333	3,825	12.4	12.0	6.5	14.3	55,250	52,200	25,000
Morocco	1,550	1,700	1,000	5.4	3.9	4.0	5.6	8,440	6,700	4,000
Tunisia	68	--	--	16.9	--	--	--	1,150	1,200	1,600
South Africa, Republic of	11,270	11,250	9,300	11.1	11.6	8.1	12.7	125,000	130,000	75,000
Estimated total 5/	2,213	1,778	1,840	22.8	20.0	20.0	--	50,510	35,500	36,740
South America:										
Argentina	157	158	160	31.4	29.7	32.5	32.5	4,932	4,700	5,200
Chile	120	138	136	27.4	35.3	34.1	35.9	3,293	4,870	4,640
Colombia	295	292	205	13.3	14.6	15.8	--	3,928	4,270	3,230
Ecuador	439	499	490	19.5	17.9	20.4	18.8	8,551	8,950	10,000
Peru	118	165	121	12.0	12.3	13.6	20.3	1,457	2,250	1,400
Uruguay	3,580	3,290	3,210	21.2	19.8	20.2	15.2	76,000	65,000	50,000
Estimated total 5/	2,183	2,830	2,385	20.8	25.0	18.1	17.8	45,400	70,800	43,230
Oceania:										
Australia	58	64	73	51.2	53.9	49.9	52.1	2,972	3,450	3,640
New Zealand	2,241	2,894	2,458	21.6	25.7	19.1	18.8	48,372	74,250	46,870
Total Oceania	136,510	141,660	141,700	23.8	25.1	24.4	26.0	3,255,000	3,555,000	3,455,000
Estimated world total 5/										

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 1962 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1962 and early in 1963. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production, are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

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.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1960-62 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production			
	Average 1955-59	1961	1962 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962 4/	
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	
<b>North America:</b>										
Canada 5/	9,735	9,578	6,543	10,591	38.5	41.6	33.2	46.6	398,000	283,965
Mexico	231	272	210	220	23.0	22.1	23.8	25.0	5,308	5,500
United States	33,093	26,646	23,994	22,934	38.6	43.4	42.2	45.0	1,278,145	1,155,312
Estimated total 6/	43,060	36,500	32,750	33,750	38.6	47.7	39.7	45.4	1,660,000	1,300,000
<b>Europe:</b>										
Austria	447	397	384	372	53.1	59.4	60.2	61.6	23,740	23,600
Belgium	365	347	337	309	86.2	89.3	90.9	95.1	31,470	31,000
Denmark	575	490	483	404	89.1	95.7	97.6	104.0	51,210	46,900
Finland	1,111	1,212	1,169	1,127	43.3	63.0	55.5	37.7	48,160	76,400
France	4,424	3,526	3,562	3,363	50.7	53.4	50.1	53.3	224,270	188,400
Germany, West	2,211	1,847	1,787	1,990	70.8	81.2	73.8	80.8	156,630	150,000
Greece	355	315	324	323	31.0	32.7	32.6	33.3	11,000	10,300
Ireland	490	425	368	346	70.2	68.9	71.3	70.8	34,360	29,300
Italy	1,039	1,010	1,059	1,015	36.1	29.4	38.1	40.5	37,490	29,700
Luxembourg	49	40	--	--	59.0	75.0	--	--	2,890	3,000
Netherlands	368	282	305	293	87.3	94.4	97.4	108.0	32,140	26,630
Norway	157	161	153	131	59.4	73.9	78.2	51.9	9,320	11,900
Portugal	756	747	743	741	9.9	5.7	5.9	9.3	7,450	4,230
Spain	1,408	1,374	1,442	1,391	26.3	21.6	23.6	25.2	37,000	29,700
Sweden	1,299	1,378	1,405	1,297	45.2	58.8	66.4	57.3	58,750	81,000
Switzerland	48	35	37	36	80.2	94.9	88.4	88.1	3,850	3,320
United Kingdom	2,348	1,974	1,733	1,519	69.6	73.0	73.6	79.0	163,310	144,060
Estimated total 6/	17,450	15,560	15,340	14,700	53.6	57.2	56.1	56.8	935,000	890,000
<b>Bulgaria</b>										
Bulgaria	394	447	425	425	28.8	30.6	30.6	29.4	11,340	13,700
<b>Czechoslovakia</b>										
Czechoslovakia	1,290	1,245	1,150	1,150	50.2	56.2	57.4	52.2	64,800	70,000
<b>Germany, East</b>										
Germany, East	1,152	890	866	815	57.9	73.0	68.1	69.9	66,740	65,000
<b>Hungary</b>										
Hungary	4,139	4,055	3,959	3,915	40.7	46.9	51.3	48.0	14,080	14,000
<b>Poland</b>										
Poland	833	670	602	428	27.6	29.3	31.4	26.9	168,640	190,000
<b>Romania</b>										
Romania	880	825	877	766	27.4	34.0	34.0	27.4	24,090	25,700
<b>Yugoslavia</b>										
Yugoslavia	9,120	8,530	8,200	7,750	41.1	46.9	48.8	46.5	375,000	400,000
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/	26,570	24,090	23,540	22,450	49.3	53.5	53.5	53.2	1,310,000	1,290,000
Estimated total all Europe 6/	36,060	31,500	28,400	19,800	23.5	23.8	21.1	22.2	845,000	750,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/										600,000
										440,000



Asia:	19	10	7	--	24.0	20.0	26.6	--	456	200
Syria .....	866	976	1,018	1,013	29.3	35.3	29.5	30.6	25,406	34,500
Turkey .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65,000	--
China .....	216	195	202	207	56.4	56.8	57.3	59.8	12,188	11,080
Japan .....	4,610	4,850	4,990	4,900	22.8	22.7	20.0	21.4	105,000	110,000
Estimated total <u>5/</u> .....										
Africa:	257	165	135	--	18.8	20.6	11.1	--	4,840	3,400
Algeria .....	69	50	65	60	22.8	21.0	15.4	29.8	1,570	1,050
Morocco .....	55	--	--	--	12.0	--	--	--	660	--
Tunisia .....	400	--	--	--	15.1	--	--	--	6,040	8,000
South Africa, Republic of .....	630	820	800	780	18.1	18.3	16.2	17.9	15,000	13,000
Estimated total <u>5/</u> .....										
South America:	2,016	1,896	1,608	--	32.1	30.6	30.4	--	64,620	58,100
Argentina .....	259	266	278	278	30.8	34.2	27.4	27.9	7,970	9,100
Chile .....	189	198	213	197	14.8	22.0	20.8	21.7	2,798	4,360
Uruguay .....	2,540	2,450	2,180	2,060	30.3	30.6	29.8	24.3	77,000	75,000
Estimated total <u>5/</u> .....										
Oceania:	3,183	3,637	3,095	3,270	20.0	26.2	22.3	20.4	63,630	95,250
Australia .....	39	41	32	34	62.3	67.3	61.9	65.0	2,430	2,760
New Zealand .....	3,222	3,167	3,127	3,304	20.5	26.6	22.7	20.9	66,060	98,010
Total Oceania .....										
Estimated world total <u>5/</u> .....	116,910	103,890	95,790	87,040	34.9	37.5	35.6	39.1	4,060,000	3,900,000

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 1962 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1962 and end early in 1963. 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 Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

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.

MEDITERRANEAN OLIVE OIL  
PRODUCTION DOWN SHARPLY

Mediterranean Basin production of edible olive oil in 1962-63 is now estimated at 948,000 short tons, down one-third from 1961-62 and 12 percent below the 1954-55/1957-58 average. The current estimate, revised downward by 97,000 tons from that reported in Foreign Crops and Markets, Monthly Supplement, December 27, 1962, is the smallest since 1955-56. The revision largely reflects losses from severe winter weather in Spain.

The major factors affecting the 1962-63 decline in outturn include: (1) Overall physiological "off-year" production declines in the major producing countries of Southern Europe; (2) reduced production in Spain and Portugal resulting from frost and flood damage during December thru February; (3) a sharp drop in Greek production reflecting infestation of the dacus fly; and (4) a decline in Italian production due to prolonged summer drought followed by severe winter weather.

Southern Europe: Production in Spain, the world's leading olive oil producer and exporter, is expected to decline sharply from 1961-62 as a result of severe winter weather--particularly in the central provinces where heavy rains were followed by snow and wind during late January and early February. However, no tree damage was reported.

Italy, the world's third largest olive oil exporter in recent years, is producing in 1962-63 about one-fifth less olive oil than the record outturn of last year. This decline results from prolonged drought last summer as well as snow and severe freezing weather in January and February causing damage to some young and freshly pruned groves in southern Italy.

Greece's 1962-63 outturn is down sharply from the 1961-62 record. The current "off-year" oil outturn is the smallest since 1950-51 partly because of the hot dry summer and insect damage.

The Portuguese 1962-63 outturn is down sharply, 45 percent below last year's record and 80 percent of the 1954-55/1957-58 average. The decline estimated for the current year resulted mainly from the biennial off-year cycle and unfavorable weather conditions. In recent years, however, production has trended upward because of increased annual plantings of new trees and improved methods of disease control. Portugal is the world's fourth largest exporter of olive oil.

Middle East: Production in Turkey declined by about one-half from a year earlier reflecting a cyclic off-year as well as damage from heavy rains which occurred prior to harvesting the crop last fall. Syria's outturn also is estimated to have dropped sharply from last year. This results from adverse weather along the Mediterranean coast and damage caused by the dacus fly. The decline in Lebanese outturn is due largely to pre-harvest drought which reduced the oil content of the fruit.

(Continued on page 24)

OLIVE OIL <sup>1/</sup>: Mediterranean Basin, estimated production, average  
1954/55-1957/58 and annual 1957/58-1962/63

Country	4 yr. average		Annual					
	1954/55-1957/58	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	
	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	
Europe:								
France.....	6	5	2	2	2	1	2	
Greece.....	144	180	102	176	87	251	62	
Italy.....	274	389	288	321	419	434	342	
Portugal.....	86	111	68	101	104	125	68	
Spain.....	358	375	380	496	550	375	287	
Yugoslavia.....	4	5	4	1	3	4	3	
Total.....	872	1,065	844	1,097	1,165	1,190	764	
Middle East:								
Israel.....	2	1	5	1	1	1	3/	
Syria.....	8	14	14	6	11	19	14	
Lebanon.....	9	7	12	6	8	10	7	
Turkey.....	69	48	100	73	87	105	55	
Total.....	88	70	131	86	107	135	76	
Africa:								
Algeria.....	23	23	20	22	21	15	19	
Morocco.....	23	10	39	24	27	18	30	
Tunisia.....	60	55	145	50	138	37	50	
Libya.....	7	14	3	7	3	17	9	
Total.....	113	102	207	103	189	87	108	
Total Mediterranean.....	1,073	1,237	1,182	1,286	1,461	1,412	948	

<sup>1/</sup> Total oil pressed in marketing season beginning November 1; excludes oil extracted from residue.  
<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3/</sup> Less than 500 tons.

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.

Africa: Tunisia, the world's second largest exporter of olive oil, failed to show normal "on-year" gains. The current year's outturn, estimated one-sixth below the 1954-55/1957-58 average, continues to reflect the short olive crop of 1962 which resulted from a severe drought in the previous year.

Production in Algeria also was less than the normal "on-year" outturn for reasons similar to the above, despite improved summer rain fall. In Morocco, however, contrary to earlier indications, production was up two-thirds from last year and almost one-third from the 1954-55/1957-58 average.

Libya's production, which is relatively small, declined sharply reflecting a cyclic "off-year" and less favorable weather during the growing season.

Relative scarcity and high prices of olive oil in world markets are expected to result in increased imports of seed oils largely soybean oil, from the United States by certain traditional olive oil consuming countries, particularly Spain and Greece.

#### APPLE AND PEAR PRODUCTION WELL ABOVE LAST YEAR

Production of both apples and pears are about 10 percent above last year.

The apple crop in North America was down slightly. Western Europe continues alternate bearing with the 1962 crop well above short crop of 1961, but below the very large crop of 1960. The sharp upward trend in production in Western Europe is expected to continue. The short crop of 1961 was about 10 percent over the 1955-59 average and the moderate crop of 1962 was one-third larger than average.

Production in Japan has shown a sharp upward trend with 1962 about 40 percent above average. Also, there is an upward trend in Argentina and Australia.

The total production of dessert and cooking apples in the specified countries is expected to continue a sharply rising trend during the next few years. Despite the smaller European crop, production in 1961 was 14 percent above average and 1962 was 25 percent above the 1955-59 average.

Pear production has shown a similar trend. The dessert and cooking pear production in the specified countries in 1961 was 20 percent above average and 1962 was 30 percent above the 1955-59 average. Italy is now the world's largest producer of pears. Their 1962 crop was 100 percent above average. The U.S. production is second but it is only equal to average. The 1962 crop in Japan was double their recent average.

There are sufficient plantings of pears to continue the upward trend for several years.

APPLES: Production in specified countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1960-62

Continent and country	Average : 1955-59	1960	1961	1962 <u>1/</u>
	1,000 : <u>Bushels</u>	1,000 <u>Bushels</u>	1,000 <u>Bushels</u>	1,000 <u>Bushels</u>
<u>Dessert &amp; Cooking</u>				
North America:				
Canada.....	15,999	14,914	17,106	18,100
Mexico.....	2,887	3,107	3,202	3,200
United States <u>2/</u> .....	116,233	108,515	126,710	121,400
Total.....	135,119	126,536	147,018	142,700
Europe:				
Austria.....	11,743	15,000	16,305	13,600
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	8,168	9,075	6,155	5,300
Denmark.....	9,058	12,070	8,038	7,500
France.....	20,210	31,420	32,318	37,500
Germany, Wn.....	54,677	114,316	34,751	77,800
Greece.....	3,914	4,153	5,811	6,500
Italy.....	64,522	84,257	98,761	101,300
Netherlands.....	12,502	17,622	11,050	12,900
Norway.....	2,653	4,204	2,226	2,935
Spain.....	9,544	10,463	14,660	11,700
Sweden.....	8,955	13,274	5,879	11,400
Switzerland.....	16,810	22,046	14,238	20,200
United Kingdom.....	23,134	31,733	15,815	22,800
Yugoslavia.....	9,525	7,257	15,754	8,100
Total.....	255,415	376,890	281,761	339,500
Asia:				
Japan.....	32,998	40,239	43,881	46,100
Lebanon.....	1,562	2,159	3,674	3,500
Turkey.....	8,098	9,549	12,860	13,800
South America:				
Argentina.....	17,054	19,047	18,234	20,100
Chile <u>2/</u> .....	2,100	2,480	2,434	2,500
Africa:				
So. Africa <u>3/</u> .....	1,576	2,316	2,823	2,900
Oceania:				
Australia.....	11,569	13,551	14,986	14,400
New Zealand.....	3,122	3,407	4,048	3,400
Total specified countries.....	468,613	596,174	531,719	588,900
<u>Dessert &amp; Cooking</u> <u>4/</u>				
Cider				
Austria.....	4,884	5,500	3,674	3,200
France.....	113,440	208,279	59,841	180,500
Spain.....	1,954	1,576	3,044	2,300
United Kingdom.....	2,931	4,013	1,521	3,600
Total.....	123,209	219,368	68,080	189,600

PEARS: Production in specified countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1960-62

Continent and country	Average : 1955-59	1960	1961	1962 <u>1/</u>
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: <u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<u>Dessert and Cooking</u>	:			
North America:	:			
Canada.....	1,360	1,526	1,477	1,700
Mexico.....	778	856	882	900
United States.....	29,940	25,621	27,080	29,100
Total.....	32,078	28,003	29,439	31,700
Europe:	:			
Austria.....	1,906	1,800	1,500	3,100
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	5,129	2,920	2,434	2,300
Denmark.....	648	1,116	445	1,100
France.....	7,837	12,266	11,282	11,600
Germany, Wn.....	15,017	27,937	15,597	20,300
Greece.....	1,799	1,519	1,781	1,600
Italy.....	20,559	27,421	34,833	40,200
Netherlands.....	4,409	5,922	5,300	4,000
Norway.....	366	685	218	400
Spain.....	4,236	4,043	5,519	4,600
Sweden.....	1,429	2,469	882	1,800
Switzerland.....	9,172	10,582	9,259	9,600
United Kingdom.....	2,689	3,450	2,419	2,200
Yugoslavia.....	2,904	2,994	4,109	4,400
Total.....	78,100	105,124	95,578	107,200
Asia:	:			
Japan.....	7,713	11,023	12,998	14,300
Lebanon.....	189	115	154	100
Turkey.....	4,582	4,409	6,173	6,600
South America:	:			
Argentina.....	4,515	3,351	5,026	4,900
Chile.....	269	375	366	400
Africa:	:			
So. Africa <u>3/</u> .....	1,626	2,189	2,017	2,100
Oceania:	:			
Australia.....	4,335	4,824	5,908	4,900
New Zealand.....	505	650	681	600
Total specified countries.....	133,912	160,063	158,340	172,800
Dessert & Cooking <u>5/</u>	:			
<u>Cider</u>	:			
Austria.....	5,623	5,700	4,409	3,530
France.....	17,985	32,550	9,352	28,210
United Kingdom.....	176	224	49	220
Total.....	23,784	38,474	13,810	31,960

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Commercial crop. 3/ Deciduous Fruit Board handlings.  
4/ May include some cider apples in countries not reported separately.  
5/ May include some cider pears in countries not reported separately.

WORLD CORN EXPORTS  
HIGHER IN 1961-62

The world corn trade increased sharply in 1961-62, up nearly 40 percent compared with 1960-61. Total world exports amounted to 18,045,800 metric tons in 1961-62, a new record high. Exports increased substantially to all major areas of destination in continuation of a strong upward trend. Total world trade has more than doubled over a four-year period.

Exports to Western Europe increased 31 percent and amounted to 11.3 million tons. Lower corn production in France contributed to the expansion in imports of corn. But the main factor in the larger shipments to Western Europe was growing feed grain requirements of an expanding livestock industry. Shipments to Asia increased moderately due to the higher exports to Japan and Communist China. Also exports to Africa were sharply higher in 1961-62. Principal destinations in Africa were Egypt and British East Africa.

U.S. corn exports rose from 7.0 million metric tons in 1960-61 to 10.3 million in 1961-62. The United States supplied 57 percent of the corn in world trade during 1961-62. All major exporting countries increased corn shipments with the exception of France and Yugoslavia. (Tables page 28 and 29)

WORLD CATTLE NUMBERS  
RECORD HIGH IN 1963

World cattle numbers increased to 1.1 billion head in 1963, 19 million head more than the previous year, 169 million head above the 1951-55 average and 99 million head above the 1956-60 average.

This world high record in numbers is principally due to high prices received for beef and veal resulting from strong demand by people in many countries as standards of living continue to rise. Per capita demand for livestock products increases with consumer incomes.

The majority of large livestock producing and exporting countries are developing or enlarging programs of research for improving breeds, eradicating livestock diseases and promoting meat products in world trade. Slaughter houses, freezing and meat processing facilities are being constructed or enlarged in New Zealand, Australia, Africa, Central and South America, the USSR and other Iron Curtain countries.

Cattle numbers increased 6 percent in Oceania and the USSR in 1962, 3 percent in North America and 1 percent each in South America, Africa, and Asia. Europe was the only continent where numbers remained practically unchanged. Western Europe increased its cattle numbers by 1 percent while Eastern Europe declined 3 percent.

Seventeen countries have 10 million or more cattle, 3 countries have 75 million or more. India has the world's largest cattle and buffalo population and leads with an estimated 235 million. The United States ranks second with 103.8 million, and Russia is third with 86.8 million. China has the fourth largest number. (Cont. on page 30)

CORN: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1962 1/

Destination	Exporting countries										World total
	United States	Argentina	France	Republic of South Africa	Thailand	Yugoslavia	U.S.S.R. 2/	Other East Europe 3/	Other		
North and Central America and Caribbean:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada .....	1,329.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,329.4
Mexico .....	42.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.6
United States .....	--	3.2	--	11.2	4.4	--	--	--	--	17.2	36.0
British Honduras .....	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8
Costa Rica .....	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
El Salvador .....	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.0	20.1
Guatemala .....	22.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.6
Honduras .....	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
Nicaragua .....	5.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.7
Panama, Republic of .....	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.1
Bahamas .....	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.1
Barbados .....	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Bermuda .....	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/
Cuba .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	58.0	--	--	--	58.0
Dominican Republic .....	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.5
French West Indies .....	.5	--	5.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.1
Haiti .....	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.3
Jamaica .....	17.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.1
Leeward & Windward Islands:	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Netherlands Antilles .....	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.1
Trinidad & Tobago .....	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4
Others .....	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Total .....	1,471.9	3.2	5.6	11.2	4.4	--	58.0	--	--	27.2	1,581.5
South America:											
Argentina .....	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Bolivia .....	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Brazil .....	22.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.8
British Guiana .....	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Chile .....	26.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.2
Colombia .....	36.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.8
Ecuador .....	5.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.6
Paraguay .....	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Peru .....	18.6	4.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.1
Surinam .....	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Uruguay .....	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8
Venezuela .....	59.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.2	76.6
Total .....	175.4	4.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.2	197.1
Europe:											
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	534.0	165.6	3.4	1.8	--	--	--	88.2	4.5	797.5	
France .....	.7	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	9.8	3.5	16.9	
Germany, West .....	604.2	101.3	34.5	206.1	.1	33.2	1.0	254.2	66.4	1,301.0	
Italy .....	461.3	1,088.0	123.3	385.2	--	22.0	2.7	101.8	50.2	2,234.5	
Netherlands .....	1,509.2	350.6	1.6	190.4	--	.1	--	28.8	48.0	2,128.7	
EEC sub-total .....	3,109.4	1,708.4	162.8	783.5	.1	55.3	3.7	482.8	172.6	6,478.6	
Austria .....	227.8	8.9	--	--	--	67.2	36.2	79.2	.8	420.1	
Denmark .....	81.8	.4	6.4	--	--	--	--	.8	7.9	97.3	
Finland .....	4/	--	--	--	--	--	32.4	3.0	--	35.4	
Greece .....	91.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	91.2	
Iceland .....	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8	
Ireland .....	128.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	128.6	
Norway .....	105.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	105.0	
Portugal .....	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.0	30.9	
Spain .....	191.9	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	205.3	
Sweden .....	12.1	1.6	5.1	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	21.5	
Switzerland .....	68.9	9.7	25.5	--	--	--	--	25.5	1.0	130.6	
United Kingdom .....	2,479.0	114.9	123.0	202.4	59.2	3.5	112.2	223.1	217.6	3,534.9	
Cyprus .....	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.1	6.7	
Malta .....	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/	
Others .....	15.9	--	2.0	--	--	.3	--	--	--	18.2	
Total West Europe .....	6,517.9	1,852.3	324.8	985.9	59.3	126.3	184.5	814.4	439.7	11,305.1	
Bulgaria .....	--	--	--	--	--	8.7	--	55.0	--	63.7	
Czechoslovakia .....	.2	--	--	--	--	5.2	100.0	25.0	2.8	133.2	
Germany, East .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	50.0	--	150.0	
Hungary .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	400.0	5.0	--	405.0	
Poland .....	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	35.0	50.0	4.8	91.6	
U.S.S.R. .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.0	--	23.0	
Yugoslavia .....	60.4	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	5.2	65.7	
Total East Europe .....	62.4	--	--	--	--	13.9	635.1	208.0	12.8	932.2	
Total all Europe .....	6,580.3	1,852.3	324.8	985.9	59.3	140.2	819.6	1,022.4	425.5	12,237.3	



CORN: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1962 1/ (Continued)

Destination	Exporting countries										World total
	United States	Argentina	France	Republic of South Africa	Thailand	Yugoslavia	U.S.S.R. 2/	Other East Europe 3/	Other	Other	
	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.
<b>Africa:</b>											
Algeria .....	4.5	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.4
Egypt .....	451.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.2	--	463.7
Morocco .....	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Somali Republic .....	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.0
Tunisia .....	46.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46.8
Canary Islands .....	64.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	64.0
Mauritius .....	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3
Reunion .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.1	--	7.1
British East Africa .....	102.3	--	--	48.4	--	--	--	--	60.5	--	211.2
British West Africa .....	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9
Ghana .....	4.4	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.4
Liberia .....	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6
Nigeria .....	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9
Portuguese West Africa .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.7	--	7.7
West Africa, n.e.c. ....	--	--	4.5	1.6	--	--	--	--	.7	--	6.8
Angola .....	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	15.0	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	32.4	--	52.4
Rhodesia & Nyasaland .....	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
South Africa, Republic of .....	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9
Others .....	14.9	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.7	--	20.8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>715.6</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>126.3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>912.9</b>
<b>Asia:</b>											
Aden .....	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/
Arabian Peninsula, n.e.c. ....	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/
Bahrain .....	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Iran .....	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Iraq .....	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/
Israel .....	177.3	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	.2	3.1	--	185.6
Jordan .....	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	1.4
Kuwait .....	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Lebanon .....	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3
Saudi Arabia .....	.6	--	--	--	4/	--	--	--	--	--	.6
Syria .....	22.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.1
Turkey .....	9.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.8
Ceylon .....	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6	--	.c
Communist China .....	--	212.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.0	--	224.3
Hong Kong .....	4.6	--	--	--	62.4	--	--	--	24.2	--	91.2
India .....	139.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	139.0
Indonesia .....	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	3.0
Japan .....	891.7	180.7	--	510.5	321.6	--	.3	14.7	62.4	1,981.9	
Korea, Republic of .....	88.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	88.0
Malaya & Singapore .....	1.5	--	--	7.0	141.0	--	--	--	43.6	--	193.1
Pakistan .....	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4
Philippine Republic .....	38.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.9
Taiwan .....	17.4	--	--	--	4/	--	--	--	--	--	17.4
Thailand .....	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/
Vietnam, Laos & Cambodia .....	12.2	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	2.0	--	14.6
Nansei Island .....	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Others .....	.4	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	23.6	--	24.1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,411.4</b>	<b>393.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>517.5</b>	<b>525.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>174.1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>3,042.9</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>											
Australia .....	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
New Zealand & Dependencies .....	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>.4</b>
<b>Others, unspecified .....</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>73.6</b>
<b>World total .....</b>	<b>10,355.0</b>	<b>2,253.2</b>	<b>342.9</b>	<b>1,573.1</b>	<b>589.2</b>	<b>145.4</b>	<b>908.7</b>	<b>1,079.5</b>	<b>798.8</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>18,045.8</b>
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels ..	407,677	88,704	13,499	61,930	23,196	5,724	35,774	42,498	31,423	--	710,425

1/ Preliminary, subject to revision. 2/ Exports of the U.S.S.R. are based in part upon import data from recipient countries. 3/ Includes all Communist countries of Eastern Europe with the exception of Yugoslavia and U.S.S.R. 4/ Less than 50 metric tons.

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.

CATTLE AND BUFFALO: Estimated world total by continent or area,  
averages 1951-55, and 1956-60, annual 1961-63

Continent	Averages		1961	1962 <sup>1/</sup>	1963 <sup>1/</sup>	Change	
	1951-55	1956-60				1963	1963
						1956-60:	1962
	Mil. head	Mil. head	Mil. head	Mil. head	Mil. head	Percent	Percent
North America.....	129.8	137.9	143.9	147.5	152.0	+10	+3
South America.....	140.5	156.0	165.4	167.1	168.9	+8	+1
Europe:							
Western.....	73.2	77.6	83.2	84.8	85.5	+10	+1
Eastern.....	29.7	29.7	32.5	33.4	32.6	+10	-2
Total Europe.....	102.9	107.3	115.7	118.2	118.1	+10	--
U.S.S.R.....	57.0	66.4	75.8	82.1	86.8	+31	+6
Africa.....	100.8	112.0	116.0	116.0	117.0	+4	+1
Asia.....	357.2	377.1	400.0	404.0	409.0	+8	+1
Oceania.....	21.1	22.8	24.0	25.0	26.6	+17	+6
Total World.....	909.3	979.5	1,040.8	1,059.9	1,078.4	+10	+2

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

Numbers in North America were up 4 million head from 1962 due to a continuing buildup of beef cattle in response to relatively high market prices. The United States has been importing increasing amounts of boneless beef from Central American countries. These countries are active in various programs to enlarge and improve beef cattle numbers and meat production. Mexico imported 5,030 head of U.S. beef breeding cattle in 1962 and it is anticipated that this market will increase in 1963. A total of 8,891 U.S. breeding beef cattle was exported in 1962.

South America - up 1.4 million from 1962, the largest increase occurring in Brazil. Argentina, the second largest cattle producer in South America, reduced its cattle numbers by one-half million because of drought.

Western Europe. Cattle numbers increased slightly, up 0.8 million and numbers are at record high levels in many countries. Continuing strong demand for beef and relatively high cattle prices have stimulated beef production programs. Improved breeding, production, processing and husbandry practices are being employed by many countries.

Eastern Europe. Cattle numbers down almost 1 million with nearly all countries showing decreases. The factors most responsible are adverse weather conditions, low productivity, and feed shortages.

The Soviet Union reports that their livestock numbers increased 5 million head over the 1962 cattle census. Cattle numbers are now reported at 87 million, a record high. However, with a severe cold winter combined with a disappointing crop in 1962, and continuing inefficiency in cattle production, this estimate may be high.

Africa - up 1.0 million cattle. The increase in cattle numbers in 1962 over 1961 was slight. Increases in 1962 were slightly higher than the previous year. The majority of West African countries increased their cattle numbers while Central Equatorial African countries remained unchanged. Several of the major cattle producing countries are still plagued with livestock diseases.

Asia. Cattle numbers increased 5 million head, the largest increase occurring in India. Other increases occurred in Iran, Japan, Korea, the Philippines and Thailand. These increases were offset somewhat by slight losses in Iraq, Turkey, and Syria.

Oceania. Cattle numbers increased 6 percent. New Zealand raised its cattle population almost 1 million head in 1962 and Australia increased cattle numbers by slightly over one-half million. Both Australia and New Zealand are progressively increasing beef cattle numbers and expanding processing and marketing facilities. Australian meat exports set a record in 1962 with 831 million pounds, product weight. Approximately 60 percent of these exports were sent to the United States. Meat is New Zealand's largest export dollar earner. It sold \$303.5 million of meat overseas in 1962 with 30 percent coming to the United States. Beef accounted for \$74.6 million of New Zealand's total meat exports.

(Tables next pages)

#### WORLD HOG NUMBERS RECORD HIGH

World hog numbers increased to 496 million head in 1963--1 percent over 1962 and 15 percent above the 1956-60 average. The new record number is 43 percent above 1951-55.

The increase in numbers in 1962 amounted to 4 percent in South America and the USSR--2 percent in North America and 1 percent in Africa and Asia. Numbers declined 3 percent in Eastern Europe and 6 percent in Oceania.

Since 1956-60 numbers have increased in all geographical areas. The largest increases have been in the USSR, South America, and Western Europe. Numbers have reached new highs in South America, Western Europe, the USSR and Africa.

Steadily increasing hog numbers are the result of growing world population, adequate feed supplies in the main producing areas and favorable prices to hog producers.

(Cont. on page 34)

## CATTLE AND BUFFALO: Number in specified countries, averages 1951-55 and 1956-60, annual 1961-63 (continued)

Country	Averages		1961	1962 <sup>1/</sup>	1963 <sup>1/</sup>	Month of estimate
	1951-55	1956-60				
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
<b>Africa:</b>						
Algeria <sup>11/</sup> .....	835	777	650	---	---	Nov. 20 <sup>2/</sup>
Ethiopia-Eritrea.....	20,830	21,996	21,800	---	---	
Morocco.....	2,170	2,555	2,800	2,402	2,980	
Sudan, Republic of the.....	4,457	7,008	7,100	---	---	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Tunisia.....	448	541	---	---	---	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
U.A.R., Egypt <sup>9/</sup> .....	2,685	2,779	3,150	3,189	3,221	Jan. 1
Angola.....	1,237	1,221	---	---	---	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Bechuanaland.....	1,087	1,290	---	---	---	Aug. and Sept.
Burundi and Rwanda <sup>12/</sup> .....	948	974	---	---	---	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Cameroon.....	1,236	1,269	---	---	---	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Congo (Leopoldville) <sup>13/</sup> .....	762	<sup>5/</sup> 967	---	---	---	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Guinea.....	1,150	<sup>5/</sup> 1,135	1,319	1,385	---	
Ivory Coast.....	200	233	300	310	---	
Kenya.....	6,806	7,385	7,230	7,404	---	
Malgasy, Republic.....	5,960	6,324	---	---	---	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Mali, Republic of.....	2,560	<sup>5/</sup> 3,190	3,864	4,173	4,500	
Mauritania.....	700	<sup>5/</sup> 825	1,100	1,200	---	
Mozambique.....	782	904	1,088	---	---	
Niger.....	1,763	2,800	3,500	3,500	---	
Nigeria.....	9,734	<sup>5/</sup> 9,500	9,000	---	---	
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	4,230	4,801	5,076	5,244	5,325	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Senegal.....	1,000	<sup>5/</sup> 1,320	1,671	1,755	---	
South Africa, Republic of.....	11,700	11,600	---	---	---	Aug. 31
Southwest Africa.....	1,530	2,684	---	---	---	
Swaziland.....	421	484	535	---	---	Sept.
Tanganyika.....	6,393	7,191	7,940	---	---	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Uganda <sup>14/</sup> .....	2,738	3,330	3,618	3,660	---	
Upper Volta.....	1,399	1,630	1,780	1,800	---	
<b>Total Africa <sup>4/</sup>.....</b>	<b>100,840</b>	<b>112,020</b>	<b>116,000</b>	<b>116,000</b>	<b>117,000</b>	
<b>Asia:</b>						
Iran <sup>9/</sup> .....	4,654	5,403	4,700	4,794	4,805	March 21
Iraq <sup>9/ 14/</sup> .....	2,177	<sup>5/</sup> 2,000	---	---	---	March 21
Turkey (Europe and Asia) <sup>9/</sup> .....	11,577	13,175	13,575	13,237	13,100	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
U.A.R. Syria <sup>9/</sup> .....	459	488	382	337	---	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
China Mainland <sup>9/ 15/</sup> .....	<sup>16/</sup> 59,700	65,250	---	---	---	June
Burma <sup>9/</sup> .....	5,925	6,273	6,860	6,990	---	March
Cambodia <sup>9/</sup> .....	1,176	1,370	1,600	---	---	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Ceylon <sup>9/</sup> .....	1,918	<sup>5/</sup> 2,200	---	---	---	
China, Taiwan <sup>9/</sup> .....	384	418	421	423	---	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
India <sup>9/</sup> .....	200,392	207,119	226,809	---	---	
Indonesia <sup>9/</sup> .....	7,576	7,920	---	---	---	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Japan.....	2,782	3,159	3,198	3,332	3,480	Feb. 1
Korea, South.....	616	955	1,012	1,097	---	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Laos <sup>9/</sup> .....	325	555	---	---	---	
Malaya <sup>9/</sup> .....	510	552	582	---	---	July
Pakistan <sup>9/</sup> .....	29,636	29,762	30,300	---	---	
Philippines <sup>9/</sup> .....	<sup>17/</sup> 3,467	4,585	4,991	5,300	---	March 1
Thailand <sup>9/</sup> .....	11,025	11,421	11,848	12,050	---	March 31
Vietnam, South <sup>9/</sup> .....	826	1,365	1,454	1,460	---	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
<b>Total Asia <sup>4/</sup>.....</b>	<b>357,265</b>	<b>377,100</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>404,000</b>	<b>409,000</b>	
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	15,361	16,673	17,332	16,070	18,600	March 31
New Zealand.....	5,468	5,852	6,446	6,660	7,690	Jan. 31
<b>Total Oceania <sup>4/</sup>.....</b>	<b>21,070</b>	<b>22,780</b>	<b>24,045</b>	<b>24,990</b>	<b>26,560</b>	
<b>TOTAL WORLD <sup>4/</sup>.....</b>	<b>909,315</b>	<b>979,465</b>	<b>1,040,830</b>	<b>1,059,875</b>	<b>1,078,420</b>	

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> October-December numbers are included under the following year for comparison and totals. <sup>3/</sup> Averages do not include Alaska and Hawaii. Estimates for Alaska and Hawaii are included in the United States totals beginning with 1961. <sup>4/</sup> Includes allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. <sup>5/</sup> Less than a 5-year average. <sup>6/</sup> Includes Faroe Islands. <sup>7/</sup> December census. <sup>8/</sup> Includes Saarland. <sup>9/</sup> Includes buffaloes. <sup>10/</sup> May 31 census. <sup>11/</sup> Taxed only. <sup>12/</sup> Formerly Ruanda Urundi. <sup>13/</sup> Formerly Belgian Congo. <sup>14/</sup> On native farms. <sup>15/</sup> Includes 22 provinces, Manchuria, Sinkiang, and Tibet. Excludes Outer Mongolia. <sup>16/</sup> June census. <sup>17/</sup> January census.

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

April 15, 1963.

## CATTLE AND BUFFALO: Number in specified countries, averages 1951-55 and 1956-60, annual 1961-63

Country	Averages		1961	1962 <u>1/</u>	1963 <u>1/</u>	Month of estimate
	1951-55	1956-60				
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
<b>North America:</b>						
Canada (excluding Newfoundland)	8,673	10,254	10,897	10,933	11,206	Dec. 1 <u>2/</u>
Mexico	17,200	19,320	21,100	22,500	23,500	Spring
United States	<u>3/</u> 91,333	<u>3/</u> 93,899	97,534	100,002	103,734	Jan. 1
Puerto Rico	382	416	462	---	---	Jan. 1
Costa Rica	705	988	1,097	1,126	1,145	Spring
El Salvador	869	938	825	---	---	Oct. <u>2/</u>
Guatemala	1,133	1,081	1,134	1,121	---	April
Honduras	1,153	1,166	1,237	1,262	---	Aug.
Nicaragua	1,213	1,377	1,572	1,651	1,734	
Panama	573	636	761	835	836	Aug.
Cuba	4,408	5,565	5,025	4,523	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Dominican Republic	885	947	950	950	850	July
Total North America <u>4/</u>	129,810	137,940	143,870	147,460	152,040	
<b>South America:</b>						
Argentina	42,338	43,375	43,200	42,500	42,000	June 30
Bolivia	<u>5/</u> 2,260	<u>5/</u> 2,317	2,100	2,000	---	Jan. 1
Brazil	56,071	68,820	73,962	76,176	78,080	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Chile	2,630	2,917	2,940	2,935	2,940	Jan. 1
Colombia	12,944	14,046	15,400	15,600	15,600	Oct. 1 <u>2/</u>
Ecuador	1,377	1,387	1,550	1,680	1,750	
Paraguay	4,099	3,770	3,689	3,690	---	
Peru	3,208	3,402	3,820	3,824	4,015	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Uruguay	7,797	7,414	8,680	8,516	8,617	May
Venezuela	7,512	8,288	9,800	10,000	10,000	
Total South America <u>4/</u>	140,460	155,960	165,360	167,140	168,910	
<b>Europe:</b>						
Austria	2,303	2,311	2,387	2,460	2,440	Dec. 3 <u>2/</u>
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,284	2,548	2,684	2,640	2,700	Jan.
Denmark <u>6/</u>	<u>7/</u> 2,989	3,172	3,358	3,460	3,390	Jan.
Finland	1,852	1,898	2,057	2,150	---	June
France	16,506	18,086	19,436	20,010	20,680	Oct. <u>2/</u>
Germany, West <u>8/</u>	11,546	12,276	12,867	13,280	13,350	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Greece <u>9/</u>	942	1,084	1,135	1,180	1,210	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Ireland	3,925	4,077	4,241	4,130	4,140	Jan.
Italy <u>9/</u>	8,711	8,811	9,845	9,900	9,800	Jan. 1
Netherlands	2,733	2,910	3,228	3,390	3,520	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Norway	1,127	1,066	1,114	1,140	1,100	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Portugal	<u>7/</u> 1,050	1,114	1,115	---	---	Jan.
Spain	<u>10/</u> 2,888	<u>10/</u> 3,048	3,640	3,770	3,880	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Sweden	2,557	2,497	2,575	2,660	---	June 1
Switzerland	1,620	1,677	1,761	1,780	1,730	April
United Kingdom	10,132	10,954	11,702	11,630	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Total Western Europe <u>4/</u>	73,215	77,590	83,210	84,750	85,540	
Albania <u>9/</u>	411	<u>5/</u> 424	---	---	---	
Bulgaria <u>9/</u>	1,896	1,666	1,642	1,772	---	Jan.
Czechoslovakia	4,249	<u>5/</u> 4,164	4,387	4,518	4,507	Jan. 1
Germany, East	3,790	3,967	4,675	4,516	4,400	Dec. 3 <u>2/</u>
Hungary	2,108	2,011	1,957	1,987	1,940	March
Poland	7,488	7,752	9,168	9,590	9,500	June 30
Rumania <u>9/</u>	4,647	4,563	4,530	4,707	4,650	Jan.
Yugoslavia <u>9/</u>	5,061	5,129	5,761	5,921	5,380	Jan. 15
Total Eastern Europe <u>4/</u>	29,650	29,675	32,545	33,435	32,570	
Total Europe <u>4/</u>	102,865	107,265	115,755	118,185	118,110	
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	57,005	66,400	75,800	82,100	86,800	Jan. 1

(Continued)

North America. There are an estimated 80.5 million hogs in North America, almost 5 million greater than the 1956-60 average. In the United States there has been a steady increase since 1961. Numbers are likely to increase even more this year with a larger spring pig crop in prospect. Numbers in Mexico have reached a new high level. Feed prices remain relatively high so that a sharp increase in production in 1963 does not seem likely. Canadian hog numbers have dropped since 1961. The chief reason for the decline was the drought in 1961 which reduced feed grain supplies and sharply increased grain prices relative to hog prices. Production is increasing this year. April-June slaughter is expected to be 3 percent less than a year earlier but slaughter in the third and fourth quarters is expected to be 8 and 12 percent larger, respectively, than in the same periods of 1962. Until this year numbers have been decreasing in the Dominican Republic. There was a period of instability following the change in government in the spring of 1961. During that period many hogs were slaughtered and good husbandry practices were not followed. Now that domestic stability has been achieved, hog numbers are expected to increase sharply.

South America. There has been a steady increase in numbers in South America. The 67 million on hand in 1963 compares with 65 million a year earlier and 56 million during 1956-60. Production has increased steadily in Brazil, the largest producer. However, shortages and high prices of feed grains in Brazil have tended to hold down production. In Argentina there has been little change in the hog population in the past few years. More favorable returns from cattle and grain farming have held hog production to moderate levels. Numbers in Colombia have been increasing moderately due to the more effective disease control program being carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and the increased use of pedigreed hogs for breeding. There was a marked increase in the number of hogs imported for breeding during 1962. Recent measures taken by the Government of Venezuela to raise minimum prices of hogs and to reduce the ratio of pork meat imported as to that bought locally should materially increase the incentive to produce hogs. Many producers are discouraged from producing hogs because of high feed costs compared to prices received and the expenses encountered in moving their hogs to market.

Western Europe. Hog production in Western Europe reached a new record in 1962. There were 67 million hogs in the area in 1963, only slightly more than a year earlier, but considerably above the 58 million in 1956-60. In several important countries numbers have passed their peaks. In West Germany numbers declined moderately in 1962. The number of bred sows was reduced by 5 percent. The reason for the decline is not entirely clear in view of the good feed supplies and favorable hog prices. Numbers in France are generally about the same as a year earlier and the highest on record. French farmers are looking forward to supplying a larger part of the Common Market's needs for imported pork and hogs. Numbers in Italy have continued to rise steadily to new record highs. Production is being encouraged by high price supports and the development of the Common Market policy for pork and hogs.

Hog numbers in the Netherlands are down slightly from the record of a year ago. Numbers in Denmark have reached a new high. Denmark is shipping larger quantities of canned pork to the United States and has become the largest source of imported supplies. Numbers in Spain have been reduced as a result of the African swine fever. Numbers are at record levels in the United Kingdom, although the Government has adjusted support prices and feed prices to discourage further increases.

Eastern Europe. Numbers in most countries of Eastern Europe declined during 1962. The 45 million head in 1963 compared with 46 million a year earlier and 42 million during 1956-60. Hog production in this area has been affected by poor grain and forage crops last year and this year's severe winter. In some countries slaughter has been greater than usual as farmers have been forced to market hogs because of feed shortages.

USSR. The Russians continue to claim sharp increases in hog production. An estimated 69.7 million were on farms January 1, 1963 compared with 66.7 a year earlier and 44.2 million in 1956-60. The increase in numbers since 1951-55 has averaged 4 percent per year.

Africa. Moderate increases have been shown in hog numbers in Africa in recent years. The current number is about 4.7 million head compared with 4.3 million in 1956-60. Apparently numbers in the Republic of South Africa have not changed much since 1961 when census figures were last available. Numbers have been increasing steadily in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as corn and other grain production have increased. Kenya has considerable potential for increasing hog production but the increases in recent years have been modest.

Asia. Apparently hog numbers in Asia are below those of a few years ago because of production declines in Red China beginning about 1961 but are still above average. Numbers are at unusually high levels in Taiwan, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand and South Vietnam. Production in Japan has almost doubled in 4 years as a result of its price support program. Production in Asia has been discouraged by feed shortages.

Oceania. Hog production in Australia has not been very profitable and hog numbers declined in 1962. Feed prices are relatively high and pork prices have not increased enough to make hog production attractive. Numbers in New Zealand have remained relatively stable since most hogs are raised on dairy farms and subsist largely on skimmed milk and whey.

The ten leading hog countries in order are: Communist China, the U.S.S.R., the United States, Brazil, West Germany, Poland, Mexico, France, East Germany, and the Republic of the Philippines.

## HOGS: Number in specified countries, averaged 1951-55 and 1956-60, annual 1961-63

Country	Averages		1961	1962 1/	1963 1/	Month of estimate
	1951-55	1956-60				
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
<b>North America:</b>						
Canada.....	4,730	5,567	5,526	5,136	4,993	Dec. 1 2/
Mexico.....	6,670	8,224	8,900	10,700	10,900	Spring
United States.....	3/ 54,346	3/ 55,168	55,506	57,000	58,695	Jan. 1
Puerto Rico.....	86	82	166	---	---	Jan. 1
Costa Rica.....	116	157	162	156	161	Spring
El Salvador.....	292	243	230	---	---	Oct. 1 2/
Guatemala.....	421	401	409	388	---	April
Honduras.....	557	600	625	630	650	Aug.
Nicaragua.....	270	349	---	---	---	
Panama.....	206	218	222	204	---	Aug.
Cuba.....	1,448	1,675	---	---	---	Dec. 2/
Dominican Republic.....	1,033	1,446	1,555	1,000	900	July
Total North America 4/	71,780	75,780	76,780	78,940	80,490	
<b>South America:</b>						
Argentina.....	3,484	3,584	3,400	3,400	3,600	June 30
Brazil.....	30,559	43,259	47,944	50,051	52,000	Dec. 31 2/
Chile.....	903	967	980	975	980	Jan. 1
Colombia.....	2,363	1,783	1,950	2,150	2,300	Oct. 1 2/
Ecuador.....	594	1,213	1,550	1,650	1,749	
Peru.....	1,233	1,377	1,625	1,541	---	Dec. 31 2/
Uruguay.....	258	394	406	406	407	May
Venezuela.....	1,564	2,655	3,200	3,350	3,400	
Total South America 4/	41,770	56,380	62,280	64,750	67,200	
<b>Europe:</b>						
Austria.....	2,624	2,852	2,990	2,995	2,851	Dec. 3 2/
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	1,427	1,491	1,679	1,882	1,816	Jan.
Denmark 5/.....	6/ 4,003	5,233	6,438	7,072	7,260	Jan.
Finland.....	461	481	434	571	---	June
France.....	7,225	8,075	8,526	9,023	9,076	Oct. 2/
Germany, West 7/.....	13,182	14,821	15,776	17,218	16,875	Dec. 2/
Greece.....	603	634	627	645	665	Dec. 31 2/
Ireland.....	705	791	944	1,079	1,099	Jan.
Italy.....	3,920	3,935	4,335	4,500	4,600	Jan.
Netherlands.....	2,206	2,650	2,934	3,187	3,156	Dec. 2/
Norway.....	327	407	459	494	424	Dec. 31 2/
Portugal.....	6/ 1,800	1,639	1,946	---	---	Jan.
Spain.....	8/ 4,974	8/ 5,377	6,032	6,135	6,100	Dec. 2/
Sweden.....	1,704	2,057	2,184	2,194	2,159	Oct. 2/
Switzerland.....	981	1,217	1,335	1,235	1,335	April
United Kingdom.....	5,304	6,264	6,122	6,716	---	Dec. 2/
Total West Europe 4/..	51,470	57,940	62,830	66,910	67,200	
Albania.....	65	9/ 100	---	---	---	
Bulgaria.....	1,193	1,838	2,553	2,331	---	Jan. 1
Czechoslovakia.....	4,380	5,412	5,962	5,895	5,900	Jan. 1
Germany, East.....	7,694	8,279	8,316	8,151	8,000	Dec. 3 2/
Hungary.....	4,857	5,594	5,921	6,409	5,750	March
Poland.....	9,501	11,934	13,434	13,617	---	June 30
Rumania.....	3,364	4,319	4,300	4,665	4,550	Jan.
Yugoslavia.....	4,307	4,876	5,804	5,150	5,095	Jan. 15
Total East Europe 4/..	35,360	42,350	46,405	46,335	45,090	
Total Europe 4/.....	86,830	100,290	109,235	113,245	112,290	
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia)...	28,840	44,240	58,700	66,700	69,700	Jan. 1

(Continued)



HOGS: Number in specified countries, averages 1951-55 and 1956-60, annual 1961-63 (continued)

Country	Averages		1961	1962 <u>1/</u>	1963 <u>1/</u>	Month of estimate
	1951-55	1956-60				
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
<b>Africa:</b>						
Algeria <u>10/</u> .....	97	72	---	---	---	Nov. 20 <u>2/</u>
Tunisia.....	19	11	---	---	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Angola.....	247	282	---	---	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Cameroon.....	280	250	---	---	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Burundi & Rwanda <u>11/</u> .....	44	<u>9/</u> 57	---	---	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Congo (Leopoldville) <u>12/</u> .....	266	<u>9/</u> 348	---	---	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Ivory Coast.....	55	74	75	75	---	
Kenya.....	48	55	56	42	---	
Malagasy Republic.....	274	300	---	---	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Mozambique.....	77	85	82	---	---	
Nigeria.....	244	<u>9/</u> 300	---	---	---	
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, : Federation of.....	227	253	241	288	300	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
South Africa, Rep. of...:	1,205	1,232	<u>13/</u> 1,310	---	---	Aug. 31
Togo.....	192	<u>9/</u> 212	---	---	---	
Upper Volta.....	12	24	41	43	---	
Total Africa <u>4/</u> .....	4,100	4,300	4,500	4,600	4,650	
<b>Asia:</b>						
Iran.....	30	35	30	31	31	
Turkey (Europe & Asia)..:	118	<u>9/</u> 120	125	125	125	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
China, Mainland <u>14/</u> .....	90,000	117,630	120,000	120,000	---	June
Burma.....	533	580	---	---	---	March
Cambodia.....	401	414	500	---	---	
China, Taiwan.....	2,437	3,189	3,165	3,200	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
India.....	3,890	<u>9/</u> 5,150	---	---	---	
Indonesia.....	1,196	1,720	---	---	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Japan.....	781	1,705	2,604	4,033	4,200	Feb. 1
Korea, South.....	567	1,275	1,397	1,256	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Laos.....	194	450	645	---	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Malaya.....	336	417	465	---	---	July
Philippines..... <u>15/</u>	4,710	6,201	6,191	6,726	7,500	March 1
Singapore.....	232	<u>9/</u> 422	---	---	---	
Thailand.....	3,220	3,826	5,246	5,750	---	March 31
Vietnam, South.....	2,000	2,627	2,953	3,000	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Total Asia <u>4/</u> .....	112,215	148,625	154,900	157,400	158,800	
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	1,129	1,325	1,615	1,653	1,500	Mar. 31
New Zealand.....	618	654	655	660	665	Jan. 31
Total Oceania <u>4/</u> .....	1,910	2,180	2,490	2,530	2,380	
TOTAL WORLD <u>4/</u> .....	347,450	431,800	469,890	488,170	495,510	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October-December numbers are included under the following year for comparison and totals. 3/ Averages do not include Alaska and Hawaii. Estimates for Alaska and Hawaii are included in United States totals beginning with 1961. 4/ Includes allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 5/ Includes Faroe Islands. 6/ December census. 7/ Includes Saarland. 8/ May 31 census. 9/ Less than a 5-year average. 10/ Taxed only. 11/ Formerly Ruanda Urundi. 12/ Formerly Belgian Congo. 13/ June census. 14/ 22 provinces, Manchuria, Sinkiang, and Tibet. Excludes Outer Mongolia. 15/ January census.

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.  
April 15, 1963.

U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR  
EXPORTS CONTINUE DOWNTREND

U.S. wheat and flour exports from July 1962 through February 1963 totaled 357 million bushels, compared with 472 million during the first 8 months of 1961-62.

Wheat exports at 297 million bushels were more than 26 percent below last season.

Areawise, the largest reduction was made in shipments to Europe, with 34 million bushels less going to the Common Market countries, and 48 million less to other European countries.

Shipments to the Western Hemisphere were 62 million bushels during the first 8 months of 1962-63, compared with 78 million a year earlier; the largest reduction being in shipments to Brazil, followed by Venezuela.

In contrast, shipments to Asia so far in 1962-63 have increased 4 million bushels. This increase resulted from larger shipments to India, Korea, and Pakistan outweighing reductions to Japan and Turkey.

The downward trend was again realized in shipments to Africa, where the heaviest cut was made in exports to Morocco and Tunisia. A slight increase was shown in shipments to other areas.

Flour exports from July 1962 through February 1963 totaled 59 million bushels in wheat equivalent, down 10 million from last season. Most of the reduction was the result of a 6-million bushel loss to Egypt, the major market. More than 2 million bushels less went to the Common Market and shipments to Syria in July-February 1962-63 were nil, compared with 2.7 million a year earlier.

Wheat and flour exports during the first 9 months of 1962-63 are currently forecast at 423 million bushels, compared with 535 million during July-March 1961-62.

Shipments of wheat and flour to Canada as shown in Table A were mostly for transshipment to other countries.

Table B shows the quantities of U.S. wheat inspected for exports from Canadian ports and total exports from Table A adjusted to include inspections during July-February 1961-62 and July-February 1962-63.

Table A.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-February 1961-62 and July-February 1962-63

Destination	July-February 1961-62			July-February 1962-63		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada 2/	9,222	116	9,338	8,333	136	8,469
Central America	2,261	1,895	4,156	2,167	1,674	3,841
Trinidad and Tobago	10	1,028	1,038	18	917	935
Haiti	1,370	44	1,414	932	59	991
Bolivia	--	2,358	2,358	572	2,097	2,669
Brazil	38,423	203	38,626	33,264	259	33,523
Chile	6,933	1,041	7,974	5,600	858	6,458
Colombia	2,578	616	3,194	2,131	390	2,521
Paraguay	2,354	59	2,413	563	587	1,150
Peru	5,950	323	6,273	4,079	243	4,322
Venezuela	7,951	63	8,014	3,119	84	3,203
Others	757	2,194	2,951	775	1,883	2,658
Total	77,809	9,940	87,749	61,553	9,187	70,740
Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,353	2	4,355	2,029	3	2,032
France	3,118	3/	3,118	1,136	129	1,265
Germany, West	12,577	146	12,723	4,735	6	4,741
Italy	13,206	3,877	17,083	857	2,965	3,822
Netherlands	15,451	2,067	17,518	6,361	844	7,205
EEC sub-total	48,705	6,092	54,797	15,118	3,947	19,065
Greece	1,409	1,131	2,540	791	1,238	2,029
Norway	2,774	7	2,781	716	13	729
Poland	8,956	538	9,494	444	516	960
Portugal	6,348	447	6,795	1,441	408	1,849
Spain	14,994	350	15,344	--	14	14
Switzerland	4,749	3/	4,749	2,431	3/	2,431
United Kingdom	10,230	2,078	12,308	2,172	219	2,391
Yugoslavia	18,586	1,580	20,166	11,581	1,281	12,862
Others	1,525	772	2,297	1,547	291	1,838
Total	118,276	12,995	131,271	36,241	7,927	44,168
Asia:						
Ceylon	--	1,947	1,947	--	3,287	3,287
India	58,065	521	58,586	81,128	343	81,471
Indonesia	--	1,142	1,142	5	10	15
Iran	640	136	776	3,577	1,482	5,059
Israel	6,343	83	6,426	6,412	102	6,514
Japan	23,179	1,702	24,881	20,505	3,305	23,810
Jordan	8	2,746	2,754	691	2,036	2,727
Korea	5,666	602	6,268	12,440	635	13,075
Lebanon	--	941	941	--	785	785
Pakistan	22,239	423	22,662	25,597	548	26,145
Philippines	6,518	856	7,374	4,183	550	4,733
Saudi Arabia	47	1,374	1,421	6	2,287	2,293
Syria	2,966	2,691	5,657	--	--	--
Taiwan	8,555	768	9,323	5,934	1,272	7,206
Turkey	27,672	202	27,874	4,943	366	5,309
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	117	1,833	1,950	223	2,845	3,068
Others	1,531	2,004	3,535	546	608	1,154
Total	163,546	19,971	183,517	166,190	20,461	186,651
Africa:						
Algeria	7,458	337	7,795	6,471	1,877	8,348
British East Africa	93	50	143	1,264	24	1,288
Congo (Leopoldville)	--	1,274	1,274	21	1,551	1,572
Egypt	15,375	20,881	36,256	14,743	14,761	29,504
Morocco	7,597	872	8,469	799	1,558	2,357
Nigeria	--	1,265	1,265	402	198	600
Sudan	--	--	--	1,031	311	1,342
Tunisia	11,277	108	11,385	6,652	146	6,798
Others	1,613	1,182	2,795	2,117	1,008	3,125
Total	43,413	25,969	69,382	33,500	21,434	54,934
Oceania	--	28	28	--	31	31
World total 4/	403,044	68,903	471,947	297,484	59,040	356,524

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ The bulk of exports to Canada are for transshipment to other destinations (see Table B).  
3/ Less than 500 bushels. 4/ Includes shipments for relief or charity.

Compiled from records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports as adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports, July-February 1961-62 and July-February 1962-63

Destination	July-February 1961-62		July-February 1962-63	
	Wheat in- spected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries	Wheat in- spected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
EEC:				
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	649	5,004	221	2,253
France.....	2,165	5,283	1,495	2,760
Germany, West.....	478	13,201	827	5,568
Italy.....	---	17,083	---	3,822
Netherlands.....	3,219	20,737	1,993	9,198
Total.....	6,511	61,308	4,536	23,601
United Kingdom.....	821	13,129	1,179	3,570
Portugal.....	---	6,795	981	2,830
Spain.....	1,125	16,469	---	14
Yugoslavia.....	---	20,166	2,958	15,820
Turkey.....	1,456	29,330	---	5,309
Algeria.....	2,401	10,196	---	8,348
Egypt.....	938	37,194	---	29,504
Tunisia.....	92	11,477	---	6,798
Total 1/.....	13,344	206,064	9,654	95,794

1/ Excludes 126,000 bushels in July-February 1961-62 and 810,000 bushels in July-February 1962-63 to unspecified areas.

U.S. EXPORTS OF FEED GRAIN  
STILL ABOVE LAST YEAR

U.S. feed grain exports totaled 9.3 million metric tons in the July 1962-February 1963 period--14 percent above the same period of the preceding year.

Corn shipments of 5.9 million tons are about the same level as that during the similar period a year earlier. Noticeable increases were shown in Canada, Mexico, Ireland, and Poland. Exports of oats more than doubled those of last year. European countries, which totaled 275,000 tons were responsible for the increase. Barley shipments totaled 1 million tons, compared with 832,000 tons in July-February 1961-62. Substantial increases were shown in the Common Market countries, particularly, Italy. Sorghum shipments were up 60 percent from the 1.3 million tons shipped last year. The largest shipments went to Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, and Japan.

Total feed grain exports for July-March 1962-63 are estimated to be approximately 10 percent higher than the 9.5 million tons exported during the same months of the previous year.

FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-February 1961-62 and  
July-February 1962-63

Destination	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-February 1961-62:					
Canada .....	693,278:	79,099:	42,957:	2,024:	817,358
Mexico .....	23,664:	710:	24,569:	19,022:	67,965
Other Western Hemisphere .....	99,739:	1,754:	131:	16,122:	117,746
EEC:					
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	282,247:	7:	13,145:	315,291:	610,690
France .....	423:	--:	5,700:	14,031:	20,154
Germany, West .....	413,356:	9,370:	181,642:	52,621:	656,989
Italy .....	224,661:	--:	1,524:	925:	227,110
Netherlands .....	985,644:	19,467:	80,336:	413,295:	1,498,742
EEC sub-total .....	1,906,331:	28,844:	282,347:	796,163:	3,013,685
Austria .....	140,255:	--:	--:	--:	140,255
Denmark .....	36,181:	--:	9,297:	51,791:	97,269
Greece .....	58,845:	--:	26,418:	--:	85,263
Ireland .....	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Norway .....	49,395:	--:	1,234:	25,613:	76,242
Poland .....	--:	--:	38,357:	--:	38,357
Spain .....	152,745:	--:	92,724:	3,700:	249,169
Sweden .....	5,261:	--:	--:	--:	5,261
Switzerland .....	4,278:	2,235:	4,653:	6,917:	18,083
United Kingdom .....	1,539,321:	--:	1,880:	31,332:	1,572,533
Other Europe .....	109,864:	16:	20,111:	--:	129,991
India .....	89,350:	--:	--:	--:	89,350
Israel .....	109,890:	--:	--:	119,501:	229,391
Japan .....	572,965:	--:	--:	162,636:	735,601
Other Asia and Oceania .....	39,200:	196:	17,791:	14:	57,201
Egypt .....	199,620:	--:	--:	--:	199,620
Other Africa .....	144,095:	--:	269,636:	20,728:	434,459
Total .....	5,974,277:	112,854:	832,105:	1,255,563:	8,174,799
July-February 1962-63:					
Canada .....	945,619:	42:	43,794:	2,167:	991,622
Mexico .....	89,661:	166:	19,491:	60,359:	169,677
Other Western Hemisphere .....	35,117:	997:	173:	7,381:	43,668
EEC:					
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	368,570:	1,316:	15,310:	354,138:	739,334
France .....	1,540:	--:	19,812:	3,173:	24,525
Germany, West .....	334,101:	55,798:	250,337:	143,843:	784,079
Italy .....	361,734:	--:	189,705:	1,247:	552,686
Netherlands .....	984,620:	130,192:	124,928:	557,344:	1,797,084
EEC sub-total .....	2,050,565:	187,306:	600,092:	1,059,745:	3,897,708
Austria .....	100,273:	--:	17,278:	29:	117,580
Denmark .....	49,602:	436:	1,031:	54,473:	105,542
Greece .....	56,042:	--:	--:	16,162:	72,204
Ireland .....	119,996:	--:	--:	--:	119,996
Norway .....	42,914:	3,201:	1,575:	55,474:	103,164
Poland .....	41,427:	--:	81,652:	150,327:	273,406
Spain .....	304,103:	--:	--:	462:	304,565
Sweden .....	5,370:	3,516:	1,626:	254:	10,766
Switzerland .....	32,861:	16,780:	11,319:	4,904:	65,864
United Kingdom .....	1,292,455:	--:	3,527:	138,874:	1,434,856
Other Europe .....	24,992:	64,233:	1,787:	1,528:	92,540
India .....	49,370:	--:	--:	--:	49,370
Israel .....	122,877:	--:	13,543:	89,266:	225,686
Japan .....	400,434:	--:	--:	360,907:	761,341
Other Asia and Oceania .....	62,937:	45:	228,692:	10,201:	301,875
Egypt .....	109,156:	--:	--:	--:	109,156
Other Africa .....	63,961:	21:	13,177:	1,395:	78,554
Total .....	5,999,732:	276,743:	1,038,757:	2,013,908:	9,329,140

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

Compiled from the records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE  
FIBERS UP IN 1962

U.S. imports of vegetable fibers other than cotton in 1962 totaled 243,921 long tons valued at \$47.7 million. This was a substantial rise over 1961 of 42 percent in quantity and 12 percent in value, and was the first increase since 1959.

Jute was responsible for the major part of the increase in both quantity and value. Important gains in quantity were reported also in sisal, abaca, istle, kapok, and the group of other fibers which are not separately classified. Small decreases in quantity were mostly in henequen, palm fibers, and flax.

Values of fiber imports increased not only in jute but also in istle, flax, kapok, henequen, sunn, sisal, and hemp. The only large decrease in value was in abaca. The only fibers to gain in both quantity and value were jute, sisal, istle, and kapok, and the only ones to lose in both quantity and value were palm fibers, raffia, and ramie.

Hard fibers, mostly for cordage, floor coverings, and various industrial uses, accounted for 59 percent of the 1962 imports of vegetable fibers. Of the hard fibers, sisal was the most important with 77,916 tons, followed by abaca and henequen with 31,093 and 30,458 tons, respectively.

Soft fibers, used mostly in bags, other textiles, and clothing, totaled 81,668 tons and was 33 percent of total fibers. Jute was the principal soft fiber, accounting for 77,864 tons. Kapok with 11,629 tons and palm fibers with 2,079 tons were the most important fibers of their respective groups.

Asian countries furnished 123,440 tons of fibers to the United States in 1962, or 51 percent of the total. The principal fibers from Asia were jute and abaca, with kapok and sisal ranking third and fourth. Western Hemisphere countries furnished 31 percent of the total with henequen, istle, and sisal of greatest importance. Africa furnished most of the sisal, and Europe shipped most of the flax.

The United States imported fibers from 40 countries in 1962, compared with 42 countries in 1961. Pakistan ranked first as a source of supply with large quantities of jute. Mexico ranked second as the source of all the henequen and smaller quantities of istle, broomroot, and others. Thailand was third with mostly jute and kapok, and the Philippines were fourth with a large share of the abaca imports. Sunn fiber and coir were imported from India, most of the hemp from Yugoslavia, crin vegetal from Morocco, raffia from the Malagasy Republic, and palm fibers mostly from western African countries and Brazil.

(Cont. on page 44)

VEGETABLE FIBERS (OTHER THAN COTTON): U. S. imports for consumption, quantity and value, 1962 with comparisons

Fibers	Quantity				Value			
	Average 1955-59	1961	1962 1/	1962 change from 1961	Average 1955-59	1961	1962 1/ dollars	1962 change from 1961 dollars
<b>Hard fibers:</b>								
Sisal 2/	106,922	72,515	77,916	+ 5,401	16,427	14,029	14,098	+ 69
Henequen 2/	22,346	30,793	30,458	- 335	3,407	4,612	4,763	+ 151
Abaca	39,501	28,055	31,093	+ 3,038	14,600	11,178	8,662	-2,516
Istle	2,471	276	3,257	+ 2,981	529	97	617	+ 520
Total	171,240	131,639	142,724	+11,085	34,963	29,916	28,140	-1,776
<b>Soft fibers:</b>								
Jute	58,747	22,249	77,864	+55,615	12,521	7,502	13,676	+6,174
Flax 3/	4,125	2,708	2,541	- 167	1,191	740	1,147	+ 407
Sunn	1,598	617	1,124	+ 507	262	122	194	+ 72
Hemp 3/	138	61	139	+ 78	73	33	82	+ 49
Ramie	21	12	0	- 12	8	14	0	- 14
Total	64,629	25,647	81,668	+56,021	14,055	8,411	15,099	+6,688
<b>Palm-type fibers:</b>								
Coir	632	182	156	- 26	94	36	40	+ 4
Crin vegetal	386	82	90	+ 8	33	7	6	- 1
Raffia	285	277	225	- 52	147	133	92	- 41
Palm fibers 4/	2,910	2,322	2,079	- 243	753	505	479	- 26
Total	4,213	2,863	2,550	- 313	1,027	681	617	- 64
<b>Miscellaneous fibers:</b>								
Kapok	4,377	10,208	11,629	+ 1,421	2,279	3,114	3,496	+ 382
Broomroot fiber	6	5	6	+ 1	6	4	5	+ 1
Others, n.s.c.	867	1,476	5,344	+ 3,868	153	447	310	- 137
Total	5,250	11,689	16,979	+ 5,290	2,438	3,565	3,811	+ 246
Total all fibers	245,332	171,838	243,921	+72,083	52,483	42,573	47,667	+5,094

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Imports from Mexico, Cuba, and El Salvador include very little, if any, sisal and their total roughly represents total henequen; imports from all other countries include little, if any, henequen and their total roughly represents total sisal. 3/ Includes all classes of the unmanufactured fiber, weights added without conversion to an equivalent fiber basis. 4/ Includes palmyra, piassava, and other palm fibers not separately classified.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Demand for sisal was good, and the increase in imports may well have been larger except for tightening world supplies. Increased demand for jute for bagging, twines, padding, and miscellaneous industrial uses had left inventories relatively low during 2 years of lowered jute production and near scarcity of supply. Good crops in producing countries in 1961 and 1962 led to ample supplies, a lower price, and ready shipment to meet the demand of importers in the United States.

U.S. LIVESTOCK PRODUCT  
EXPORTS MIXED

Exports of animal fats were generally below the previous year after the first 2 months. While lard exports in February were about the same as the year before, those in January were somewhat lower. Inedible tallow and grease exports also trailed the previous year, largely because of reduced purchases by Italy and the Netherlands.

Red meat exports were up sharply because of heavy purchases of U.S. pork by Canada.

Exports of sausage casings remained at about the same level as the previous year, while mohair shipments improved with increased interest being shown by buyers in the United Kingdom, Italy, and Japan.

Cattle hide exports were up in February but remained slightly below last year for the year thus far. (Table on page 45)

WESTERN EUROPE'S WHEAT  
OUTLOOK GENERALLY FAVORABLE

Winter damage to Western Europe's wheat crop is still problematical, though as spring advances it appears that the severe weather throughout the winter may have done less damage than was feared. Complete information is not yet available but it may be that France sustained the only large loss.

In France the Ministry of Agriculture is quoted as estimating that the country's 1963 grain production prospects have been reduced by 25 percent as a result of winter freezing. Wheat sustained the bulk of the damage. Of the total of 10.4 million acres planted to wheat up to February 1, 2.7 million were considered completely destroyed and 3.7 million damaged by 26 percent. The remaining 4.0 million acres have prospects of a normal outturn.

Replanting of badly damaged acres is expected to be about equally divided between wheat and feed grains, mainly barley and corn. This would mean a wheat acreage well below the 11.2 million acres harvested in 1962. Unofficial sources predict a crop only 60-65 percent of the record 1962 harvest. (Cont. on page 46)



U.S. exports of livestock products

(Product weight basis)

Commodity	February		Jan.-Feb.	
	1962	1963	1962	1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Lard.....	37,979	37,551	78,355	56,606
Inedible tallow: and greases <u>1/</u>	158,174	139,616	280,306	213,826
Edible tallow and greases <u>2/</u>	754	678	1,383	965
Meat:				
Beef and veal..	1,875	1,997	4,290	3,920
Pork.....	3,821	10,819	8,354	18,668
Lamb & mutton ;	194	54	280	192
Sausage:				
Except canned:	68	117	136	174
Canned.....	57	59	128	71
Baby food, canned.....	79	90	137	145
Other canned meats.....	102	146	197	165
Total red meat.....	6,196	13,282	13,522	23,335
Variety meat..	8,857	17,365	17,362	23,064
Sausage casings:				
Hog.....	1,113	1,362	2,044	2,091
Other natural:	245	322	515	591
Mohair.....	1,370	1,767	2,088	2,776
Hides & skins ;	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pieces</u>	<u>pieces</u>	<u>pieces</u>	<u>pieces</u>
Cattle.....	442	625	1,146	1,007
Calf.....	153	170	227	202
Kip.....	25	19	67	27
Sheep & lamb ;	146	307	270	393

1/ Includes inedible tallow, oleic acid or red oil, stearic acid, and other inedible animal greases, fats, and oils. 2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo oil and stearin, oleo stock and shortenings, animal fat, excluding lard.

Cool weather has delayed spring field work over a good part of Europe. Spring planting is very backward in West Germany, but winter losses now appear to have been negligible. Winter wheat acreage is larger than last year and the present outlook is for a larger crop in 1963.

Italy's winter wheat acreage is less than in 1962 because heavy rains restricted sowing in November and December. However, it is expected that the arrears will be made up by increased spring-sown acreage. This would mean planting soft wheat whereas some of the area was intended for durum. Though some winter damage may have occurred in late-sown acreage, it appears to be minor. Recent weather has favored development of the crop.

Wheat acreage in Spain is the largest since 1959. The crop came through the winter in good condition despite cold weather in late December which caused much concern to growers for a time. With moisture supplies reported ample, the outlook is quite favorable and an above-average crop is expected.

Wheat came through an unusually severe winter remarkably well over most of the United Kingdom. However, growth has been retarded by cool weather throughout the spring. Spring seeding has also been delayed by the unfavorable weather and it is not yet known whether the decline of about 300,000 acres in winter wheat acreage will be offset by larger spring sowings.

The above five countries produced about 85 percent of Western Europe's total wheat production in 1962.

Continuing low temperatures have delayed spring field work over most of the Soviet Union and have increased concern for the state of winter crops. The disappearance of snow cover which is the first indication of spring is at least 10-15 days late over most of the European U.S.S.R.

In addition to Europe's prospects, harvesting now under way in India and Pakistan gives definite indication of record-level production there. The first official estimate places India's wheat harvest at 459 million bushels compared with the previous record of 434 million a year ago. Pakistan's harvest is believed to be at the 1962 record of about 150 million bushels.

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vation Service, PA-564, March 1963.

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# WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

## Statistical Report

MAY 1963

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

WORLD MEAT PRODUCTION  
RECORD HIGH IN 1962

Meat production in the 44 leading countries reached a record high in 1962 reflecting an overall increase in world livestock numbers and a resulting higher standard of living through increased per capita consumption of meat products.

Output in the 44 countries producing the major portion of the world's meat supply totaled 108.8 billion pounds in 1962, or 4.4 billion pounds higher than the 104.4 billion pounds produced in 1961. The 1962 meat output is 11 percent higher than the 1956-60 average and 13 percent higher than the 1951-55 average.

The rise in meat production since 1951 has more than equaled population growth and per capita meat consumption has increased in most countries. The gain in meat production in 1962 was the largest in recent years and was about twice that of the gain in population.

World numbers of cattle and hogs on January 1, 1963 were above a year earlier while sheep numbers were increasing only about 2 million head. Therefore, a further increase in meat production in the 44 countries is expected during 1963 but all major producing countries may not show gains.

From the world production of 108.8 billion pounds of meat in 1962 the 10 leading countries accounted for 80.5 billion or 74 percent of the total. The United States led with 29 billion pounds as compared to 15 billion for second place USSR. West Germany, France, and Argentina all produced over 5 billion pounds. The other 5 leading countries--Brazil, the United Kingdom, Australia, Poland and Italy--ranged from almost 3 billion to over 4 billion pounds of meat.

Only 5 of the 44 countries--Chile, Greece, Ireland, Spain and New Zealand--produced less than in the previous year.

Estimates for Communist China are not included in this summary, although China is most likely the world's third largest meat producer, the largest proportion of their meat being pork. It is estimated that China has 120 million head of hogs and a relatively high slaughter rate, however, the average slaughter weight is undoubtedly low.

The largest percentage increase in 1962 over the previous year in meat production occurred in Japan. They increased output of meat by 32 percent. Hungary reported a 14 percent increase while Australia, the Philippines and Sweden had 12 percent, and Finland 11 percent. Russia reported an increase in meat production of 8 percent, from 13.9 billion pounds in 1961 to 15 billion pounds in 1962. This is the largest increase in pounds over the previous year for any of the 44 reporting countries. Portugal, West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Egypt, and Italy all reported from 7 to 9 percent gains while an 8 percent loss in meat output occurred in New Zealand.

The world increase in total output of beef and veal was almost 4 percent, pork and mutton, 6 percent, lamb and goatmeat increased less than 1 percent. Horsemeat production declined about 1 percent from 1961.

Beef and veal production, totaling 54.7 billion pounds, was 1.9 billion more than in 1961 and accounted for 50 percent of all meat production. Australia, Sweden, New Zealand, the Netherlands, and Finland lead in percent increases over 1961.

Pork output for the world totaled 44.2 billion pounds, a 2.5 billion pound increase over 1961. Japan and Turkey showed the largest increases in pork output over the previous year. The United Kingdom, Hungary, France, and Portugal also showed substantial increases. Argentina's pork production declined 22 percent from 1961.

Lamb, mutton, and goatmeat output in 1962 for the world of 8.7 billion pounds was less than 1 percent over 1961. The USSR is the leading producer with 2.2 billion pounds, Australia is second at 1.3 billion pounds, and the United States and New Zealand each produce about 0.8 billion pounds. These 4 countries produced almost half of the world's mutton and lamb output.

Horsemeat is continuing to play a less important role in world meat production. The present 1.1 billion pound output is only 1 percent of the world total meat output. A further decline is expected as mechanical technology in agriculture continues to improve, and horse numbers decline.

In this report total meat production in all countries include the carcass weight equivalent of beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton, and goatmeat. Horsemeat and buffalo are included in countries where important. Pork production excludes the gross weight of fats rendered for lard. Slaughter estimates for each country include slaughter of both imported and indigenous animals.  
(Table on pages 4 & 5)

#### WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION RISES FURTHER

World cotton production this season is now estimated at 48.3 million bales. This is 2.5 million bales, or 5 percent, above the 45.8 million produced in 1961-62 and 4.6 million above the 1955-59 average. Present acreage and production figures reflect substantial downward revisions in estimates carried last March for the 1961 and 1962 cotton crops in Communist China. The 1962-63 crop, as revised, is still the largest on record and will exceed world consumption of cotton for the first time since 1955-56.

The 1962-63 world cotton crop was grown on an estimated 81.0 million acres, considerably below the alltime high, but 0.6 million acres above a year earlier. A significant contribution to this season's record crop is the exceptionally high average yield of 286 pounds of lint per acre, caused by generally favorable growing conditions in most producing countries. Lower yields in Brazil, USSR, Sudan, Iran, and a few other countries were more than offset by higher outturns in the United States, Mexico, Central America, Egypt, Uganda, and most other countries. (Cont. on page 6)

MEAT 1/: Production in 44 countries, averages 1951-55 and 1956-60, annual 1960-62

	Beef and veal					Pork 2/				
	Averages		1960	1961	1962 3/	Averages		1960	1961	1962 3/
	1951-55	1956-60				1951-55	1956-60			
	:Million pounds	:Million pounds	:Million pounds	:Million pounds	:Million pounds	:Million pounds	:Million pounds	:Million pounds	:Million pounds	:Million pounds
North America:										
Canada.....	1,085	1,345	1,387	1,435	1,435	879	1,009	1,033	1,031	1,038
Mexico.....	781	882	912	960	979	311	415	408	402	430
United States....	12,885	15,352	15,835	16,341	16,311	10,775	11,135	11,605	11,412	11,841
Cuba.....	379	---	---	---	---	83	---	---	---	---
South America:										
Argentina.....	4,142	4,991	4,189	4,582	4,700	326	404	384	361	280
Brazil.....	2,477	3,036	2,996	3,018	3,047	872	1,040	1,045	1,177	1,329
Chile.....	228	308	333	331	317	55	58	58	58	56
Colombia.....	606	683	677	747	752	104	110	128	123	119
Paraguay.....	187	210	199	198	---	---	---	---	---	---
Peru.....	116	151	165	171	176	49	74	82	77	79
Uruguay.....	650	576	709	581	605	43	45	49	53	53
Europe:										
Western:										
Austria 4/.....	243	278	290	286	314	390	451	476	483	485
Belgium-Lux.....	370	431	432	452	458	458	485	505	497	526
Denmark.....	273	357	360	380	389	957	1,158	1,311	1,361	1,381
Finland.....	5/	144	149	151	174	5/	131	112	135	147
France.....	2,615	2,908	3,144	3,470	3,570	1,771	1,995	2,048	2,055	2,260
Germany, West....	1,617	2,049	2,200	2,279	2,476	2,951	3,363	3,479	3,649	3,940
Greece.....	31	49	53	69	64	44	51	51	61	62
Ireland.....	185	188	235	284	244	175	197	213	235	249
Italy.....	790	1,053	1,158	1,509	1,631	764	930	1,089	1,056	1,125
Netherlands.....	411	481	535	529	616	634	816	959	881	921
Norway.....	103	108	109	121	129	91	116	125	124	129
Portugal.....	76	86	93	102	110	207	198	206	209	230
Spain.....	272	311	352	391	363	390	504	569	527	514
Sweden.....	269	285	284	286	343	342	434	459	455	488
Switzerland.....	206	217	221	231	259	206	262	291	306	322
United Kingdom...	1,481	1,783	1,836	2,020	2,025	1,231	1,481	1,451	1,527	1,735
Eastern:										
Bulgaria.....	129	153	125	---	---	170	222	245	---	---
Czechoslovakia...	361	391	416	423	---	476	669	682	714	---
Germany, East....	290	338	415	463	---	918	1,046	1,040	1,043	---
Hungary.....	168	248	285	279	302	544	618	463	538	665
Poland.....	449	631	698	729	820	1,315	1,792	1,793	2,052	2,036
Yugoslavia.....	204	300	315	351	---	365	487	642	606	---
USSR (Europe & Asia):	3,970	4,810	5,261	5,090	5,500	3,650	5,510	6,253	6,370	6,880
Africa:										
Egypt.....	342	386	364	395	426	22	4	4	5	5
So. Africa, Rep. of 6/	6/ 678	6/ 722	762	774	785	6/ 136	6/ 136	113	122	119
Asia:										
Burma.....	5/	7/ 12	2	2	2	5/	7/ 112	112	112	114
China, Taiwan....	8	6	7	---	---	252	384	386	411	---
Japan.....	217	298	314	315	324	165	325	325	455	710
Philippines.....	75	101	115	201	201	218	311	338	369	437
Turkey.....	145	205	205	237	249	---	1	1	1	1
Oceania:										
Australia.....	1,531	1,744	1,509	1,610	1,949	199	220	236	253	269
New Zealand.....	8/ 437	559	524	555	663	8/ 88	90	88	88	88
Total 44 countries :	41,482	49,566	50,530	9/52,809	9/54,717	32,626	38,869	40,927	9/41,714	9/44,224



## MEAT 1/: Production in 44 countries, averages 1951-55 and 1956-60, annual 1960-62

	Mutton, lamb, and goatmeat					Total meat production				
	Averages		1960	1961	1962	Averages		1960	1961	1962
	1951-55	1956-60				1951-55	1956-60			
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
<b>North America:</b>										
Canada.....	30	33	36	37	33	1,994	2,387	2,456	2,503	2,506
Mexico.....	120	117	124	127	126	1,212	1,414	1,444	1,489	1,535
United States.....	678	728	768	832	809	24,338	27,215	28,208	28,585	28,961
Cuba.....	2	---	---	---	---	464	---	---	---	---
<b>South America:</b>										
Argentina.....	416	385	416	379	387	4,884	5,780	4,989	5,322	5,367
Brazil.....	81	86	86	95	95	3,430	4,162	4,127	4,290	4,471
Chile.....	58	63	62	63	60	341	429	453	452	433
Colombia.....	4	4	4	4	4	714	797	809	874	875
Paraguay.....	---	---	---	---	---	187	210	199	198	---
Peru.....	61	79	85	85	86	226	304	332	333	341
Uruguay.....	133	113	108	101	100	826	734	866	735	758
<b>Europe:</b>										
<b>Western:</b>										
Austria 4/.....	4	3	3	3	3	649	745	783	786	815
Belgium-Luxembourg..	9	9	8	4	4	888	967	986	987	1,018
Denmark.....	2	2	2	2	2	1,246	1,529	1,689	1,750	1,791
Finland.....	5/	6	5	5	4	5/	290	274	299	332
France.....	239	264	287	287	285	4,810	5,403	5,761	6,099	6,390
Germany, West.....	44	41	42	40	40	4,680	5,500	5,770	6,008	6,491
Greece.....	113	155	150	184	180	188	255	254	314	306
Ireland.....	45	71	90	67	81	405	456	538	586	574
Italy.....	108	98	96	85	87	1,725	2,158	2,434	2,756	2,951
Netherlands.....	14	19	21	16	19	1,086	1,345	1,551	1,457	1,579
Norway.....	36	31	30	32	32	235	260	269	282	295
Portugal.....	41	44	46	46	50	324	328	345	357	390
Spain.....	192	219	268	254	252	872	1,072	1,222	1,209	1,172
Sweden.....	3	3	3	3	3	641	743	763	760	850
Switzerland.....	7	5	7	8	9	427	494	530	556	601
United Kingdom.....	376	472	501	590	560	3,088	3,736	3,788	4,137	4,320
<b>Eastern:</b>										
Bulgaria.....	97	107	115	---	---	396	482	485	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	19	24	23	---	---	868	1,091	1,128	1,168	---
Germany, East.....	---	---	---	---	---	1,210	1,385	1,456	1,507	---
Hungary.....	5	12	14	15	15	727	910	825	876	1,002
Poland.....	31	61	58	56	93	1,839	2,510	2,604	2,890	2,998
Yugoslavia.....	104	117	130	101	---	690	914	1,103	1,074	---
USSR (Europe & Asia)...	1,210	1,790	2,035	2,040	2,200	9,070	12,510	13,949	13,900	14,980
<b>Africa:</b>										
Egypt.....	85	69	49	49	51	449	459	417	449	482
So. Africa, Rep. of 6/	201	221	235	234	258	6/1,015	6/1,079	1,110	1,130	1,162
<b>Asia:</b>										
Burma.....	5/	7/ 56	56	56	56	5/	7/ 180	170	170	172
China, Taiwan.....	1	1	1	---	---	261	391	394	419	---
Japan.....	7	17	19	18	13	433	688	710	839	1,105
Philippines.....	4	5	5	5	5	299	420	462	580	647
Turkey.....	186	232	267	280	289	331	438	473	518	539
<b>Oceania:</b>										
Australia.....	792	1,013	1,252	1,290	1,329	2,522	2,977	2,997	3,153	3,547
New Zealand..... 8/	738	792	1,037	1,054	808	8/1,263	1,441	1,649	1,697	1,559
<b>Total 44 countries...</b>	<b>6,296</b>	<b>7,569</b>	<b>8,546</b>	<b>9/8,694</b>	<b>9/8,711</b>	<b>81,253</b>	<b>97,070</b>	<b>101,204</b>	<b>9/104,390</b>	<b>9/108,791</b>

1/ For calendar years--carcass weight basis: Beef and veal, pork, mutton, lamb, and goatmeat; horsemeat is included in the total meat figure for Japan, Philippines, and Western and Eastern Europe. Excludes variety, rabbit, and poultry meat. 2/ Figures for Canada, United States, and Eastern Europe, which excludes lard and rendered pork fat are not comparable to those for some other countries which exclude only commercial lard. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes variety meats. 5/ Not available. 6/ Year ending June 30. 7/ Less than a 5-year average. 8/ Year ending September 30. 9/ Includes an allowance for any missing data from countries shown.

Final ginnings in the United States showed a 1962-63 crop of 14.9 million bales, up 0.6 million from 1961-62 production of 14.3 million bales. This season's larger crop reflects a near-record yield of 457 pounds per acre, while harvested acreage this season was slightly below a year earlier. The 1962 crop is substantially larger than the sum of consumption and exports. This will account for a rise in stocks on August 1 of more than 3.0 million bales.

Estimates of foreign Free World production have been revised upward as this season progressed and now stand at 21.4 million bales. This is up 2.1 million from last season's alltime high of 19.3 million, and more than one-fourth above the 1955-59 average. Reduced production this season in Brazil, Sudan, and Iran was offset by substantially larger crops in Egypt, India, Mexico, Turkey, Uganda, and Pakistan.

Production increased this season in nearly every foreign cotton producing country in the Western Hemisphere with both acreage and yields continuing to rise. In Mexico, the 1962-63 crop turned out substantially larger than was estimated earlier, and is now expected to be nearly 0.4 million bales above 1961-62 production. As a group, Central American countries increased cotton production over 30 percent, which reflected substantially increased area and generally excellent growing conditions. Guatemala produced 62 percent more cotton this season than a year earlier as average yields climbed to 664 pounds per acre, among the world's highest. The outlook in Brazil is still unclear, but continued reports of untimely rain and insect damage suggest that the crop in southern areas now being harvested will be considerably below last season's figure.

About one-fourth of the 1962-63 increase in cotton production in the foreign Free World was in Egypt. The near-record crop this season is attributable to unusually high yields brought about by favorable weather and minimum insect damage, in spite of a substantial reduction in acreage which followed last season's poor crop. On the other hand, production in Sudan may show a moderate decline from last season's record crop because yields eased from the exceptionally high 1961-62 level. Large crops were harvested in India and Uganda as yields, though still extremely low, were considerably above a year earlier. Higher yields on reduced area pushed up production in Pakistan, while both acreage and yields climbed in Syria and Turkey. Unfavorable weather pulled down production in Iran and Greece.

Communist countries as a group produced an estimated 12.0 million bales, 0.2 million less than the previous season. The crop in the USSR was cut substantially by inadequate irrigation water and additional soil salinity, whereas growing conditions in Communist China were somewhat improved over previous years.

(Continued on page 8)

Cotton: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1961 and 1962 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production 3/		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1955-59	1961	1962 2/	1955-59	1961	1962 2/	1955-59	1961	1962 2/
	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
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>									
United States.....	14,613:	15,634:	15,569:	428:	438:	457:	13,013:	14,318:	14,867
El Salvador.....	107:	191:	220:	673:	651:	654:	150:	259:	300
Guatemala.....	48:	115:	170:	600:	605:	664:	60:	145:	235
Honduras.....	14:	12:	25:	343:	680:	480:	10:	17:	25
Mexico.....	2,270:	2,020:	2,040:	430:	474:	559:	2,032:	1,995:	2,375
Nicaragua.....	209:	185:	220:	423:	672:	709:	184:	255:	325
West Indies.....	11:	5:	5:	175:	192:	192:	4:	2:	2
Total 1/.....	17,323:	18,272:	18,359:	429:	447:	475:	15,465:	17,021:	18,160
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>									
Argentina.....	1,323:	1,345:	1,350:	196:	177:	212:	539:	496:	595
Brazil.....	4,320:	5,500:	6,000:	166:	220:	184:	1,490:	2,525:	2,300
Colombia.....	224:	398:	450:	330:	422:	400:	158:	350:	375
Ecuador.....	44:	45:	45:	142:	85:	85:	13:	8:	8
Paraguay.....	133:	173:	185:	159:	125:	130:	44:	45:	50
Peru.....	588:	610:	618:	423:	472:	497:	518:	600:	640
Venezuela.....	54:	--:	--:	249:	--:	--:	28:	30:	35
Total 1/.....	6,691:	8,137:	8,730:	200:	239:	220:	2,788:	4,056:	4,006
<b>EUROPE:</b>									
Greece.....	38:	510:	511:	338:	422:	376:	270:	448:	400
Italy.....	104:	54:	54:	208:	213:	160:	45:	24:	18
Spain.....	454:	805:	818:	221:	289:	299:	209:	485:	510
Bulgaria.....	219:	160:	150:	153:	120:	144:	70:	40:	45
Yugoslavia.....	33:	25:	23:	175:	173:	188:	12:	9:	9
Total 1/.....	1,426:	1,611:	1,616:	217:	307:	301:	644:	1,033:	1,012
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):</b>									
	5,260:	5,760:	5,900:	616:	592:	545:	6,750:	7,100:	6,700
<b>AFRICA:</b>									
Egypt.....	1,853:	2,062:	1,720:	467:	359:	586:	1,807:	1,542:	2,101
Morocco.....	16:	18:	29:	270:	240:	298:	9:	9:	18
Sudan.....	784:	1,176:	1,110:	306:	394:	368:	500:	965:	850
Angola.....	129:	95:	--:	130:	101:	--:	35:	20:	35
Cameroon.....	128:	140:	140:	120:	171:	171:	32:	50:	50
Central African Republic.....	375:	395:	400:	81:	55:	62:	63:	45:	52
Chad.....	580:	618:	625:	83:	59:	115:	100:	76:	150
Congo, (Leopoldville).....	848:	250:	300:	138:	150:	131:	243:	78:	82
Kenya.....	102:	136:	150:	56:	28:	54:	12:	8:	17
Mozambique.....	744:	773:	775:	105:	116:	115:	162:	187:	185
Nigeria.....	790:	--:	--:	100:	--:	--:	164:	165:	285
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	45:	53:	60:	117:	226:	240:	11:	25:	30
Tanganyika.....	370:	475:	475:	171:	140:	177:	132:	139:	175
Uganda.....	1,670:	2,068:	1,805:	89:	35:	80:	308:	152:	300
South Africa.....	100:	--:	--:	139:	--:	--:	29:	32:	40
Total 1/.....	8,729:	9,423:	8,853:	201:	182:	241:	3,652:	3,567:	4,444
<b>ASIA AND OCEANIA:</b>									
Aden.....	37:	37:	--:	298:	311:	--:	23:	24:	21
Iran.....	656:	985:	1,000:	224:	258:	204:	306:	530:	425
Iraq.....	127:	120:	140:	170:	160:	127:	45:	40:	37
Israel.....	13:	39:	40:	738:	825:	852:	20:	67:	71
Syria.....	623:	616:	837:	340:	446:	397:	441:	572:	693
Turkey.....	1,553:	1,604:	1,636:	228:	284:	323:	73:	950:	1,100
China, Mainland.....	14,428:	10,500:	10,000:	238:	229:	250:	7,160:	5,000:	5,200
Afghanistan.....	175:	175:	--:	192:	219:	--:	70:	80:	80
Burma.....	336:	468:	475:	104:	87:	86:	73:	85:	85
India.....	19,720:	18,710:	19,500:	97:	104:	111:	3,991:	4,050:	4,500
Korea, South.....	208:	120:	120:	129:	163:	120:	56:	42:	30
Pakistan.....	3,473:	3,488:	3,283:	189:	201:	234:	1,367:	1,457:	1,600
Thailand.....	100:	132:	135:	211:	211:	196:	44:	58:	55
Australia.....	18:	28:	35:	133:	137:	137:	5:	8:	10
Total 1/.....	41,544:	37,171:	37,524:	166:	168:	178:	14,367:	13,031:	13,942
<b>World total 1/.....</b>									
	80,973:	80,377:	80,982:	259:	274:	286:	43,666:	45,808:	48,264
Foreign Free World 1/.....	46,196:	48,239:	49,279:	173:	192:	209:	16,629:	19,317:	21,416
Communist countries 1/.....	20,164:	16,504:	16,134:	334:	354:	356:	14,024:	12,173:	11,981

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1 in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production in bales of 480 pounds net. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for countries where data not yet available.

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

Recent reports suggest that the effects of unfavorable growing conditions and official policy in Communist China have been considerably understated in arriving at cotton acreage and production. Therefore, estimates in the accompanying table reflect substantial downward revisions based on reduced acreage and lower yields than were previously used.

## MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN 1962

### Production

Milk production in 1962 in 18 principal producing countries was 401 billion pounds compared with 396 billion pounds in 1961. Production in these countries is believed to be approximately 60 percent of estimated total world output.

In Western Europe, milk production increased 2 percent. Conditions in that area, with the exception of Denmark, were generally favorable for dairying. In Denmark, several factors contributed to a 3 percent decrease in milk production. Cold weather during much of the year affected fodder supplies adversely. Also, dairy cow numbers declined about 2 percent as many farmers were forced out of dairying because of mounting production costs and the relative shortage of farm labor, without a correspondingly higher price for milk.

France, the largest milk producing country in Western Europe, set a new record with the production of 53 billion pounds, largely reflecting an increase in the number of milk cows, improvement of dairy stock, and grazing and feeding conditions in 1962. In West Germany, cow numbers were up, yields were slightly higher and milk production there was also at a new high level.

Increased cow numbers accounted for most of the larger milk production in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. A larger feed crop was the principal factor in Sweden's higher milk production. In Ireland, excellent pastures and an exceptionally long grazing season resulted in a substantial gain in milk production over the earlier years.

In Australia and New Zealand, although yields were down, dairy cattle numbers were up, and milk production increased. In both Canada and the United States, cow numbers were down, but yields were at record levels, and milk production approximated the high level of 1961.

### Use

Slightly more milk was consumed in fluid form in 1962 than in 1961. Consumption in Western Europe advanced more than one percent, in spite of decline in consumption in Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden. Fluid use increased in Australia and New Zealand, and also in Canada and the United States. (Cont. on page 9)

Use of milk for butter was about 2 percent higher than in 1961. Only Denmark, Belgium and Italy used less milk for butter in 1962 than in the earlier year.

Practically the same quantity of milk was used in the manufacture of cheese in both years. In Western Europe as a whole, more milk went into this use in 1962 than in 1961. In Australia and New Zealand, more milk was used for cheese; in Canada and the United States, less.

Milk for canning was down 2 percent, largely due to the sharp decline in quantities going into this use in the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States.

More milk was used for dry whole milk and other products. Only the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Canada took less milk for this purpose in 1962 than in 1961.

There was a very slight increase in the amount of milk fed to livestock. Somewhat smaller quantities were used for feed in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the United States.

#### WORLD SORGHUM EXPORTS HIGHER IN 1961-62

World trade grain sorghums reached a new record high in 1961-62. Total world exports were 3,233,100 metric tons, up 8 percent compared with the previous record of 2,988,600 tons during 1959-60.

World trade declined in 1960-61, amounting to only 2,750,200 tons. Larger supplies of competitive feed grains, especially corn, was the main factor affecting the demand for imported grain sorghums.

United States exports of 2,179,300 tons in 1961-62 maintained about the same level as the previous year. The increase in world trade was mainly due to higher exports by Argentina and South Africa. Exports from Morocco and Sudan declined.

Western Europe was the principal market for grain sorghums, taking 2,523,800 metric tons, or 78 percent of world trade in 1961-62. Major destinations in order of importance were the Netherlands, Belgium, United Kingdom and Japan. Exports increased to all areas of destination with the exception of Eastern Europe.

COWS MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1962 (preliminary) and 1961

Country	Production			Utilization					
	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses	Feed	
	: Pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	
1962:									
Canada	2,956	19,278	6,963	8,597	1,416	669	816	817	
United States	17,086	125,927	58,300	33,709	14,185	5,044	12,316	2,373	
Austria	1,138	6,570	2,357	2,037	523	24	465	1,164	
Belgium	1,050	8,823	2,241	5,064	343	122	327	726	
Denmark	1,464	8,072	1,856	7,214	1,607	3	673	467	
Finland	1,182	8,091	2,946	4,292	520	0	106	227	
France	10,160	53,345	11,214	20,271	9,602	3	2,134	10,124	
Germany, West	5,894	44,753	12,522	22,516	2,672	4	273	4,354	
Greece	419	1,110	617	163	145	0	0	185	
Ireland	1,302	6,288	1,411	3,286	185	3	458	948	
Italy 5/	4,050	22,995	5,970	3,358	7,358	3	166	5,566	
Netherlands	1,750	16,025	2,276	5,176	4,567	2,147	1,186	673	
Norway 6/	592	3,687	1,851	984	626	2	43	183	
Sweden	1,294	6,997	3,130	4,414	873	2	148	489	
Switzerland 6/	950	7,224	2,435	1,314	1,794	3	190	1,190	
United Kingdom	4,268	6,969	19,506	3,820	2,689	926	1,053	1,751	
Australia	3,230	4,618	3,284	9,372	1,308	3	870	82	
New Zealand 7/	2,050	11,902	1,165	8,252	1,983	3	175	327	
Total of above countries	60,835	401,251	140,044	144,416	52,396	11,350	21,399	31,646	
1961:									
Canada	2,987	19,225	6,850	8,421	1,431	742	1,013	768	
United States	17,367	125,442	58,100	32,578	14,742	5,408	12,155	2,459	
Austria	1,136	6,398	2,376	1,918	501	20	428	1,155	
Belgium	1,025	8,400	2,181	5,085	277	107	238	722	
Denmark	1,493	8,157	1,894	7,385	1,675	3	673	551	
Finland	1,153	7,990	2,886	4,244	549	0	84	227	
France	9,926	52,210	10,964	19,840	9,398	3	2,088	9,920	
Germany, West	5,797	43,810	12,255	22,042	2,615	4	269	4,264	
Greece	405	982	546	144	113	0	0	179	
Ireland	1,290	6,113	1,405	3,244	130	3	404	930	
Italy 5/	3,850	23,148	5,976	4,022	7,462	3	127	5,561	
Netherlands	1,676	15,329	2,177	4,951	4,369	2,054	1,134	644	
Norway 6/	604	3,595	1,831	950	583	3	42	189	
Sweden	1,303	6,862	3,265	4,032	871	2	141	551	
Switzerland 6/	943	6,821	2,459	1,222	1,809	3	185	1,146	
United Kingdom	4,154	29,019	19,202	3,352	2,698	953	1,063	1,751	
Australia	3,163	4,641	3,247	9,273	1,231	3	848	82	
New Zealand 7/	2,026	11,819	1,141	8,252	1,922	3	182	322	
Total of above countries	60,298	396,232	138,755	140,955	52,376	11,651	21,074	31,421	

COWS MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1956-60

Country	Production			Utilization						
	Milk cows	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses	Feed	
	: head	: Pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	
Canada	1,000	5,667	17,800	6,559	7,707	1,256	715	912	651	
United States	3,111	6,538	123,500	58,960	31,011	13,180	5,861	11,679	2,809	
Austria	1,144	5,287	6,048	2,392	1,855	389	8	281	1,123	
Belgium	997	8,345	8,320	2,035	5,219	169	108	77	712	
Denmark	1,437	8,095	11,633	1,734	7,349	1,447	3	3/ 603	500	
Finland	1,137	6,260	7,118	2,797	3,600	476	0	51	194	
France	9,402	4,896	46,037	9,774	17,853	8,230	3/ 3/	2/ 1,304	8,876	
Germany, West	5,624	7,042	39,604	12,346	18,915	2,248	1/ 1,798	4/ 212	4,085	
Greece	357	2,244	801	448	112	84	0	0	157	
Ireland	1,246	4,794	5,973	1,256	3,431	74	3/ 3/	3/ 363	849	
Italy	3,584	5,459	21,167	5,835	3,605	6,200	3/ 3/	3/ 82	5,445	
Netherlands	1,540	8,982	13,833	2,622	4,161	3,946	1,573	821	710	
Norway	618	5,765	3,614	1,689	743	691	3/ 3/	3/ 89	402	
Sweden	1,366	6,337	8,657	3,175	4,039	847	8	148	440	
Switzerland	910	7,089	6,518	2,364	1,280	1,637	3/ 3/	3/ 155	1,082	
United Kingdom	3,886	6,810	26,463	18,128	2,150	2,417	938	1,067	1,763	
Australia	2,528	5,540	14,005	2,992	9,156	960	3/ 3/	3/ 815	82	
New Zealand	1,956	5,961	11,660	1,054	8,306	1,825	3/ 3/	3/ 149	326	
Total of above countries	59,762	--	372,751	136,160	130,492	46,076	11,009	18,808	30,206	

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/ Years ending June 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, official government statistics, results of office research and related information.

## GRAIN SORGHUMS: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1962 1/

Destination	Exporting countries								World total
	United States	Argentina	Morocco	Republic of South Africa	Sudan	Eastern Europe 2/	Other	1,000	
	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.
<b>North and Central America and Caribbean:</b>									
Canada .....	2.9	.2	.1	--	--	--	--	--	3.2
Mexico .....	40.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.6
United States .....	--	.3	1.2	--	--	--	--	.4	1.9
Costa Rica .....	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9
El Salvador .....	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Barbados .....	3/	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6
Cuba .....	--	--	.4	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Jamaica .....	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Trinidad and Tobago .....	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>48.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>51.8</b>
<b>South America:</b>									
Argentina .....	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Brazil .....	--	--	.4	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Colombia .....	10.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.4
Venezuela .....	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2	.2
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>12.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>12.6</b>
<b>Europe:</b>									
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	552.0	140.3	.7	2.1	8.0	--	7.8	--	710.9
France .....	14.1	2.3	12.0	--	--	--	1.5	--	29.9
Germany, West .....	60.1	86.7	2.7	1.6	.5	.2	6.2	--	158.0
Italy .....	2.0	8.6	.2	.4	--	--	1.1	--	12.3
Netherlands .....	637.1	158.7	.6	4.9	--	1.5	7.4	--	810.2
EEC Sub-total .....	1,265.3	396.6	16.2	9.0	8.5	1.7	24.0	--	1,721.3
Austria .....	--	.7	--	--	--	8.6	.1	--	9.4
Denmark .....	83.0	78.3	--	--	6.8	--	2.4	--	170.5
Finland .....	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	--	.1
Ireland .....	27.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.0
Norway .....	50.3	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	54.4
Portugal .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	.1
Spain .....	3.8	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	7.4
Sweden .....	--	6.2	--	--	--	--	.2	--	6.4
Switzerland .....	12.9	5.8	--	--	--	.5	--	--	19.2
United Kingdom .....	119.1	195.1	2.6	136.9	6.3	--	38.6	--	500.6
Malta .....	--	--	--	--	6.9	--	--	--	6.9
<b>Total West Europe</b> .....	<b>1,561.4</b>	<b>686.8</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>145.9</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2,523.3</b>
Rumania .....	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/
Yugoslavia .....	--	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
<b>Total East Europe</b> .....	<b>3/</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>.5</b>
<b>Total all Europe</b> .....	<b>1,561.4</b>	<b>687.3</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>145.9</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2,523.8</b>
<b>Africa:</b>									
Algeria .....	--	--	.7	--	--	--	.1	--	.8
Egypt .....	--	--	--	--	12.2	--	--	--	12.2
Ethiopia .....	14.0	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	15.0
Somali Republic .....	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.0
French Somaliland .....	--	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	--	3.7
Tunisia .....	2.5	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	2.6
British East Africa .....	--	--	--	.5	--	--	--	--	.5
Western Africa, n.e.c. ....	35.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35.0
Mozambique .....	--	--	--	.5	--	--	--	--	.5
Rhodesia and Nyasaland .....	3/	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	.2
South Africa, Republic of .....	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>59.7</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>78.7</b>
<b>Asia:</b>									
Aden .....	--	--	--	--	18.3	--	--	--	18.3
Israel .....	203.3	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	203.5
Jordan .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	--	.4
Lebanon .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	3.2
Saudi Arabia .....	--	--	--	--	19.3	--	--	--	19.3
Hong Kong .....	3/	--	--	.7	--	--	--	--	.7
Japan .....	294.3	.5	.1	3.6	--	--	--	--	298.5
Malaya and Singapore .....	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	.2
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>497.6</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>544.1</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>									
New Zealand .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	1.4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Others, unspecified</b> .....	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>20.7</b>
<b>World total</b> .....	<b>2,179.3</b>	<b>688.9</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>151.8</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>3,233.1</b>
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels .....	85,798	27,120	1,000	5,976	3,433	445	3,508	--	127,280

1/ Preliminary, subject to revision. 2/ U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia and other Communist countries of Eastern Europe. 3/ Less than 50 metric tons.

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



## WORLD EGG PRODUCTION AND CHICKEN NUMBERS SHOW MODERATE GAINS IN 1962

Egg production in the major producing countries of the world was estimated at 216 billion in 1962. This represents an increase of about 2 percent over 1961.

Production in North America remained at about the 1961 level. In South America, the upward trend in egg production evidenced during recent years continued, with all major countries showing increases. The most significant increase in that area occurred in Peru, where production was estimated at 800 million, an increase of 10 percent over the previous year.

Overall production in Western Europe in 1962 showed about a 3 percent increase over 1961. The most notable increase was in Spain, up 16 percent. The U.K. and West Germany also reported an increase in home produced supplies, up 7 percent and 6 percent respectively.

In Denmark, the abnormally low prices for eggs during the early months of 1962 caused many farmers to go out of egg production resulting in a 10 percent decrease for the year compared with 1961. Estimated production in the Netherlands showed a similar decline.

Output in Eastern Europe was down slightly from the previous year. The USSR reported a gain of 3 percent. Of the countries in other parts of the world for which data are available, production is estimated to have increased substantially in Japan and Turkey. In Israel, the expansion has slowed down considerably.

### Chickens

Chicken numbers in most of the reporting countries at the start of 1963 were at about the same level or slightly below the number reported at the same time a year earlier. It should be noted that the census numbers reported from most of the countries covered in this report are chickens in egg laying flocks. Notable exceptions to the relatively static situation in egg laying flocks occurred in South America. Brazil reported an increase of 6 million hens and Peru showed a gain of 5 million.

In Europe, while Italy and Spain reported increases of 5 million and 6 million respectively, hen numbers in Denmark dropped to 10.3 million from 12.7 million and the Netherlands reported 29.4 million compared with 31.8 million for the previous year.

## EGGS: Production in specified countries, annual 1958-1962

Country	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 <sup>1/</sup>
	Million eggs	Million eggs	Million eggs	Million eggs	Million eggs
North America:					
Canada	5,398	5,520	5,413	5,145	5,210
Mexico	3,900	2,900	3,000	3,000	3,100
United States	65,292	66,504	63,948	2/63,684	2/64,032
South America:					
Argentina	3,120	3,240	3,480	3,720	-
Brazil	6,000	5,964	6,244	6,527	6,816
Colombia	1,350	1,400	1,480	1,650	1,715
Peru	518	578	666	728	800
Venezuela	-	-	-	441	480
West Europe:					
Austria	1,075	1,209	1,262	1,285	1,291
Belgium	2,869	3,137	3,045	3,300	3,375
Denmark	2,606	2,663	2,294	2,102	1,879
Finland	700	705	715	671	-
France	7,950	8,500	8,500	8,950	9,000
Germany, West	6,740	7,262	7,895	8,372	8,894
Greece	931	979	1,020	1,054	1,096
Ireland	763	741	814	807	806
Italy	6,320	6,099	6,373	6,623	6,802
Netherlands	5,128	5,825	5,825	5,999	5,500
Norway	490	522	529	575	-
Portugal	420	539	550	561	-
Spain	2,794	3,246	3,609	4,400	5,100
Sweden	1,504	1,552	1,552	1,550	-
Switzerland	525	530	535	515	505
United Kingdom <sup>3/</sup>	11,376	12,172	11,262	10,739	11,456
East Europe:					
Bulgaria	883	959	1,221	1,298	1,278
Czechoslovakia	2,070	2,135	2,267	2,351	2,325
Germany, East	3,025	3,125	3,512	3,602	2,900
Hungary	1,716	1,850	1,848	1,885	1,800
Poland	4,553	5,127	5,589	6,073	5,769
Rumania	2,202	2,160	2,355	2,600	-
Yugoslavia	1,511	1,527	1,533	1,461	1,470
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	22,400	24,500	27,500	29,300	30,200
Africa, Asia, and Oceania:					
South Africa,					
Rep. of <sup>4/</sup>	994	1,128	1,113	1,160	1,188
Israel <sup>5/</sup>	886	982	1,114	1,290	-
Japan	7,914	8,150	9,560	12,863	14,500
Philippines	1,350	1,454	-	-	-
Turkey	1,238	1,304	1,323	1,308	1,359
Australia <sup>4/</sup>	2,256	2,364	2,508	2,520	2,532
Total <sup>6/</sup>	190,867	198,752	202,806	211,409	215,603

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> Includes Alaska and Hawaii. <sup>3/</sup> Excludes North Ireland production consumed locally. <sup>4/</sup> Year ending June 30 of year stated. <sup>5/</sup> Year ending September 30 of year stated. <sup>6/</sup> Includes allowances for any missing data for countries shown.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Chickens: Number in specified countries, annual 1959-1963

Country	Month of estimate	1959	1960	1961	1962 <sup>1/</sup>	1963 <sup>1/</sup>
		Thousand chickens	Thousand chickens	Thousand chickens	Thousand chickens	Thousand chickens
<b>North America:</b>						
Canada .....	December 1 <sup>2/</sup>	51,264	46,454	46,131	49,124	48,477
Mexico .....	March	75,000	79,000	82,000	-	-
United States .....	January 1	383,529	366,859	361,685	368,452 <sup>3/</sup>	365,217 <sup>3/</sup>
<b>South America:</b>						
Bolivia .....	January 1	2,100	1,900	1,800	1,800	-
Brazil .....	January 1	160,971	166,873	175,368	183,856	194,500
Colombia .....	October 2 <sup>/</sup>	13,500	14,000	14,800	15,800	16,500
Peru .....	October 2 <sup>/</sup>	8,653	9,968	11,411	13,123	16,000
<b>West Europe:</b>						
Austria .....	December 3 <sup>/</sup>					
	2 <sup>/</sup>	9,412	9,797	9,788	9,943	10,071
Belgium .....	January 1	16,915	16,994	15,328	16,500	15,000
Denmark .....	January 1	15,392	13,710	12,472	12,701	10,328
Finland .....	June 15	5,552	5,743	6,459	-	-
France .....	October 2 <sup>/</sup>	73,000	76,000	73,300	74,600	75,000
Germany, West .....	December 2 <sup>/</sup>	58,133	60,011	60,033	65,837	66,036
Greece.....	January 1	12,907	13,363	14,310	15,035	15,640
Ireland .....	January 1	7,381	7,448	7,258	6,954	7,049
Italy 4/ .....	January 1	85,000	90,000	93,000	98,000	103,000
Netherlands .....	December 2 <sup>/</sup>	24,625	26,723	26,902	31,787	29,409
Norway .....	June 20	5,312	4,869	4,885	-	-
Portugal .....	January	13,900	14,000	14,100	14,200	-
Spain .....	January 1	32,000	33,500	32,000	40,000	42,000
Sweden .....	April	12,553	11,925	11,701	-	-
Switzerland .....	April	6,600	6,550	5,965	5,880	-
United Kingdom .....	December 2 <sup>/</sup>	67,500	69,612	67,605	70,589	69,853
<b>East Europe:</b>						
Bulgaria .....	January 1	14,368	20,922	22,241	21,888	-
Czechoslovakia .....	January 1	24,017	24,445	24,972	25,551	-
Germany, East.....	December 2 <sup>/</sup>	26,390	29,094	28,121	22,880	20,000
Hungary .....	March	21,800	22,265	23,000	22,000	-
Poland .....	June 30	54,600	59,400	65,200	62,000	-
Rumania .....	January 1	27,500	29,100	34,900	-	-
Yugoslavia .....	January 15	27,721	30,343	28,878	28,304	-
<b>Africa, Asia and Oceania:</b>						
South Africa, Rep. of .....	August	10,121	-	-	-	-
Israel .....	December 2 <sup>/</sup>	5,700	6,500	6,600	6,600	-
Japan .....	February 1	48,215	54,627	71,806	90,006	-
Philippines .....	March 1	56,142	52,335	49,984	-	-
Turkey .....	January 1	26,320	26,850	27,164	26,116	26,614
Australia .....	January 1	15,000	15,000	16,000	18,000	18,000
<b>Total 5/..</b> .....		<b>1,499,093</b>	<b>1,526,180</b>	<b>1,557,367</b>	<b>1,619,526</b>	<b>1,607,394</b>

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October-December numbers are included under the following year for comparison and totals. 3/ Includes Hawaii and Alaska. 4/ Total poultry. 5/ Includes allowances for missing data for countries shown.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD TEA PRODUCTION  
UP IN 1963

Production of tea in 1963 is forecast at 2,239 million pounds. This' is about 1 percent above the 1962 crop of 2,219 million pounds and above the 1961 record outturn. Increases are expected in a number of the major-producing countries. World output in 1962, down slightly from the preceding year, was below earlier expectations due mainly to smaller harvests in India, Japan, and Pakistan.

Asis: Production in Asia, which accounts for over 90 percent of the world output is estimated at 2,087 million pounds, slightly above the 1962 harvest of 2,072 million.

Ceylon's crop is estimated at 470 million pounds, slightly above the record 1962 outturn of 467 million. The larger crop is attributed in part to the effectiveness of the Tea Rehabilitation Program.

Production in India, the world's largest producer, is forecast at 760 million pounds or about the same as in 1962. The 1962 harvest was down from the record 1961 crop of 780.9 million pounds due to unfavorable weather. The Assam Valley Region, which produces about 45 percent of India's crop accounted for most of the decline.

Indonesian production is estimated at 105 million pounds compared with 101.4 million in 1962. Favorable weather, especially increased rainfall, is attributed to the higher level of production this year.

Japan's production is estimated at 175 million pounds. This would be an increase of 2.5 percent over the 1962 crop, but less than the bumper 1961 outturn.

Africa: Tea production in Africa continues its upward trend. The 1963 crop is forecast at 123.7 million pounds, slightly above 1962, and 53 percent greater than the 1955-59 average. Production in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is expected to equal the 1961 record crop and largely accounts for the higher overall outturn forecast for Africa.

Production in Kenya in 1963 is expected to be slightly below 1962 but much higher than in any previous year. Increased rainfall and new plantings coming into production were factors in the larger harvest in 1962.

Uganda and Mozambique's productions are expected to approximate those of 1962.

Tanganyika's 1963 crop may be moderately above last year. Production during January and February ran ahead of the same period in 1962.

(Cont. on page 18)

## TEA: Estimated world production for calendar year 1963 with comparisons

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962 <sup>1/</sup>	Forecast 1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<b>Asia:</b>					
Ceylon .....	395,930	434,709	455,229	467,049	470,000
China (Mainland) .....	279,760	350,000	348,000	350,000	350,000
Federation of Malaya ...:	5,163	5,484	5,809	6,200	6,200
India .....	695,651	699,610	780,944	759,692	760,000
Indonesia <sup>2/</sup> .....	121,771	101,722	95,104	101,400	105,000
Iran .....	14,323	16,300	17,000	17,000	17,000
Japan .....	163,164	171,002	179,349	170,762	175,000
Pakistan .....	53,440	41,947	58,100	51,330	52,000
Taiwan .....	33,233	38,878	39,824	40,000	41,000
Turkey .....	5,545	13,000	12,500	13,000	13,000
U.S.S.R. ....	63,871	83,100	83,775	85,000	88,000
Vietnam (South) .....	8,221	9,372	10,100	10,200	10,200
<b>Total Asia .....</b>	<b>1,840,072</b>	<b>1,965,124</b>	<b>2,085,734</b>	<b>2,071,633</b>	<b>2,087,400</b>
<b>Africa:</b>					
Congo (Leopoldville) <sup>3/</sup> ..:	4,765	8,000	7,500	7,000	7,000
Kenya .....	23,080	30,371	27,869	36,217	35,000
Mauritius .....	1,739	1,733	2,809	3,000	3,200
Mozambique .....	15,229	19,897	23,368	20,700	20,500
Tanganyika .....	6,097	8,206	9,830	9,500	10,000
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland .....	22,137	28,275	33,897	31,710	34,000
Uganda .....	7,962	10,291	11,278	13,876	14,000
<b>Total Africa .....</b>	<b>81,009</b>	<b>106,773</b>	<b>116,551</b>	<b>122,003</b>	<b>123,700</b>
<b>South America:</b>					
Argentina .....	5,159	9,921	13,900	17,600	20,000
Brazil .....	3,103	5,988	6,208	4,500	5,000
Peru .....	1,898	2,526	2,731	2,950	3,100
<b>Total South America ..</b>	<b>10,160</b>	<b>18,435</b>	<b>22,839</b>	<b>25,050</b>	<b>28,100</b>
<b>World total .....</b>	<b>1,931,241</b>	<b>2,090,332</b>	<b>2,225,124</b>	<b>2,218,686</b>	<b>2,239,200</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.<sup>2/</sup> Does not include small holders production for home use.<sup>3/</sup> Formerly Belgian Congo.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official estimates of foreign governments. Other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, International Tea Committee, and other information.

South America: Production of tea in South America accounts for little more than 1 percent of the world's supply, but output has been rising steadily. The 1963 forecast of 28.1 million pounds is nearly three times the 1955-59 average.

Production in Argentina, the area's principal producer, is expected to reach 20 million pounds in 1963, or 14 percent above the 1962 crop. Larger crops also are forecast for both Brazil and Peru.

#### WORLD SHEEP NUMBERS UP SLIGHTLY IN 1963

World sheep numbers totaled 991 million head at the beginning of 1963 about 3.5 million head above the estimated total for 1962, but slightly below the peak of 991.5 in 1960. The 1963 total is 6 percent above the 1956-60 average.

Although sheep are produced in almost every country, the majority are found in relatively few countries. Fifteen countries have 20 million or more head, accounting for nearly three-fourths of the estimated world total. Australia with 160 million head and the USSR with 140 million have nearly one-third of the total between them; Argentina, Republic of South Africa, India, China and New Zealand all have more than 40 million sheep; and the United States, Brazil, Uruguay, Spain, the United Kingdom, Ethiopia, Iran, and Turkey have approximately 20 million or more.

By geographic areas percentage changes in sheep numbers since 1956-60 range from plus 17 in the USSR to minus 3 in North America. Numbers in Africa rose 9 percent; Oceania, 8 percent; Western and Eastern Europe, 5 percent and 4 percent, respectively; and 1 percent for South America.

Changes in numbers since 1962 range from 4 percent in Eastern Europe to plus 2 percent in the USSR and Africa. There was a 1 percent rise in Western Europe and also in Oceania. Numbers decreased by 3 percent in North America, and 1 percent in South America. There was almost no net change in total world numbers as increases offset declines.

The five Southern Hemisphere wool exporting countries showed a net increase of 1.2 million head during the year. These countries (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina and Uruguay) account for about 80 percent of the wool entering world trade. The bulk of the increase in these countries occurred in Australia and New Zealand, the world's leading exporters of wool, while there was a slight gain in South Africa and declines of about 1 million head in Argentina, and 0.3 million head in Uruguay.

North America. Sheep numbers continued to drop in both the United States and Canada offsetting gains in Mexico and Guatemala. In the United States the inventory of stock sheep on January 1 dipped to the lowest point on record since 1867. Sheep and lambs on feed at 4 million head were 5 percent below the previous year.

South America. There was a 1 percent decline in total sheep in South America. Drought, and to some extent economic uncertainty, resulted in an estimated reduction of 1 million sheep in Argentina. This followed a similar drop in the previous year. In Uruguay unfavorable weather conditions in April-June 1962 were responsible for some severe losses in lambs and mature sheep. Partially offsetting these declines were increased numbers in Brazil, Ecuador, and Colombia.

Western Europe. The rise in sheep numbers for Western Europe is predicated largely on increased numbers in the United Kingdom, offsetting declines in France, Germany, and Italy. Severe winter weather following the date of these estimates of sheep numbers in the United Kingdom and other Western European countries undoubtedly caused heavy losses in some areas that are not reflected in the current estimates.

Eastern Europe. The sharpest drop in Eastern Europe was in Yugoslavia. The short corn crop in 1961 created a national feed shortage that forced peasants to cut their livestock numbers rather sharply during the following year. There were also reported decreases in the number of sheep held on state-owned farms.

The USSR reported a further gain of 1.5 percent during the year. Numbers are 50 percent above the average of 1951-55 and 17 percent higher than the 1956-60 average. The USSR has an announced goal of 200 million sheep to be reached, it is hoped, by 1970.

Africa. In North Africa relief from severe drought has permitted the recovery of flocks from the low point reached in 1961. In South Africa numbers showed only a slight increase as some offsetting losses were suffered in the Republic of South Africa during a drought last year.

Oceania. Sheep numbers in Australia are estimated to have risen about 2 million head since March 1962. Relatively unfavorable conditions in parts of Southern Australia probably limited the increase in those areas, while slaughter and export of live sheep in 1962 were considerably above the previous year. Expansion of sheep numbers continued in New Zealand at about the same rate prevailing in recent years. Feed supplies have been plentiful and wool prices favorable. Improved technology and pasture research that has included aerial fertilization of hillside pastures has increased the carrying capacity greatly in recent years. Farmers are holding an estimated 34.4 million breeding ewes, nearly 2 million above the number on hand in 1960.

(Table follow)

## SHEEP: Number in specified countries, averages 1951-55 and 1956-60, annual 1961-63

Country	Averages		1961	1962 <u>1/</u>	1963 <u>1/</u>	Month of estimate
	1951-55	1956-60				
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
<b>North America:</b>						
Canada (excluding Newfoundland).....	1,047	1,125	1,135	966	871	Dec. 1 <u>2/</u>
United States..... <u>3/</u>	31,491	<u>3/</u> 31,761	32,982	31,320	30,170	Jan. 1
Guatemala.....	808	811	677	792	840	April
Mexico.....	5,040	5,398	5,700	5,900	6,100	Spring
Cuba.....	190	209	---	---	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Total North America <u>4/</u> .....	38,960	39,760	41,120	39,580	38,560	
<b>South America:</b>						
Argentina.....	47,317	47,170	49,000	48,000	47,000	June 30
Bolivia.....	---	5,566	5,650	5,700	---	Jan.
Brazil.....	16,133	19,286	18,162	19,168	19,500	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Chile.....	6,860	7,340	7,500	7,520	7,530	Dec.
Colombia.....	1,293	1,189	1,400	1,450	1,500	Jan. 1
Ecuador.....	1,394	1,531	1,830	2,000	2,200	Aug.
Falkland Islands.....	597	610	617	---	---	
Paraguay.....	---	390	442	---	---	
Peru.....	16,587	15,147	16,009	15,937	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Uruguay.....	24,533	22,373	22,000	22,300	22,000	May
Total South America <u>4/</u> .....	120,700	120,820	122,730	123,260	122,620	
<b>Europe:</b>						
Austria.....	318	214	175	169	153	Dec. 3 <u>2/</u>
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	117	102	61	66	63	Jan.
Denmark <u>5/</u> .....	36	37	46	53	---	July
Finland.....	976	431	307	279	---	June
France.....	7,725	8,565	9,043	9,111	8,963	Oct. <u>2/</u>
Germany, West <u>6/</u> .....	1,495	1,098	1,032	1,111	974	Dec. 3 <u>2/</u>
Greece.....	7,843	9,213	9,353	9,450	9,500	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Iceland.....	487	741	834	---	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Ireland.....	2,118	2,847	3,106	3,376	3,383	Jan.
Italy.....	9,706	8,495	8,230	8,200	8,100	Jan. 1
Netherlands..... <u>7/</u>	405	<u>7/</u> 490	263	284	267	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Norway.....	1,056	958	966	979	960	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Portugal <u>8/</u> .....	<u>9/</u> 5,200	<u>9/</u> 4,554	4,225	---	---	Jan.
Spain..... <u>7/</u>	<u>7/</u> 24,115	<u>7/</u> 20,913	22,622	22,665	22,670	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Sweden.....	208	148	171	182	---	June
Switzerland.....	188	210	227	230	230	April
United Kingdom.....	16,428	18,621	20,031	20,217	21,030	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Total West Europe <u>4/</u> .....	78,570	77,810	80,870	81,600	82,040	
<b>East Europe:</b>						
Albania.....	1,601	<u>10/</u> 1,629	---	---	---	
Bulgaria.....	7,763	8,111	9,333	10,161	---	Jan.
Czechoslovakia.....	882	858	646	603	---	Jan. 1
Germany, East.....	1,403	1,989	2,015	1,930	1,875	Dec. 3 <u>2/</u>
Hungary.....	1,597	2,078	2,643	2,850	2,700	March
Poland.....	3,442	3,917	3,494	3,251	3,200	June 30
Rumania.....	10,903	10,929	11,500	12,285	12,350	Jan.
Yugoslavia.....	11,259	11,062	10,842	11,078	9,777	Jan. 15
Total East Europe.....	38,850	40,575	42,080	43,770	42,220	
Total Europe <u>4/</u> .....	117,420	118,385	122,950	125,370	124,260	
USSR (Europe and Asia) <u>11/</u> .....	92,200	119,500	133,000	137,500	139,700	Jan. 1

(Continued)



SHEEP: Number in specified countries, averages 1951-55 and 1956-60, annual 1961-63 (continued)

Country	Averages		1961	1962 <sup>1/</sup>	1963 <sup>1/</sup>	Month of estimate
	1951-55	1956-60				
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
<b>Africa:</b>						
Algeria <sup>12/</sup> .....	5,583	6,115	---	---	---	Nov. 20 <sup>2/</sup>
Ethiopia.....	19,725	20,780	22,000	---	---	
Libya.....	1,280	1,261	1,261	1,194	---	
Morocco.....	10,062	10,454	9,260	11,184	13,140	
Sudan, Republic of the.....	5,840	6,754	7,150	---	---	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Tunisia.....	3,013	3,233	4,006	---	---	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Egypt.....	1,381	1,318	1,587	1,596	1,612	Jan. 1
Basutoland.....	1,418	1,280	---	---	---	
Burundi and Rwanda <sup>13/</sup> .....	404	520	---	---	---	
Cameroon.....	600	522	---	---	---	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Congo, (Leopoldville) <sup>14/</sup> .....	529	10/ 667	---	---	---	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Guinea.....	254	10/ 335	362	380	---	
Ivory Coast.....	288	10/ 365	372	395	---	
Kenya.....	7,240	7,453	7,583	---	---	
Malagasy Republic.....	342	10/ 270	---	---	---	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Mali.....	3,630	10/ 4,300	5,400	5,940	---	
Mauritania.....	1,476	10/ 1,950	2,050	2,110	---	
Niger.....	1,815	10/ 2,100	2,000	2,000	---	
Nigeria.....	8,000	10/ 7,500	10,000	---	---	
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of.....	378	370	424	482	515	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Senegal.....	350	10/ 650	786	825	---	
South Africa, Republic of..	36,100	38,400	---	---	---	Aug. 31
Southwest Africa.....	3,280	3,127	---	---	---	
Tanganyika.....	2,678	2,852	2,871	---	---	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Togo.....	268	10/ 345	---	---	---	
Uganda <sup>15/</sup> .....	1,093	1,093	865	---	---	
Upper Volta.....	1,108	10/ 1,150	1,325	1,349	---	
<b>Total Africa <sup>4/</sup>.....</b>	<b>127,150</b>	<b>134,950</b>	<b>140,980</b>	<b>144,300</b>	<b>147,000</b>	
<b>Asia:</b>						
Cyprus.....	329	395	434	---	---	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Iran.....	17,124	23,640	22,000	22,436	22,439	March 21
Iraq <sup>15/ 16/</sup> .....	9,800	10/ 9,040	---	---	---	March 21
Jordan.....	349	470	431	404	418	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Saudi Arabia.....	3,600	10/ 3,800	---	---	---	Nov. <sup>2/</sup>
Turkey (Europe and Asia)...	25,709	29,613	34,463	33,307	31,000	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Syria.....	3,455	5,032	3,649	3,503	---	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Yemen.....	3,750	10/ 3,970	---	---	---	
China, Mainland <sup>17/</sup> .....	41,952	---	---	---	---	Dec. 1 <sup>2/</sup>
India.....	39,469	39,500	40,263	---	---	
Japan.....	647	881	677	504	430	Feb. 1
Pakistan.....	6,716	6,805	6,600	---	---	
<b>Total Asia <sup>4/</sup>.....</b>	<b>183,750</b>	<b>209,460</b>	<b>213,100</b>	<b>210,800</b>	<b>210,000</b>	
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	122,822	149,220	152,678	157,714	159,500	Mar. 31
New Zealand.....	36,698	44,535	48,462	48,981	49,600	June 30
<b>Total Oceania <sup>4/</sup>.....</b>	<b>159,530</b>	<b>193,770</b>	<b>201,150</b>	<b>206,710</b>	<b>209,110</b>	
<b>Total World <sup>4/</sup>.....</b>	<b>839,710</b>	<b>936,645</b>	<b>975,030</b>	<b>987,520</b>	<b>991,250</b>	

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> October-December numbers are included under the following year for comparison and totals. <sup>3/</sup> Averages do not include Alaska and Hawaii. Estimates for Alaska and Hawaii are included in the United States totals beginning with 1961. <sup>4/</sup> Includes allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for countries not shown. <sup>5/</sup> Excludes Faroe Islands. <sup>6/</sup> Includes Saarland. <sup>7/</sup> May census. <sup>8/</sup> Includes Azores and Maderia Islands. <sup>9/</sup> December census. <sup>10/</sup> Less than a 5-year average. <sup>11/</sup> Some years are estimates based on sheep and goats. <sup>12/</sup> Taxed only. <sup>13/</sup> Formerly Ruanda-Urundi. <sup>14/</sup> Formerly Belgian Congo. <sup>15/</sup> On native farms. <sup>16/</sup> Includes goats. <sup>17/</sup> Includes 22 provinces, Manchuria, Sinkiang and Tibet. Excludes Outer Mongolia.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information.  
May 14, 1963.

WORLD TOBACCO EXPORTS  
UP SLIGHTLY IN 1962

World exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962 totaled a record 1,686 million pounds, up slightly from the 1,681 million exported in 1961. Exports in 1955-59 averaged 1,434 million.

The continued strong export demand in 1962 reflected larger world cigarette consumption, shortages of domestically-produced leaf in some European countries, and heavier demands from Soviet-bloc countries for tobaccos from Free World sources. (To insure valid comparisons with previous data, the trade of countries within the Sino-Soviet bloc has been excluded from the table accompanying this text. Statistics on this trade, especially for the postwar period, are incomplete. The data include free world exports to, and imports from, the Sino-Soviet bloc countries).

Principal Exporting Countries

United States: U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962, at 469 million pounds, were down 6.4 percent from the 501 million exported in 1961. The 1962 value--\$373.4 million--was down 4.5 percent. Exports dropped from 1961 mainly because the 1962 crop of flue-cured contained a larger-than-normal quantity of low-quality leaf. Flue-cured exports, at 375.4 million pounds, were down 6.8 percent from 1961. A sharp drop in exports of flue-cured to the United Kingdom--the major foreign market--and lesser declines in trade with Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Sweden, New Zealand, Thailand and Hong Kong more than offset larger exports to West Germany, Australia, Ireland, the Netherlands, Italy, Egypt, Norway, Malaya, and Portugal.

Exports of burley tobacco in 1962, at 40.1 million pounds, were the largest since 1947, with increased quantities moving to West Germany, Sweden, Mexico, and Egypt. Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured shipments, amounting to 17.3 million pounds, were 31 percent smaller than in 1961. Virginia fire-cured exports were the same as in 1961--4.6 million pounds, while Maryland dropped 4 percent from the previous year. Exports of One Sucker, Black Fat, cigar binder, and cigar filler also dropped, while Green River and cigar wrapper were up a little from 1961.

The 6 Common Market countries purchased 149 million pounds of U.S. tobacco in 1962, compared with 144 million in 1961. To all West Europe, including the Common Market and the United Kingdom, U.S. exports totaled 341 million pounds in 1962, compared with 383 million in 1961.

Rhodesias-Nyasaland: Tobacco exports from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland were at a record 216 million pounds in 1962, compared with 210 million in 1961. Flue-cured exports, at 189.8 million, accounted for 88 percent of the total. The United Kingdom, as usual, was the major export outlet for Federation leaf last year, taking 88.6 million pounds, or 41 percent of the total. This compared with 103 million pounds, or 49 percent of the total in 1961. The drop in exports to the United Kingdom was more than offset by larger shipments to countries in continental Europe.

Principal market last year included: West Germany, 25.8 million pounds; the Netherlands, 13.8 million; Italy, 10.5 million; Belgium-Luxembourg, 9.0 million; Hong Kong, 7.3 million; Japan, 6.5 million; Malaya, 6.5 million; and Australia, 4.4 million pounds. Other markets taking at least 2 million pounds of Rhodesian leaf last year were the Soviet Union, Austria, Republic of South Africa, Denmark, and Canary Islands. Exports to the 6 Common Market countries last year totaled 60.9 million pounds, compared with 47.2 million in 1961.

Turkey: Turkey's tobacco exports set a record in 1962. At 200 million pounds, they were up 2.6 percent from the 195 million shipped abroad in 1961. Smaller shipments to the United States, Japan, Egypt, France, Switzerland, Austria, and East Germany were more than offset by larger exports to Italy, West Germany, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Belgium. The United States was easily the largest market for Turkish leaf in 1962, taking 101.8 million pounds, or a little more than half the total. Other major purchasers included: Italy 23.8 million; West Germany, 20.4 million; Czechoslovakia, 9.1 million; Yugoslavia, 6.1 million; Hungary, 5.7 million and Belgium, 4.7 million pounds.

India: At 142.9 million pounds in 1962, India's tobacco exports were at record levels--34 percent above the 106.3 million exported in 1961. Larger shipments of flue-cured--particularly to Soviet bloc countries--accounted for the big increase. Exports to the United Kingdom, the largest overseas market, amounted to 42.1 million pounds, mainly flue-cured. Other major purchasers of Indian tobaccos last year were: Soviet Union, 40.1 million pounds; Poland, 12.5 million; Yugoslavia, 9.6 million; and East Germany, 7.7 million pounds. Markets taking at least 2 million pounds of Indian tobaccos in 1962 included Aden, the Netherlands, Belgium, Hungary, France, and Malaya.

Greece: Greek exports of tobacco in 1962, at 102.3 million pounds were the smallest since 1952, because of below normal crops in 1960 and 1961. Shipments to West Germany, at 26.1 million pounds were down one-fourth from the 1961 level of 36.6 million. Shipments to the United States last year were 10.1 million pounds--less than one-third the 1961 high of 35.2 million. Other leading markets for Greek tobacco in 1962 were: Italy, 11.5 million pounds; the Soviet Union, 9.7 million; France, 9.2 million; Yugoslavia, 4.8 million; and Poland, 3.5 million pounds. Greek exports to the 6 Common Market countries last year totaled 50.7 million pounds, compared with 51.5 million in 1961.

Brazil: Brazil's exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962 were 92.1 million pounds, compared with the near-record 107.5 million in 1961. Smaller shipments to practically all markets, except West Germany, the Soviet Union and the United States, accounted for the drop. West Germany, the principal foreign outlet in 1962, took 21.9 million pounds of Brazilian leaf, compared with 16.6 million in 1961. Spain's purchases in 1962 were 21.0 million, compared with 25.5 in the previous year. Shipments to the United States, at 3.0 million pounds were more than 3 times larger than those of 1961.

Other Exporters: Exports from other major exporters of tobacco last year generally were at high levels. Peak exports were recorded from Canada, Italy, Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, and the Republic of South Africa. Totals for these countries in 1962 were as follows, with 1961 exports shown in parenthesis: Canada, 48.6 million (38.1); Italy, 41.6 million (36.6); Argentina, 24.3 million (7.0); Colombia, 22.3 million (19.2); the Republic of South Africa, 18.3 million (9.3); Mexico, 9.8 million (3.0); and Paraguay 26.2 million (13.0).

Exports from the Philippines at 53.2 million pounds in 1962, were the largest since 1931. Japan's exports of 16.8 million pounds were the largest since World War II. The shipment of 7.8 million pounds from the Malagasy Republic was the largest since 1959. On the other hand, exports from Yugoslavia, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, and Algeria were below those for 1961.

#### Principal Importing Countries

West Germany: In 1962, West Germany recorded imports of 320.4 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco, compared with 214.9 million in the previous year. The 1962 data, however, are not comparable with those of previous years because of a change in the method of recording imports. Prior to 1962, import data covered only duty-paid imports. But beginning January 1, 1962, import data include current arrivals plus stocks in bonded warehouse (excluding free-trade zone stocks) which had arrived prior to January 1, 1962. Consequently, the import data for 1962 do not reflect actual arrivals during that year.

Recorded imports from the United States in 1962 were 95.5 million pounds, representing 29.8 percent of the total. Other major sources of recorded imports in 1962 were Greece, 42.6 million; Rhodesias-Nyasaland, 34.0 million; Italy, 31.3 million; Turkey, 20.7 million; Brazil, 14.2 million, and Bulgaria, 13.9 million pounds.

United Kingdom: The United Kingdom's imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962, at 280.4 million pounds, were the smallest since 1952. Declines were recorded in imports from all major suppliers except Canada and the Republic of South Africa. Takings from the United States dropped from 157.2 million pounds in 1961 to only 105.8 million in 1962. The Rhodesias-Nyasaland furnished 91.9 million in 1962, compared with 102.0 million in 1961. Purchases from India, at 39.9 million in 1962, were down about 10 percent from the 43.6 million imported in 1961.

United States: U.S. imports of unmanufactured tobacco for consumption (duty-paid) in 1962 totaled 164.3 million pounds--1 percent below those for 1961, but above those for any other year. Cigarette leaf imports--mainly from Turkey and Greece--totaled 127.7 million pounds, compared with 125.7 million in 1961, and a record. Total imports of cigar filler and scrap tobacco were 35.6 million pounds in 1962--about 10 percent below those of 1961. Larger imports from Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and Brazil last year partially offset a drop in imports from Cuba. Tobaccos from the latter country were embargoed in February 1962, but imports for consumption of Cuban leaf continued to be made from stocks held in bond by manufacturers.

France: French imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1962, at 78.4 million pounds, were only slightly under the 79.1 million imported in 1961. The decline is attributed to no imports from Algeria and reduced purchases from the United States, India, Turkey, Cameroon, and Yugoslavia. Smaller imports from those sources were more than enough to offset stepped-up takings from Greece, Bulgaria, Argentina, Brazil, Republic of Malagasy, Colombia, Paraguay, and Poland. The Philippines and Mexico were new suppliers to the French market last year.

Italy: Imports of tobacco into Italy in 1962 were a record 74.8 million pounds--more than 4 times as large as those for 1961. The extremely large imports last year reflect the below-normal crops of recent years. Major suppliers last year included Turkey 24.2 million pounds, the United States 13.8 million, and Greece 8.1 million. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which usually supplies no tobacco to Italy, was an important source in 1962.

Netherlands: Dutch gross imports of unmanufactured tobacco (direct imports plus withdrawals from bond) in 1962 totaled 68.8 million pounds--well below those of the 2 previous years when large purchases were made for additions to manufacturers' stocks. Imports from most major suppliers in 1962, with the exception of Italy, were below those for 1961. The United States furnished 20.2 million pounds--23 percent smaller than the 26.2 million in 1961. Italy supplied 4.1 million pounds, compared with 4.0 million in 1961.

Other Importers: Countries with larger tobacco imports in 1962 than in 1961 included Japan, Switzerland, Mexico, Uruguay, Austria, and Norway. Smaller imports than in 1961 were recorded for Australia, Finland, New Zealand, Argentina, Denmark, and Sweden.

Imports reported in the accompanying table are consistently smaller than exports for a number of reasons: (1) some tobacco exports may appear twice in world exports, i.e., as exports from the country of growth and as reexports from the country of original destination; (2) exports to Soviet bloc countries do not appear as imports into the bloc since reliable import data for the bloc countries are not currently available; (3) a number of countries whose imports materially exceed their exports are not included in the table.

As mentioned, data covering import and export trade for the Sino-Soviet bloc have not been included in the table. For most years since World War II, reliable data are not available for these countries. There is known to be a considerable movement of tobacco from one bloc country to another--particularly oriental leaf from Bulgaria to the Soviet Union and other bloc countries in Eastern Europe.

Imports of tobacco into the non-Sino-Soviet bloc from the Sino-Soviet bloc are not large in total. They consist mainly of West European imports of Bulgarian oriental leaf and small quantities of low-grade flue-cured from Mainland China together with some Polish and Soviet Union leaf. Non-Sino-Soviet bloc exports to the Sino-Soviet bloc are considerably larger than imports from the bloc. These consist mainly of oriental leaf shipped from Greece and Turkey to the bloc, together with low-quality flue-cured from India to the Soviet Union. In 1962, exports from both Brazil and Rhodesias-Nyasaland to the Soviet Union were fairly significant.

Continent and Country	Average 1950-54		Average 1955-59		1961 2/		1962 2/	
	Exports pounds	Imports pounds	Exports pounds	Imports pounds	Exports pounds	Imports pounds	Exports pounds	Imports pounds
<b>North America:</b>								
Canada.....	31,050	1,412	37,223	2,100	38,068	2,088	48,624	3/ 2,900
United States.....	473,640	101,906	499,795	129,304	500,959	166,444	468,875	1,64,311
Costa Rica.....	45	97	5	155		131		300
El Salvador.....	34	3,313	163	3,126	39	4,031	50	4/ 4,000
Guatemala.....		673		718	2	458		500
Honduras 5/.....	3,803	139	3,325	169	3,782	106	4,140	3/ 160
Mexico.....	555	3,307	955	4,804	2,985	6,905	9,804	7,034
Nicaragua.....	2	699		817		521		400
Cuba.....	36,642		53,228		4/ 40,000		35,000	
Dominican Republic.....	29,763	86	27,389	465	48,414	537	39,181	535
Jamaica.....	190	1,048	106	1,524	410	1,655	400	1,782
Trinidad and Tobago.....		1,414		1,719		1,936		1,858
Total.....	575,724	114,094	622,189	144,901	634,659	184,812	606,074	183,780
<b>South America:</b>								
Argentina.....	973	3,121	3,084	155	6,978	2,089	24,323	193
Brazil.....	64,847	218	63,618	78	107,520	10	92,055	11
British Guiana.....		622		712		813		3/ 760
Chile.....		688	91	685		1,532		2,180
Colombia.....	9,315	239	11,059	13	19,163	13	22,333	15
Paraguay.....	7,267	26	5,692	5/ 6/	13,003	4	26,237	4
Peru.....	10	649	1,343	575	6		6	
Surinam.....		137		159			176	154
Uruguay.....		9,118		9,007			9,810	10,400
Venezuela.....		601		597	28	1,764	551	386
Total.....	82,412	15,419	84,887	11,986	145,698	16,211	165,505	14,103
<b>Europe:</b>								
Austria.....	1,470	19,899	1,677	23,985	1,735	22,728	1,200	23,381
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	2,023	48,717	1,008	54,264	3,287	66,430	3/ 4,000	60,000
Denmark.....	595	23,974	131	25,304	374	30,155	437	28,415
France.....	1,183	69,912	4,740	73,042	7,542	79,079	6,230	78,437
Germany, West.....	676	114,993	1,661	164,528	623	214,905	3,216	320,380
Greece.....	88,077		127,743	3	145,303		102,302	
Ireland.....		17,044		11,872		14,100		14,933
Italy.....	22,160	8,290	25,547	17,073	36,632	17,662	41,581	74,765
Netherlands.....	8,352	69,370	7,522	71,773	4,436	95,583	7/ 4,782	68,750
Norway.....	4	8,818	263	9,504	329	11,166	234	13,715
Portugal.....		10,679	8	11,992	106	13,058		13,307
Spain.....		48,270	2	47,106		61,194		60,995
Sweden.....	10	21,221	55	17,657	64	25,251	42	20,134
Switzerland.....	3	24,458		27,377	27	33,120		35,194
United Kingdom.....	7,149	302,358	2,680	319,435	2,794	345,400	3,420	280,350
Malta.....		982		738		650		650
Finland.....		10,407		11,290		15,970		13,863
Yugoslavia.....	15,712	2,988	39,723	1,224	35,050	838	33,000	3/ 25,000
Total.....	147,414	802,380	215,203	888,167	238,302	1,047,289	200,444	1,132,569

## Africa:

Algeria	27,716	9,856	19,048	15,009	15,865	22,819	3/	2,500	3/	22,930
Morocco	493	4,997	558	4,876	451	10,863	4/	500	3/	7,740
Tunisia	117	5,465	720	5,548	--	3,557	3/	40	3/	5,300
Egypt	--	26,278	--	29,584	--	25,397	--	--	--	26,887
Angola	1,690	425	825	665	1,786	2,392	3/	1,230	3/	120
Cameroon	1,420	1,573	2,153	1,952	2,220	2,242	3/	1,200	3/	2,500
Canary Islands	--	1,240	--	6,108	--	13,951	--	--	--	15,000
Congo (Brazzaville)	702	612	1,318	1,004	893	1,351	3/	780	3/	1,000
Congo (Leopoldville)	155	6,554	148	9,869	--	761	--	--	--	4,000
Ghana	--	1,534	--	2,180	10	2,977	--	--	3/	2,400
Malagasy Republic	8,596	37	8,804	1,256	6,195	2,603	--	7,813	--	3,086
Mozambique	361	6,596	772	462	2,646	1,102	--	2,646	--	725
Nigeria	--	6,406	149,496	5,568	--	4,321	--	4,321	--	4,390
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	116,811	6,406	149,496	4	209,990	146	--	216,075	--	36
Sierra Leone	--	1,598	--	1,670	--	1,516	--	--	3/	1,900
South Africa, Republic of	2,823	2,989	2,144	8,489	9,261	1,295	--	18,346	--	4,829
Total	160,884	76,487	185,986	90,224	249,317	98,293	--	251,130	--	103,343

## Asia:

Aden	--	--	5,461	9,332	5,090	9,764	3/1/	4,100	3/	8,020
Cyprus	1,440	872	1,409	1,123	1,529	1,466	--	954	--	1,079
Lebanon	911	771	1,745	572	2,666	776	4/	2,500	4/	700
Turkey	132,971	12	146,417	--	194,939	--	--	199,926	--	--
Syria	5,387	1,137	1,156	601	3,018	220	--	2,165	--	639
Burma	395	288	290	835	112	584	--	112	--	500
Cambodia	1	13,748	1,291	1,445	--	1,186	--	--	3/	720
Ceylon	1,224	1,737	554	1,932	273	2,883	3/	420	3/	3,060
China, Taiwan	45	908	177	2,213	4,515	802	4/	4,500	3/	3,500
Hong Kong	6,979	11,470	1,428	9,531	760	13,851	1/	453	--	19,516
India	84,405	4,354	92,265	3,195	106,342	1,986	--	142,902	--	2,373
Indonesia	30,192	13,484	33,116	15,430	37,045	3,364	3/	27,800	3/	1,200
Japan	1,254	11,810	6,274	11,816	14,672	24,255	--	16,839	--	39,251
Laos	--	--	--	--	--	702	--	--	3/	1,020
Malaya	175	462	2,590	4,673	1,408	17,385	4/1/	500	4/	15,500
Pakistan	20	7,453	196	1,531	116	1,469	4/	500	4/	2,000
Philippines	19,281	22,374	22,192	8,238	37,029	46	--	53,224	--	2,571
Thailand	21	5,488	8,333	10,292	2,504	12,688	--	5,123	--	8,543
Vietnam	--	--	299	8,023	--	6,816	--	--	3/	4,400
Total	284,701	96,368	325,193	90,782	412,018	100,243	--	462,018	--	114,592

## Oceania:

Australia	1	31,388	179	42,802	142	31,489	--	346	--	27,783
New Zealand	--	6,290	2	6,994	--	6,292	--	--	--	6,004
Total	1	37,678	181	49,796	142	37,781	--	346	--	33,787

Total World..... 1,251,136 : 1,142,426 : 1,433,639 : 1,275,856 : 1,681,136 : 1,484,629 : 1,685,517 : 1,582,174

1/ Does not include trade of Sino-Soviet bloc countries because of lack of comparable data. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated from data for

less than one year. 4/ Approximated from unofficial sources. 5/ Fiscal year ending March 31. 6/ Includes manufactured products. 7/ Re-exports.

8/ Data not comparable to previous years due to method of recording imports. 9/ Less than a five-year average.

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

WORLD EXPORTS OF FLAXSEED/LINSEED  
OIL AT AVERAGE LEVEL

World exports of flaxseed and linseed oil in calendar 1962 at 53.3 million bushels seed equivalent basis, were virtually the same as the 1961 volume and the 5-year (1957-61) average. Smaller exports than a year earlier from the United States and Canada were offset by larger exports from Argentina. Roughly two-thirds of world exports in 1962 moved out as oil and about one-third as seed.

FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL: Exports from major producing countries  
and world totals, average 1955-59, annual 1957-62 1/

(In terms of flaxseed equivalent)							
Country	Average 1955-59	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 <u>2/</u>
:- - - - - Million bushels - - - - -							
United States.....	11.5	16.6	5.2	9.4	7.0	5.6	4.3
Canada.....	14.7	22.4	15.1	12.7	14.9	14.7	11.7
Argentina.....	17.1	16.3	18.7	25.2	21.8	27.6	32.2
Uruguay.....	2.3	3.0	2.2	1.8	2.3	3.1	3.0
India.....	4.0	2.0	2.7	2.4	.9	.1	.1
Others, excl. Europe.....	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	1.4	2.0
World total.....	52.1	62.3	46.9	54.6	50.0	52.5	53.3

1/ Excludes re-exports of flaxseed and exports of linseed oil produced from imported flaxseed. 2/ Preliminary; partially estimated.

Compiled from official and other sources.

As in prewar years, Argentina in the last 2 years has accounted for well over one-half of total world exports of flaxseed and linseed oil. At the equivalent of about 32.2 million bushels of flaxseed (31.9 million as oil and 0.3 million as seed), Argentine exports in 1962 exceeded the 1961 volume by one-sixth and were almost double the 1955-59 average. Large supplies plus low prices of Argentine oil on European markets, the latter resulting from the decline in the exchange value of the peso, enhanced the competitive position of Argentina in 1962. Consequently, exports, virtually all destined for Europe, rose to the largest volume since 1951.

In 1954 Argentina placed a ban on exports of flaxseed as seed, but since July 1960 some flaxseed has been authorized for export when linked to exports of linseed oil. As a result, small quantities of seed have again moved to European ports in the last 3 years.



Canada, the world's leading exporter of flaxseed as such, shipped the equivalent of 11.7 million bushels in 1962 (11.5 million as seed and 0.2 million as oil). The decline of one-fifth from exports in 1961 reflected the smaller Canadian crops of the last 2 years and strong competition from lower-priced Argentine oil. Over one-half of the seed and virtually all of the oil went to the United Kingdom.

U.S. exports in 1962 declined from the year before by almost one-fourth to the equivalent of 4.3 million bushels of seed (about 4.0 million as seed and 0.3 million as oil). Greatly expanded U.S. production in 1962 along with relatively moderate increases in Canada, Argentina, and Uruguay contributed to an appreciable decline in world prices. As a result, world prices were at levels below the U.S. support and U.S. exports were curtailed. The bulk of the total U.S. exports went to the Netherlands.

Linseed oil exports from India in 1962 totaled only 1,310 tons or the equivalent of 0.1 million bushels of seed despite the fact that there are no restrictions on oil exports. Seed exports as such are not permitted. While exports in 1962 were slightly larger than in 1961, they were negligible compared with the 1955-59 average of 38,000 tons. Prices in India of linseed oil, as well as other oils and oilseeds, continue to be far higher than world prices mainly because of an expanding domestic demand consequent to the rapid increase in population and the slow but steady growth of national and per capita incomes, while production has remained almost static. Thus, Indian export prospects have been and likely will continue to be dim.

Seed and oil exports from Uruguay in 1962 at the equivalent of 3.0 million bushels (1.1 million as seed and 1.9 million as oil) totaled virtually the same as in 1962. Principal markets were the Netherlands, West Germany, and Italy.

(For a summary of world flaxseed production and trade, see Foreign Agriculture Circular, FFO 3-63, April 1963.)

#### WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION SETS NEW RECORD

World production of cottonseed in the marketing year beginning August 1, 1962 is estimated at a record 23.4 million short tons, 5 percent larger than last year's outturn and 10 percent above the 1955-59 average.

About 85 percent of the estimated 1.1 million-ton increase from 1961 resulted from expanded cotton production in Egypt, India, Mexico, the United States and probably Mainland China. These increases, however, were partially offset by reduced production in Brazil, the USSR, and the Sudan.

North American cottonseed production increased an estimated 6 percent in 1962 with expansion in all significant producing countries. U.S. outturn at about 6.1 million tons rose by 2 percent from 1961 and 14 percent from the 1955-59 average. Harvested acreage declined less than 1 percent but the near-record average yield per acre at 783 pounds was 18 pounds more than last year. U.S. production normally accounts for one-fourth of the world's total production of cottonseed. (Cont. on page 32)

FLAXSEED: Exports from specified countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1958-62

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961 <u>1/</u>	1962 <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.....	7,299	4,660	8,948	4,149	4,527	3,942
Canada.....	14,062	14,280	12,562	14,508	13,854	11,515
Mexico.....	16	1	---	---	---	---
Total.....	21,377	18,941	21,510	18,657	18,381	15,457
South America:						
Argentina.....	---	---	---	2,195	3,895	261
Brazil.....	125	103	---	55	177	274
Uruguay.....	8	39	---	---	216	1,108
Total.....	133	142	---	2,250	4,288	1,643
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg..	286	376	378	594	797	729
Denmark.....	17	25	<u>2/</u>	11	7	1
Germany, West.....	11	5	1	2	2	3
Netherlands.....	573	559	343	473	470	351
Sweden.....	8	1	<u>2/</u>	1	---	---
Total.....	895	966	722	1,081	1,276	1,084
Africa;						
Algeria.....	9	---	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia <u>3/</u> .....	<u>4/</u> 654	920	420	741	646	1,181
Morocco.....	169	212	101	400	86	118
Tunisia.....	11	---	20	---	---	---
Total.....	843	1,132	541	1,141	732	1,299
Asia:						
China, Mainland <u>5/</u> ..	649	1,300	1,102	787	146	<u>6/</u> 492
India.....	<u>7/</u> 1,121	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Iran <u>8/</u> .....	118	138	142	---	<u>2/</u>	---
Iraq.....	203	208	329	191	---	---
Turkey.....	158	---	787	31	23	39
Total.....	2,249	1,646	2,360	1,009	169	531
Grand total....	25,497	22,827	25,133	24,138	24,846	20,014

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Year ending September 10. 4/ Year ending December 10. 5/ Unofficial estimates. 6/ January-October. 7/ 1950-52 average; exports in 1955-59 were negligible. 8/ Year beginning March 21.

Compiled from official and other sources.

LINSEED OIL: Exports from specified countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1958-62

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961 <u>1/</u>	1962 <u>1/</u>
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:						
United States.....	40,343	4,897	4,487	28,491	10,257	3,165
Canada.....	5,803	7,497	1,442	3,301	8,189	2,223
Total.....	46,146	12,394	5,929	31,792	18,446	5,388
South America:						
Argentina.....	162,450	178,403	239,733	186,244	225,261	303,850
Uruguay.....	21,666	19,499	17,482	21,886	27,844	17,984
Total.....	184,116	197,902	257,215	208,130	253,105	321,834
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg....	9,505	4,198	1,649	1,720	6,162	1,968
Denmark.....	56	91	75	125	56	---
France.....	2,060	858	1,988	2,241	2,037	655
Germany, West.....	3,731	3,504	5,444	6,116	5,248	5,842
Italy.....	65	13	231	123	31	19
Netherlands.....	23,711	18,997	11,973	10,861	10,742	10,754
Sweden.....	88	31	41	342	46	29
Switzerland.....	1,653	717	743	<u>2/</u> 741	<u>2/</u> 700	<u>2/</u> 639
United Kingdom.....	11,583	8,483	9,771	9,695	9,826	8,545
Total.....	52,452	36,892	31,915	31,964	34,848	28,333
Africa:						
Morocco.....	1,340	902	1,436	1,653	---	---
Asia:						
India.....	37,899	25,371	22,452	8,863	840	1,310
Japan.....	158	507	222	37	451	126
Total.....	38,057	25,878	22,674	8,900	1,291	1,436
Oceania:						
Australia <u>3/</u> .....	210	108	122	30	39	59
Grand total.....	322,321	274,076	319,291	282,469	307,729	357,050

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes soybean oil. 3/ Year ending June 30.

Compiled from official and other sources.

Mexico produced an estimated record 1.1 million tons of cottonseed in 1962, one-fifth more than a year earlier, largely as a result of high yields. Record quantities of seed also were produced in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala where increases from 1961 were 28, 26, and 16 percent, respectively. Expanded acreages--stimulated by favorable returns in recent years and continued government encouragement--and generally favorable growing conditions contributed to the larger outturn in these Central American countries.

The slight decline in South American production was due to the estimated 10 percent drop in Brazil's outturn, which was almost offset by increases in Peru, Argentina, Colombia, and Paraguay. Reduced production in Brazil was the result of untimely, heavy rains and increased insect infestation in the southern producing area. Cottonseed production in Argentina is estimated to have increased from last year by about one-fifth and in both Colombia and Peru by about 7 percent.

Europe's relatively small outturn of cottonseed declined slightly in 1962 as the expansion in Spain failed to offset the reduction in Greece.

In the USSR cottonseed output, estimated at 3.2 million tons, was down 6 percent from 1961 but was virtually the same as the 1955-59 average. The reduced cotton crop reflects continued difficulties with soil salinity and inadequate irrigation water.

Cottonseed production in Africa rose an estimated one-fourth in 1962, largely the result of sharp expansions in Egypt, Uganda, and Nigeria. Following the relatively small outturn of 1961, Egyptian cottonseed production in 1962 rose by more than one-third to an above average level of 1.1 million tons, reflecting successful efforts in controlling the leaf and boll worms. In Uganda, generally favorable growing and harvesting conditions resulted in a seed outturn almost double the reduced yield of 1961. And, in Nigeria production was up by three-fourths from the small output of the previous year.

Partially offsetting these sharp increases was the 12 percent decline in the Sudan from the record production of 1961. Acreage declined somewhat, and yields failed to reach last year's exceptionally high level. Despite the reduction, however, output was second only to that of 1961.

Cottonseed production in Asia increased moderately in 1962 from the substantially reduced outturn of the previous year. Expansion occurred in all major producing areas, but the most significant increase tonnage-wise was in India. The larger area planted to cotton in India this season more than offset considerable flood damage in parts of the Punjab and Gujarat. Seed production is calculated at 2.5 million tons, 10 percent more than last year. Pakistan's 0.8 million-ton output also was an increase of 10 percent from 1961, while Turkey's 0.6 million-ton and Syria's 0.4 million-ton outturns reflected increases of 16 and 21 percent, respectively.

In Mainland China, 1962 cotton acreage is believed to have been somewhat below the previous year, but growing conditions were better and conditions at cotton picking time were substantially improved compared with 1961. Cottonseed outturn may have approximated 2.9 million tons, which would be moderately above the estimate for 1961.

COTTONSEED: Production in specified countries and the world,  
averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1959-62

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1 1/					
	Average		1959	1960	1961 2/	1962 2/
	1950-54	1955-59				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
North America:						
United States.....	5,808	5,370	5,991	5,886	5,978	6,096
El Salvador.....	25	72	66	88	124	144
Guatemala.....	11	32	37	53	77	125
Honduras.....	1	5	4	3	9	13
Mexico.....	640	975	811	1,008	958	1,140
Nicaragua.....	44	94	65	74	130	166
Haiti.....	4	3	3	3	3	3
Total 3/.....	6,535	6,555	6,985	7,130	7,295	7,700
South America:						
Argentina.....	283	275	209	290	253	303
Brazil.....	794	715	816	936	1,212	1,104
Colombia.....	37	82	163	164	187	200
Paraguay.....	30	22	10	18	23	26
Peru.....	240	277	302	296	320	342
Venezuela.....	7	15	20	15	16	19
Total 3/.....	1,400	1,395	1,525	1,725	2,015	2,000
Europe:						
Greece.....	70	138	134	147	228	204
Italy.....	17	24	28	14	13	10
Spain.....	30	100	142	158	233	245
Bulgaria.....	45	37	40	51	21	24
Total 3/.....	210	325	370	390	515	500
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	2,845	3,240	3,505	3,265	3,410	3,215
Africa:						
Egypt.....	910	965	1,121	1,173	823	1,122
Sudan.....	205	267	312	280	515	454
Angola.....	13	18	19	15	10	18
Chad and Central African Republic.....	69	83	66	107	62	103
Congo (Leopoldville).....	113	124	140	64	40	42
Mozambique.....	75	83	106	84	95	94
Nigeria.....	58	84	82	133	84	145
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	7	6	10	10	13	15
Tanganyika.....	28	67	86	80	71	89
Uganda.....	148	157	153	158	78	153
Total 3/.....	1,670	1,920	2,165	2,185	1,880	2,340
Asia and Oceania:						
Iran.....	99	163	199	244	283	227
Iraq.....	14	24	19	19	21	20
Syria.....	126	235	238	273	305	370
Turkey.....	318	376	434	395	484	561
China, Mainland.....	2,755	4,010	4,480	3,920	2,800	2,910
Afghanistan.....	31	39	45	45	45	45
Burma.....	51	41	48	42	48	48
India.....	1,906	2,235	1,862	2,593	2,268	2,520
Korea, South.....	39	29	19	15	21	15
Pakistan.....	673	697	696	713	743	816
Thailand.....	17	23	24	29	31	29
Australia.....	1	2	6	3	3	4
Total 3/.....	6,045	7,910	8,120	8,345	7,140	7,635
Estimated world total 3/.....	18,705	21,345	22,670	23,040	22,255	23,390

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.

Foreign Agricultural Service. United States figures were compiled from official records; figures for other countries were calculated from lint production estimates.

SWEDEN'S OILSEED  
PLANTINGS DOWN

Sweden's 1963 oilseed crop, consisting almost entirely of rape and mustard seeds, is expected to decline nearly one-fifth from the 1962 crop but about equal to the 1961 level.

The estimated area in oilseed production in 1963 will be about 14 percent less than in 1962, but well over one-fourth greater than total area planted in 1961. The smaller total outturn can be attributed to excessive winter damage and a late start in the growing season.

SWEDEN: Planted acreage and production  
of oilseeds, annual 1961-63

Item	1961		1962		1963 <sup>1/</sup>	
	Area	Produc-	Area	Produc-	Area	Produc-
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: <u>acres</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>acres</u>	: <u>tons</u>	: <u>acres</u>	: <u>tons</u>
Winter rape.....	94.1	88.0	140.6	112.5	121.8	86.0
Winter turnip rape.....	28.7	20.0	55.8	21.9	44.7	23.1
Spring rape.....	10.4	6.8	11.9	6.5	12.4	5.5
Spring turnip rape.....	2.2	1.2	4.0	2.0	4.9	2.2
White mustard.....	37.0	19.4	45.0	21.0	37.0	18.2
Linseed.....	3.2	2.2	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.1
Total.....	175.6	137.6	259.8	165.8	223.8	137.1

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.

The increase in oilseed production in 1962 of nearly one-fifth from 1961 reflected both increased acreage and higher yields.

A highly destructive fire in early June 1962 at the single major oilseed crushing plant reduced fats and oils production for the 1962-63 year beginning July 1 by one-fifth. As a result, Sweden's trade pattern for the year was altered. In the second half of calendar 1962, imports of oil-bearing materials dropped 95 percent from imports in the corresponding period in 1961, and for all of 1962 imports declined over two-fifths. The loss in extraction capacity necessitated increased vegetable oils imports in 1962 by over one-half from 1961.

Exports of oil-bearing materials from Sweden in 1962 increased over 140 percent from the previous year. The increase was comprised largely of rapeseed, up from 1961 by over 100 percent.

Vegetable oil exports in 1962 were up by over one-half from 1961 despite the reduced extraction capacity effected by the plant fire. Rapeseed oil accounted for over four-fifths of the total vegetable oil exports.

Table 2

SWEDEN: Foreign trade in oil-bearing materials and  
vegetable fats and oils, annual 1961, 1962

Item	Imports		Exports	
	1961	1962	1961	1962
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Oil-bearing materials:				
Peanuts.....	184	187	---	2
Peanuts shelled.....	388	485	---	9
Soybeans.....	3,151	12,632	---	355
Cottonseed.....	---	---	---	---
Rapeseed.....	35	71	8,106	17,053
Mustard seed.....	309	535	15	---
Copra.....	90,317	34,904	---	---
Linseed.....	427	91	---	---
Hempseed.....	940	828	---	---
Other.....	2,761	7,649	---	2,202
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>98,512</b>	<b>57,382</b>	<b>8,121</b>	<b>19,621</b>
Vegetable oils <u>1/</u> :				
Linseed oil.....	11,982	12,520	47	29
Soybean oil.....	12,675	8,734	1,052	936
Cottonseed oil.....	2,724	3,105	33	58
Peanut oil.....	2,866	1,581	49	58
Olive oil.....	117	125	---	---
Palm oil.....	1,391	1,769	588	162
Coconut oil.....	289	23,633	8,423	1,959
Palm kernel oil.....	559	278	39	32
Castor oil.....	879	1,451	1	---
Tung oil.....	1,268	985	4	4
Rape oil.....	6	6	5,169	20,321
Oiticia oil.....	54	95	---	---
Corn oil.....	114	117	73	22
Other vegetable oils <u>2/</u> .....	1,715	2,224	46	50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>36,639</b>	<b>56,623</b>	<b>15,524</b>	<b>23,631</b>

1/ Includes raw, refined and modified fats and oils.

2/ Does not include hydrogenated vegetable fats and oils.

Compiled from official sources.

## WORLD EXPORTS OF PALM OIL AND PALM KERNELS DECLINE

World palm oil exports of 564,582 short tons in 1962 were down 10 percent from 1961. Palm kernel exports of 741,681 tons were 5 percent below 1961.

Although Africa supplied almost 60 percent of the palm oil entering world trade in 1962, total African shipments were off 14 percent from 1961 largely because of the sharp drop in shipments from the Republic of the Congo and Nigeria, the two major world suppliers. Exports from Malaya decreased by 1 percent and those from Indonesia decreased by 7 percent.

African palm kernel exports accounted for 93 percent of the 1962 world trade. Total African exports, however, were 4 percent below those of 1961 owing to the sharp decline in exports from Nigeria which more than offset the increases in exports registered from the Republic of the Congo, Portuguese Guinea, Sierra Leone and others. Shipments from Malaya and Indonesia were down 21 percent and 2 percent, respectively.

The Republic of the Congo exports the greater part of its palm kernel harvest in the form of palm kernel oil. Shipments in 1962 amounted to an estimated 46,738 tons as compared with 55,005 tons in 1961 which, in terms of palm kernel equivalent, represented 103,862 tons and 122,233 tons of palm kernels, respectively.

## WORLD COPRA AND COCONUT OIL TRADE

World exports of copra and coconut oil in 1962 are estimated at 1,222,872 long tons, oil or oil equivalent basis. This is 4 percent lower than the estimate for 1961, but is above the average volume of exports for 1955-59.

World exports of copra during 1962 declined almost 11 percent from 1961. This largely reflected the sharp decline in Indonesian exports which totaled 171,000 tons (including unregistered shipments) as against 271,000 tons in 1961. Estimated, unregistered shipments increased nearly 55 percent. Copra exports from the Philippines fell by 5 percent from 1961 while registered exports, totaling 824,517 tons, were the largest since 1957 but unregistered exports, totaling some 75,500 tons in 1962, dropped sharply from the 308,100 ton level of the previous year. Copra exports from most other countries also were at lower levels in 1962, except from Ceylon and some of the smaller exporting countries in Oceania (French Oceania, U.S. Trust Territories, Fiji and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands).

World exports of coconut oil from the principal producing countries in 1962 were the largest since 1956 and were 22 percent higher than in 1961. Registered exports from the Philippines were almost double the previous year's level and those of Ceylon were over 10 percent higher. Coconut oil exports from Malaya and Oceania, however, declined by 27 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

(Table page 38)



PAIM OIL: Exports from specified countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1958-62

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/	1962 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Angola.....	9,700	9,965	9,642	14,334	16,139	16,645
The Congo, Republic of.....	176,472	180,482	202,332	186,178	170,857	157,629
Cameroon.....	380	365	724	676	243	---
French Equatorial Africa 2/.....	3,318	3,162	3,040	3,894	6,245	3/ 6,000
Former French West Africa 4/.....	16,337	14,337	14,589	12,250	13,000	3/ 13,000
Liberia.....	18	17	5/	17	1	---
Nigeria.....	198,922	190,968	205,707	205,370	184,343	143,299
Portuguese Guinea.....	667	513	664	700	700	700
Sao Tome and Principe.....	1,454	1,274	1,063	1,356	1,000	1,000
Sierra Leone.....	13	11	10	6	6	2
Togo.....	981	689	111	751	955	335
Total Africa.....	408,262	401,783	437,882	425,532	393,489	338,610
Malaya.....	74,033	89,124	86,654	106,892	105,455	104,719
Indonesia.....	133,420	145,104	113,695	119,602	129,683	121,253
Grand total.....	615,715	636,011	638,231	652,026	628,627	564,582

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Now the independent countries of Congo, Chad, Gabon, and the Central African Republic.  
3/ Partially estimated. 4/ Now the independent countries of Guinea, Mauritania, Senegal, Mali (Soudan),  
Ivory Coast, Niger, Upper Volta, and Dahomey. 5/ Less than .5 ton.

Compiled from official and other sources.

PAIM KERNELS: Exports from specified countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1958-62

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/	1962 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Angola.....	11,809	15,141	7,253	5,711	11,259	12,125
The Congo, Republic of.....	45,526	42,711	43,312	22,597	13,999	18,739
Cameroon.....	18,107	14,292	24,877	16,866	16,049	16,535
French Equatorial Africa 2/.....	8,436	8,730	7,772	8,487	7,794	6,614
Former French West Africa 3/.....	96,924	109,090	99,931	89,104	93,183	100,309
Gambia.....	1,774	1,653	1,985	1,985	1,985	1,985
Ghana.....	8,704	8,902	3,198	3,416	1,984	2,205
Liberia.....	13,371	12,271	21,301	16,779	14,210	14,330
Nigeria.....	484,318	494,170	482,057	468,205	459,903	407,851
Portuguese Guinea.....	20,721	18,251	17,500	10,800	15,432	19,841
Sao Tome and Principe.....	5,133	4,794	4,173	4,902	4,500	4,500
Sierra Leone.....	62,807	61,162	64,434	61,068	64,696	68,304
Togo.....	10,560	13,290	8,903	15,632	12,280	14,330
Total Africa.....	788,190	804,457	786,696	725,552	717,274	687,668
Malaya.....	19,052	24,606	23,389	27,593	23,797	18,739
Indonesia.....	41,296	39,166	36,004	36,929	35,967	35,274
Grand total.....	848,538	868,229	846,089	790,074	777,038	741,681

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Now the independent countries of Chad, Congo, Gabon, and the Central African Republic.  
3/ Now the independent countries of Guinea, Mauritania, Senegal, Mali (Soudan), Ivory Coast, Niger, Upper  
Volta and Dahomey.

Compiled from official and other sources.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: World exports, by principal exporting continents and countries, average 1955-59, annual 1956-1962

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 <sup>1/</sup>	1962 <sup>1/</sup>
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
<b>REGISTERED EXPORTS <sup>2/</sup></b>								
Asia:								
	----- COPRA -----							
Philippines <sup>3/</sup> .....	812,996:	941,045:	934,344:	736,124:	652,301:	804,940:	640,745:	824,517
Indonesia.....	203,298:	256,322:	285,242:	115,077:	129,156:	163,805:	231,099: <sup>4/</sup>	109,000
Malaya-Singapore <sup>5/</sup> .....	-62,452:	-82,548:	-71,718:	-55,905:	-27,012:	-5,519:	-17,790:	-44,210
Ceylon.....	46,231:	57,726:	34,767:	27,700:	42,609:	29,132:	54,987:	72,382
North Borneo <sup>5/</sup> .....	14,096:	16,270:	15,566:	12,565:	13,657:	15,211:	18,692:	16,326
Sarawak <sup>5/</sup> .....	352:	467:	-102:	108:	-287:	-1,267:	-1,510: <sup>4/</sup>	-1,000
Other.....	1,927:	1,098:	1,762:	3,422:	1,632:	4,637:	1,864: <sup>6/</sup>	1,556
Total Asia.....	1,016,448:	1,190,380:	1,199,861:	839,091:	812,056:	1,010,939:	928,087:	978,571
Oceania:								
Papua - New Guinea (Aust.) <sup>7/</sup> ..	74,910:	80,184:	78,947:	71,931:	64,009:	65,397:	76,525:	74,840
New Hebrides (Br. and Fr.).....	30,371:	27,310:	33,305:	33,018:	34,512:	23,467:	31,888: <sup>4/</sup>	32,000
French Oceania.....	19,889:	19,684:	21,768:	17,109:	19,330:	23,537:	21,349: <sup>4/</sup>	24,113
Solomon Island (Br.).....	20,571:	22,542:	17,316:	20,437:	22,574:	19,710: <sup>4/</sup>	26,081: <sup>4/</sup>	22,440
Other.....	62,840:	63,813:	65,928:	50,054:	58,028:	62,336: <sup>4/</sup>	57,251: <sup>4/</sup>	60,849
Total Oceania.....	208,581:	213,533:	217,264:	192,549:	198,453:	194,447:	213,094:	214,242
Africa:								
Mozambique.....	40,099:	40,723:	44,787:	43,667:	37,044:	40,109:	59,121:	51,960
Other.....	36,156:	36,547:	25,398:	37,197:	42,700:	31,976: <sup>4/</sup>	33,601: <sup>4/</sup>	27,800
Total Africa.....	76,165:	77,270:	70,185:	80,864:	79,744:	72,085:	92,722:	79,760
World total.....	1,301,194:	1,481,183:	1,487,310:	1,112,504:	1,090,253:	1,277,471:	1,233,903:	1,272,573
<b>UNREGISTERED <sup>8/</sup></b>								
Philippines to:								
North Borneo.....	28,565:	26,378:	32,623:	40,952:	31,931:	38,791:	29,120:	13,218
Other.....	50,400:	16,943:	114,875:	66,007:	24,816:	127,543:	278,973: <sup>4/</sup>	62,287
Indonesia to:								
North Borneo.....	14,283:	16,515:	15,541:	13,665:	13,833:	25,673:	20,051:	15,150
Malaya-Singapore.....	26,313:	28,878:	12,267:	33,011:	34,718:	34,937:	12,817:	24,702
Other.....	15,727:	381:	30,558:	37,957:	746:	5,420:	3,992: <sup>4/</sup>	20,519
Via Malaya-Singapore to:								
Burma, India, Pakistan.....	10,174:	3,902:	16,665:	14,280:	16,925:	---	1,815:	325
Other.....	9,699:	18,922:	2,580:	14,218:	455:	1,708:	1,450: <sup>4/</sup>	1,000
World total.....	155,161:	111,919:	225,109:	220,090:	123,424:	234,072:	348,218:	137,201
World total, registered and unregistered.....	1,456,355:	1,593,102:	1,712,419:	1,332,594:	1,213,677:	1,511,543:	1,582,121:	1,409,774
----- COCONUT OIL -----								
Asia:								
Philippines, registered.....	83,641:	102,905:	91,041:	89,648:	64,355:	59,168:	72,775:	137,942
unregistered <sup>8/</sup> .....	4,346:	8,152:	48:	3,652:	9,395:	4,678:	2,184:	9,353
Indonesia, registered.....	1,088:	2,219:	1,995:	---	---	---	---	9/
unregistered <sup>8/</sup> .....	450:	57:	1,634:	633:	778:	1,082:	105:	45
Malaya-Singapore <sup>5/</sup> .....	79,839:	103,132:	100,030:	67,484:	37,375:	37,752:	54,211:	39,751
Ceylon.....	69,995:	84,920:	54,073:	44,336:	69,420:	55,514:	91,833:	102,171
Sarawak.....	1,208:	1,355:	1,369:	1,399:	1,247:	1,490:	3,126: <sup>4/</sup>	1,500
Other.....	106:	37:	334:	137:	9/	9/	9/	9/
Total Asia.....	240,673:	302,777:	250,524:	207,289:	182,570:	159,684:	224,234:	290,762
Oceania:								
Fiji.....	20,623:	22,709:	25,108:	21,777:	14,936:	17,985:	23,736:	18,188
New Guinea (Aust.) <sup>7/</sup> .....	13,335:	10,331:	11,339:	14,802:	21,541:	25,526:	20,429:	19,627
Other.....	876:	966:	606:	984:	890:	148:	295:	4/ 150
Total Oceania.....	34,834:	34,006:	37,053:	37,563:	37,367:	43,659:	44,460: <sup>4/</sup>	37,965
Africa:								
Mozambique.....	6,259:	6,452:	8,219:	5,779:	2,862:	1,754:	3,123:	3,187
Other.....	3,852:	3,845:	5,121:	4,069:	2,378:	3,023: <sup>4/</sup>	2,670: <sup>4/</sup>	2,800
Total Africa.....	10,111:	10,297:	13,340:	9,848:	5,240:	4,777:	5,793: <sup>4/</sup>	5,987
World total.....	285,618:	347,080:	300,917:	254,700:	225,177:	208,120:	274,487:	334,714
Total World Exports COPRA AND COCONUT OIL (oil equivalent)...	1,203,122:	1,350,734:	1,379,741:	1,094,234:	989,794:	1,160,391:	1,271,223:	1,222,872

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> Officially-recorded shipments. <sup>3/</sup> Data through 1957 compiled from official records. <sup>4/</sup> Partially estimated. <sup>5/</sup> Net exports. <sup>6/</sup> Importers' records. <sup>7/</sup> Year ending June 30. <sup>8/</sup> Excess of imports from the Philippines and Indonesia over recorded exports to destinations listed. <sup>9/</sup> Not available.

U.S. WHEAT EXPORTS  
UP IN MARCH

U.S. wheat exports in March 1963 at 55 million bushels were larger than during any month of the current fiscal year.

The monthly average of the previous 8 months was less than 40 million bushels, the highest being in February when 52 million bushels were exported.

Although wheat and flour exports in March were larger than in recent months, total shipments during the first 9 months of 1962-63 continued to be well below the same period a year earlier.

Wheat exports during July-March 1962-63 were 353 million bushels, compared with 453 million during the first 9 months of the previous year. This substantial reduction resulted from smaller shipments to practically every country in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, and Africa. The largest cut to the Western Hemisphere was made to Venezuela.

In Europe which had formerly been the main wheat market, most of the reduction was made in shipments to the usually large buyers, namely, West Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands in the Common Market; Poland, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia.

Considerably less wheat went to Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia during July-March 1962-63 than during the same months a year earlier. Larger shipments to India, Korea, and Pakistan more than offset the 17-million bushel loss to Turkey and minor reduction to other Asian countries.

Exports of flour (in grain equivalent) during the first 9 months of 1962-63 totaled 71 million bushels, compared with 81 million the previous season.

Egypt continues to be the largest major outlet for U.S. flour, but took 3.6 million bushels less in July-March 1962-63 than the season before.

Total wheat and flour exports during July-April 1962-63 are currently estimated at approximately 503 million bushels, compared with 594 million during the first 10 months of 1961-62.

Shipments of wheat and flour to Canada as shown in Table A were mostly for transshipment to other countries.

Table B shows the quantities of U.S. wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports and total exports from Table A adjusted to include inspections during July-March 1961-62 and July-March 1962-63.

Table A.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-March 1961-62 and July-March 1962-63

Destination	July-March 1961-62			July-March 1962-63		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada 2/	9,222	134	9,356	8,333	143	8,476
Central America	2,708	2,806	5,514	2,679	2,047	4,726
Trinidad and Tobago	10	1,169	1,179	1	1,093	1,094
Haiti	1,369	56	1,425	931	60	991
Bolivia	--	2,458	2,458	572	2,361	2,933
Brazil	39,328	205	39,533	38,538	272	38,810
Chile	6,937	1,358	8,295	5,655	880	6,535
Colombia	3,018	794	3,812	2,432	532	2,964
Paraguay	2,742	59	2,801	919	30	949
Peru	5,987	376	6,363	4,107	272	4,379
Venezuela	9,071	103	9,174	3,621	93	3,714
Others	372	1,933	2,305	985	2,913	3,898
Total	80,764	11,451	92,215	68,773	10,696	79,469
Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,679	1	4,680	2,469	3	2,472
France	3,118	3/	3,118	1,220	130	1,350
Germany, West	12,732	157	12,889	6,072	6	6,078
Italy	13,580	4,530	18,110	1,239	3,150	4,389
Netherlands	16,727	2,388	19,115	7,470	916	8,386
EEC Sub-total	50,836	7,076	57,912	18,470	4,205	22,675
Greece	1,416	1,653	3,069	793	1,490	2,283
Norway	2,864	8	2,872	754	19	773
Poland	13,490	807	14,297	1,787	530	2,317
Portugal	7,978	454	8,432	1,441	103	1,544
Spain	15,800	349	16,149	--	14	14
Switzerland	4,862	3/	4,862	2,431	3/	2,431
United Kingdom	11,203	2,375	13,578	2,386	260	2,646
Yugoslavia	24,365	1,908	26,273	17,222	1,416	18,638
Others	1,671	802	2,473	1,596	616	2,212
Total	134,485	15,432	149,917	46,880	8,653	55,533
Asia:						
Ceylon	--	2,857	2,857	--	3,439	3,439
India	68,269	652	68,921	96,176	336	96,512
Indonesia	--	2,636	2,636	--	11	11
Iran	2,145	361	2,506	4,292	1,773	6,065
Israel	6,881	98	6,979	6,424	104	6,528
Japan	24,862	1,887	26,749	23,686	2,480	26,166
Jordan	8	2,811	2,819	980	2,212	3,192
Korea	7,317	805	8,122	15,685	768	16,453
Lebanon	859	1,058	1,917	--	1,046	1,046
Pakistan	23,210	423	23,633	32,155	870	33,025
Philippines	6,789	869	7,658	5,351	557	5,908
Saudi Arabia	78	1,710	1,788	8	2,712	2,720
Syria	3,417	3,096	6,513	--	--	--
Taiwan	9,493	805	10,298	6,393	1,483	7,876
Turkey	32,912	218	33,130	5,998	366	6,364
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	117	2,233	2,350	169	2,845	3,014
Others	515	2,135	2,650	893	2,122	3,015
Total	186,872	24,654	211,526	198,210	23,124	221,334
Africa:						
Algeria	8,323	422	8,745	6,702	2,547	9,249
British East Africa	93	52	145	1,264	32	1,296
Congo (Leopoldville)	--	1,583	1,583	28	1,758	1,786
Egypt	19,259	24,149	43,408	17,043	20,546	37,589
Morocco	9,511	909	10,420	1,291	1,613	2,904
Nigeria	--	1,460	1,460	1,081	204	1,285
Sudan	--	--	--	1,143	311	1,454
Tunisia	11,870	106	11,976	7,611	146	7,757
Others	1,827	1,564	3,391	2,703	1,097	3,800
Total	50,883	30,245	81,128	38,866	28,254	67,120
Oceania	--	28	28	--	31	31
World total 4/	453,004	81,810	534,814	352,729	70,758	423,487

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ The bulk of exports to Canada are for transshipment to other destinations - see Table B.  
3/ Less than 500 bushels. 4/ Includes shipments for relief or charity.

Compiled from records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports as adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports, July-March 1961-62 and July-March 1962-63

Destination	July-March 1961-62		July-March 1962-63	
	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
EEC:				
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	649	5,329	221	2,693
France.....	2,165	5,283	1,495	2,845
Germany, West.....	478	13,367	827	6,905
Italy.....	---	18,110	--	4,389
Netherlands.....	3,219	22,334	1,993	10,379
Total.....	6,511	64,423	4,536	27,211
United Kingdom.....	821	14,399	1,179	3,825
Portugal.....	---	8,432	981	2,525
Spain.....	1,125	17,274	---	14
Yugoslavia.....	---	26,273	2,958	21,596
Turkey.....	1,456	34,586	---	6,364
Algeria.....	2,401	11,146	---	9,249
Egypt.....	938	44,346	---	37,589
Tunisia.....	92	12,068	---	7,757
Total 1/.....	13,344	232,947	9,654	116,130

1/ Excludes 126,000 bushels inspected for export to unspecified areas during July-March 1961-62 and 810,000 bushels during July-March 1962-63.

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS 10 PERCENT HIGHER IN JULY-MARCH 1962-63

U.S. feed grain in July-March 1962-63 amounted to 10.6 million metric tons, an increase of 10 percent above the previous year.

Corn exports are slightly lower than those of a comparable period last year. However, shipments to most of the Western European countries have increased, due largely to the increasing livestock industry. Canada, in part for transshipment, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were the principal destinations.

Exports of oats more than doubled those of July-March 1962-63. European countries, particularly countries of the Common Markets, were the major markets.

(Cont. on page 43)

FEED GRAINS <sup>1/</sup>: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-March 1961-62 and July-March 1962-63

Destination	Corn <sup>2/</sup>	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-March 1961-62:					
Canada .....	710,808:	80,012:	43,044:	2,273:	836,137
Mexico .....	26,208:	721:	24,852:	28,749:	80,530
Other Western Hemisphere .....	117,959:	1,966:	186:	16,141:	136,252
EEC:					
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	335,909:	7:	17,763:	386,166:	739,845
France .....	636:	--:	5,700:	14,031:	20,367
Germany, West .....	429,245:	9,370:	307,903:	54,858:	801,376
Italy .....	318,836:	--:	3,434:	1,070:	323,340
Netherlands .....	1,068,762:	19,467:	88,008:	485,214:	1,661,451
EEC sub-total .....	2,153,388:	28,844:	422,808:	941,339:	3,546,379
Austria .....	160,714:	--:	--:	--:	160,714
Denmark .....	41,953:	--:	12,346:	57,346:	111,645
Greece .....	58,845:	--:	26,418:	--:	85,263
Ireland .....	100,611:	--:	--:	--:	100,611
Norway .....	60,127:	--:	1,234:	34,468:	95,829
Poland .....	--:	--:	69,809:	--:	69,809
Spain .....	152,788:	--:	92,724:	3,805:	249,317
Sweden .....	5,543:	--:	--:	--:	5,543
Switzerland .....	4,685:	2,235:	4,653:	7,841:	19,414
United Kingdom .....	1,853,587:	--:	1,880:	46,618:	1,902,085
Other Europe .....	52,285:	26:	20,357:	--:	72,668
India .....	89,350:	--:	--:	--:	89,350
Israel .....	131,663:	--:	6,401:	158,119:	296,183
Japan .....	759,147:	--:	--:	190,351:	949,498
Other Asia and Oceania .....	45,609:	196:	17,790:	14:	63,609
Egypt .....	246,039:	--:	--:	--:	246,039
Other Africa .....	163,739:	--:	269,638:	33,849:	467,226
Total .....	6,935,048:	114,000:	1,014,140:	1,520,913:	9,584,101
July-March 1962-63:					
Canada .....	955,647:	183:	43,794:	2,370:	1,001,994
Mexico .....	97,614:	171:	19,503:	93,960:	211,248
Other Western Hemisphere .....	41,533:	1,079:	172:	8,068:	50,852
EEC:					
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	425,036:	13,162:	15,310:	378,006:	831,514
France .....	7,446:	4,643:	19,812:	4,673:	36,574
Germany, West .....	410,078:	63,634:	276,555:	165,085:	915,352
Italy .....	441,985:	44,710:	207,283:	1,337:	695,315
Netherlands .....	1,139,753:	131,702:	137,321:	575,898:	1,984,674
EEC sub-total .....	2,424,298:	257,851:	656,281:	1,124,999:	4,463,429
Austria .....	100,331:	--:	17,278:	29:	117,638
Denmark .....	55,748:	436:	1,031:	61,237:	118,452
Greece .....	106,919:	--:	--:	16,162:	123,081
Ireland .....	119,996:	--:	--:	--:	119,996
Norway .....	65,012:	3,201:	1,575:	69,151:	138,939
Poland .....	41,427:	--:	81,652:	186,622:	309,701
Spain .....	448,320:	--:	7,113:	518:	455,951
Sweden .....	5,642:	3,516:	1,626:	254:	11,038
Switzerland .....	39,253:	16,781:	11,319:	4,904:	72,257
United Kingdom .....	1,449,668:	--:	3,528:	146,278:	1,599,474
Other Europe .....	32,098:	7,043:	1,933:	1,575:	42,649
India .....	49,370:	--:	--:	--:	49,370
Israel .....	122,877:	--:	13,543:	103,816:	240,236
Japan .....	524,403:	78:	--:	388,905:	913,386
Other Asia and Oceania .....	66,373:	45:	228,692:	10,201:	305,311
Egypt .....	109,156:	--:	--:	--:	109,156
Other Africa .....	69,933:	34:	13,178:	2,085:	85,230
Total .....	6,925,618:	290,418:	1,102,218:	2,221,134:	10,539,388

<sup>1/</sup> Excluding milled products. <sup>2/</sup> Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

Compiled from the records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Barley shipments of 1.1 million tons showed an increase of 9 percent, compared with a similar period last year. Larger shipments were made to all countries of the Common Markets, with exception of Belgium-Luxembourg.

Sorghum shipments showed an increase of 46 percent over the 1.5 million tons shipped during a similar period last year. This increase resulted from larger shipments to West Germany, the United Kingdom, Norway, Mexico, and Japan. Shipments to Poland and Greece totaled 203,000 tons compared with none for the same months a year earlier.

A preliminary forecast for July-April 1962-63 shows that feed grain exports will be about 9 percent larger than the 10.9 million tons for the same period last year.

#### INDIA EXPANDS PRODUCTION OF OIL-BEARING MATERIALS

India's production of oil-bearing materials during the 1962-63 marketing year is estimated at 8.36 million short tons, up 1 percent from the 8.26 million tons produced in 1961-62. The slight increase was reflected in plantings and yields for rapeseed, mustardseed, sesame-seed and castor beans. Showing higher yields only are flaxseed, cottonseed, and coconuts.

Peanut production, which represents about three-fifths of India's supply of oil-bearing materials, declined about 2 percent from 1961-62. In the same period, production of all other oil-bearing materials is estimated to have increased. (Cont. on page 44)

#### INDIA: Oil-bearing materials, harvested area and production, 1961-62 and 1962-63

Item	Area		Production	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
	1/	2/	1/	1/
			1,000	1,000
	1,000	1,000	Short	Short
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
Cottonseed <sup>3/</sup> .....	374	361	354	394
Peanuts <sup>4/</sup> .....	15,869	16,407	5,164	5,062
Rapeseed and Mustardseed.....	7,598	8,000	1,440	1,488
Sesameseed.....	5,561	5,800	410	441
Coconuts <sup>3/</sup> .....	805	792	340	359
Flaxseed.....	4,211	4,200	438	480
Castor beans.....	1,108	1,200	114	138
Total.....	35,526	36,760	8,260	8,362

1/ Official estimates of Directorate of Economics and Statistics.  
2/ Preliminary unofficial estimates except for official estimates on peanuts. 3/ Includes only quantities crushed for oil. 4/ Unshelled basis.

Since most oilseed crops are grown in rotation with either cereal or cash crops, that is except for castor beans, large-scale acreage expansion is limited. Therefore additional increases in oilseed production will have to be achieved largely through the adoption of improved management practices. However, castor plantings may be greatly expanded in Community Development Areas by new plantings along rivers and other water courses and other tillable waste land.

Production of fats and oils, largely peanut oil, is expected to increase slightly in 1962-63. Fats and oils exports, although small, increased substantially in 1962 because of further liberalization of export policies resulting in increased shipments of peanut oil.

INDIA: Production and exports of fats and oils and cakes and meals, 1961-62 and 1962-63

Item	Production		Exports	
	1961-62 <u>1/</u>	1962-63 <u>2/</u>	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short
	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
Fats and Oils:				
Cottonseed.....	50	55	---	---
Peanut.....	1,198	1,185	6	40
Rape and Mustard.....	423	437	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Sesame.....	128	137	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Coconut.....	210	223	---	---
Linseed.....	126	138	1	1
Castor.....	40	47	25	29
Butter.....	110	115	---	---
Ghee.....	524	524	---	---
Other.....	n.a.	n.a.	8	9
Total.....	2,809	2,861	40	79
Cakes and Meals:				
Cottonseed.....	304	338	30	29
Peanut.....	1,699	1,662	465	712
Rape and Mustard.....	859	888	---	---
Sesame.....	192	206	---	1
Copra.....	129	137	12	15
Linseed.....	255	279	12	27
Castor.....	66	80	---	---
Other.....	n.a.	n.a.	15	19
Total.....	3,504	3,590	534	803

1/ Marketing year for peanuts, sesame and cottonseed beginning October 1, 1961; for rape and mustard beginning February 1, 1962; and for coconuts, butter and ghee calendar 1962. 2/ Marketing year for peanuts, sesame and cottonseed beginning October 1, 1962; for rape and mustard, linseed and castor beginning February 1, 1963; and for coconuts, butter and ghee calendar 1963. 3/ Less than 500 tons.



India's restrictive import policies concerning both vegetable and animal fats and oils are expected to continue as a result of foreign exchange difficulties

The Vanaspati Manufactures Association is not expected to import any soybean oil because of relatively low prices of Indian peanut oil in recent months.

Exports of cakes and meals at 803,000 tons in 1962 increased by one-half from 1961 despite the fact that production increased by about only 2 percent. Over 90 percent of this increase represented shipments of defatted peanut meal, largely to the United Kingdom, Hungary, and Poland.

Overall annual average Indian prices of oils and oil-bearing materials declined in 1962 from the previous year despite increased prices for rape/mustard seed, copra, and also their oils. The decline in prices of most oilseeds and oils continued through March of 1963 and primarily reflected improved production prospects for 1962-63. In the same period, oil cake prices have increased significantly as a result of expanded exports.

No direct price controls or supports are provided for vegetable oils and products in India. However, the Indian Government does seek to regulate market fluctuations through periodic announcements of export and import quotas, imposition of price ceilings to check speculation and credit restrictions against commodity inventories.

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# WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

## Statistical Report

JUNE 1963

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World Copra and Coconut Oil Trade, page 36, May 1963 issue.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

WORLD SESAME PRODUCTION  
UP SLIGHTLY

World production of sesame seed in 1962, excluding Mainland China, is provisionally estimated at 1.2 million short tons, 1 percent above the previous year's estimate and 5 percent above the 1955-59 output.

This small rise in world sesame production was due mainly to the estimated increase in output in India, Mexico, Venezuela, and Egypt, which more than offset the decreased output in other producing countries, notably the Sudan, but also Turkey, Tanganyika, Burma, and Pakistan.

Asia accounts for about two-thirds of the world's sesame production. Excluding Mainland China, Asia accounted for just over one-half of the world's output in 1962. Production in India is estimated to have been 8 percent above the preceding year's output. Despite the delay in the commencement of the south-west monsoon rains during 1962, sowing of the sesame crop was completed satisfactorily. The acreage under sesame increased and crop growth reportedly took place under favorable weather conditions.

No official information on the production of sesame seed in Mainland China has been available in recent years, but it is thought to have declined considerably in 1960 and 1961 as more emphasis was accorded crops with higher per acre yields. However, indications are that the sesame acreage may have increased in 1962. Planting and growing conditions for sesame, as for other oilseed crops, were closer to normal in 1962 than in either of the two previous years. The proportion of the total world's production of sesame seed by China, declined from over 40 percent for the 1950-54 period to 25 percent for the 1955-59 period.

Elsewhere in Asia, sesame production declined slightly in Turkey and Thailand but was well maintained in Pakistan over the last five years, whereas in Burma production increased rapidly over the last four years. Production in 1962 is estimated to have declined by 2 percent as compared with the previous year's crop owing to lack of rain in the growing season in certain sesame areas. The substitution of long staple cotton reportedly contributed also to the slight reduction.

Production of sesame seed in Africa, which accounted for about one-fourth of the world's sesame output in 1962, declined slightly from the previous year owing to reduced output in the Sudan and Tanganyika. The Sudan is the major sesame seed producer, accounting for about half of Africa's output. Production in the Sudan is estimated to have decreased by 9 percent in 1962. Elsewhere in Africa, sesame is cultivated on a fairly large scale in Uganda, Ethiopia, Egypt, and Nigeria.

In the Western Hemisphere, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Nicaragua are the only sizeable producers, and production in the area in 1962 is expected to have been slightly higher than the 1961 level.

SESAME SEED 1/: Production in specified countries and the world,  
excluding Mainland China, average 1955-59, annual 1958-62

Continent and country	Average : 1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 2/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
North America:						
United States.....	3.3	5.1	3.9	1.8	1.5	.8
El Salvador.....	2.8	3.0	3.0	---	---	---
Mexico.....	120.4	128.5	138.3	142.4	151.7	154.3
Nicaragua.....	8.1	10.2	9.2	9.0	6.8	5.1
Total 3/.....	137.3	148.5	156.6	158.3	165.1	166.0
South America:						
Colombia.....	17.2	22.9	19.8	22.0	25.1	25.9
Venezuela.....	16.7	23.2	21.8	17.9	27.4	31.0
Total 3/.....	34.9	46.9	42.8	41.3	54.2	61.7
Europe:						
Greece.....	11.3	8.9	11.5	9.4	8.9	6.7
Total (including U.S.S.R. in Europe and Asia) 3/.....	21.5	19.6	21.7	19.6	19.0	20.4
Africa:						
Ethiopia and Eritrea.....	38.5	44.0	45.0	---	---	---
Somali.....	6.3	7.3	7.7	9.4	---	---
Sudan.....	148.4	153.2	110.2	132.3	176.4	159.8
Egypt.....	17.5	16.1	17.2	16.9	11.6	16.7
Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Central African Republic and Gabon.....	7.5	9.4	9.4	9.9	9.9	---
Congo (Leopoldville) and Rwanda and Burundi.....	6.0	5.5	6.6	5.5	5.5	---
Nigeria 4/.....	19.8	18.2	23.2	30.8	23.1	24.7
Tanganyika 4/.....	8.1	8.8	11.4	10.6	13.4	9.6
Uganda.....	33.4	36.9	35.1	37.6	38.1	---
Total 3/.....	294.8	308.8	276.8	310.7	345.1	333.5
Asia:						
Iran.....	11.4	11.0	13.2	12.1	6.6	---
Iraq.....	13.5	15.8	7.1	6.4	5.0	5.6
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	51.9	52.9	51.3	48.5	48.5	45.2
Syria.....	8.3	4.4	7.7	4.1	4.6	---
Burma.....	56.2	57.8	74.1	71.9	86.1	84.0
Ceylon.....	7.6	7.2	11.1	---	---	---
India.....	473.5	572.3	402.1	353.9	409.9	440.9
Japan.....	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.4
Pakistan.....	37.9	38.1	38.3	35.0	41.1	35.8
Thailand.....	16.8	18.8	18.5	20.5	13.7	14.7
Total 3/.....	699.3	798.1	643.0	583.6	651.7	665.9
Total 3/.....	1,187.8	1,321.9	1,140.9	1,113.5	1,235.1	1,247.5
China, Mainland 5/.....	406.0	400.0	425.0	385.0	---	---

1/ Southern Hemisphere sesame 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 the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

4/ Commercial crops only

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.

WORLD FISH OIL EXPORTS  
ESTABLISH NEW RECORD

World gross exports of fish oils, including fish liver oils, reached a record 455,000 short tons in 1962, reflecting the expansion of fish oil shipments from Peru and Iceland, and to a lesser extent from Chile and Denmark. World exports increased by 88,000 tons, or about one-fourth, from the previous high of 1961 and were twice the 1955-59 average.

Peru, the United States, Iceland, the Republic of South Africa, Chile, and Portugal are the most important world suppliers of fish oil, accounting for over 95 percent of the world's net exports and over 80 percent of the world's gross exports of fish oil in 1962. Although several European countries export sizeable quantities of fish oil, the area as a whole is a net importer and accounts for most of the world's imports of fish oil. Much of the domestic production of fish oil in Europe is retained for consumption, normally in the country of origin or exported to other European countries as in the case of Iceland, Portugal, Western Germany and more recently Denmark. In addition, Norway, Western Germany, the Netherlands, and Denmark import large quantities of fish oil for further processing and export largely to other European countries.

Peruvian fish oil exports reached a record 164,000 tons in 1962, 45 percent above the previous high of 1961. Iceland's exports more than doubled in 1962. This increase enabled Iceland to surpass the United States and rank second to Peru as the world's leading supplier of fish oil in 1962. Apart from Chile, exports from the other major exporting countries declined slightly in 1962. Norway's reported exports of fish oil were down slightly in 1962, but are probably much larger than indicated owing to the exclusion of hardened fish oils which are not classified separately in trade statistics.

(Table next page)

BUTTER AND CHEESE  
PRODUCTION UP IN 1962

Total world butter production in 1962 rose to 10.8 billion pounds, 2 percent over 1961 and 7 percent over the 1956-60 average.

In Western Europe, by far the largest producing area (represented by 16 countries) production was estimated at 3.6 billion pounds, or 3 percent above 1961. Denmark was the only major producing country in which output for 1962 was down.

Total butter outturn in Oceania was maintained at the 1961 level. In South America, it declined 2 percent. In North America, it was up 3 percent.

Creamery butter production in 32 countries at 8.8 billion pounds was 3 percent above 1961 and 13 percent above the 1956-60 average.

(Cont. on page 8, tables on pages 6 and 7)



FISH OIL (INCLUDING FISH LIVER OILS) 1/: World gross exports,  
average 1955-59, annual 1958-62.

Continent and country	Average: 1955-59:	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 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
North America:						
Canada .....	8.5	6.0	14.8	15.2	4.6	3.5
Mexico .....	.7	.7	.7	3/	.8	.2
United States .....	64.1	47.0	72.2	71.8	61.2	61.5
Total .....	73.3	53.7	87.7	87.0	66.6	65.2
South America:						
Argentina .....	.5	.8	.4	1.0	.6	.8
Chile .....	4/ .1	--	.1	6.6	5.1	12.0
Peru .....	5.5	1.8	18.9	38.6	112.8	164.0
Total .....	6.0	2.6	19.4	46.2	118.5	176.8
Europe:						
Denmark .....	12.5	12.6	16.1	7.4	10.5	16.8
France .....	1.1	.4	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.8
Germany, West .....	17.9	17.9	31.6	26.2	25.3	22.9
Iceland .....	21.1	27.4	18.9	54.5	35.2	72.5
Netherlands 5/ 6/ .....	10.4	13.0	16.0	7.8	5.2	2.6
Norway 6/ .....	21.3	19.8	21.8	18.4	24.0	18.6
Portugal .....	5.1	5.5	5.7	4.9	7.4	6.7
Sweden .....	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.5	3.4	2.0
United Kingdom .....	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.2	2.6
Others (incl. U.S.S.R.) 7/ ..	1.7	1.4	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.9
Total .....	97.4	103.6	120.7	129.8	119.7	150.4
Africa:						
Angola .....	8.1	9.4	5.6	7.3	3.3	2.9
Morocco .....	2.7	4.5	4.3	5.7	4.5	4.9
South Africa, Rep. of 8/ ...	15.2	18.5	26.6	37.4	51.0	50.4
Total .....	26.0	32.4	36.5	50.4	58.8	58.2
Asia and Oceania:						
Japan .....	5.8	6.6	3.6	3.8	2.7	3.2
Others 7/ .....	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.0	.8	.7
Total .....	7.0	7.8	5.3	4.8	3.5	3.9
World total .....	209.7	200.1	269.6	318.2	367.1	454.5

1/ Hardened fish oils have been included wherever separately classified in export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Under 50 tons. 4/ 1959 only. 5/ May include some whale oil prior to 1960. 6/ Excludes sizeable quantities of hardened fish oils exported annually which are not separately classified in trade returns. 7/ Includes estimates for minor exporting countries. 8/ Including the territory of South West Africa.

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BUTTER: World production, average 1956-60, annual 1961 and 1962

Continent and country	Average 1956-60		1961		1962 <sup>1/</sup>	
	Factory	Total	Factory	Total	Factory	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:						
Canada .....	320	332	356	364	365	372
United States.....	1,385	1,484	1,484	1,536	1,542	1,584
South America:						
Argentina <sup>2/</sup> .....	130	130	120	120	110	110
Brazil <sup>3/</sup> .....	67	111	63	107	65	109
Chile .....	7	14	8	15	9	15
Colombia .....	--	24	--	30	--	32
Peru .....	--	5	--	6	--	6
Uruguay .....	5	12	6	16	7	16
Venezuela <sup>2/</sup> .....	9	9	8	8	8	8
Europe:						
Austria .....	65	82	69	84	73	88
Belgium .....	107	195	122	195	122	194
Denmark .....	367	367	378	378	368	368
Finland .....	169	181	203	210	206	212
France.....	544	645	491	634	512	655
Germany, West .....	773	836	952	1,003	986	1,037
Greece <sup>4/</sup> .....	--	23	--	24	--	26
Ireland .....	100	143	107	133	111	136
Italy.....	--	143	--	158	--	154
Luxembourg <sup>2/</sup> .....	10	10	11	11	<sup>3/</sup> 11	<sup>3/</sup> 11
Netherlands.....	187	187	213	213	224	224
Norway.....	33	41	37	42	39	44
Portugal <sup>2/</sup> .....	6	6	6	6	<sup>3/</sup> 6	<sup>3/</sup> 6
Sweden .....	184	186	183	185	200	202
Switzerland.....	68	68	71	71	76	76
United Kingdom ....	63	85	109	131	127	149
Bulgaria <sup>2/</sup> .....	16	16	24	24	<sup>3/</sup> 24	<sup>3/</sup> 24
Czechoslovakia <sup>2/</sup> ..	120	120	149	149	<sup>3/</sup> 135	<sup>3/</sup> 135
Germany, East <sup>2/</sup> ..	349	349	353	353	<sup>3/</sup> 353	<sup>3/</sup> 353
Hungary <sup>2/</sup> .....	33	33	34	34	32	32
Poland <sup>2/</sup> .....	184	184	209	209	201	201
Rumania <sup>2/</sup> .....	20	20	31	31	<sup>3/</sup> 33	<sup>3/</sup> 33
U.S.S.R. ....	1,460	<sup>5/</sup> 1,777	1,722	1,971	1,832	2,072
Yugoslavia .....	--	47	--	50	--	54
Africa:						
Kenya <sup>2/</sup> .....	12	12	12	12	12	12
South Africa, Rep. of .....	86	94	106	114	<sup>3/</sup> 103	<sup>3/</sup> 111
Oceania:						
Australia .....	424	431	432	439	437	444
New Zealand .....	471	478	475	482	471	478
Total .....	<sup>6/</sup> 7,774	<sup>7/</sup> 10,100	<sup>6/</sup> 8,544	<sup>7/</sup> 10,600	<sup>6/</sup> 8,800	<sup>7/</sup> 10,800

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> Creamery butter only. <sup>3/</sup> Estimated. <sup>4/</sup> Made from the milk of cows, buffalos, sheep and goats. <sup>5/</sup> Less than a 5-year average. <sup>6/</sup> Total factory butter production in above countries. <sup>7/</sup> World total butter production estimated on basis of change in production in countries shown, which represent about 92 percent of total 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.

CHEESE 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1956-60,  
annual 1961 and 1962

Continent and country	Average 1956-60		1961		1962 <u>2/</u>	
	Factory	Total	Factory	Total	Factory	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:						
Canada.....	109	110	131	132	130	131
United States.....	1,411	1,411	1,630	1,630	1,571	1,571
South America:						
Argentina <u>3/</u> .....	263	263	295	295	287	287
Brazil <u>4/</u> .....	84	132	79	136	84	141
Chile.....	20	30	21	31	21	31
Colombia .....	--	107	--	126	--	130
Peru .....	--	19	--	20	--	21
Uruguay .....	8	19	8	16	8	20
Europe:						
Austria .....	44	48	55	60	59	63
Belgium .....	39	42	50	53	57	60
Denmark .....	229	229	269	269	252	252
Finland .....	58	58	72	72	69	69
France <u>5/</u> .....	--	856	--	879	--	935
Germany, West <u>3/</u> ...	342	342	306	306	299	299
Greece <u>6/</u> .....	--	170	--	177	--	187
Ireland <u>3/</u> .....	7	7	13	13	18	18
Italy <u>5/</u> .....	--	821	--	995	--	981
Netherlands .....	386	411	448	469	472	493
Norway <u>7/</u> .....	79	80	88	89	94	95
Portugal <u>3/</u> .....	5	5	6	6	<u>4/</u> 6	<u>4/</u> 6
Sweden.....	115	115	127	127	121	121
Switzerland <u>7/</u> .....	136	140	153	153	152	152
United Kingdom.....	214	226	234	252	232	251
Bulgaria <u>3/</u> <u>8/</u> .....	84	84	141	141	<u>4/</u> 141	<u>4/</u> 141
Czechoslovakia <u>3/</u> ..	82	82	90	90	<u>4/</u> 82	<u>4/</u> 82
Germany, East <u>3/</u> ...	71	71	77	77	<u>4/</u> 77	<u>4/</u> 77
Hungary <u>3/</u> .....	21	21	32	32	34	34
Poland <u>3/</u> .....	33	33	37	37	<u>4/</u> 37	<u>4/</u> 37
Rumania <u>3/</u> .....	70	70	90	90	<u>4/</u> 95	<u>4/</u> 95
Africa:						
South Africa, Rep. . .						
of <u>3/</u> .....	28	28	37	37	<u>4/</u> 33	<u>4/</u> 33
Oceania:						
Australia .....	95	95	119	119	127	127
New Zealand.....	211	211	224	224	229	229
<u>Total of above countries</u> .....	4,244	6,336	4,832	7,153	4,787	7,169

1/ Whole milk cheese made from cows' milk, unless otherwise noted. 2/ Preliminary.  
3/ Factory cheese only. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Made from the milk of cows, sheep and goats.  
6/ Made from the milk of cows, buffalos, sheep and goats. 7/ Made from the milk of cows  
and goats. 8/ Made from the milk of cows and sheep.

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.

Output in Western Europe was up 4 percent. The largest individual gain was reported by West Germany, where production increased 34 million pounds (to 986 million pounds) -- 4 percent over 1961.

Production in the USSR, the world's largest producer of creamery butter, was 1.8 billion pounds, up 6 percent from the preceding year.

In Oceania, output showed almost no change, despite somewhat smaller output in New Zealand.

The decline in South American production was due to the sharply reduced output in Argentina which accounts for more than half of South America's creamery butter.

In North America, production ran about 4 percent above 1961.

Total cheese production in 32 countries in 1962 was up only slightly over 1961, amounting to 7.2 billion pounds. Compared with the 1956-60 average, production was up 13 percent.

Output in Western Europe, which accounted for more than half of the total cheese produced in 1962, increased 2 percent over the preceding year.

In Oceania, production was 4 percent higher. In South America, output showed a slight gain. In North America, it was down 3 percent.

Factory cheese production in 27 countries at 4.8 billion pounds was somewhat below 1961, but exceeded the 1956-60 average by 13 percent.

Western European output rose approximately one percent. In Eastern Europe, production is estimated at slightly below that of 1961.

Oceania's output rose 4 percent. In South America, production was down 1 percent; in North America, it was down about 3 percent.

#### 1963-64 COFFEE CROP TO SHOW LITTLE CHANGE

The 1963-64 world coffee production is estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service at 66.1 million bags, with an exportable production of 52.3 million bags. This is only a very slight change from the 1962-63 crop and again will exceed estimated requirements by about 4 million bags.

North America's production for 1963-64 will likely equal the record 1961-62 crop. Almost all of the producing countries will show a slight increase over 1962-63.

Due to early rains harvesting will probably begin for the New Costa Rican crop in July. Fallout from volcanic ash hit many of the coffee farms in the Central Valley in April, but possible losses have not been determined.

A sizeable increase is expected in El Salvador's 1963-64 crop. Nevertheless, the crop will still be below the record 1961-62 crop.

The Dominican Republic will probably have a higher crop in 1963-64 due primarily to this being the "on-year" in the production cycle. The 1963-64 crop in Guatemala is expected to exceed slightly the crop of 1962-63.

The 1963-64 Honduras crop will probably set a record. All areas except Choluteca is expecting increases over the 1962-63 year. Nicaragua's production also continues upward.

Mexican production for 1963-64 is estimated at a slightly higher level than for 1962-63, however exportable production may not be any higher as domestic consumption continues to increase. The Panama crop will regain most of the drop-off of 1962-63.

The 1963-64 South American crop is estimated at 36.478 million bags, with 27.592 million bags exportable. This would be slightly below 1962-63, however all other continents are expected to show some increase.

Brazil's 1963-64 crop will show the effects of the 1962 frost. The reduction in the state of Parana because of this will more than offset a much improved crop in the state of Sao Paulo. Except for frost damage reports indicate optimum weather conditions in Brazil, and many trees are making a good recovery.

There is expected to be very little change in Colombia's 1963-64 crop. Harvesting of the early 1963 crop was slowed in many areas due to unusually heavy rains.

An increase is estimated for Ecuador, despite drought conditions in the Province of Manabi, where about 3/4ths of the coffee is produced. Production continues upward in Peru, however some plantations have been damaged by the "Broca" insect and drought and shortage of labor have been reported in other areas.

The flowering of coffee trees in Venezuela has been heavy for the 1963-64 crop and exports are expected to hold up well.

The 1963-64 African crop is estimated at a total of 15.2 million bags, with 14.7 million exportable. On a total production basis this would be an increase of 0.4 percent over 1962-63.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1963-64 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	: Average :				: 1st estimate : : 1963-64
	: 1955/56-: 1959/60 :	: 1960-61 :	: 1961-62 :	: 1962-63 :	
	: bags <u>2/</u> :	: bags <u>2/</u> :	: bags <u>2/</u> :	: bags <u>2/</u> :	: bags <u>2/</u> :
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica . . . . .	: 734 :	: 1,165 :	: 1,140 :	: 1,060 :	: 1,175 :
Cuba . . . . .	: 713 :	: 700 :	: 800 :	: 700 :	: 750 :
Dominican Republic . . . . .	: 549 :	: 500 :	: 600 :	: 550 :	: 650 :
El Salvador . . . . .	: 1,436 :	: 1,450 :	: 1,900 :	: 1,500 :	: 1,650 :
Guatemala . . . . .	: 1,357 :	: 1,500 :	: 1,675 :	: 1,700 :	: 1,750 :
Haiti . . . . .	: 600 :	: 425 :	: 725 :	: 650 :	: 700 :
Honduras . . . . .	: 321 :	: 275 :	: 365 :	: 415 :	: 425 :
Mexico . . . . .	: 1,716 :	: 2,100 :	: 2,350 :	: 2,375 :	: 2,400 :
Nicaragua . . . . .	: 376 :	: 485 :	: 440 :	: 460 :	: 475 :
Panama . . . . .	: <u>3/</u> 27 :	: 65 :	: 85 :	: 65 :	: 75 :
Other <u>4/</u> . . . . .	: 471 :	: 385 :	: 468 :	: 443 :	: 478 :
<b>Total North America</b> . . . . .	<b>: 8,300 :</b>	<b>: 9,050 :</b>	<b>: 10,548 :</b>	<b>: 9,918 :</b>	<b>: 10,528 :</b>
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil . . . . .	: 28,300 :	: 29,000 :	: 35,000 :	: 27,000 :	: 26,000 :
Colombia . . . . .	: 7,360 :	: 7,700 :	: 7,800 :	: 7,700 :	: 7,800 :
Ecuador . . . . .	: 521 :	: 750 :	: 800 :	: 880 :	: 900 :
Peru . . . . .	: 324 :	: 525 :	: 710 :	: 775 :	: 800 :
Venezuela . . . . .	: 835 :	: 865 :	: 750 :	: 850 :	: 850 :
Other <u>5/</u> . . . . .	: 63 :	: 90 :	: 101 :	: 118 :	: 128 :
<b>Total South America</b> . . . . .	<b>: 37,403 :</b>	<b>: 38,930 :</b>	<b>: 45,161 :</b>	<b>: 37,323 :</b>	<b>: 36,478 :</b>
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola . . . . .	: 1,443 :	: 2,750 :	: 2,800 :	: 3,100 :	: 3,100 :
Burundi <u>6/</u> . . . . .	: --- :	: --- :	: --- :	: 300 :	: 250 :
Cameroon <u>7/</u> . . . . .	: 405 :	: 675 :	: 835 :	: 875 :	: 1,000 :
Central African Republic . . . . .	: <u>3/</u> 41 :	: 125 :	: 145 :	: 135 :	: 150 :
Congo (Leopoldville) . . . . .	: 1,195 :	: 900 :	: 900 :	: 950 :	: 1,000 :
Ethiopia . . . . .	: 946 :	: 1,100 :	: 1,200 :	: 1,280 :	: 1,350 :
Guinea . . . . .	: <u>8/</u> 114 :	: 200 :	: 235 :	: 215 :	: 225 :
Ivory Coast . . . . .	: 2,130 :	: 3,200 :	: 1,650 :	: 3,250 :	: 3,000 :
Kenya . . . . .	: 415 :	: 560 :	: 525 :	: 650 :	: 720 :
Malagasy Republic . . . . .	: 902 :	: 930 :	: 800 :	: 900 :	: 975 :
Ruandi-Urundi <u>9/</u> . . . . .	: <u>10/</u> 120 :	: 400 :	: 400 :	: --- :	: --- :
Rwanda <u>6/</u> . . . . .	: --- :	: --- :	: --- :	: 200 :	: 175 :
Tanganyika . . . . .	: 375 :	: 495 :	: 400 :	: 450 :	: 500 :
Togo . . . . .	: 122 :	: 150 :	: 172 :	: 177 :	: 127 :
Uganda . . . . .	: 1,508 :	: 1,907 :	: 1,900 :	: 2,300 :	: 2,300 :
Other <u>11/</u> . . . . .	: 332 :	: 446 :	: 316 :	: 366 :	: 339 :
<b>Total Africa</b> . . . . .	<b>: 10,048 :</b>	<b>: 13,838 :</b>	<b>: 12,278 :</b>	<b>: 15,148 :</b>	<b>: 15,211 :</b>
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India . . . . .	: 712 :	: 1,000 :	: 765 :	: 900 :	: 1,000 :
Indonesia . . . . .	: 1,343 :	: 1,800 :	: 1,500 :	: 1,800 :	: 1,700 :
Philippines . . . . .	: 199 :	: 535 :	: 715 :	: 735 :	: 800 :
Yemen . . . . .	: 88 :	: 90 :	: 90 :	: 80 :	: 80 :
Other <u>12/</u> . . . . .	: 179 :	: 285 :	: 295 :	: 285 :	: 326 :
<b>Total Asia and Oceania</b> . . . . .	<b>: 2,521 :</b>	<b>: 3,710 :</b>	<b>: 3,365 :</b>	<b>: 3,800 :</b>	<b>: 3,906 :</b>
<b>World total production</b> . . . . .	<b>: 58,272 :</b>	<b>: 65,528 :</b>	<b>: 71,352 :</b>	<b>: 66,189 :</b>	<b>: 66,123 :</b>

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries (like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2 year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3 year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60 Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

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 1963-64 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average : 1955/56- 1959/60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1st estimate 1963-64
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica . . . . .	658	1,050	1,025	935	1,050
Cuba . . . . .	207	100	200	100	100
Dominican Republic . . . . .	421	375	450	400	500
El Salvador . . . . .	1,327	1,350	1,800	1,400	1,550
Guatemala . . . . .	1,158	1,300	1,450	1,500	1,550
Haiti . . . . .	435	275	525	435	485
Honduras . . . . .	262	225	290	340	350
Mexico . . . . .	1,369	1,450	1,500	1,500	1,500
Nicaragua . . . . .	334	443	395	415	430
Panama . . . . .	3/ 10	20	40	22	30
Other 4/ . . . . .	208	287	183	153	178
<b>Total North America . . . . .</b>	<b>6,389</b>	<b>6,875</b>	<b>7,858</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>7,723</b>
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil . . . . .	23,360	22,000	28,000	20,000	19,000
Colombia . . . . .	6,550	7,000	6,800	6,700	6,700
Ecuador . . . . .	422	500	600	680	700
Peru . . . . .	251	415	600	650	665
Venezuela . . . . .	472	425	350	450	450
Other 5/ . . . . .	44	40	50	67	77
<b>Total South America . . . . .</b>	<b>31,099</b>	<b>30,380</b>	<b>36,400</b>	<b>28,547</b>	<b>27,592</b>
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola . . . . .	1,427	2,700	2,750	3,050	3,050
Burundi 6/ . . . . .	---	---	---	295	245
Cameroon 7/ . . . . .	396	660	820	855	980
Central African Republic . . . . .	3/ 37	120	140	130	145
Congo (Leopoldville) . . . . .	1,164	850	850	900	950
Ethiopia . . . . .	841	935	1,030	1,100	1,170
Guinea . . . . .	8/ 105	190	220	200	210
Ivory Coast . . . . .	2,063	3,150	1,600	3,200	2,950
Kenya . . . . .	399	545	505	630	700
Malagasy Republic . . . . .	812	840	700	800	875
Ruandi-Urundi 9/ . . . . .	10/ 118	390	390	---	---
Rwanda 6/ . . . . .	---	---	---	195	170
Tanganyika . . . . .	369	485	390	440	490
Togo . . . . .	121	148	170	175	125
Uganda . . . . .	1,454	1,895	1,888	2,287	2,287
Other 11/ . . . . .	308	406	284	234	337
<b>Total Africa . . . . .</b>	<b>9,614</b>	<b>13,314</b>	<b>11,737</b>	<b>14,591</b>	<b>14,684</b>
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India . . . . .	223	450	315	400	500
Indonesia . . . . .	1,120	1,600	1,300	1,600	1,500
Philippines . . . . .	---	---	---	---	50
Yemen . . . . .	74	80	80	70	70
Other 12/ . . . . .	63	140	150	175	181
<b>Total Asia and Oceania . . . . .</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>2,301</b>
<b>World exportable production</b>	<b>48,582</b>	<b>52,839</b>	<b>57,840</b>	<b>52,583</b>	<b>52,300</b>

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ 2 year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruandi-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3 year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60 Ruandi-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

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.

Angola's 1963-64 crop is expected to be at the same level as for 1962-63. Angola and the Ivory Coast are the two leading producers in Africa. The 1963-64 Ivory Coast crop will probably not reach the 1962-63 level. Coffee registrations for the 1962-63 year in the Ivory Coast far exceeded expectations, and made this the leading producer for this year. This bumper crop followed a very low 1961-62 production. Stocks in both countries are reportedly high.

Cameroon production is expected to show significant increases as additional trees come into bearing. The 1963-64 crop in Congo (Leopoldville) will probably show further recovery.

Ethiopia's harvesting from new coffee areas is accounting for increases each year and this trend is expected to continue as new access roads are built. Kenya's production is showing sizeable increases, as plantings by Africans have gone up sharply in recent years. No definite program has been evolved to curtail plantings, although it has been announced that plantings after April 1963 would be prohibited.

The total 1963-64 crop for the Malagasy Republic is estimated at 975,000 bags. The Malagasy Government is setting up a long-term agricultural plan which looks forward to a yearly production of about 1.165 million bag production in another 10 years.

Prospects are good this year in Tanganyika and Uganda's production for 1963-64 is estimated at the same level as for 1962-63, which was a record.

The 1963-64 crop for Asia and Oceania is estimated at a total of 3.9 million bags, with 2.3 million exportable. This represents a slight increase over 1962-63.

The 1963-64 crop in India is expected to show an increase over the 1962-63 crop, which was adversely affected by weather. The 1963-64 Indonesian crop, however, will probably be somewhat below the bumper 1962-63 crop. Production in the Philippines continues to increase, and in the coming year will probably have small amounts for export.

Exportable production estimates for some of the smaller producing countries for 1962-63 and 1963-64, respectively, are as follows (in bags of 132.276 pounds): Bolivia - 20,000; 20,000; British Guiana - 4,000; 4,000, Paraguay - 35,000; 45,000, Surinam - 8,000; 8,000, Cape Verde - 2,000; 2,000, Comores Islands - 1,000; 1,000, Dahomey - 33,000; 33,000, Gabon - 16,000; 17,000, Ghana - 43,000; 48,000, Liberia - 29,000; 24,000, Nigeria - 18,000; 18,000, Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) - 11,000; 13,000, Sao Tome and Principe - 6,000; 6,000, Sierra Leone - 65,000; 65,000; Spanish Guinea - 110,000; 110,000.



LARD OUTPUT UP 3 PERCENT  
IN MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES

Lard production in 1962 in the world's major producing countries is estimated to have reached 7,320 million pounds, nearly 3 percent above 1961.

Production in the United States fell below 1961 as the effects of increased hog slaughter were more than offset by the declining yield of lard per hog. The downward trend in lard production may be reversed in 1963 as hog slaughter is forecast to rise about 2 percent during the year.

South American lard production showed a small increase as gains in Brazil offset the continued declines in Argentina. Pork prices in Argentina have risen in recent months, however, and will likely encourage a rise in hog numbers during the current year.

In Western Europe production is estimated to have risen 30 million pounds in 1962, largely in France and West Germany. Increases in pork production in Eastern Europe indicate that lard output in 1962 was up by about 35 million pounds.

Japanese production has risen sharply in the last several years in conjunction with the rapid development of the swine industry. Pork production rose 42 percent in 1962 and a similar increase is forecast for 1963. Lard production has increased at an even greater rate; 1962 output at 128 million pounds was 56 percent higher than the previous year, and 117 percent above the 1956-60 average.

(Table page 14)

TALLOW AND GREASE PRODUCTION  
DOWN SLIGHTLY IN 1962

Tallow and grease production in the world's major producing countries is an estimated 7,230 million pounds in 1962, down slightly from the peak year, 1961. Lower output in the United States and Canada more than offset gains in practically all of the important producing and exporting countries.

In the United States, there was a 6 percent decline in the production of inedible tallow; edible tallow production remained the same. Low prices for tallow apparently discouraged some firms from collecting and processing meat fats in the last half of 1962.

Higher production in South America was associated with increased meat production in Argentina and Brazil.

Agricultural policies of the common market and in the United Kingdom have encouraged rapid expansion of meat production that has led in turn to greater output of animal fats. Most notable in 1962 was expansion of tallow production in France and the continued rise in the United Kingdom.

(Table page 15 -- text page 16)

LARD 1/: Estimated production in specified countries, averages 1951-55 and 1956-60, annual 1960-62

Continent and country	Averages		1960	1961 <u>2/</u>	1962 <u>2/</u>
	1951-55	1956-60			
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:					
Canada.....	128	144	147	138	132
Mexico <u>3/</u> .....	51	80	82	83	91
United States.....	2,618	2,615	2,653	2,517	2,496
Total North America <u>4/</u> .....	2,850	2,890	2,840	2,790	2,770
South America:					
Argentina <u>5/</u> .....	49	61	58	43	34
Brazil.....	134	191	192	215	233
Chile.....	21	24	26	33	31
Colombia.....	26	28	29	30	31
Total South America <u>4/</u> .....	270	350	350	370	380
Europe:					
Austria.....	73	79	82	82	81
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	29	34	37	36	40
Denmark.....	46	59	72	74	77
France.....	127	164	168	170	187
Germany <u>6/7/</u> .....	402	551	600	585	600
Italy.....	70	81	88	88	95
Netherlands.....	22	28	28	30	31
Portugal.....	55	56	45	46	42
Spain.....	17	21	21	16	15
Sweden.....	15	18	21	20	14
United Kingdom.....	13	22	25	22	22
Total West Europe <u>4/</u> .....	910	1,150	1,220	1,210	1,240
Bulgaria <u>5/7/</u> .....	45	59	66	70	---
Czechoslovakia <u>5/7/</u> .....	128	183	183	191	---
Germany, East <u>5/7/</u> .....	172	196	195	196	---
Hungary <u>5/7/</u> .....	102	118	114	101	125
Poland <u>5/7/</u> .....	352	480	480	550	541
Yugoslavia <u>5/7/</u> .....	149	241	308	281	300
Total East Europe <u>4/</u> .....	950	1,275	1,345	1,390	1,425
Total Europe <u>4/</u> .....	1,860	2,425	2,565	2,600	2,665
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) <u>5/7/</u> .....	750	1,030	1,170	1,200	---
Other countries:					
South Africa, Republic of <u>5/7/</u> .....	8/16	8/17	15	14	17
Japan <u>7/</u> .....	30	59	59	82	128
Total other countries <u>4/</u> .....	90	140	140	165	215
Total specified countries <u>4/</u> .....	5,820	6,835	7,065	7,125	7,320

1/ Estimates of rendered lard except where otherwise noted. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Commercial.  
4/ Includes an allowance for any missing data from countries shown and minor producing countries not shown. 5/ Calculated from pork production. 6/ Includes Saarland. 7/ Includes unrendered fat in terms of lard. 8/ 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.

TALLOW AND GREASES 1/: Estimated production of specified countries, averages 1951-55  
and 1956-60, annual 1960-62

Continent and country	Averages		1960	1961 <u>2/</u>	1962 <u>2/</u>
	1951-55	1956-60			
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:					
Canada.....	126	180	195	212	206
Mexico <u>3/</u> .....	32	42	43	46	47
United States.....	2,712	3,507	3,860	4,080	3,822
Total North America <u>4/</u> .....	2,900	3,760	4,130	4,360	4,100
South America:					
Argentina.....	374	320	232	275	282
Brazil.....	98	124	111	119	132
Chile.....	28	33	36	36	35
Colombia.....	71	94	91	101	101
Uruguay.....	55	45	54	47	47
Total South America <u>4/</u> .....	640	630	540	600	620
Europe:					
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	31	37	40	39	41
Denmark.....	43	56	66	75	71
France.....	190	197	231	254	276
Germany, West <u>5/</u> .....	83	92	101	112	123
Italy.....	52	72	77	92	99
Netherlands.....	56	65	72	71	83
Sweden.....	18	25	26	32	50
United Kingdom.....	163	276	272	299	310
Total Western Europe.....	740	910	980	1,060	1,150
Total Eastern Europe.....	90	120	130	140	150
Total Europe <u>4/</u> .....	830	1,030	1,110	1,200	1,300
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	280	365	405	400	---
Africa:					
Egypt.....	22	22	23	24	26
South Africa, Republic of.....	<u>6/39</u>	<u>6/42</u>	46	47	49
Total Africa <u>4/</u> .....	65	70	75	80	80
Asia:					
Iran.....	39	49	51	---	---
Turkey.....	8	11	12	13	13
Japan.....	16	24	26	26	27
Pakistan.....	46	54	55	---	---
Total Asia <u>4/7/</u> .....	110	140	150	155	160
Oceania:					
Australia.....	243	331	308	325	374
New Zealand <u>8/</u> .....	103	145	162	176	166
Total Oceania <u>4/</u> .....	350	480	470	500	540
Total specified countries.....	5,175	6,475	6,880	7,295	7,230

1/ Includes edible and inedible tallow and greases. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Commercial. 4/ Includes an allowance for any missing data for countries shown and minor producing countries not shown. 5/ Includes Saarland. 6/ Year ending June 30. 7/ Includes China Mainland. 8/ 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.

Increased slaughter of beef animals in Australia led to a sharp rise in tallow output during 1962. In New Zealand only partial data for the year are available. But estimates place production slightly below the previous year. Australia and New Zealand have begun to export tallow in bulk as well as in drums. Bulk shipping has made tallow from these two countries more competitive with the U.S. product, and its impact may become more evident in world markets in the near future, especially as technology continues to make possible the expansion of livestock numbers in these two countries.

(Table p. 15)

#### WORLD HOP PRODUCTION ABOVE AVERAGE IN 1962

World hop production in 1962 is now estimated at 177.8 million pounds, an increase of 28.3 million pounds over the 1961 harvest, and 21.3 million pounds above the average of 156.5 million pounds.

Accounting for most of the increase over 1961 were three countries, the United States, the United Kingdom, and West Germany, with increases of 8.8 million, 7.0 million and 5.7 million pounds, respectively. However, hop production in 1962 was above 1961 in all major producing countries except for France, New Zealand, Argentina, and Austria.

Both increases in acreage and higher yields in many countries were responsible for the larger harvest in 1962. The largest increase in acreage occurred in the United States where over 6,000 acres were reactivated in 1962, resulting in a total of 29,300 acres harvested. However, in contrast with other major producers, U.S. yields fell, from 1,548 pounds per acre in 1961 to 1,510 pounds in 1962. In the United Kingdom increased acreage and more favorable weather resulted in the higher output in 1962. Unfavorable weather in France and Austria more than offset increased acreage.

U.S. hop stocks, at the beginning of the 1962-63 season (September 1, 1962) at 19.5 million pounds were 9.7 million pounds less than the previous season. The increase in 1962-63 production did not quite offset the reduction in stocks, but larger imports, estimated at 6.0 million pounds for 1962-63, are expected to raise total supplies slightly above those of 69.3 million pounds for 1961-62.

U.S. imports of hops for the 8 month period (September 1962-April 1963) totaled 5.4 million pounds compared with 4.2 million pounds in comparable months of the 1961-62 season. Total 1961-62 U.S. imports amounted to 4.2 million pounds.

U.S. hops exports so far this season have exceeded a year earlier. For the 8 month period, September 1962-April 1963, exports totaled 18.4 million pounds compared with 15.9 million pounds for the same period in 1961-62. During the entire 1961-62 season the U.S. exported 18.3 million pounds of hops.

Hop prices have generally continued the rise which began in the summer of 1961. Exceptions are Poland and Spain, where the government-fixed producer prices were the same for 1962-63 as for 1961-62.

HOPS: World production, average 1955-59, annual 1960 to 1962 1/

Country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Canada.....	1,375	1,163	1,145	1,490
United States.....	43,480	45,976	35,454	44,231
Argentina.....	260	306	305	274
Austria.....	123	287	309	265
Belgium.....	3,015	3,425	2,414	2,535
France.....	4,400	5,291	4,299	3,351
Germany, West.....	33,960	35,824	28,428	34,171
Spain.....	728	883	1,250	1,823
United Kingdom.....	27,663	27,915	22,882	29,906
Czechoslovakia.....	12,491	16,094	12,897	15,642
Germany, East.....	1,524	2,646	2,163	3,970
Hungary.....	<u>2/</u> 273	375	538	661
Poland.....	2,827	3,600	4,367	4,740
Rumania.....	<u>2/</u> 882	882	507	728
Yugoslavia.....	6,332	12,434	10,304	11,654
U. S. S. R. ....	10,108	13,228	13,889	13,900
South Africa, Republic of...	209	200	159	201
Japan.....	2,045	3,411	3,470	3,662
Australia.....	3,604	3,707	3,689	3,700
New Zealand.....	1,023	830	888	750
Others <u>3/</u> .....	146	144	145	141
Total.....	156,468	178,621	149,502	177,795

1/ The figures for each indicated year represent the production harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in the late months of that year and in the Southern Hemisphere countries in the early months of the next year.

2/ 1959 only.

3/ Sweden, Switzerland and Mexico.

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 OATS EXPORTS  
INCREASE IN 1961-62

World trade in oats amounted to 1,554,800 metric tons in 1961-62 compared with 1,346,100 tons during 1960-61, an increase of 12 percent. Following a decline in 1960-61, total world exports returned to about the same level as in 1959-60 when 1,537,000 tons were exported.

The greatest increase in exports during 1961-62 was to Western Europe and particularly to the European Economic Community (Common Market). Shipments to EEC countries were 1,008,500 tons in 1961-62 compared with 850,200 tons during 1960-61, an increase of 12 percent.

Argentina and Sweden increased oat exports substantially in 1961-62. Other major exporters did likewise with two important exceptions. Oats exports from the United States and the USSR, declined.

Exports of oats from the United States declined from 424,500 tons in 1960-61 to 305,900 tons in 1961-62. Smaller exports to Western Europe accounted for the decline. Shipments from the United States increased to all other major areas of destination.

NEAR-RECORD 1962 WORLD  
CORN HARVEST CONFIRMED

Latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service confirms earlier forecasts of a near-record world corn crop in 1962. See World Agricultural Production and Trade issue, March 1963.

The current world estimate of 7,460 million bushels is second only to the record outturn in 1960 and is 15 percent above the 1955-59 average. The increase over the 1961 total is 30 million bushels, with decreases in Western Europe and the Soviet Union more than offset by gains in other continents.

In North America production of 3,958 million bushels was 30 million above the 1961 harvest. The principal increase was in the United States, where a crop of 3,644 million bushels was 18 million above the 1961 outturn, despite a substantial cut in acreage. Yields of 64.1 bushels per acre were an all-time high.

Production in Western Europe is still estimated at 285 million bushels compared with the record harvest of 340 million bushels in each of the previous 2 years. Acreage was less than a year ago and yields were lower. Substantial reductions in the production of France and Italy account for most of the decline from 1961.

Eastern Europe's production is now placed at 595 million bushels, 20 million above the 1961 crop. Though above average, this is somewhat below the bumper 1960 crop of 675 million bushels. Larger crops than in 1961 in Yugoslavia and Hungary more than offset a smaller harvest in Rumania. (Cont. on page 22, tables pages 20 and 21)

OATS: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1962 1/

Destination	Exporting countries										World total
	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	U.S.S.R. 2/	Other East Europe 3/	Other		
North and Central America and Caribbean:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada	81.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	81.0
Mexico	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.2
United States	--	20.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.5
British Honduras	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Canal Zone	.1	--	--	--	4/	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Costa Rica	1.1	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
El Salvador	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Guatemala	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Honduras	1.1	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Nicaragua	1.0	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Panama	1.9	4/	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	2.1
Bahamas	.1	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Cuba	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.6	--	--	--	7.6
Dominican Republic	1.0	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
French West Indies	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	.1
Haiti	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Jamaica	.8	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1.4
Leeward and Windward Islands	4/	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Netherlands Antilles	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Trinidad and Tobago	.4	4/	--	--	4/	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Others	--	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6
Total	99.5	21.9	--	--	.2	--	7.6	--	.2	--	129.4
South America:											
Bolivia	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Brazil	--	--	15.0	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	16.0
Chile	.1	4/	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Colombia	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0
Ecuador	.3	--	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Peru	.9	4/	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9
Surinam	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Venezuela	11.8	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.5
Total	18.4	1.7	15.0	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	36.1
Europe:											
Belgium-Luxembourg	9.8	--	8.6	.9	--	4/	4/	--	6.0	--	25.3
France	2.0	--	--	.5	11.1	7.5	--	--	7.2	--	28.3
Germany, West	87.4	--	62.5	176.5	4.2	66.9	47.0	2.0	21.2	--	467.7
Italy	--	--	46.7	--	.3	--	.1	--	.5	--	47.6
Netherlands	76.9	.8	187.6	84.3	--	72.4	--	3.0	14.6	--	439.6
EEC Sub-total	176.1	.8	305.4	262.2	15.6	146.8	47.1	5.0	49.5	--	1,008.5
Austria	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	.6	.3	--	2.5
Denmark	.6	--	30.3	--	--	14.4	--	--	17.1	--	62.4
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3	--	.3
Ireland	--	2.1	--	--	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	12.9
Norway	--	--	2.9	--	4/	.1	--	--	.3	--	3.3
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	.1
Sweden	3.5	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	8.5	--	12.1
Switzerland	5.6	--	16.8	1.4	4.7	--	3.4	.3	10.2	--	42.4
United Kingdom	--	23.2	.3	20.3	.1	.1	--	--	.1	--	44.1
Others	.1	--	--	1.2	--	--	1.3	--	.2	--	2.8
Total West Europe	185.9	26.1	355.7	286.7	31.3	161.5	51.8	5.9	86.5	--	1,191.4
Germany, East	--	--	--	--	--	--	43.7	--	--	--	43.7
Total East Europe	--	--	--	--	--	--	43.7	--	--	--	43.7
Total all Europe	185.9	26.1	355.7	286.7	31.3	161.5	95.5	5.9	86.5	--	1,235.1
Africa:											
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	4.9
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	.1
Liberia	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Nigeria	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Congo (Leopoldville)	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8
Total	1.0	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	6.8
Asia:											
Iran	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Israel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3	--	.3
Lebanon	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Saudi Arabia	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Burma	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Ceylon	--	.1	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Communist China	--	--	--	47.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	47.4
Hong Kong	4/	.8	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	.1	--	4.1
India	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8
Japan	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7
Malaya and Singapore	--	--	--	64.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	64.9
Philippine Republic	.7	.9	--	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5
Others	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Total	1.1	4.8	--	120.5	--	--	--	--	.4	--	126.8
Others, unspecified	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	.8	.6	12.8	--	20.6
World total	305.9	54.5	370.7	414.4	32.6	161.5	103.9	6.5	104.9	--	1,554.6
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	21,072	3,755	25,539	28,550	2,246	11,126	7,158	448	7,223	--	107,117

1/ Preliminary, subject to revision. 2/ Exports of U.S.S.R. are based in part upon import data of recipient countries. 3/ Includes all Communist countries of Eastern Europe except U.S.S.R. 4/ Less than 50 metric tons.

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.

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest  
average 1955-59, annual 1960-62 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962 4/	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962 4/	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
<b>North America:</b>												
Canada .....	516	514	400	421	59.7	57.1	73.0	76.0	30,780	29,337	29,208	32,025
Mexico .....	14,292	13,750	15,790	15,810	13.3	13.3	13.9	13.6	190,630	213,500	220,000	215,000
United States 5/ .....	66,409	71,649	58,449	56,842	48.7	54.5	62.0	64.1	3,234,891	3,908,070	3,625,530	3,643,615
El Salvador .....	431	412	385	--	14.5	17.2	14.8	--	6,240	7,100	5,700	8,500
Guatemala .....	1,549	1,610	1,540	--	11.3	12.4	13.3	--	17,500	20,000	20,500	21,500
Honduras .....	822	924	--	--	11.7	12.4	--	--	9,634	11,500	--	--
Nicaragua .....	369	324	359	--	12.5	14.2	13.4	--	4,620	4,600	4,800	4,900
Cuba .....	432	--	--	--	15.7	--	--	--	6,800	--	--	--
Estimated total 6/ .....	85,810	90,590	79,280	77,970	41.0	46.5	49.7	50.8	3,515,000	4,214,000	3,938,000	3,958,000
<b>Europe:</b>												
Austria .....	125	144	127	134	47.0	58.3	61.5	56.7	5,874	8,390	7,810	7,600
France .....	1,455	2,036	2,409	2,088	41.8	54.4	40.4	33.5	60,766	110,700	97,240	70,000
Greece .....	537	522	481	440	19.1	21.2	22.1	23.9	10,274	11,080	10,640	10,500
Italy .....	3,272	3,150	3,170	2,970	42.6	47.7	48.9	43.8	139,282	150,100	155,100	130,000
Portugal .....	1,187	1,157	1,223	1,211	15.0	15.9	20.3	23.9	17,772	18,400	24,880	28,900
Spain .....	934	1,058	1,104	1,087	34.5	37.8	38.0	32.2	32,179	40,000	42,000	35,000
Estimated total Western Europe 6/ .....	7,540	8,090	8,540	7,970	35.4	42.0	39.8	35.8	267,000	340,000	340,000	285,000
<b>Europe 6/ .....</b>												
Albania .....	357	--	--	--	19.0	--	--	--	6,780	--	--	--
Bulgaria .....	1,787	1,567	1,568	1,570	22.6	29.7	28.7	31.8	40,340	46,600	45,000	50,000
Czechoslovakia .....	434	462	497	--	40.7	48.7	41.6	--	17,670	22,500	20,700	--
Hungary .....	3,194	3,462	3,310	3,215	36.2	39.9	32.3	38.9	115,600	138,000	107,000	125,000
Rumania .....	8,764	8,825	8,470	8,040	20.5	24.7	25.4	23.6	180,000	218,000	215,000	190,000
Yugoslavia .....	6,227	6,350	6,202	6,080	29.8	38.2	28.9	32.9	185,502	242,500	179,000	200,000
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/ .....	20,910	21,080	20,500	19,930	28.3	32.0	28.0	29.9	550,000	675,000	575,000	595,000
<b>Europe 6/ .....</b>												
Estimated total all Europe 6/ .....	28,450	29,170	29,040	27,900	28.7	34.8	31.5	31.5	817,000	1,015,000	915,000	880,000
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/ .....</b>												
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/ .....	11,925	12,500	17,700	17,300	26.8	24.0	28.2	26.0	320,000	300,000	500,000	450,000
<b>Asia:</b>												
Turkey .....	1,737	1,717	1,742	1,630	17.7	17.2	16.1	15.6	30,690	29,500	28,000	25,500
China, Mainland .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	435,000	--	--	--
India .....	9,949	10,774	11,040	11,200	12.9	14.7	14.5	14.7	128,100	158,060	160,000	165,000
Indonesia .....	5,611	6,500	6,220	6,425	14.8	14.9	14.5	14.1	82,850	97,000	90,500	90,500
Japan 7/ .....	121	108	107	104	32.2	41.7	42.7	42.1	3,900	4,500	4,570	4,380
Pakistan .....	1,097	1,207	1,191	1,151	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.9	18,020	17,600	19,500	19,400
Philippines .....	3,889	5,054	4,977	4,926	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.7	38,190	47,600	47,020	47,800
Thailand .....	275	703	780	830	21.7	30.1	30.1	31.3	5,960	21,400	23,500	26,900
Estimated total 6/ .....	46,650	52,970	53,460	53,720	16.9	16.4	15.8	16.3	790,000	870,000	845,000	875,000





Production of dried corn in the Soviet Union, as estimated at 450 million bushels, is 10 percent below the record outturn in 1961. Both acreage and yields were below the high level of 1961.

Asia's corn production of 875 million bushels was a near record and 11 percent above the 1955-59 average. Acreage was well above average but yields were slightly below.

Production in Africa, as estimated at a record 600 million bushels, is 30 percent above the 1955-59 average. Increases are general throughout the area but the largest single gain is in the Republic of South Africa. Harvesting is being completed in that Southern Hemisphere country and the outturn is forecast at 200 million bushels despite dry weather during the growing season.

South America's total production is now estimated at 690 million bushels. This bumper crop is 20 million bushels above the estimate for 1961 and 130 million above the average. A record crop forecast for Brazil accounts for most of the increase. That country's forecast of 410 million bushels is 37 percent above the 1955-59 average and 11 percent above the large crop harvested last year. Increased acreage and larger yields combined to bring production to its peak.

Argentina's outturn is now placed at 180 million bushels, 30 million less than a year earlier. Yields are reported somewhat below average because of hot, dry weather during the crucial months of December and January. However, the late crop has had a better season and may partly offset low yields of earlier corn.

#### 1962-63 WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION DECLINES

The 1962-63 world production of centrifugal sugar is now estimated 54.5 million short tons. This is 1.7 million tons below the previous estimate published in Sugar Circular FS 8-62, November 29, 1962 as final outturns in a number of major countries were reduced more than earlier indications suggested. This is the second year showing a rather substantial decrease in production from the record high of 60.1 million tons in 1960-61.

Beet sugar production in Europe declined because of bad weather. However, for the world as a whole, the percentage of cane and beet production remained about the same as in preceding years. These percentages for 1962-63 were 43 for beets and 57 for cane.

The decline in production in North America of 1.0 million tons reflects the reduction of the Cuban crop. The 1962-63 Cuban outturn, now estimated at 4.1 million tons, is 1.3 million below 1961-62. The decline in South America is the result of a smaller crop in Brazil and to a lesser extent in Colombia and Peru. The total South American crop of 6,789,000 tons is 138,000 below 1961-62.

The 1962-63 production in Western Europe is now estimated at 7,978,000 tons compared with 8,420,000 in 1961-62. Bad weather reduced yields generally in Western Europe during the past two seasons. The 1962-63 crop is some 2.6 million tons below the bumper 1960-61 crop.

In Eastern Europe the current production estimate of 4.6 million tons is somewhat above earlier estimates but some 340,000 tons below 1961-62. The USSR estimate of 6.9 million tons reflects a decline of 400,000 tons from 1961-62 because of unfavorable weather.

The decline in Asia during 1962-63 of over 500,000 tons was due almost entirely to the smaller crop in India as increases and decreases in other countries about offset each other.

Of the total world centrifugal sugar production this season, about 26 percent will be in North America, including Central America and Caribbean countries. All Europe excluding USSR will account for an additional 23 percent, Asia about 15 percent, the USSR about 13 percent, South America about 13 percent, Africa 6 percent, and Oceania (mostly Australia) 4 percent. Because of the decline in production in all major producing areas, the distribution of sugar production by regions is approximately the same as last year.

Regarding 1963-64 there are indications that recent high prices have provided the incentive to make more extensive use of fertilizer, harvest more cane than usual, and in general endeavor to obtain the maximum output from the current beet and cane acreage.

Although the beet crop in Western Europe got off to a late start because of bad weather, the crop reportedly has made good progress during the past several weeks. There was a 3-5 percent increase in the acreages planted to beets in Europe this year.

The production of non-centrifugal sugar, which has been declining for several years is reported to have increased slightly in 1962-63. Supplies of this type of sugar have become relatively short in several countries and some government's are encouraging expansion of production.

#### WORLD RICE PRODUCTION AT RECORD LEVEL

World production of rough rice, excluding that in Communist countries of Asia (Mainland China, North Vietnam, and North Korea) and the USSR, in 1962-63 (August-July) is estimated at a record 152.4 million metric tons compared with the previous largest crop of 151.3 million in 1961-62, in the second estimate of Foreign Agricultural Service. It is 16 percent above average from 1955-56 through 1959-60.

(Cont. on page 27)

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60  
annual 1960-61 through 1962-63 2/

Continent and country	Average	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 <u>3</u> /
	1955-56 through 1959-60			
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated)	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Canada (beet).....	151	162	141	153
Mexico.....	1,380	1,603	1,647	1,820
United States				
Continental (beet).....	2,088	2,450	2,404	2,580
Continental (cane).....	572	630	858	853
Hawaii.....	1,013	1,092	1,120	1,100
Puerto Rico.....	1,036	1,110	1,009	975
Virgin Islands of the U.S.....	11	17	11	15
British Honduras.....	12	31	29	28
Costa Rica.....	44	74	76	85
El Salvador.....	51	58	70	77
Guatemala.....	70	94	133	140
Honduras.....	17	26	26	27
Nicaragua.....	61	74	89	93
Panama.....	25	30	30	38
Cuba.....	5,883	7,459	5,400	4,100
Dominican Republic.....	883	962	939	900
Guadeloupe.....	146	185	209	206
Haiti.....	61	80	64	67
Martinique.....	83	105	98	106
West Indies				
Barbados.....	183	179	177	207
Jamaica.....	419	492	486	520
Leeward and Windward Islands <u>4</u> /.....	94	92	78	79
Trinidad and Tobago.....	205	275	225	252
Total North America.....	14,488	17,280	15,319	14,268
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated)				
Argentina.....	906	903	754	858
Bolivia.....	11	27	55	66
Brazil.....	3,110	3,791	3,934	3,544
British Guiana.....	330	364	365	370
Chile (beet).....	40	84	73	81
Colombia.....	297	390	385	485
Ecuador.....	93	113	137	149
Paraguay.....	30	32	34	38
Peru.....	800	891	857	827
Surinam.....	10	12	11	14
Uruguay (beet and cane).....	27	33	51	60
Venezuela.....	205	254	271	297
Total South America.....	5,859	6,894	6,927	6,789
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated)				
Austria.....	282	324	231	285
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	393	566	500	414
Denmark.....	353	365	234	222
Finland <u>5</u> /.....	38	69	74	47
France.....	1,571	3,006	1,878	1,822
Germany, West.....	1,590	2,152	1,576	1,631
Greece <u>6</u> /.....	0	0	3	29
Ireland.....	126	159	139	149
Italy.....	1,271	1,084	1,082	1,099
Netherlands.....	490	782	645	503
Portugal				
Azores and Madeira Islands.....	13	16	20	20
Spain (cane and beet).....	470	567	651	529
Sweden <u>5</u> /.....	314	395	358	294
Switzerland.....	40	40	39	32
United Kingdom.....	818	1,082	990	902
Total West Europe.....	7,769	10,607	8,420	7,978
Albania <u>7</u> /.....	12	15	14	14
Bulgaria <u>7</u> /.....	137	205	195	215
Czechoslovakia.....	860	1,056	1,140	1,020
Germany, East <u>7</u> /.....	804	815	828	790

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) <sup>1/</sup>: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60  
annual 1960-61 through 1962-63 <sup>2/</sup> - Continued

Continent and country	Average			
	1955-56 through 1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 <sup>3/</sup>
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe - continued				
Hungary.....	332	525	392	428
Poland <sup>7/</sup> .....	1,152	1,650	1,707	1,464
Rumania.....	244	490	427	395
Yugoslavia.....	219	317	231	270
Total East Europe.....	3,760	5,073	4,934	4,596
Total Europe.....	11,529	15,680	13,354	12,574
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	5,552	6,600	7,300	6,900
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated)				
Ethiopia and Eritrea.....	35	47	72	64
Egypt.....	340	393	332	419
Congo (Leopoldville).....	25	31	34	35
Kenya <sup>7/</sup> .....	29	35	38	39
Tanganyika <sup>7/</sup> .....	28	35	34	47
Uganda <sup>7/</sup> .....	89	110	113	124
Malagasy Republic.....	55	100	102	102
Mauritius.....	612	260	605	672
Mozambique.....	165	182	182	203
Reunion.....	219	244	250	225
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	9	31	40	98
South Africa, Republic of <sup>8/</sup> .....	989	1,052	1,174	1,274
Total Africa.....	2,595	2,520	2,976	3,302
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated)				
Iran (beet and cane).....	119	132	160	190
Turkey (Europe and Asia)(beet).....	408	681	518	467
China, Mainland (cane and beet).....	836	848	556	562
Taiwan.....	963	1,018	948	798
Burma.....	38	51	60	60
India <sup>9/</sup> .....	2,737	4,042	3,693	3,150
Indonesia.....	903	745	709	652
Japan (beet; includes cane beginning 1959-60).....	86	174	182	255
Pakistan.....	174	132	157	168
Philippines.....	1,356	1,451	1,618	1,800
Thailand.....	102	145	199	175
Other (cane and beet).....	29	78	70	109
Total Asia.....	7,751	9,497	8,870	8,386
Oceania (cane)				
Australia.....	1,428	1,504	1,512	2,018
Fiji.....	210	165	183	273
Total Oceania.....	1,638	1,669	1,695	2,291
World total (cane).....	29,197	33,831	32,072	31,111
World total (beet).....	20,214	26,219	24,369	23,399
World total (cane and beet).....	49,411	60,050	56,441	54,510

<sup>1/</sup> Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from non-centrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade.

<sup>2/</sup> 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.

<sup>3/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>4/</sup> Includes Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. <sup>5/</sup> Includes sugar from imported beets. <sup>6/</sup> No sugar produced prior to 1961-62. <sup>7/</sup> Production relates to calendar years for the first of the two years indicated in crop-year heading. <sup>8/</sup> Includes Swaziland. <sup>9/</sup> Includes Khandasari amounting to about 15% of total.

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

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60  
annual 1960-61 through 1962-63 2/

Continent and country	Average	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 <u>3/</u>
	1955-56 through 1959-60			
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
<b>North America:</b>				
El Salvador.....	27	19	20	20
Guatemala.....	70	46	40	40
Mexico.....	147	154	132	132
Nicaragua.....	25	18	23	23
Panama.....	4	2	4	5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>Asia:</b>				
Burma.....	160	157	157	168
China: Mainland.....	545	339	242	225
Taiwan.....	24	25	24	24
India.....	3,950	3,968	4,032	4,144
Indonesia.....	303	334	345	358
Japan.....	26	38	23	19
Pakistan.....	1,258	1,064	728	728
Philippines.....	70	41	41	41
Thailand.....	50	128	132	147
Vietnam.....	21	28	35	32
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,407</b>	<b>6,122</b>	<b>5,789</b>	<b>5,886</b>
<b>South America:</b>				
Colombia.....	486	660	650	605
Ecuador.....	26	30	40	40
Peru.....	30	28	28	22
Venezuela.....	71	70	70	72
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>739</b>
<b>Total of above countries.....</b>	<b>7,293</b>	<b>7,049</b>	<b>6,766</b>	<b>6,845</b>

1/ Non-centrifugal 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, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

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.

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 acreage, at 218 million acres, is 6 million larger than in 1961-62, and 4 million more than forecast in the first estimate (November 1962). Although all continents except Europe contributed to the acreage expansion, the major increase occurred in Asia.

However, because weather in some of the larger areas of Asia was not so favorable for rice production as in 1961-62, the average yields per acre declined. The Indian Government estimate of their rice crop, which was affected by drought in large-producing states of the north-east, has not yet been received and, inasmuch as India is a large producer, this could alter the world estimate for 1962-63.

Even though Asia's acreage increased by nearly 5 million acres, low yields in drought areas resulted in a total production about equal to that in 1961-62. The smaller yields per acre were largely confined to India, Pakistan, and South Korea.

Elsewhere in Asia, bumper crops were harvested, notably in the exporting countries, Burma, Cambodia, South Vietnam, and Thailand.

The trend in African countries is toward further increases in rice acreage and production. In 1962-63, acreage increased 8 percent, and production, even more.

In North America, a sharp gain in the acreage and yield of the United States offset a decline in Mexico. Although Central America's acreage increased, production held at about the same level. Continued expansion in the Dominican Republic was the main factor in a rise in the Caribbean.

Some countries in South America, as Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Surinam, and Venezuela, had very good crops. On the other hand, drought in Peru and Ecuador severely reduced production.

Rice acreage in Western Europe declined in all countries except Spain. Even though above average yields per acre were harvested in most of the countries, total production declined 3 percent. The policy in Eastern Europe is to decrease rice acreage; the 1962 acreage was just over half of the average in 1955-59, and production, 40 percent less.

Australia is continuing to expand rice production. A record crop is forecast for 1962-63, with the increase largely in new rice areas of New South Wales. Production in North and West Australia so far has been on an experimental basis.

(Tables next pages)

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1955-56/1959-60, annual 1960-61 to 1962-63 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
	Average 1955-56 to 1959-60	1961-62 2/	1962-63 2/	Average 1955-56 to 1959-60	1961-62 2/	1962-63 2/	Average 1955-56 to 1959-60	1960-61 m. t.	1961-62 2/ m. t.	1962-63 2/ m. t.
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.
<b>North America:</b>										
Mexico .....	285	352	330	1,854	2,051	2,031	239.6	327.5	332.9	304.0
United States .....	1,547	1,595	1,765	3,189	3,423	3,411	2,238.1	2,476.2	2,458.4	2,923.8
Total above .....	1,842	1,957	2,105	2,969	3,162	3,142	2,481.1	2,807.1	2,794.7	3,231.2
<b>Costa Rica .....</b>	112	131	131	835	947	1,029	42.4	56.3	62.1	55.2
El Salvador .....	34	27	22	1,524	1,644	1,791	23.5	20.1	17.9	—
Guatemala .....	22	24	24	1,141	1,250	1,259	11.4	13.6	12.6	13.3
Honduras .....	29	33	34	1,531	1,494	1,527	20.1	22.4	22.9	23.4
Nicaragua 2/ .....	55	53	59	1,175	1,358	1,390	29.3	36.2	37.2	37.2
Panama .....	224	219	248	1,018	981	982	103.5	97.4	110.5	116.1
Total Central America .....	478	490	538	1,069	1,113	1,123	1,085	231.7	247.5	264.8
Cuba .....	314	—	—	1,720	—	—	245.0	—	—	—
Dominican Republic .....	125	155	—	1,940	1,934	—	110.0	136.0	138.0	155.0
Total Caribbean .....	538	507	508	1,730	1,784	1,762	1,768	422.1	410.2	425.0
Total North America .....	2,858	2,954	2,989	3,173	2,418	2,556	2,724	3,135.0	3,465.0	3,921.0
<b>South America:</b>										
Argentina .....	138	115	129	2,956	2,857	3,068	185.0	149.0	182.3	172.3
Bolivia .....	53	70	75	1,338	1,216	1,260	32.2	38.6	40.0	50.0
Brazil 2/ .....	6,527	7,843	8,100	1,370	1,516	1,481	4,097.3	5,392.5	5,443.0	5,650.0
British Guiana .....	166	230	260	1,912	1,973	1,960	2,050	205.8	232.9	241.8
Chile .....	84	98	74	2,130	2,450	2,426	81.2	108.9	83.0	81.4
Colombia .....	479	562	635	1,663	1,765	1,531	361.2	450.0	407.0	488.0
Ecuador .....	268	—	—	1,226	—	—	149.1	169.2	171.5	136.4
Paraguay .....	20	18	17	2,060	1,961	2,176	18.7	16.0	16.8	15.0
Peru .....	175	189	135	3,481	3,669	3,708	276.4	314.5	348.2	200.0
Surinam .....	67	75	63	2,334	2,372	2,513	70.9	80.7	71.8	79.2
Uruguay .....	43	39	44	2,884	3,046	3,041	56.3	53.9	60.7	68.0
Venezuela .....	78	103	144	1,096	1,284	1,235	38.8	60.0	80.7	103.1
Total South America .....	8,098	9,642	10,006	10,171	1,489	1,573	1,579	7,039.0	7,138.0	7,285.0
<b>Europe:</b>										
France .....	66	81	79	3,786	2,815	3,594	113.4	103.4	133.7	137.4
Greece .....	39	35	46	3,339	3,420	3,483	59.4	54.3	85.3	76.2
Italy .....	347	318	291	4,666	4,310	4,868	734.4	621.7	699.8	652.0
Portugal .....	91	91	91	3,960	3,662	4,161	163.5	151.2	177.4	150.0
Spain .....	164	163	154	5,168	4,888	4,724	384.4	361.4	390.5	390.0
Total Western Europe .....	707	688	688	4,537	4,140	4,764	1,455.1	1,292.0	1,486.7	1,405.6
Bulgaria .....	37	32	26	2,805	2,756	2,627	47.1	40.0	31.0	30.0
Hungary .....	98	68	47	1,592	1,453	1,559	70.8	44.8	38.2	36.0
Romania .....	47	51	26	1,864	2,131	2,627	39.7	49.3	31.0	18.0
Yugoslavia .....	15	14	14	3,280	3,450	3,086	22.3	21.9	19.6	22.0
Total Eastern Europe .....	204	172	127	2,009	2,076	2,183	2,245	162.0	125.8	111.0
Total Europe .....	911	860	815	3,971	3,727	3,650	4,342	1,454.0	1,612.0	1,517.0



Africa:													
Morocco	14	10	5	9	3,764	3,970	5,300	3,522	23.9	18.0	12.0	14.4	
Egypt	679	733	557	855	3,734	3,820	3,339	4,438	1,150.0	1,270.0	844.0	1,721.0	
Total North Africa	699	750	569	871	3,729	3,820	3,359	4,420	1,182.3	1,299.4	867.0	1,746.2	
Asia:													
Chad	43				1,328				25.9	30.0			
Congo (Leopoldville)	383				959				166.6	55.0			
Ghana	60	68	68		990	1,029	985		26.9	31.8	34.0		
Guinea	960				677				295.0	319.0	320.0		
Ivory Coast	478	509			581	676			125.9	156.0	158.0		
Kenya	13	16	17		1,292	1,925	2,176		7.6	14.0	16.8		
Malagasy Republic	2,031	2,137	2,200		1,210	1,155	1,303		1,115.1	1,120.0	1,300.0		
Mali	380				961				165.5	170.0	185.0		
Nigeria	614	720			1,107	1,103			308.4	360.0	340.0		
Portuguese Guinea	125	145	150		1,760	1,748	1,734		100.0	115.0	118.0		
Senegal	150				967				65.8	71.0	80.0		
Sierra Leone	753	850	870		805	744	760		259.6	287.0	300.0	315.0	
Tanganyika	165				1,091				81.6	95.0	80.0	100.0	
Togo	36	37	37		717	643	535		11.7	10.8	9.0		
Total Africa	7,950	8,211	8,169	8,861	1,197	1,219	1,157	1,319	4,315.0	4,542.0	4,286.0	5,300.0	
Asia:													
Iran	800	810	800		1,750	1,919	1,588		635.0	635.0	576.0	700.0	
Iraq	475	550			1,099	1,182			237.0	295.0			
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	121	105	100	125	2,474	2,905	2,979	3,045	135.8	138.0	135.0	173.0	
Burma	11,100	11,550	11,200	12,500	1,387	1,446	1,536	1,446	6,985.0	7,575.0	7,800.0	8,200.0	
Cambodia	3,056	3,341	2,944	3,500	1,001	1,018	974	1,070	1,386.0	1,542.6	1,300.0	1,700.0	
Ceylon	1,018	1,200	1,250		1,535	1,641	1,675		712.8	893.0	950.0	1,000.0	
China, Taiwan	1,926	1,913	1,944	1,897	2,170	3,300	3,130	3,081	2,423.8	2,629.2	2,637.3		
India 3/	80,341	82,944	83,700	84,600	1,190	1,365	1,351	1,308	43,363.7	51,348.4	51,300.0	50,000.0	
Indonesia	17,263	16,842	18,300	18,500	1,535	1,682	1,687	1,692	12,019.0	12,848.6	14,000.0	14,200.0	
Japan 3/	8,081	8,174	8,156	8,116	4,040	4,335	4,196	4,417	14,810.5	16,073.8	15,523.8	16,261.2	
Korea, South	2,725	2,771	2,788	2,840	2,450	2,488	2,931	2,426	3,028.7	3,127.4	3,706.4	3,125.0	
Laos	1,663	1,550			724	711			546.0	500.0			
Malaya	893	949	980	950	1,916	2,268	2,083	2,147	776.2	975.8	926.0	925.0	
Nepal	3,300	3,500	3,450		809	857	841		1,211.1	1,360.0	1,315.0		
Pakistan 3/	22,767	24,804	23,964	24,414	1,242	1,428	1,484	1,351	12,828.1	16,067.5	16,131.6	14,961.6	
Philippines	7,562	7,902	7,856	7,899	1,006	1,034	1,097	1,107	3,449.3	3,704.7	3,910.0	3,966.6	
Thailand	12,758	14,030	14,017	15,000	1,224	1,224	1,297	1,249	7,084.3	7,788.5	8,246.0	8,500.0	
Vietnam, South		5,635	5,350	5,800		1,952	1,895	1,896	4,100.0	5,000.0	4,600.0	5,000.0	
Total Asia, excluding Communist areas	182,368	189,857	190,073	194,963	1,408	1,548	1,562	1,518	116,496.0	133,309.0	134,670.0	134,225.0	
Oceania:													
Australia	50	49	52	55	4,762	5,267	5,773	5,784	108.0	117.1	136.0	144.3	
Fiji Islands	35	38			1,534	1,568			24.4	26.3			
Total Oceania	90	90	93	96	3,268	3,584	3,885	3,954	133.4	144.3	163.9	172.2	
World total 1/	202,275	211,614	212,145	218,034	1,430	1,562	1,571	1,541	131,191.0	149,953.0	151,336.0	152,420.0	

1/ Crops harvested in 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 countries 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) and U.S.S.R.

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.

DENMARK IMPORTS MORE OILSEEDS  
LESS CAKES AND MEALS

Denmark's 1962 oilseed imports, at 494,300 short tons rose by more than one-fifth from those in 1961. In the same period cake and meal imports, at 795,100 tons, declined slightly.

DENMARK: Oilseeds, supply and distribution, annual 1960-62

Item	1960	1961	1962 <sup>1/</sup>
	short tons	short tons	short tons
Supply:			
Stocks, January 1.....	35.3	30.1	46.1
Production:			
Rapeseed.....	14.1	29.8	58.7
Mustard seed.....	14.9	18.3	17.1
Flaxseed.....	1.4	1.8	0.7
Others.....	0.5	0.3	0.1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>76.6</b>
Imports:			
Peanuts.....	2.6	3.1	4.4
Soybeans.....	403.2	332.8	412.5
Sesame seed.....	2.4	0.9	2.2
Copra.....	47.9	46.7	39.9
Palm kernels.....	18.3	12.8	17.2
Flaxseed.....	6.0	4.5	3.7
Others.....	6.1	5.1	14.4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>486.5</b>	<b>405.9</b>	<b>494.3</b>
<b>Total supply.....</b>	<b>552.7</b>	<b>486.2</b>	<b>617.0</b>
Distribution:			
Exports:			
Rapeseed.....	13.2	30.7	27.7
Mustard seed.....	10.4	18.5	10.0
Others.....	0.6	0.5	0.5
Human Consumption.....	1.4	1.5	1.6
Crushing.....	489.7	382.4	481.9
Feed, seed, and waste.....	7.3	6.5	4.8
Stocks, December 31.....	30.1	46.1	90.5
<b>Total distribution.....</b>	<b>552.7</b>	<b>486.2</b>	<b>617.0</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

The rise in oilseed imports largely reflects increased soybean imports. Soybean imports from the United States in 1962 amounted to over 350,000 tons (11.7 million bushels), compared with about 235,000 tons (7.9 million) in 1961, while imports from China at about 55,000 (1.8 million) declined somewhat.

DENMARK: Cakes and meals, supply and distribution, annual 1960-62

Item	1960	1961	1962 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short
	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
Stocks, January 1.....	119.9	105.0	89.8
Production:			
Soybean cake and meal.....	312.9	258.9	342.4
Copra cake and meal.....	16.6	16.2	14.3
Palm kernel cake and meal.....	9.1	6.8	9.1
Other oilcake and meal.....	6.5	7.4	5.3
Fish meal.....	55.7	62.9	93.7
Total.....	400.8	352.2	464.8
Imports:			
Cottonseed cake, meal.....	343.6	325.1	353.9
Peanut cake and meal.....	32.3	62.6	61.1
Soybean cake and meal.....	176.3	160.7	178.4
Sunflower cake and meal.....	117.4	119.4	102.8
Coconut cake and meal.....	50.3	61.2	43.7
Other oilcake and meal.....	69.2	49.8	38.1
Fish meal.....	20.8	30.5	17.1
Total.....	809.9	809.3	795.1
Total supply.....	1,330.6	1,266.5	1,349.7
Exports:			
Cottonseed cake, meal.....	2.4	2.4	7.2
Soybean cake and meal.....	85.9	71.9	97.1
Copra cake and meal.....	8.8	14.1	18.0
Palm kernel cake, meal.....	7.2	7.6	10.0
Other oilcake and meal.....	41.8	6.1	3.9
Fish meal.....	35.1	43.5	62.3
Total.....	144.2	145.6	198.5
Consumption.....	1,081.4	1,031.1	1,064.0
Stocks, December 31.....	105.0	89.8	87.2

1/ Preliminary.

Domestic oilseed production in 1962, primarily of rapeseed and mustardseed was over 76,000 tons, an increase of more than one-half. Oilseed stocks on December 31, 1962, rose sharply from the previous year, largely as a result of weak export demand for rapeseed in late 1962.

The Danish demand for soybeans and other oilseeds is based on increasing oilcake and meal requirements for the expanding livestock industry. As a result of increased domestic production of vegetable oils and meals from imported oilseeds, imports of these products have dropped while exports have increased.

Production of edible unrefined vegetable oils in 1962, at 107,000 tons, increased 4 percent as a result of expanded crushings of soybeans, while coconut oil production declined. Most of the overall increase was exported while domestic consumption declined slightly. Principal markets for Danish exports of soybean oil in 1962 were Sweden, West Germany, and the Netherlands, which absorbed roughly 8,000 tons each.

Imports of cakes and meals, which traditionally have accounted for nearly two-thirds of Denmark's supply of protein supplements, declined by 2 percent in 1962 due to increased domestic production from imported oilseeds. Most of the decline in imports resulted from reduced quantities of sunflower and coconut cakes and meals. Imports of cottonseed and soybean cakes and meals, one-fourth of which was from the United States, increased moderately.

Fish meal production, at 93,700 tons, increased by nearly one-half as a result of increasing prices while imports declined. Most of the increase was exported to the United Kingdom, Finland, and West Germany.

The demand for oilseeds in Denmark is expected to continue strong during 1963 because of the large oilcake and meal requirements for livestock feeding, as well as substantial unused crushing capacity of the two Danish oilmills (total crushing capacity is estimated at about 770,000 short tons).

#### ITALY'S OILSEED PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS UP

Italy's total oilseed production in 1962 was greater by about 47,000 short tons than in 1961--a 12-percent increase. Higher consumption requirements, however, necessitated an increase of one-eighth in oilseed imports for the same period.

ITALY: Oil-bearing materials and vegetable oils 1/,  
production and imports, annual 1961 and 1962

Commodity	Production		Imports	
	1961 <u>2/</u>	1962 <u>3/</u>	1961 <u>2/</u>	1962 <u>3/</u>
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Oil-bearing materials:				
Peanuts.....	14,054	13,569	<u>4/</u> 82,262	<u>4/</u> 91,227
Cottonseed.....	9,469	7,154	42	583
Soybeans.....	380	424	225,581	371,807
Sunflowerseed.....	6,779	4,927	102,685	35,522
Sesame seed.....	1,615	1,213	21,787	22,803
Grapeseed.....	148,811	194,446	---	---
Colza and rapeseed.....	10,075	11,089	71,489	113,938
Tomato seed.....	17,275	17,394	---	---
Rice germ flour .....	5,908	5,750	---	---
Corn germ flour .....	157,408	163,361	---	---
Copra.....	---	---	21,432	26,143
Palm kernels.....	---	---	280	331
Flaxseed.....	6,448	5,611	14,340	15,464
Castor beans.....	7	6	10,401	10,432
Other oilseeds <u>5/</u> .....	937	1,069	4,239	6,187
Total oil-bearing materials.....	379,166	426,013	554,538	694,437
Vegetable oils <u>6/</u> :				
Peanut.....	57,213	38,417	94	998
Soybean.....	38,395	63,261	11,452	2,366
Sunflowerseed and corn germ.....	56,039	31,939	2,065	150
Sesameseed.....	10,864	11,185	26	15
Grapeseed.....	16,072	21,000	---	---
Colza and rapeseed.....	30,364	46,889	908	1,845
Coconut.....	13,502	16,471	31,399	<u>7/</u> 28,165
Palm.....	117	139	27,289	28,136
Linseed.....	7,061	7,218	17,434	17,257
Tung.....	---	---	1,625	1,758
Castor bean.....	4,786	4,798	79	129
Other vegetable oils <u>8/</u> .....	6,788	7,207	230	44
Total vegetable oils.....	241,201	248,524	92,601	80,863

1/ Excluding olive oil. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes shelled and unshelled peanuts. 5/ Includes hempseed, mustard seed, poppy seed and other oilseeds. 6/ Vegetable oils production data include extraction from domestic and imported materials. 7/ Also includes illipe oil and palm oil. Coconut oil imported in 1962-19,606 short tons. 8/ Includes hempseed, cottonseed, rice germ, tomato seed, mustard seed and other vegetable oils.

Source: Central Institute of Statistics, and Assoliosemi.

The adverse conditions affecting the 1962-63 olive outturn in Italy (Foreign Agriculture, April 1, 1963) resulting in a decline in oil production of almost one-fourth (revised official estimate), did not decrease the production of other oil-bearing materials. Increases were noted in the production of grapeseed and corn germ flour which together comprised nearly 85 percent of indigenous production in 1962.

The substantial increase in oilseed imports in 1962 is chiefly attributable to much larger imports of soybeans, nearly 95 percent of which came from the United States. Sunflowerseed imports declined sharply.

Production of vegetable oils in 1962 from domestic oilseeds increased about 10 percent from 1961, and production from imported seeds increased by a modest 2 percent in the same period. Italy's vegetable oil imports in 1962, however, declined over one-eighth from 1961. The decline in soybean oil imports was especially marked--from 11,000 tons in 1961 to about 2,000 tons in 1962. This reflects continued emphasis on importing oilseeds for domestic processing, a trend that is likely to accelerate as tentative plans for expansion in oilseed processing become effective.

ITALY: Oilseed cakes and meals, supply and distribution,  
1961 and 1962

Item	1961	1962
	Short	Short
	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
Supply:		
Beginning stocks, January 1.....	N.A.	N.A.
Production:		
From domestic seeds (see table 1):	162,579	159,829
From imported seeds (see table 1):	356,143	466,540
Total production.....	518,722	626,369
Imports:	55,855	38,201
Total supply.....	574,577	664,570
Distribution:		
Domestic consumption.....	521,081	546,003
Exports.....	53,496	118,567
Ending stocks, December.....	N.A.	N.A.
Total distribution.....	574,577	664,570

Domestic shortages resulting in higher prices have prompted the government to modify and widen the "seed oil-olive oil import ratio" to encourage increased imports of olive oil. Olive oil imports in 1962 were about 126,000 tons--an increase of 16 percent from 1961. While there are hopes for importing even more olive oil in 1963, the prospect of doing so appears small in the light of sharply reduced world supplies. It is expected that the substantial increases in olive oil imports will curtail or alleviate rising food prices in Italy.

Production of oilseed cakes and meals reflected increased imports of oilseeds, as total supply for 1962 rose by over one-sixth from 1961. Soybean oil meal comprised nearly a half of the total supply. Imports of oilseed cakes and meals, as such, declined by over 30 percent for the same period. Domestic consumption increased somewhat, but the major distribution change was in exports of cakes and meals for 1962--an increase of over 120 percent from 1961.

#### U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS CONTINUE UP

U.S. feed grain exports totaled 11.9 million metric tons for July-April 1962-63, compared with 10.9 million for the year earlier.

Corn exports of 7.9 million tons were slightly up from the 7.8 million for the similar period last year. Canada, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom were the principal destinations. Exports to most of the European countries increased; while shipments to the Asian and African countries showed a slight decrease.

Shipments of oats totaled 297,000 tons--more than double the 115,000 shipped during July-April 1961-62. The increase was largely attributed to shipments to the European countries, particularly to the Common Market countries.

Barley exports showed a slight decrease from 1.2 million tons in the same period last year to 1.1 million this year. A noticeable decrease was shown in shipments to the European countries and a sharp drop was noted in the African countries. However, this was somewhat offset by increased shipments to Asia, especially to Pakistan and the Republic of Korea.

Sorghum exports of 2.6 million tons were up 44 percent from 1.8 million tons for the same period last year. Increased shipments to Mexico, West Germany, Poland, the United Kingdom, and Japan accounted largely for the increase.

Total feed grain exports for July-May 1962-63 are estimated to be approximately 6 percent higher than the 12.6 million tons in the same months of the previous year.

FEED GRAINS 1/2: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-April 1961-62 and July-April 1962-63

Destination	July-April 1961-62				July-April 1962-63					
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada .....	834,673	80,737	43,057	2,435	960,902	1,083,851	183	57,044	2,471	1,143,549
Mexico .....	27,726	721	24,903	38,118	91,468	122,271	171	20,206	132,622	275,270
Others .....	137,852	2,133	238	16,372	156,595	47,615	2,056	173	8,750	58,594
Total .....	1,000,251	83,591	68,198	56,925	1,208,965	1,253,737	2,410	77,423	143,843	1,477,413
Europe:										
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	385,768	7	25,628	491,986	903,389	469,121	13,162	23,621	408,934	914,838
France .....	636	--	5,700	14,146	20,482	7,964	4,643	19,812	4,673	37,092
Germany, West .....	460,684	9,370	430,119	55,059	952,232	436,461	63,633	279,095	165,380	946,569
Italy .....	348,448	--	8,108	1,299	357,855	543,670	44,710	207,283	1,384	797,047
Netherlands .....	1,174,213	19,750	124,363	532,795	1,851,121	1,234,654	131,702	138,801	592,664	2,097,821
EEC sub-total .....	2,369,749	29,127	593,918	1,095,285	4,088,079	2,693,870	257,850	668,612	1,173,035	4,793,367
Austria .....	160,771	--	--	--	160,771	106,999	--	17,278	29	124,306
Denmark .....	51,597	--	13,665	63,122	128,384	55,835	436	--	74,910	131,181
Greece .....	72,432	--	26,418	--	99,850	123,185	--	--	16,162	139,347
Ireland .....	112,956	--	--	7,122	120,078	129,514	--	--	--	129,514
Norway .....	68,387	--	1,817	50,271	120,475	70,346	3,201	--	86,939	160,486
Poland .....	--	--	83,120	--	83,120	41,427	--	81,652	301,469	424,548
Spain .....	169,288	--	92,724	3,805	265,817	583,751	--	7,113	559	591,423
Sweden .....	5,963	--	--	--	5,963	5,892	3,516	--	254	9,662
Switzerland .....	49,165	2,235	10,318	10,686	72,404	43,398	16,781	11,319	4,904	76,402
United Kingdom .....	2,080,643	--	2,520	70,181	2,153,344	1,648,327	--	3,528	146,278	1,798,133
Others .....	88,479	26	20,891	54	109,450	59,615	13,215	23,850	1,578	98,258
Total .....	5,230,430	31,388	845,391	1,300,526	7,407,735	5,562,159	294,999	813,352	1,806,117	8,476,627
Asia:										
India .....	89,350	--	--	--	89,350	49,370	--	--	--	49,370
Israel .....	131,663	--	6,401	180,878	318,942	133,875	--	13,543	115,550	262,968
Japan .....	847,704	--	--	201,351	1,049,055	648,096	78	--	478,428	1,126,602
Korea, Republic of .....	11,751	--	10,222	--	21,974	26,659	--	192,748	10,047	229,454
Pakistan .....	1,073	--	--	--	1,073	30,499	--	20,118	--	50,617
Others .....	40,008	196	12,318	14	52,536	37,656	45	15,826	19,170	72,697
Total .....	1,121,549	196	28,942	382,243	1,532,930	926,155	123	242,235	623,195	1,791,708
Africa:										
Egypt .....	305,075	--	--	--	305,075	157,010	--	--	--	157,010
Others .....	193,772	--	269,638	47,749	511,159	75,719	34	13,178	2,085	91,016
Total .....	498,847	--	269,638	47,749	816,234	232,729	34	13,178	2,085	248,026
Oceania .....	77	--	--	--	77	17	--	--	--	17
World total .....	7,851,154	115,175	1,212,169	1,787,443	10,965,941	7,974,797	297,566	1,146,188	2,575,240	11,993,791

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

Compiled from the records of U.S. Department of Commerce.



U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS MAKE  
A RECORD IN APRIL 1963

U.S. wheat and flour (grain equivalent) exports at 77 million bushels during April 1963 topped the previous record of 74 million bushels exported in October 1961.

Present indications (based on wheat inspections for export and estimated flour exports) are that May exports were even larger.

Although wheat exports during the last quarter may be much larger than previous months, total exports for the year ending June 30, 1963 are expected to be about 75 million bushels below the record of the 608 million exported in 1961-62. Wheat and flour exports in total are expected to be about 630 million bushels, down about 90 million from 1961-62.

Wheat and flour (in grain equivalent) exports from July 1962 through April 1963 totaled 501 million bushels, compared with 594 million during the first 10 months of the previous year.

Areawide, the largest reduction was the result of smaller shipments of both wheat and flour to the Common Market countries and other European areas. Exports to the Western Hemisphere and African countries were also down.

In contrast, shipments to Asia were much larger, as a result of increased shipments of wheat to India and Pakistan.

Table A shows country of destination for wheat and flour during July-April 1962-63, compared with the same period in 1961-62. Shipments of wheat and flour to Canada in this table were mostly for transshipment to other countries.

Table B shows the quantities of U.S. wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports and total exports from Table A adjusted to include inspections during July-April 1961-62 and July-April 1962-63.

Table A.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-April 1961-62 and July-April 1962-63

Destination	July-April 1961-62			July-April 1962-63		
	Wheat	Flour <sup>1/</sup>	Total	Wheat	Flour <sup>1/</sup>	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada <sup>2/</sup> .....	9,844	151	9,995	9,250	148	9,398
Central America .....	2,789	2,379	5,168	2,843	2,247	5,090
Trinidad and Tobago .....	11	1,266	1,277	20	1,227	1,247
Haiti .....	1,760	58	1,818	1,087	70	1,157
Bolivia .....	196	2,499	2,695	610	2,570	3,180
Brazil .....	40,104	205	40,309	43,050	397	43,447
Chile .....	6,937	1,392	8,329	5,760	910	6,670
Colombia .....	3,445	867	4,312	3,467	629	4,096
Paraguay .....	2,737	59	2,796	919	80	999
Peru .....	6,621	411	7,032	4,108	287	4,395
Venezuela .....	9,493	103	9,596	3,876	130	4,006
Others .....	379	3,096	3,475	1,081	3,736	4,817
Total .....	84,316	12,486	96,802	76,071	12,431	88,502
Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	5,169	2	5,171	2,509	10	2,519
France .....	3,118	3 <sup>/</sup>	3,118	1,220	130	1,350
Germany, West .....	13,094	157	13,251	6,278	6	6,284
Italy .....	13,581	4,921	18,502	1,240	3,877	5,117
Netherlands .....	18,689	2,870	21,559	7,727	973	8,700
EEC Sub-total .....	53,651	7,950	61,601	18,974	4,996	23,970
Greece .....	1,986	1,681	3,667	794	1,571	2,365
Norway .....	3,715	9	3,724	755	21	776
Poland .....	15,666	868	16,534	7,535	720	8,255
Portugal .....	7,978	460	8,438	1,441	545	1,986
Spain .....	21,446	448	21,894	--	14	14
Switzerland .....	5,219	3 <sup>/</sup>	5,219	2,590	3 <sup>/</sup>	2,590
United Kingdom .....	12,824	2,721	15,545	2,647	276	2,923
Yugoslavia .....	29,095	2,215	31,310	24,623	1,445	26,068
Others .....	1,671	852	2,523	1,832	350	2,182
Total .....	153,251	17,204	170,455	61,191	9,938	71,129
Asia:						
Ceylon .....	--	2,929	2,929	--	3,584	3,584
India .....	74,197	684	74,881	107,289	359	107,648
Indonesia .....	--	2,771	2,771	5	328	333
Iran .....	2,511	579	3,090	4,665	1,777	6,442
Israel .....	7,427	156	7,583	8,081	108	8,189
Japan .....	25,629	2,233	27,862	27,304	2,712	30,016
Jordan .....	8	2,874	2,882	1,820	2,692	4,512
Korea .....	8,889	805	9,694	19,823	804	20,627
Lebanon .....	1	1,180	1,181	--	1,086	1,086
Pakistan .....	23,930	630	24,560	45,138	870	46,008
Philippines .....	7,358	898	8,256	6,102	562	6,664
Saudi Arabia .....	78	1,858	1,936	7	3,157	3,164
Syria .....	3,417	3,210	6,627	--	--	--
Taiwan .....	10,606	999	11,605	8,629	1,483	10,112
Turkey .....	39,349	218	39,567	8,494	472	8,966
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia .....	118	2,494	2,612	359	2,852	3,211
Others .....	1,412	2,328	3,740	735	2,329	3,064
Total .....	204,930	26,846	231,776	238,451	25,175	263,626
Africa:						
Algeria .....	9,120	422	9,542	6,715	2,550	9,265
British East Africa .....	93	70	163	1,268	57	1,325
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	--	1,890	1,890	35	1,854	1,889
Egypt .....	22,538	27,468	50,006	21,356	23,800	45,156
Morocco .....	12,974	945	13,919	2,097	1,913	4,010
Nigeria .....	--	1,564	1,564	1,085	211	1,296
Sudan .....	--	203	203	1,143	615	1,758
Tunisia .....	13,128	138	13,266	8,012	146	8,158
Others .....	2,044	1,948	3,992	3,304	1,513	4,817
Total .....	59,897	34,648	94,545	45,015	32,659	77,674
Oceania .....	--	35	35	--	47	47
World total <sup>4/</sup> .....	503,394	91,219	593,613	420,728	80,250	500,978

<sup>1/</sup> Grain equivalent. <sup>2/</sup> The bulk of exports to Canada are for transshipment to other destinations--see Table B. <sup>3/</sup> Less than 500 bushels. <sup>4/</sup> Includes shipments for relief or charity.

Compiled from records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports as adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports, July-April 1961-62 and July-April 1962-63

Destination	July-April 1961-62		July-April 1962-63	
	Wheat in- spected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries	Wheat in- spected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries
	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
EEC:				
Belgium-Luxembourg:	649	5,820	221	2,740
France .....	2,165	5,283	1,495	2,845
Germany, West .....	478	13,729	827	7,111
Italy .....	--	18,502	--	5,117
Netherlands .....	3,361	24,920	1,993	10,693
Total .....	6,653	68,254	4,536	28,506
United Kingdom .....	1,050	16,595	1,215	4,138
Portugal .....	--	8,438	981	2,967
Spain .....	1,125	23,019	--	14
Yugoslavia .....	--	31,310	2,958	29,026
Turkey .....	1,456	41,023	--	8,966
Algeria .....	2,401	11,943	--	9,265
Egypt .....	938	50,944	--	45,156
Tunisia .....	92	13,358	--	8,158
Total <u>1/</u> .....	13,715	264,884	9,690	136,196

1/ Excludes 126,000 bushels inspected for export to unspecified areas during July-April 1961-62 and 840,000 bushels during July-April 1962-63.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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## Statistical Report

JULY 1963

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WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION  
UP SLIGHTLY IN 1963

World wool production in 1963 (including the 1963-64 season in the Southern Hemisphere) is estimated at 5,710 million pounds, up slightly from 1962.

Wool production in North America is lower in 1963 as sheep numbers in both the United States and Canada dropped below the previous year. In U.S. stock sheep numbers on January 1 were at the lowest point in nearly a century. Slight increases are expected in wool production this year in Mexico as sheep numbers have risen.

There has been no change in the official estimates of production in Argentina and Uruguay for the 1962-63 season. Conditions in Argentina's drought stricken areas have been much improved with the coming of rains in early 1963. Sheep slaughter has declined and growers have been bidding actively for replacement ewes. A larger clip is in prospect for Argentina for the season beginning October 1, 1963, while Uruguay's production will probably remain about the same. Larger production is expected in Brazil. There have been no serious losses of sheep as there were last year, and growing conditions have been more favorable.

In Western Europe total production is expected to be down in 1963 largely because of declines in France and Spain. The slaughter of sheep was heavy in France last year and there were rather large death losses during the unusually severe winter of 1962-63. In Spain the severity of the winter forced growers to feed from February to April. The high cost of feed resulted in feeding at minimum levels, and caused some loss of quality and weight in the 1963 clip.

Feed shortages and heavy exports of sheep have led to a 12 percent drop in Yugoslavia's sheep numbers, particularly on state-owned farms.

Russian sheep numbers continue to expand and it is likely that wool production will be above 815 million pounds in 1963.

In the Republic of South Africa drought conditions caused a drop in shorn wool output in the 1962-63 season. While no official estimates are available for the season beginning this fall, it is likely that there will be some recovery in the wool clip.

Australia's 1962-63 output was estimated at 1,670 million pounds, about 37 million pounds below early season forecasts. No official estimate is available for the 1963-64 season as yet. However, with sheep numbers up about 2 million head and growing conditions more favorable, production of at least 1,700 million pounds does not seem unreasonable. Some slight increase in New Zealand can probably be expected although no official estimate has yet been made.

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1956-60,  
annual 1961 to 1963 1/

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:				
Canada.....	8.0	7.4	7.2	7.0
United States 3/.....	308.8	319.9	299.4	290.0
Mexico.....	9.6	10.5	10.8	11.0
Total North America 4/.....	330.0	340.0	320.0	310.0
South America:				
Argentina.....	448.1	470.0	450.0	460.0
Brazil.....	60.4	56.8	57.8	58.9
Chile.....	48.7	51.1	50.7	51.6
Falkland Islands.....	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Peru.....	20.9	22.0	23.4	23.4
Uruguay.....	180.2	185.2	189.6	190.0
Total South America 4/.....	780.0	805.0	795.0	805.0
Europe:				
France.....	62.9	69.2	70.0	61.7
Germany, West.....	11.5	11.4	11.0	10.5
Greece.....	25.1	25.6	25.8	25.9
Ireland.....	21.2	24.9	26.6	26.0
Italy.....	30.4	29.1	29.5	29.0
Norway.....	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Portugal.....	23.8	24.8	25.1	25.4
Spain.....	72.6	63.9	66.0	63.0
United Kingdom.....	116.3	131.3	132.0	133.0
Total West Europe 4/.....	385.0	400.0	405.0	395.0
Bulgaria.....	38.3	51.0	51.0	52.0
Hungary.....	16.3	20.8	20.0	20.0
Poland.....	20.4	19.4	18.0	18.3
Rumania.....	44.6	50.7	52.0	52.5
Yugoslavia.....	31.2	30.3	26.4	23.0
Total East Europe 4/.....	180.0	195.0	190.0	190.0
Total Europe 4/.....	565.0	595.0	595.0	585.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	690.0	800.0	810.0	815.0

(Continued)



WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1956-60, annual 1961 to 1963 1/ (Continued)

Continent and country	Average :1956-60	1961	1962 <u>2/</u>	1963 <u>2/</u>
	: Million : <u>pounds</u>	: Million : <u>pounds</u>	: Million : <u>pounds</u>	: Million : <u>pounds</u>
Africa:				
Algeria.....	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Morocco.....	34.9	32.0	32.5	32.0
Tunisia.....	7.8	9.0	9.0	9.0
Egypt.....	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.5
South Africa, Republic of <u>5/</u>	323.2	334.6	330.0	325.0
Total Africa <u>4/</u> .....	405.0	415.0	410.0	405.0
Asia:				
Iran.....	41.9	37.5	38.6	39.0
Iraq.....	24.7	23.0	24.0	25.0
Turkey (Europe and Asia)....	91.2	99.2	88.2	92.6
Syria.....	18.2	16.1	17.8	18.0
India.....	73.8	75.4	75.8	76.5
Japan.....	7.5	5.6	4.2	3.5
Pakistan.....	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
Total Asia <u>4/</u> .....	495.0	495.0	475.0	480.0
Oceania:				
Australia.....	1,578.8	1,699.5	1,670.0	1,700.0
New Zealand.....	538.3	587.1	605.0	610.0
Total Oceania <u>6/</u> .....	2,120.0	2,290.0	2,275.0	2,310.0
Total World <u>4/</u> <u>6/</u> .....	5,385.0	5,740.0	5,680.0	5,710.0

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly 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. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent.  
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Converted "pulled wool" to greasy basis at 1.7.  
4/ Includes estimates for other minor producing countries. 5/ Includes Basutoland and South West Africa. 6/ Rounded to five of million.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF CITRUS FRUITS FOR 1962-63  
DOWN 13 PERCENT BUT NEAR 1955-59 AVERAGE

Oranges. Although the world production of oranges from the bloom of 1962 was slightly above the 1955-59 average, it was down nearly 48 million boxes from the large crop of 411 million boxes in 1961. Almost all of the decline in North America was in the United States which had the smallest orange crop since 1948. Frost damage in Spain was largely responsible for the decrease in the Mediterranean area.

Grapefruit. World grapefruit production from the 1962 bloom was almost 6 million boxes below average and 7 million boxes below the 1961 crop. The U.S. crop in 1962 was approximately 8 million boxes less than the preceding 2 years and the 1955-59 average. Israel was responsible for the increase in the Mediterranean area.

Lemons. World lemon production from the bloom of 1962 is estimated at 36 million boxes, down 9 million boxes from 1961. This is the smallest world lemon crop in recent years, over 1 million boxes less than the 1955-59 average. Small crops in Spain, United States, and Italy account for most of the decline.

(Tables next pages)

WORLD BARLEY EXPORTS  
HIGHER IN 1961-62

World barley trade increased in 1961-62, reversing a 5-year downward trend. Total exports returned to nearly the same level as 1956-67 when 8,067,900 metric tons were shipped.

World barley exports in 1961-62 amounted to 8,043,400 metric tons compared with 6,769,800 tons in 1960-61, an increase of 19 percent. Significantly higher exports occurred to Western Europe, North Africa, and Mainland China.

Exports to countries of the European Economic Community were sharply higher. Shipments to the EEC increased 68 percent over 1960-61 trade and amounted to 3,664,000 tons in 1961-62. Lower barley production in West Germany was the principal factor in higher exports to the Common Market.

Barley exports from the United States declined slightly to 1,837,800 tons compared with 1,866,100 tons in 1960-61. The exports of Australia and the Soviet Union also were lower. On the other hand, Argentina, France, Denmark, United Kingdom, and Iraq significantly increased shipments during 1961-62.

(Table pages 10 and 11)

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59  
annual 1960-62 1/

Area	Oranges, including tangerines			
	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962 2/
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
<b>North America:</b>				
British Honduras.....	247	718	50	1,000
Cuba.....	2,395	2,500	2,500	2,500
Dominican Republic.....	753	800	800	800
Jamaica.....	525	1,929	2,000	1,900
Mexico.....	20,339	21,507	*14,000	17,322
Trinidad and Tobago.....	281	119	294	300
United States.....	129,673	121,535	142,095	105,095
Total.....	154,213	149,108	161,739	128,917
<b>Mediterranean Area:</b>				
Algeria.....	11,122	6,677	8,000	10,000
Cyprus.....	1,183	1,239	1,700	1,800
Egypt.....	9,317	8,773	6,719	7,000
Greece.....	5,646	6,704	7,165	7,404
Iran.....	1,380	1,260	1,400	1,400
Israel.....	12,914	12,573	12,108	17,300
Italy.....	23,950	27,154	28,159	24,030
Lebanon.....	2,375	2,220	3,034	3,082
Morocco 3/.....	10,215	14,094	14,223	15,000
Spain.....	35,535	48,164	52,088	30,000
Syria.....	89	183	183	195
Tunisia.....	1,794	2,300	2,300	2,000
Turkey.....	5,107	7,537	7,637	9,344
Total.....	120,627	138,878	144,716	128,555
<b>Far East:</b>				
Japan.....	25,608	35,229	35,005	35,000
Taiwan.....	1,121	1,577	1,614	1,600
Total.....	26,729	36,806	36,619	36,600
No. Hemisphere total.....	301,569	324,792	343,074	294,072
<b>South America:</b>				
Argentina 4/.....	18,879	22,581	21,542	23,936
Brazil 4/.....	19,600	25,000	25,000	26,000
Chile.....	1,133	1,433	1,512	1,209
Surinam.....	186	93	185	208
Uruguay.....	1,076	1,244	1,556	1,373
Total.....	40,874	50,351	49,795	52,726
<b>Other Southern Hemisphere:</b>				
Australia 5/.....	4,716	5,949	5,966	5,246
New Zealand.....	12	14	17	24
So. Africa, Rep. of.....	9,577	8,500	12,000	11,000
So. Hemisphere total.....	55,179	64,814	67,778	68,996
World total.....	356,748	389,606	410,852	363,068

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,  
average 1955-59 annual 1960-62 1/

		Grapefruit			
Area	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962 2/	
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	
<b>North America:</b>					
British Honduras.....	210	261	34	130	
Cuba.....	198	200	200	200	
Jamaica.....	412	380	607	620	
Mexico.....	166	386	270	298	
Trinidad and Tobago.....	687	622	800	800	
United States.....	43,074	43,300	42,910	34,700	
Total.....	44,747	45,149	44,821	36,748	
<b>Mediterranean Area:</b>					
Algeria.....	150	138	120	100	
Cyprus.....	218	260	290	280	
Israel.....	1,718	1,908	1,892	2,660	
Morocco 3/.....	244	370	413	200	
Spain.....	43	111	111	75	
Total.....	2,373	2,787	2,826	3,315	
<b>No. Hemisphere Total.....</b>	47,120	47,936	47,647	40,063	
<b>South America:</b>					
Argentina 4/.....	708	1,108	1,303	1,378	
Surinam.....	109	50	100	180	
<b>Other So. Hemisphere:</b>					
Australia.....	181	219	236	210	
New Zealand.....	68	87	81	118	
So. Africa, Rep. of.....	458	600	900	1,000	
<b>So. Hemisphere Total.....</b>	1,524	2,064	2,620	2,886	
<b>World Total.....</b>	48,644	50,000	50,267	42,949	
		<b>Limes (Acid)</b>			
Egypt.....	1,152	1,250	1,127	1,200	
Mexico.....	2,347	3,086	3,175	3,244	
United States.....	334	310	340	400	
<b>Total specified countries....</b>	3,833	4,646	4,642	4,844	

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1960-62 1/

Lemons				
Area	: Average :	:	:	:
	: 1955-59 :	1960	:	1961
	:	:	:	:
	: <u>boxes</u> :	<u>boxes</u>	:	<u>boxes</u>
	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	1962 <u>2/</u>
	:	:	:	: <u>boxes</u>
North America:	:	:	:	:
United States.....	16,334	14,340	16,740	12,000
	:	:	:	:
Mediterranean Area:	:	:	:	:
Algeria.....	420	232	200	200
Cyprus.....	278	211	250	500
Egypt.....	82	50	44	50
Greece.....	1,563	2,308	2,524	2,500
Israel.....	398	628	522	881
Italy.....	10,189	9,758	14,315	10,200
Lebanon.....	504	1,160	783	1,027
Morocco <u>3/</u> .....	226	276	189	200
Spain.....	1,526	2,545	2,712	1,000
Tunisia.....	405	435	500	400
Turkey.....	1,107	1,555	1,532	1,685
Total.....	16,698	19,158	23,571	18,643
No. Hemisphere Total.....	33,032	33,498	40,311	30,643
	:	:	:	:
South America:	:	:	:	:
Argentina <u>4/</u> .....	2,590	2,512	2,379	2,785
Chile.....	780	1,218	1,276	1,276
Uruguay.....	288	290	319	377
Total.....	3,658	4,020	3,974	4,438
	:	:	:	:
Other Southern Hemisphere:	:	:	:	:
Australia <u>5/</u> .....	444	463	442	505
New Zealand.....	44	51	50	62
So. Africa, Rep. of .....	219	300	300	300
So. Hemisphere Total.....	4,365	4,834	4,766	5,305
	:	:	:	:
World Total.....	37,397	38,332	45,077	35,948

\* Unofficial estimate after January freeze.

1/ Northern Hemisphere harvests begin in November of year shown and Southern Hemisphere in May following the year shown. Production in foreign countries converted to boxes of the following weights: oranges, 70 pounds; grapefruit and limes, 80 pounds; lemons, 76 pounds. 2/ Preliminary. Southern Hemisphere estimated. 3/ Excludes production in areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier. 4/ Includes unharvested production and fruit not of export variety or grade. 5/ Production from the bloom of indicated years is harvested the two following years, i.e., crop from the bloom of 1960 is harvested 1961-62.

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BARLEY: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1962 1/

Destination	Exporting countries										World total
	United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	Denmark	U.S.S.R. 2/	Other East Europe 3/	Other		
North and Central America and Caribbean:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.
Canada .....	80.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3	80.9
Mexico .....	30.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.9
United States .....	--	338.2	58.8	--	16.6	2.4	--	--	--	--	416.0
British Honduras .....	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Costa Rica .....	1.5	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1
El Salvador .....	1.3	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6
Guatemala .....	.2	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1
Honduras .....	2.4	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.0
Nicaragua .....	.1	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4
Panama .....	1.6	1.5	--	--	--	.3	--	--	1.0	--	4.4
Barbados .....	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Cuba .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.0	--	--	--	21.0
Dominican Republic .....	1.2	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1
Jamaica .....	.5	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.1
Netherlands Antilles .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5	.5
Trinidad and Tobago .....	--	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	.8
Others .....	.1	.1	--	--	.4	.1	--	--	--	--	.7
Total .....	120.9	350.0	58.8	--	17.0	3.6	21.0	--	1.8	--	573.1
South America:											
Bolivia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	3.3
Brazil .....	.6	4.0	--	13.2	--	29.3	--	27.0	17.2	--	91.3
British Guiana .....	.3	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Colombia .....	--	.5	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	.8
Ecuador .....	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Peru .....	1.3	--	2.0	4.0	--	4.1	--	--	4/	--	11.4
Surinam .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9	.9
Venezuela .....	29.7	10.7	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	44.3
Total .....	32.1	16.8	2.0	17.2	--	37.6	--	27.0	21.4	--	154.1
Europe:											
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	55.7	--	1.7	.1	140.2	2.4	8.5	29.8	122.2	--	360.6
France .....	51.4	--	--	--	--	.1	--	4/	33.2	--	84.7
Germany, West .....	639.7	--	177.7	170.3	373.5	68.2	138.7	68.9	640.1	--	2,277.1
Italy .....	8.1	--	25.8	4.7	291.4	.3	23.7	19.0	53.6	--	426.6
Netherlands .....	227.0	1.5	82.7	2.3	91.2	.3	--	8.6	101.4	--	515.0
EEC Sub-total .....	981.9	1.5	287.9	177.4	896.3	71.3	170.9	126.3	950.5	--	3,664.0
Austria .....	23.7	--	--	--	1.2	.6	42.8	30.1	11.6	--	110.0
Denmark .....	50.0	--	--	--	61.3	--	14.6	2.4	207.6	--	335.9
Finland .....	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	1.7
Greece .....	46.0	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	.8	--	48.2
Iceland .....	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	1.9
Ireland .....	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	2.7
Norway .....	1.8	--	--	--	1.3	16.2	--	.6	2.5	--	22.4
Portugal .....	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	--	.8
Spain .....	92.7	--	--	--	27.7	--	--	--	.9	--	121.3
Sweden .....	2.8	--	1.5	--	--	3.4	--	--	9.1	--	16.8
Switzerland .....	29.2	--	--	--	142.2	3.5	1.7	36.5	44.4	--	257.5
United Kingdom .....	15.7	146.3	217.9	5.4	47.0	3.5	146.9	5.1	6.6	--	594.4
Malta .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.2	--	6.2
Others .....	19.3	--	.4	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	20.7
Total West Europe .....	1,264.9	147.8	507.7	182.8	1,180.2	102.9	376.9	201.0	1,240.3	--	5,204.5
Bulgaria .....	--	--	--	--	85.8	--	--	--	--	--	85.8
Czechoslovakia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	110.0	--	--	--	110.0
Germany, East .....	--	--	--	--	--	4.5	110.0	--	--	--	114.5
Poland .....	96.5	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	8.8	--	107.3
Yugoslavia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.1	--	7.1
Total East Europe .....	96.5	--	--	--	87.8	4.5	220.0	--	15.9	--	424.7
Total all Europe .....	1,361.4	147.8	507.7	182.8	1,268.0	107.4	596.9	201.0	1,256.2	--	5,629.2

BARLEY: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1962 <sup>1/</sup> (Continued)

Destination	Exporting countries									
	United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	Denmark	U.S.S.R. <sup>2/</sup>	Other East Europe <sup>3/</sup>	Other	World total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Africa:										
Algeria .....	62.5:	--	--	1.0	106.2:	--	--	--	2.6:	172.3
Ethiopia .....	4/	--	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	.1
Libya .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	2.8
Morocco .....	161.4:	--	--	--	65.1:	--	--	--	26.5:	253.0
Tunisia .....	63.3:	--	--	--	12.5:	--	--	--	24.8:	100.6
Canary Islands .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4:	.4
British East Africa .....	--	--	.4	--	--	3.9	--	--	1.7:	6.0
Western Equatorial Africa :	--	--	--	--	5.0:	--	--	--	--	5.0
Ghana .....	--	.4:	--	--	--	.3	--	--	.1:	.8
Liberia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4:	1.4
Western Africa .....	--	--	--	--	6.6:	--	--	--	--	6.6
Angola .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3:	2.3
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	6.0:	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31.6:	37.6
Mozambique .....	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ...:	--	1.2:	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8
South Africa, Republic of :	--	--	3.7	--	--	.2	--	--	--	3.9
Others .....	.3:	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	1.4
Total .....	293.5:	1.6:	6.0	1.0	195.4:	5.6	2.8	--	91.4:	597.3
Asia:										
Arabian Peninsula, n.e.c. :	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	2.0:	2.2
Bahrain .....	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	.3:	.6
Iran .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4:	.4
Israel .....	6.4:	--	--	--	12.7:	--	--	--	10.4:	29.5
Jordan .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.1:	10.1
Lebanon .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.9:	29.9
Saudi Arabia .....	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	18.0:	18.3
Ceylon .....	--	.3:	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Communist China .....	--	504.0:	137.4	--	287.9:	--	--	--	--	929.3
Hong Kong .....	--	1.1:	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Indonesia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2:	.2
Japan .....	4/	2.7:	--	--	2.1:	4.3	--	--	.8:	9.9
Republic of Korea .....	10.2:	.1:	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.3
Malaya and Singapore .....	--	--	--	--	.2:	--	--	--	--	.2
Philippine Republic .....	4/	6.5:	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5
Taiwan .....	13.3:	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.3
Thailand .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9:	.9
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia:	--	--	--	--	1.9:	--	--	--	--	1.9
Others .....	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	2.0:	2.2
Total .....	29.9:	514.7:	139.2	--	304.8:	4.3	--	--	75.0:	1,067.9
Oceania:										
French Pacific Islands ...:	--	--	--	--	.4:	--	--	--	--	.4
Total .....	--	--	--	--	.4:	--	--	--	--	.4
Others, unspecified .....	--	.1:	.3	--	.2:	.2	1.8	--	18.8:	21.4
World total .....	1,837.8:	1,031.0:	714.0	201.0	1,785.8:	158.7	622.5	228.0	1,464.6:	8,043.4
Equivalent, 1000 bushels ...:	84,410:	47,353:	32,794	9,232	82,021:	7,289	28,591	10,472	67,268:	369,430

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> Exports from U.S.S.R. are based in part upon import data obtained from recipient countries.  
<sup>3/</sup> Communist countries of Eastern Europe except U.S.S.R. <sup>4/</sup> Less than 50 metric tons.

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.

LARGE WORLD ALMOND  
HARVEST EXPECTED

The 1963 world commercial almond harvest is forecast at 123,300 short tons, shelled basis. This season's production is large, being above the 1962 harvest by 50,000 tons and the 1956-60 average by 27,000 tons. However, the 1963 crop will be well below the record 155,500-ton 1961 harvest. Total supplies in the producing countries for 1963-64 are indicated at 131,300 short tons, or 33,200 tons more than in 1962-63.

ALMONDS, SHELLED: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, beginning stocks and total supplies, average 1956-60, and 1961-63 crop years

Country	: Average : : 1956-60 :	1961 : :	1962 : :	: Forecast : 1963
	: Short : tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Production</u>	:	:	:	:
Iran.....	7,900	9,000	8,000	7,000
Italy.....	29,400	66,000	14,000	42,000
Morocco.....	3,200	4,000	2,200	3,300
Portugal.....	2,700	5,800	4,300	3,000
Spain.....	27,600	35,000	18,000	33,000
Total foreign.....	70,800	119,800	46,500	88,300
United States <u>1/</u> .....	25,400	35,700	26,600	2/ 35,000
Grand total.....	96,200	155,500	73,100	123,300
Beginning stocks.....	19,400	15,500	25,000	8,000
Total World supplies....	115,600	171,000	98,100	131,300

1/ Source, Almond Control Board. 2/ Assumed shell out of 50 percent applied to official estimate.

Both foreign and U.S. production are above the small 1962 volumes. U.S. production this season, estimated at 35,000 tons, is well above average. The 1963 Italian crop while being above both the previous year and the average is still about a third less than the record 66,000-ton 1961 crop. Production is also up this season in Spain and Morocco, but the Iranian and Portuguese crops are smaller than in the previous season.

Unlike the situation at the beginning of the 1962 almond season, stocks at the beginning of the 1963 season are expected to be very small. Stocks held in the foreign producing countries are estimated to total only 2,700 tons. U.S. 1963 beginning stocks are believed to approximate 5,300 tons.

Exports for the 1962-63 season now drawing to a close were small, and may have totaled only 48,400 short tons, shelled basis. This is less than half the amount 99,900 ton exported in 1961-62 when the crop was record large. In the 5-year period, 1955-59, exports averaged 53,200 tons.



ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from specified countries,  
average 1955-59, and 1960-62 marketing seasons 1/

Country	Average 1955-59	1960-61	1961-62	Preliminary 1962-63
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran.....	6,000	2,300	5,000	5,000
Italy.....	21,100	22,500	48,000	18,500
Morocco.....	2,000	1,600	3,200	1,100
Portugal.....	3,300	2,500	5,000	4,800
Spain.....	15,800	27,500	33,800	14,000
Total foreign.....	48,200	56,400	95,000	43,400
United States.....	5,000	5,700	4,900	5,000
Grand total.....	53,200	62,100	99,900	48,400

1/ Season begins July, August or September depending on country.

U.S. exports of shelled almonds in the first ten months, August through May, of the 1962-63 season amounted to 4,470 tons, compared with 3,618 tons for the corresponding ten month period in 1961-62. Total 1962-63 season exports should approximate 5,000 tons. Exports of unshelled almonds in the ten months of 1962-63 amounted to 129 tons as against 340 tons in the same months of 1961-62.

U.S. imports of almonds have again been negligible amounting to only 66 tons of kernels, in the first 10 months, August to May of the 1962-63 season compared with 175 tons imported in August to May 1961-62. Imports of blanched almonds were very small during the first 10 month period of 1962-63, totaling only 38 tons compared with 179 tons during the same months of 1961-62.

Foreign almond prices in 1962-63 after opening in the mid-60 cent range rose to approximately 70 cents in November 1962, where they remained until it was known that the 1963 crops in the major producing countries had escaped serious frost damage. Then quotations fell sharply. Subsequently, when it became apparent that the size of the crops were not as large as earlier expected prices began to rise. In June 1963, quotations were again in the mid-60 cent range.

ALMONDS, SHELLLED UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices f.o.b. Bari,  
marketing seasons 1959-62

Month	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
September.....	37.3	47.8	38.7	65.2
October.....	37.4	46.9	38.2	66.0
November.....	39.7	46.5	39.4	69.6
December.....	38.5	46.0	41.9	68.5
January.....	39.9	46.2	45.0	69.0
February.....	40.4	45.6	45.8	67.0
March.....	39.2	42.4	49.4	60.9
April.....	38.2	41.1	47.3	58.9
May.....	40.3	42.0	61.3	62.3
June.....	40.0	44.2	63.7	65.0
July.....	41.3	43.0	60.7	---
August.....	47.1	42.1	62.8	---

WORLD SUNFLOWER  
SEED PRODUCTION

While world sunflower seed production in 1962 was at a record high, exportable supplies of sunflower seed and oil in calendar year 1963 apparently will be reduced from 1962. Estimated at 7.45 million short tons, production of sunflower seed exceeded the revised estimate of the previous record, the 1961 outturn, by 5 percent.

Highlights relating to the 1962 outturn include: (1) Sustained record production in the U.S.S.R. resulting from an increase from 1961 in sown area despite slightly lower yields; (2) a record outturn in South America reflecting sharply expanded acreages and increased yields in Argentina and Uruguay; (3) record European production resulting largely from increased acreages and yields in Yugoslavia and France as well as increased yields in Hungary; and (4) some decline in South African and Turkish production due to reduced plantings.

In 1962 the countries accounting for most of the increase in sunflower seed production from 1961 were: Argentina, Hungary, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and France. The overall net increase was, however, partly offset by declines for Turkey and the Republic of South Africa.

Overall prospects for the 1963 world outturn of sunflower seed indicate some decline might be expected. Some increase in acreage is likely in Canada, Uruguay and U.S.S.R., but Argentine production is sharply lower and early rainfall in U.S.S.R. was below average.

North America: Canadian sunflower seed production in 1962 continued its downward trend as a result of significant reduction in acreage. However, introduction of certain varieties of Russian seed may spur some increase in 1963 planted area.

South America: Argentina harvested a record outturn of 948,000 tons in 1962. The sharp increase, up by nearly one-half from 1961, reflected significant expansion in acreage as well as above-average yield. However, the Argentine crop harvested in the first half of 1963 was down to 518,000 tons (second estimate) due to declines in acreage and yields. In Chile, 1962 production declined slightly and is reported to have continued to decline in 1963. Production in Uruguay during 1962 rose substantially because of increased acreage as well as yields and is expected to rise further in 1963.

Europe: European sunflower seed production, largely in Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary, estimated at a new high, was 7 percent above 1961 and slightly above the previous high of 1959. Most of the increase resulted from increased yields in Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Rumania, although there was also some acreage expansion in Yugoslavia and France.

U.S.S.R.: The 1962 Soviet sunflower outturn, estimated at a record 4.85 million short tons, was virtually unchanged from 1961 despite a 4 percent increase in sown area. Although yields declined somewhat from 1961 because of lack of moisture, they were significantly above the 1955-59 average. Latest reports indicate this year's sown area to have exceeded the planned estimates by 7 percent. However, the 1963 crop may be adversely affected by below-average rainfall and high temperatures in the Ukraine and North Caucasus during May, despite abundant rains last winter. Yields may decline unless there was adequate rainfall in June and July.

Africa: The 1962 crop in South Africa, which accounts for the bulk of Africa's sunflower seed production, declined from 1961 as a result of reduced acreage and yields. Production in 1963 is estimated to have declined again as a result of a drought followed by heavy rains which caused flooding early this year. In other African areas, there were but few changes from 1961.

Asia: Production in Turkey, the major producer of sunflower seed in Asia, declined for the third year due to sharply reduced plantings. Production may, however, increase in 1963 as Soviet seed which is resistant to the parasite Orobanche is distributed in larger quantities.

SUNFLOWER SEED 1/: Production in specified countries and estimated world total, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1957-62

Continent and country	Average		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 <u>2/</u>	1962 <u>2/</u>
	1950-54	1955-59						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
North America:								
Canada.....	3.6	9.7	6.0	11.1	16.2	14.6	12.1	8.7
United States.....	3/ 3.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	6.8	9.7	6.0	11.1	16.2	14.6	12.1	8.7
South America:								
Argentina.....	705.1	618.9	688.9	836.2	426.6	884.0	644.8	948.0
Chile.....	73.5	55.4	48.7	54.7	60.5	55.5	36.6	35.3
Uruguay.....	97.6	93.1	86.7	144.1	53.3	79.8	61.7	87.9
Other <u>4/</u> .....	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Total.....	877.6	768.7	825.6	1,036.3	541.7	1,020.6	744.4	1,072.5
Europe:								
Bulgaria.....	235.2	254.6	230.5	244.4	307.3	378.8	332.2	331.0
France.....	6.9	4.8	4.1	3.4	3.6	6.9	13.4	30.7
Hungary.....	256.7	142.0	99.4	110.1	126.8	74.6	116.2	144.7
Italy.....	5.6	5.5	6.0	6.2	4.9	6.4	6.8	4.9
Rumania.....	284.0	358.7	294.3	330.4	600.0	585.2	529.1	5/ 550.0
Yugoslavia.....	99.8	100.0	102.2	87.7	125.7	108.4	129.0	5/ 150.0
Other <u>4/</u> .....	17.9	23.4	23.9	23.0	25.6	25.3	28.7	28.3
Total.....	906.1	889.0	760.4	805.2	1,193.9	1,185.6	1,155.4	1,239.6
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) <u>6/</u> ..	2,100.0	3,713.0	2,859.0	4,721.0	3,081.0	4,049.0	4,851.0	4,848.0
Africa:								
Tanganyika <u>7/</u> .....	8.5	10.0	14.2	9.9	5.3	8.2	13.4	12.3
South Africa, Republic of....	48.9	79.4	82.2	75.7	110.4	100.0	123.7	106.4
Other <u>4/</u> .....	23.6	18.6	18.5	19.6	19.3	23.3	20.7	20.9
Total.....	81.0	108.0	114.9	105.2	135.0	131.5	157.8	139.6
Asia:								
Turkey.....	111.7	122.9	104.7	104.7	140.7	135.6	82.7	60.6
Other <u>8/</u> .....	6.5	56.6	68.0	81.4	77.0	72.9	76.7	79.7
Total.....	118.2	179.5	172.7	186.1	217.7	208.5	159.4	140.3
Oceania:								
Australia.....	1.5	2.0	2.9	1.7	2.5	3.1	2.2	1.0
World total.....	4,091.2	5,669.9	4,741.5	6,866.6	5,188.0	6,612.9	7,082.3	7,449.7

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/ Less than 5 years.

4/ Includes estimates for minor producing countries.

5/ Unofficial estimate.

6/ Unofficial estimates; that is, official Soviet data ("barn yields") less 8 percent dockage.

7/ Commercial crop only.

8/ Includes estimates for China as well as 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.

SMALLER FILBERT  
HARVEST FORECAST

The 1963 production of filberts in the four countries that account for the world's commercial supply is forecast at 158,000 short tons, unshelled. Though this season's production is almost 20,000 tons below 1962, it is only 7,000 tons, i.e. 4 percent, less than the 1956-60 average.

It is still too early to consider the 1963 forecast as other than tentative. Production for 1963 is estimated slightly below average in Italy and Spain while the all-important Turkish harvest is believed to be just about average. Filbert production in the U.S. is also below average as a consequence of severe damage by storms last fall.

FILBERTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1956-60, and 1961-63 crop years

Country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	Forecast 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Italy.....	38,300	55,000	45,000	35,000
Spain.....	18,500	12,000	13,000	16,500
Turkey.....	99,900	84,000	110,000	100,000
Total foreign.....	156,700	151,000	168,000	151,500
United States.....	8,400	11,800	7,800	6,500
Grand Total.....	165,100	162,800	177,800	158,000

Foreign stocks on hand in the producing countries at the beginning of the 1963-64 marketing season are expected to total about 12,000 tons, compared with the small 1962-63 beginning stocks of approximately 3,500 tons.

Exports in the 1962-63 season from the three Mediterranean countries may total about 130,000 tons, unshelled basis. Exports from Turkey are expected to be higher than in 1961-62, but considerably lower from Italy and Spain than the previous season. Total 1962-63 exports may be slightly below those of the two previous season, but they would still be well above the average of 118,900 tons.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts during the first eight months of the 1962-63 season, October through May, totaled 1,304 tons compared with 1,079 tons in the same months of 1961-62. As usual imports of unshelled filberts were negligible. Total 1961-62 U.S. shelled imports amounted to 1,308 tons.

Prices of foreign filberts were unusually high again this season. They opened well above last season's high opening level. However, as it became apparent that Turkish production had been underestimated, prices began a gradual decline as illustrated by the table "Filberts, shelled, Kerassundes".

FILBERTS: Exports from specified countries average  
1955-59, 1960-62 marketing seasons

Type and Country	Average 1955-59	Year Beginning October 1		
		1960	1961	1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Unshelled				
Italy.....	13,100	12,300	13,200	---
Spain.....	1,000	1,200	1,000	---
Turkey.....	900	2,000	200	---
Total.....	15,000	15,500	14,400	---
Shelled				
Italy.....	6,400	9,300	10,900	---
Spain.....	3,100	11,400	4,500	---
Turkey.....	41,500	37,600	43,900	---
Total.....	51,000	58,300	59,300	---
Unshelled Equivalent				
Italy.....	27,200	32,800	37,200	21,000
Spain.....	7,800	26,300	10,900	7,800
Turkey.....	83,900	77,200	88,000	102,000 <sup>1/</sup>
Grand Total.....	118,900	136,300	136,100	130,800

<sup>1/</sup> Shell out for this season 45 percent, other seasons 50 percent.

FILBERTS, SHELLED, KERASSUNDES: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port  
first week each month 1959-62 marketing season

First week of	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	U.S. Cents per pound			
October.....	38.1	47.0	53.7	62.5
November.....	41.3	50.2	59.4	64.1
December.....	44.4	49.5	59.7	62.9
January.....	45.1	50.8	63.8	62.5
February.....	43.8	54.9	64.8	61.6
March.....	42.2	54.3	63.5	61.0
April.....	40.6	54.3	64.8	60.6
May.....	40.4	48.6	58.4	58.4
June.....	42.9	48.9	57.5	57.2
July.....	39.4	50.8	54.3	57.8
August.....	43.8	52.7	57.8	---
September.....	44.4	54.0	57.2	---

The official Australian estimate of the 1963-64 wool clip, received too late to be included in the article on page 3, is as follows: 1,738 million pounds. The revised estimate for the 1962-63 clip is 1,663.3 million pounds.

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# WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

## Statistical Report

AUGUST 1963

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TOBACCO PRODUCTION UP  
IN LAST HALF OF 1963

Production of tobacco in countries harvesting during the last half of calendar year 1963 is estimated at 6,256 million pounds, 8.4 percent above the 5,773 million harvested in the same period last year.

All major producing countries, except the United States and Canada, expect larger harvests this season. Significant increases are forecast for Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Japan, South Korea, Italy, Spain, Iran, the USSR, Poland, and Bulgaria as the result of increased plantings. The smaller harvests in both the United States and Canada are attributed mainly to reductions in flue-cured acreages.

The initial outbreaks of blue mold this season in Cyprus and Morocco and its recurrence in Iran, Lebanon, Israel, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Algeria, and Turkey has caused moderate to severe crop losses. Isolated incidences of this virus disease have also been reported in Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy, France and West Germany but crop losses have been kept to a minimum through effective control programs.

Earlier estimates of production in Mainland China for the 3 years 1960-62 have been revised downward in accordance with recent information believed to be reasonably accurate. World totals, therefore, for the corresponding years are lower than those previously released. The biggest drop in Chinese production occurred in 1961, due to extreme drought conditions and reduced acreage, when production is estimated at about three-fifths of the 1955-59 average of 1,688 million pounds. An increase occurred in 1962, and a further increase is forecast for 1963, but harvest this season is still expected to be about 10 percent below the 1955-59 average.

Production by Areas

North America: Harvest during the last half of 1963 is tentatively placed at 2,406 million pounds--down 4.2 percent from the 2,513 million harvested during the same period last year.

Total U.S. production (August estimate) is tentatively placed at 2,237 million pounds--down 3.1 percent from the 1962 harvest of 2,309 million. The decline was caused mainly by a 5 percent reduction in flue-cured acreage allotments.

The Canadian crop is forecast at 169.1 million pounds--down 16.9 percent from the 1962 harvest of 203.6 million. The decline is attributed mainly to the 15.6 percent reduction in the basic marketable flue-cured acreage. Production of other kinds of tobaccos is also down from last season due mainly to reduced plantings.

Europe: The 1963 tobacco harvest in Europe is forecast at 1,203 million pounds, compared with 1,025 million in 1962 and 1,142 million during the 1955-59 period.

All countries in Western Europe, except Sweden, expect to harvest larger crops this year than in 1962. Greece, Spain, and Belgium-Luxembourg are the only three countries, however, where 1963 harvests are forecast to exceed the 1955-59 averages.

Larger crops are also expected in all Eastern European countries this season, except Czechoslovakia. The 1963 harvest in these countries (excluding the U.S.S.R.) is estimated at 645 million pounds, or about one-fifth above both last year and the 1955-59 average of 539 million. Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Poland expect significant gains over last season.

Africa: The tobacco harvest in the latter half of 1963 is estimated at 15.7 million pounds--up slightly from last season but still three-fifths below the 1955-59 average of 42.2 million. The Algerian crop is expected to be slightly greater than the 1962 harvest of 6.0 million pounds but still substantially below the 1955-59 average of 31.5 million. Increases are also forecast for Tunisia and Libya but blue mold reduced the harvest in Morocco.

Asia: Most major tobacco producers in Asia this season expect larger harvests. Harvest during the second half of 1963 is estimated at 2,246 million pounds, compared with 1,926 million in 1962 and the 1955-59 average of 2,394 million.

Turkey expects a crop of 267 million pounds--third largest harvest of record resulting from record plantings--despite heavy losses due to blue mold. The harvest in Japan is forecast at a record 341.8 million pounds with flue-cured and light sun-cured kinds accounting for most of the increase.

South Korea also expects a record crop of 81.6 million pounds, compared with 77.2 million in 1962 and the 1955-59 average of 59.8 million. The smaller harvests in Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, and Syria are due to blue mold. Despite record plantings in both Iran and Lebanon, blue mold reduced yields per acre.

#### Production by Kind

The harvest of all kinds of tobacco, except other light air-cured (including Maryland), during the second half of 1963 is expected to be larger than in 1962. The largest increase on a volume basis over last season is expected in oriental and semi-oriental tobaccos, followed by dark air-cured, light sun-cured and burley.

Leaf Tobacco: Production by kinds, estimated harvest in  
second half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons -  
farm sales weight 1/

Kinds	Average 1955-59	1961	1962 <u>2/</u>	1963 <u>2/</u>
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Flue-cured.....	2,303,553	2,127,965	2,406,046	2,438,043
Burley.....	578,494	664,063	775,971	805,781
Other light air cured....	69,833	51,258	53,524	47,684
Light sun-cured.....	654,875	429,376	525,627	588,415
Oriental and semi-oriental.....	1,090,775	898,116	1,015,157	1,254,905
Dark air-cured.....	1,184,951	704,034	830,586	939,187
Dark sun-cured.....	107,052	59,494	79,413	89,620
Fire-cured.....	106,231	80,102	87,153	92,702
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,095,764</b>	<b>5,014,408</b>	<b>5,773,477</b>	<b>6,256,337</b>

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in trade statistics.

2/ Preliminary.

Flue-cured production--the most important kind entering international trade--is forecast at 2,438 million pounds, compared with 2,406 million in 1962. The U.S. flue-cured crop is placed at 1,345 million pounds (August estimate) or 4.5 percent below the 1962 harvest of 1,408 million. Total burley production is estimated at 806 million pounds--up 3.8 percent from the 776 million for last year. U.S. burley production is forecast at 679 million pounds (August estimate) up slightly from the 1962 harvest of 675 million.

Oriental and semi-oriental tobaccos harvested during the last half of 1963 are forecast at a record 1,255 million pounds--almost one-fourth larger than last season. If blue mold had not reduced the harvests in a number of countries, the final outturn could have been at least one-third larger than the 1962 harvest of 1,015 million pounds.

(Table next page)

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production					
	1961		1962		1963		1962		1963		1961		1962	
	Average 1955-59	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Average 1955-59	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Average 1955-59	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:														
Canada.....	127	138	131	114	1,323	1,521	1,553	1,489	1,650	1,770	209,721	203,562	169,050	
United States:														
1,242	1,174	1,226	1,185	1,540	1,684	1,887	1,887	1,887	1,913,757	2,309,055	2,061,392	2,309,055	2,236,889	
Continental.....	1,369	1,312	1,357	1,299					2,079,527	2,512,617	2,271,113	2,512,617	2,405,939	
Total countries shown.....														
Europe:														
Austria.....	1	1	1	1	1,573	1,700	1,549	1,770	1,650	1,770	1,339	998	1,400	
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	3	3	3	3	2,291	2,347	2,721	2,692	6,737	6,967	5,697	6,967	7,000	
France.....	54	53	53	54	1,628	1,640	1,640	1,640	120,416	86,813	75,389	86,813	89,176	
Germany, West.....	22	20	20	10	1,977	2,179	2,179	2,343	47,740	21,199	19,199	21,199	24,030	
Greece.....	284	254	306	348	705	648	665	644	199,945	164,435	162,807	164,435	223,866	
Italy.....	129	114	88	120	1,301	467	1,157	1,157	168,250	102,817	53,321	102,817	133,250	
Spain.....	45	53	48	57	1,156	1,431	1,338	1,316	52,241	63,926	76,025	63,926	75,000	
Sweden.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	1,972	512	1,333	1,330	765	190	190	166	133	
Switzerland.....	3	2	2	2	1,687	2,015	2,000	1,954	5,247	4,000	3,930	4,000	4,300	
Total West Europe.....	555	491	511	595					602,981	489,045	399,755	489,045	536,155	
Albania.....	31	28			612	250			19,192		6,949			
Bulgaria.....	249	247	315		689	598	732		171,576	230,601	147,708			
Czechoslovakia.....	20				960				19,728					
Germany, East.....	11	10			1,108	929			11,992		9,735			
Hungary.....	49	40	41		1,274	956	1,002		61,940	41,446	37,912			
Poland.....	78	94			1,072	1,155			93,204	101,191	101,191			
Romania.....	95	69	95		670	565			63,865	39,242	39,242			
Yugoslavia.....	120	66	91	124	607	503	719	692	97,253	65,697	33,069			
Total East Europe.....	653	47	47	47					538,752	47	385,306	47	535,746	
Total Europe.....	1,208	1,057	1,192	1,382					1,141,733	1,024,791	785,061	1,024,791	1,203,385	
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	427	363	338	418	1,027	813	874	923	438,715	295,500	295,500	295,500	385,500	
Africa:														
Algeria.....	53	50	24	19	593	75	253	346	31,548	5,952	3,746	5,952	6,400	
Libya.....	2	2	2	3	1,176	708	837	920	2,571	2,060	1,698	2,060	2,300	
Morocco.....	3	4	3	3	1,383	1,115	1,466	1,067	4,569	4,716	4,409	4,716	3,200	
Tunisia.....	4	6	2	5	651	612	944	686	3,518	1,461	2,116	1,461	3,600	
Total countries shown.....	62	62	31	30					42,206	14,209	11,969	14,209	15,700	
Asia:														
Cyprus.....	4	5	6	6	368	384	374	194	1,511	2,246	1,980	2,246	1,200	
Iran.....	49	62	60	74	562	443	362	368	27,465	20,944	27,337	20,944	28,660	
Iraq.....	21	33	33	28	675	286	286	462	14,170	9,300	20,150	9,300	15,000	
Israel.....	9	10	10	1	458	460	467	354	4,134	4,850	5,115	4,850	350	
Jordan.....	7	13	10	9	332	287	287	118	2,488	2,917	4,552	2,917	1,000	
Lebanon.....	9	10	11	15	735	845	576	480	6,572	6,377	8,377	6,377	7,000	
Turkey.....	407	347	371	533	641	632	488	500	261,081	181,225	219,358	181,225	266,750	
Syria.....	18	24	24	21	918	661	602	119	13,276	14,650	15,869	14,650	2,500	
China, Mainland.....	1,838								1,687,600	306,615	276,516	306,615	341,753	
Japan.....	174	140	157	180	1,985	1,958	1,958	1,996	315,506	77,220	67,511	77,220	81,600	
Korea, South.....	51	49	56	60	1,169	1,406	1,388	1,360	59,780	47,125	47,125	47,125	47,125	
Total countries shown.....	2,587	471,963	472,123	472,507					2,333,503	471,926,360	471,650,765	471,926,360	472,215,113	
Total countries shown.....	5,653	4,757	5,041	5,636					6,095,764	5,014,408	5,773,477	5,014,408	6,256,337	

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in trade statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 acres.  
 4/ Includes estimates for countries listed for which unofficial nor published data are available.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

WORLD SUGAR TRADE  
LOWER IN 1962

World sugar trade in calendar year 1962 amounted to about 20 million short tons (raw value). Trade at this level was 2 million tons below the record of 1961 but has not been exceeded in any other year. Trade figures exclude domestic movements of sugar from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands to the U.S. Mainland.

Most of the decline for 1962 was due to a drop in exports from Cuba. Cuban exports amounted to 5.7 million tons in 1962, compared with 7.1 million tons in 1961. About 1.5 million tons of the 1962 exports were to the Free World, the remainder going to the Sino-Soviet Bloc.

Imports of sugar are rather evenly distributed among the continents of North America, Europe, and Asia. The United States continues to be the world's largest importer, while the USSR and the United Kingdom were second and third in 1962. Japan and Mainland China are the two largest importers in Asia.

World consumption of sugar, slowed somewhat by the higher prices in late 1962 and 1963, is expected to continue its upward trend. Efforts to attain self-sufficiency in the production of sugar beets or sugarcane by many of the importing countries, however, will tend to limit future increase in world trade. (Tables on pages 8 and 9)

ANOTHER NEAR-RECORD  
WORLD WHEAT CROP EXPECTED

The present outlook points to another near-record world wheat production in 1963. According to preliminary information collected by the Foreign Agricultural Service, world production may be only moderately below the 1962 total, which was the second largest of record.

Although firm estimates are not yet available for a number of countries, present prospects are that smaller harvests in Western Europe and the Soviet Union will more than offset better outturns in other areas, the most significant increase being in North America.

North America's wheat supplies (production plus carryover) for 1963-64 will be about 5 percent larger than in 1962-63 if favorable growing conditions continue in Canada. The season there so far has been the best ever experienced and production is expected to equal or even exceed the record 702 million bushels produced in 1952. In that case supplies will be at a new high and will more than offset a decrease of 75 million bushels in U.S. supplies. That decline is due to a 10 percent reduction in carryover; expected production of 1,151 million bushels is 58 million bushels larger than in 1962.

(Cont. on page 10)

## SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL, RAW VALUE: International trade, averages 1955-59, annual 1960, 1961 and 1962

Continent and country	Average		1960		1961		1962 1/	
	1955-59							
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
<b>North America:</b>								
British Honduras.....	7	1	13	1	28	1	26	2/
Canada.....	1	717	4	680	9	760	12	832
Costa Rica.....	4	3	22	2/	30	2/	24	2/
El Salvador.....	7	2/	13	1	16	2/	30	2/
Guatemala.....	1	2/	6	2/	8	2/	37	2/
Honduras.....	2/	11	2/	7	2/	4	1	4
Mexico.....	119	12	520	2/	631	2/	394	2/
Nicaragua.....	14	2/	38	0	30	0	44	0
Panama.....	4	2/	3	2/	6	2/	4	2/
United States.....	30	4,323	5	4,717	7	4,226	3	4,672
<b>Caribbean:</b>								
Antigua.....	27	2/	21	0	22	0	22	0
Barbados.....	165	2/	145	0	157	0	153	0
Cuba.....	5,725	2/	6,211	0	7,064	0	5,656	0
Dominican Republic.....	744	2/	1,208	2/	825	0	890	0
Guadeloupe.....	134	0	163	0	176	0	190	0
Haiti.....	19	0	33	0	43	0	25	0
Jamaica.....	349	0	395	0	426	0	424	0
Martinique.....	78	0	79	0	82	0	87	0
Netherlands Antilles.....	0	8	0	8	0	7	0	7
St. Kitts.....	48	0	52	0	48	0	43	0
St. Lucia and St. Vincent.....	10	2/	5	0	5	0	2	0
Trinidad and Tobago.....	170	2/	211	2/	241	2/	181	2/
Total North America 3/.....	7,656	5,080	9,147	5,422	9,854	5,006	8,248	5,519
<b>South America:</b>								
Argentina.....	41	2/	108	0	212	7	175	0
Bolivia.....	0	54	0	30	0	23	0	24
Brazil.....	553	0	852	0	863	0	491	0
British Guiana.....	291	2/	306	2/	331	2/	346	2/
Chile.....	0	235	0	160	0	193	0	222
Colombia.....	20	16	2/	7	54	0	56	0
Ecuador.....	14	5	15	0	31	0	51	0
Paraguay.....	6	2	2	0	4	0	4	6
Peru.....	510	2/	583	2/	612	2/	528	2/
Uruguay.....	0	88	0	118	0	57	0	58
Venezuela.....	35	15	0	0	0	2/	35	0
Total South America 3/.....	1,471	422	1,870	317	2,108	282	1,689	314
<b>Europe:</b>								
<b>West</b>								
Austria.....	2	34	2/	1	12	18	1	52
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	118	57	132	145	128	4	82	10
Denmark.....	47	2/	30	1	19	13	27	43
Finland.....	0	173	0	148	0	155	0	182
France.....	646	489	669	860	978	432	761	474
Germany, West.....	13	309	40	131	1	71	46	175
Greece.....	0	117	0	117	0	135	0	129
Iceland.....	0	10	0	11	0	11	0	11
Ireland.....	6	60	16	29	14	51	25	57
Italy.....	85	40	2/	21	2	26	2/	28
Malta.....	0	13	0	17	0	15	0	17
Netherlands.....	60	269	146	248	55	140	14	139
Norway.....	1	167	1	172	0	176	0	169
Portugal.....	2/	144	2/	168	1	130	0	182
Spain 4/.....	1	58	13	37	2/	55	2/	49
Sweden.....	2	75	4	59	2/	38	4	81
Switzerland.....	3	229	3	237	4	296	5	271
United Kingdom.....	748	2,835	587	2,560	391	2,582	381	2,414
Total West Europe.....	1,732	5,079	1,641	4,962	1,605	4,348	1,346	4,483
<b>East</b>								
Bulgaria.....	11	0	43	0	94	64	80	0
Czechoslovakia.....	319	0	323	24	730	6	506	165
Germany, East.....	179	11	157	68	462	123	500	150
Hungary.....	58	57	129	0	132	0	96	0
Poland.....	247	11	379	192	792	288	879	276
Rumania.....	0	36	45	0	177	36	175	35
Yugoslavia.....	18	102	102	150	29	131	17	114
Total East Europe.....	832	217	1,178	434	2,416	648	2,253	740
Total Europe.....	2,564	5,296	2,819	5,396	4,021	4,996	3,599	5,223



SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL, RAW VALUE: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1960, 1961 and 1962 (continued)

Continent and country	Average		1960		1961		1962 <sup>1/</sup>	
	1955-59							
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	236	536	291	1,893	1,048	3,965	986	2,696
Africa:								
Algeria.....	0	231	2	280	1	248	0	217
Angola.....	37	0	52	0	40	0	33	0
Egypt.....	23	42	56	60	80	21	57	128
Ethiopia and Eritrea <sup>5/</sup> .....	0	7	0	3	0	4	0	5
Ghana.....	0	42	0	67	0	74	0	70
Kenya.....	2/	37	2/	34	2/	34	2/	37
Liberia.....	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2
Libya.....	0	18	0	21	0	21	0	28
Malagasy Republic.....	27	2	48	2/	41	2/	67	0
Mauritius.....	579	0	353	0	565	0	567	0
Morocco.....	24	375	12	305	8	281	11	436
Mozambique.....	124	2/	125	0	125	0	143	0
Nigeria.....	0	58	0	80	0	71	0	92
Reunion.....	197	0	225	2/	218	2/	238	2/
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	0	64	0	57	3	56	2	43
Sierra Leone.....	0	10	0	15	0	21	0	20
Somalia.....	1	5	2/	12	0	12	0	-
South Africa, Republic of.....	240	2/	288	2/	326	12	475	2/
Sudan.....	0	130	0	127	0	172	0	129
Tanganyika.....	2/	22	2/	26	2/	27	2/	28
Togo.....	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	7
Tunisia.....	0	80	0	92	0	93	1	108
Uganda.....	2/	2	0	2/	39	2/	45	2/
Total Africa <sup>3/</sup> .....	1,258	1,281	1,171	1,352	1,446	1,346	1,639	1,570
Asia:								
Aden.....	35	47	26	47	26	43	28	54
Afghanistan.....	0	23	0	6/ 76	0	6/ 57	0	6/ 73
British North Borneo.....	0	14	2/	12	2/	14	2/	14
Burma.....	0	27	0	30	0	26	0	25
Ceylon.....	0	190	0	223	0	240	0	200
China, Mainland.....	14	97	18	477	57	1,690	40	1,100
China, Taiwan.....	820	2/	1,012	0	720	0	673	0
Cyprus.....	0	13	0	13	0	17	0	15
Hong Kong.....	63	126	54	139	36	160	42	236
India.....	49	56	21	0	326	0	420	0
Indonesia.....	139	1	40	2/	0	0	39	0
Iran <sup>6/</sup> .....	0	298	0	326	0	425	0	316
Iraq.....	0	178	0	248	0	277	0	247
Israel.....	0	76	0	72	0	54	0	78
Japan.....	18	1,285	28	1,379	16	1,508	7	1,647
Jordan.....	0	39	0	42	0	50	0	62
Korea, South.....	0	71	0	82	0	68	0	64
Lebanon.....	2/	29	5	39	2	39	-	29
Malaya (includes Singapore).....	21	260	2/	208	2/	239	2/	198
Pakistan.....	3	74	0	0	0	61	0	169
Philippines.....	1,009	2/	1,164	1	1,153	2	1,226	0
Syria.....	2/	53	0	64	0	83	0	81
Thailand.....	3	20	6	2/	2	2/	36	2/
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	17	2	233	0	303	0	159	0
Vietnam.....	2	63	0	57	0	42	0	53
Total Asia <sup>3/</sup> .....	2,269	3,201	2,692	3,805	2,735	5,402	2,670	4,661
Oceania:								
Australia.....	780	0	869	0	906	0	1,287	0
Fiji.....	185	2/	244	2/	152	2/	220	2/
New Zealand.....	2/	121	2/	117	2/	149	2/	147
Total Oceania.....	965	121	1,113	117	1,058	149	1,507	147
Total world.....	16,419	15,937	19,103	18,302	22,270	21,146	20,338	20,130
U.S.-Offshore Trade.....	7/ 5	1,950	7/ 6	1,748	7/ 6	2,042	7/ 5	1,999
Puerto Rico.....	982	7/ 2	896	7/ 3	980	7/ 3	904	7/ 3
Hawaii.....	956	0	845	0	1,045	0	1,084	0
Virgin Islands.....	11	7/ 1	7	7/ 2	16	7/ 1	11	7/ 1
Guam.....	0	7/ 1	0	7/ 1	0	7/ 1	0	7/ 1
Total	1,954	1,954	1,754	1,754	2,047	2,047	2,004	2,004

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> Less than 500 tons. <sup>3/</sup> Includes trade of other countries not shown separately. <sup>4/</sup> Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla considered provinces of Spain after January 1, 1953. <sup>5/</sup> Crop year. <sup>6/</sup> Iranian calendar year, Afghanistan calendar year. <sup>7/</sup> 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.

Preliminary forecasts indicate that Western Europe's production this year may be about 300 million bushels less than the record outturn last year. Reductions from that unprecedented level are general but the bulk of the decrease is in estimates for France, Italy, and the United Kingdom.

In France, heavy losses from the severe winter brought acreage sharply below the 1962 wheat area. Only a part of the damaged acreage was put into spring wheat and latest estimates of total wheat acreage harvested are 17 percent less than a year ago. Yields are 20 percent less than in 1962.

Unusually severe weather curtailed wheat acreage in the United Kingdom also. Both acreage and yields are considerably less than in 1962. Italy's acreage is slightly less than a year ago but yields are 14 percent less.

Comments regarding the outlook for the crop in Eastern Europe indicate that the overall production may be near the 1962 level. Outturns may be larger in Danube Basin countries, except Rumania, whose crop is expected to be smaller.

A smaller crop outturn is also expected in the Soviet Union. Total acreage is moderately smaller than in 1962 and yield prospects are less favorable. A reduced yield is forecast for the winter wheat crop in the important Ukraine region. Yields of spring wheat are also expected to be below 1962 yields mainly because of another drought year in the new Lands area.

Production in Asia may be slightly larger than last year. Conditions vary widely within the area with larger harvests reported in India, Turkey, and China but much smaller harvests in Japan, Syria, and Iraq.

Africa's total production is expected to be larger this year. Reports received show good increases in all the principal producing countries of northern Africa.

Southern Hemisphere countries are just completing seeding the 1963-64 crop and conditions from now to harvesttime beginning in November/December will determine the outcome. In Australia optimistic reports speak of a harvest approximating the record 1962 crop. The Argentine acreage is reported moderately larger. The crop condition is said to be generally satisfactory but limited reserve moisture supplies in parts will require timely rains to maintain prospects.

#### WORLD MEAT TRADE RECORD HIGH IN 1962

Shipments of meat from leading exporting countries were 7.2 billion pounds in 1962, an increase of 11 percent over 1961 and 21 percent above the 1956-60 average. The increased trade reflects rising world production and increased meat demand in deficit producing countries.

Australia, Argentina, Denmark, and New Zealand were the principal exporters in 1962, each shipping over 1 billion pounds. Eighty-seven percent of the total world meat exports was shipped by 11 countries with each country having shipments in excess of 100 million pounds.

Exports in 1962 were considerably above average in Australia, Denmark, New Zealand, France, Yugoslavia, Ireland, Uruguay, Mexico, Sweden, and Paraguay. Shipments from Australia rose from an average of 726 million pounds in 1956-60 to 1,149 million pounds in 1962 and the percentages of the world's total trade rose from 12.2 to 15.9. Other countries showing marked increases in imports during the same period were: France from 163 million to 451 million; Yugoslavia 127 million to 301 million; and Ireland 181 to 292 million pounds.

Exports in 1962 were below the 1956-60 average in Argentina, the Netherlands, the United States, Brazil and Canada. U.S. exports declined from 2.4 percent of the world total in 1956-60 on the average to 1.4 percent of the total in 1962. Argentina's share of world exports dropped from 22.9 percent in 1956-60 to 16.5 percent of the total in 1962 and in the latter year was only slightly larger than Australia.

The United Kingdom and the United States are the leading meat importers, and in 1962 these 2 countries took 71 percent of total world trade. The United States has increased its share of world meat imports to over 25 percent in 1962 compared with 14.8 percent of the total in 1956-60. Meanwhile, imports by the United Kingdom decreased slightly and its share of total imports declined from 56.6 percent to 46.1 percent. The United Kingdom imported 3.4 billion pounds of meat in 1962 compared to U.S. imports of 1.8 billion pounds. West Germany, Italy, the USSR, Canada, and Spain were other countries importing over 100 million pounds of meat in 1962.

The six EEC countries have increased both exports and imports of meat. On the average in 1956-60, the EEC was a marginal net importer with imports of 735 million pounds yearly and exports of 639 million pounds. These countries became net exporters in 1962 shipping 929 million pounds and receiving 874 million pounds of meat.

North America increased its dependence on imports taking 2.0 billion pounds of meat in 1962 compared with an average of 1.0 billion in 1956-60. The United States and Canada are net importers while Mexico remains a net exporter.

South America remains a large net exporter of meats, primarily from Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Paraguay. The majority of shipments are to the United Kingdom and other West European countries. The United States is still a substantial market for canned beef from Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil. Chile, Peru, and Venezuela are net importers of meats and obtain their import requirements mostly from other South American countries.

(Text cont. on page 14, tables pages 12 and 13)

MEAT <sup>1/</sup>: Principal exporters and importers, average 1956-60,  
annual 1961-62, and percent of shipments

Countries	Amount			Percent of total		
	Average :1956-60	1961 <sup>2/</sup>	1962 <sup>2/</sup>	Average :1956-60	1961 <sup>2/</sup>	1962 <sup>2/</sup>
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Exporting countries:						
Australia.....	726	867	1,149	12.2	13.3	15.9
Argentina.....	1,369	980	1,197	22.9	15.0	16.5
Denmark.....	913	1,043	1,134	15.3	16.0	15.7
New Zealand.....	954	1,043	1,062	16.0	16.0	14.7
France.....	163	352	451	2.7	5.4	6.2
Netherlands.....	374	382	373	6.3	5.8	5.2
Yugoslavia.....	127	251	301	2.1	3.9	4.2
Ireland.....	181	309	292	3.0	4.7	4.0
Uruguay.....	103	113	152	1.7	1.7	2.1
Mexico.....	58	92	107	1.0	1.4	1.5
United States.....	145	112	103	2.4	1.7	1.4
Sweden.....	56	46	88	.9	.7	1.2
Brazil.....	99	111	85	1.7	1.7	1.1
Canada.....	105	96	81	1.8	1.5	1.1
Paraguay.....	38	44	72	.6	.7	1.0
Others.....	564	683	590	9.4	10.5	8.2
Total.....	5,975	6,524	7,237	100.0	100.0	100.0
Importing countries:						
United Kingdom.....	3,414	3,290	3,385	56.6	50.8	46.1
United States.....	890	1,327	1,850	14.8	20.5	25.2
Germany, West.....	245	284	367	4.1	4.4	5.0
Italy.....	280	144	275	4.6	2.2	3.7
U.S.S.R. ....	342	139	169	5.7	2.1	2.3
Canada.....	75	131	131	1.2	2.0	1.8
Spain.....	5	26	127	.1	.4	1.7
Belgium and Luxem- bourg.....	58	84	94	1.0	1.3	1.3
Switzerland.....	34	51	88	.5	.8	1.2
Sweden.....	41	61	78	.7	.9	1.1
Netherlands.....	47	67	69	.8	1.0	.9
Greece.....	41	60	67	.7	.9	.9
Others.....	556	813	646	9.2	12.7	8.8
Total.....	6,030	6,477	7,346	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> All meat converted to carcass weight equivalent--includes beef and veal, mutton and lamb, goat and horse meat, except live animals, edible variety meat, lard, rabbit and poultry meat. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.

## MEAT 1/: International trade, selected countries, average 1956-60, annual 1960-62

Continent and country	Average		1960		1961		1962 2/		Percent change				
	1956-60								1962		1962		
									1956-60		1961		
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	
Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<b>North America:</b>													
Canada.....	105.3	75.1	99.1	90.1	96.1	131.0	80.5	130.5	-24	+74	-16	--	
United States.....	145.3	889.7	114.7	1,049.3	111.7	1,327.1	103.2	1,850.4	-29	+108	-8	+39	
Honduras.....	---	.5	---	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Mexico.....	58.3	4.8	74.4	2.5	91.7	.2	106.8	1.3	+83	-73	+16	+550	
Cuba.....	3/	34.8	---	24.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Dominican Republic.....	3.5	1.3	5.7	.9	3.5	.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Total North America 4/.....	312.4	1,006.2	293.9	1,167.9	303.0	1,459.4	294.0	1,982.7	-6	+97	-3	+36	
<b>South America:</b>													
Argentina.....	1,368.9	---	983.3	---	980.3	---	1,197.1	---	-13	--	+22	--	
Brazil.....	99.1	5/ .7	37.2	3/	110.7	3/	84.9	---	-14	--	-23	--	
Chile.....	4.3	7.0	2.6	9.7	6.4	22.1	---	19.7	--	+181	--	-11	
Paraguay.....	37.9	---	39.4	---	44.2	---	6/ 71.5	---	+89	--	+62	--	
Peru.....	---	12.4	---	3.4	---	9.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Uruguay.....	102.9	---	153.2	---	113.1	---	151.8	---	+48	--	+34	--	
Venezuela.....	---	22.0	---	37.1	---	26.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Total South America 4/.....	1,613.1	42.1	1,215.7	50.2	1,254.7	58.7	1,510.3	56.3	-6	+34	+20	-4	
<b>Europe:</b>													
Austria.....	3.0	11.4	10.4	20.5	2.6	12.1	2.0	11.9	-33	-4	-23	-2	
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	36.9	57.6	48.9	68.8	42.1	83.8	44.9	93.7	+22	+7	+63	+12	
Denmark.....	913.1	---	1,045.6	---	1,043.3	---	1,134.0	---	+24	--	+9	--	
Finland.....	2.6	3.1	2.9	5.3	1.3	11.9	1.3	1.6	-50	-48	--	-87	
France.....	163.4	104.1	266.4	128.0	351.9	139.6	451.3	69.6	+176	-33	+28	-50	
Germany, West.....	47.0	244.5	64.2	252.8	39.8	283.6	36.7	366.5	-22	+50	-8	+29	
Greece.....	---	41.1	---	54.6	---	59.7	---	66.9	--	+61	--	+12	
Iceland.....	6.0	---	6.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Ireland.....	180.7	---	240.8	---	309.3	---	291.7	---	+61	--	-6	--	
Italy.....	17.9	279.9	23.3	360.1	25.6	144.1	23.4	275.1	-2	+31	+91	-9	
Netherlands.....	374.1	49.4	453.6	46.0	382.0	67.0	373.1	69.3	--	+20	-2	+3	
Norway.....	3.1	7.4	1.2	8.2	6.4	8.6	18.7	6.9	+503	-7	+192	-20	
Portugal.....	3.3	9.2	2.3	17.1	1.8	23.4	.8	14.0	-76	+52	-56	-40	
Spain.....	.9	4.9	1.1	27.9	2.5	25.5	1.2	127.1	+33	+2,498	-52	+398	
Sweden.....	56.2	41.2	59.4	37.0	45.6	61.2	87.8	77.6	+56	+88	+93	+27	
Switzerland.....	.2	34.4	.2	42.5	.1	50.7	.1	88.0	-50	+156	--	+74	
United Kingdom.....	39.0	3,413.7	36.4	3,512.2	41.6	3,290.0	41.4	3,384.5	-6	-1	--	+3	
Total West Europe.....	1,847.4	4,301.9	2,263.4	4,581.0	2,295.9	4,261.2	2,508.4	4,652.7	+36	+8	+9	+9	
<b>East Europe:</b>													
Bulgaria.....	37.5	5/ 17.4	38.6	33.4	29.8	10.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Czechoslovakia.....	5/ 1.6	128.4	---	198.5	---	187.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Germany, East 7/.....	5/ 38.9	251.3	14.1	229.3	3.5	237.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Hungary 8/.....	45.0	24.9	46.8	57.0	44.5	43.0	---	9/ 42.0	---	+69	---	---	
Poland.....	222.5	5/ 52.7	250.3	49.6	375.3	21.6	---	---	---	---	-25	---	
Yugoslavia.....	127.3	7.5	197.8	5.0	250.7	6.2	301.4	.6	+137	-92	+20	-91	
Total East Europe 4/.....	472.8	482.2	547.6	572.8	703.8	505.9	656.9	499.3	+39	+4	-7	-1	
Total Europe 4/.....	2,320.2	4,784.1	2,811.0	5,153.8	2,999.7	4,767.1	3,165.3	5,152.0	+36	+8	+6	+8	
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....</b>													
	177.9	342.2	179.1	211.9	162.1	138.6	---	168.7	--	--	--	+22	
<b>Africa:</b>													
Ghana.....	---	29.5	---	26.2	---	27.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of.....	14.8	11.0	20.0	7.4	22.6	10.0	21.9	7.7	+48	-30	-3	-23	
South Africa, Republic of.....	32.8	10.0	33.2	8.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Total Africa 4/.....	47.6	50.5	53.2	42.0	55.8	45.6	55.1	43.3	+16	-14	-1	-5	
<b>Asia:</b>													
Hong Kong.....	3/	19.8	3/	22.9	3/	27.4	3/	22.8	--	+15	--	-17	
Israel.....	---	24.3	---	12.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Japan.....	.8	29.9	.9	66.3	.1	64.5	.1	62.2	-87	+108	--	-4	
Malaya.....	.9	20.5	.8	21.9	.8	14.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Philippines.....	---	52.6	---	42.6	---	26.8	---	43.3	--	-18	--	+62	
Total Asia 4/.....	1.7	147.1	1.7	166.6	.9	145.7	.9	155.3	-47	+6	--	+7	
<b>Oceania:</b>													
Australia.....	725.9	---	747.9	---	867.3	---	1,149.3	---	+58	--	+33	--	
New Zealand.....	954.0	---	1,059.7	---	1,042.8	---	1,062.3	---	+11	--	+2	--	
Total Oceania.....	1,679.9	---	1,807.6	---	1,910.1	---	2,211.6	---	+32	--	+16	--	
Total World 4/.....	5,974.9	6,050.0	6,183.1	6,580.5	6,524.2	6,476.5	7,237.2	7,346.3	+21	+22	+11	+13	

1/ All meat converted to carcass weight equivalent--includes beef and veal, pork, mutton and lamb, goat and horsemeat; excludes live animals, edible variety meat, lard, rabbit and poultry meat. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Includes allowances for any missing data for countries shown. 5/ Less than a 5-year average. 6/ Shipments to major importing countries. 7/ Probably includes variety meat, game and poultry. 8/ Excludes bacon and canned meat. 9/ From major exporting 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.

In Western Europe, the major meat exporting countries in 1962 were Denmark, France, the Netherlands, and Ireland. These countries export primarily to meat deficit countries in the same general areas. However, Ireland ships large amounts of beef and Denmark and the Netherlands ship large amounts of canned hams and shoulders to the United States. In 1962, 70 percent of total U.S. imports of canned hams and shoulders were from Denmark, the Netherlands, and West Germany. Ireland continues to increase its shipments of beef and veal to the United States with the tonnage reaching 70.7 million pounds in 1962.

East European meat exports declined slightly in 1962. Yugoslavia and Poland were net exporters but Hungary apparently was a net importer. The Soviet Union is estimated to have imported 169 million pounds of meat in 1962, a slight increase from the previous year. Its cattle numbers are estimated at 87 million head for 1963, up 6 percent over 1962. Meat production reached a record of 15 billion pounds in 1962.

Meat trade in Africa in 1962 declined slightly from the preceding year. Exports reached 55 million pounds while imports totaled 43 million pounds. Southern Rhodesia was the leading exporter.

The Asiatic countries, excluding Communist China, are net importers of meats. Japan, the Philippines and Hong Kong have the largest trade. Japan is presently increasing its livestock and meat production and is making arrangements to begin beef exports. However, it is likely to continue to be a large net importer. Imports into Asia are mostly from Oceania.

The principal Oceanic countries--New Zealand and Australia--are large meat exporters and virtually prohibit imports. Each country shipped over 1 billion pounds in 1962, and combined shipments by the two countries accounted for 30.6 percent of total world trade. The United Kingdom still is the largest receiver of meats from these countries. However, since 1957 the United States has imported increasing amounts of boneless beef, mutton and lamb from them. Both countries have been progressive in increasing production and in developing new markets for meat products.

#### WORLD RYE EXPORTS HIGHER IN 1961-62 BUT DECLINE IN 1962-63

The world rye trade in 1961-62 amounted to 1,952,600 metric tons (76.9 million bushels) an increase of 6 percent over 1960-61. This was also 54 percent higher than the 1956-60 average of 1,271,700 metric tons (50.1 million bushels). The revised estimate of world rye trade in 1960-61 is 1,838,800 metric tons (72.4 million bushels). Sweden and the Soviet Union increased rye exports substantially in 1961-62. However, the exports from Argentina and West Germany declined. Other major exporters maintained about the same level.

The greatest increase in rye exports was to the European Economic Community (Common Market). Shipments to EEC countries during 1961-62 amounted to 714,300 metric tons (28.1 million bushels) compared with 517,800 metric tons (20.4 million bushels) in 1960-61, an increase of 38 percent. Higher rye imports by West Germany and the Netherlands largely accounted for the larger EEC total. Shipments to Italy during 1961-62 declined compared with the previous year.

A preliminary tabulation indicates a world rye trade during 1962-63 of about 1.5 million metric tons (about 58 million bushels). The outstanding feature of the 1962-63 season was the sharp decline in rye exports by the Soviet Union. Smaller USSR shipments to principal Western European markets may be attributed to reduced yields and much smaller total outturn in the 1962 rye harvest.

An unusual demand occurred for rye from Free World sources during 1962-63. U.S. rye exports nearly tripled; Canadian exports almost doubled and West German shipments also increased. On the other hand, exports from Argentina, an important exporter in past years, again declined. Overall, total world exports declined about 24 percent.

(Tables pages 16 and 17)

#### WORLD WOOL EXPORTS SHOW LITTLE CHANGE IN 1962

Raw wool entering world trade in 1962 totaled 3,143 million pounds, down about 1/2 percent from the record total in 1961 but was 11 percent above the 1956-60 average.

The total amount shipped from the 5 major exporting countries (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina, and Uruguay) in 1962 was 2,689 million pounds, just over 85 percent of the world total. These 5 countries exported 2,684 million pounds in 1961. While the total amount exported from these countries was nearly the same in both years, there were sharp changes in the totals for both Argentina and Uruguay. Argentine exports were about 1/6 higher while Uruguay's were about one-third lower. There was about 11 million pounds less shipped from South Africa. New Zealand's exports continued to rise being 21 million pounds above 1961.

Australia exported 1,425 million pounds of wool in 1962, about 7 million pounds more than were shipped in 1961. Production was down sharply from early season forecasts and there was less wool available for export in 1963 from the 1962-63 clip. Thus with exports below the previous year for the first half of 1963, larger exports will be necessary in the last 4 months of this year if last year's total is to be reached. Production in 1963-64 is forecast at about 75 million pounds above last year, making increased supplies available when the auction markets open again in September. Again Japan is expected to dominate the Australian market, and will probably take a greater amount of wool than last year.

(Cont. on page 18)

## RYE: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1961

Destination	Exporting countries								World trade
	United States	Canada	Argentina	Germany, West	U.S.S.R. 1/	Other Europe 2/	East Europe	Others	
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North and Central America and Caribbean:									
Canada .....	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/
United States .....	--	72.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	72.2
Total .....	3/	72.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	72.2
South America (none):									
Europe:									
Austria .....	--	--	9.8	3.5	25.0	8.5	1.1		47.9
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	--	--	2.0	59.9	--	--	14.0		75.9
Denmark .....	1.1	--	.3	7.2	.1	.5	.1		9.3
Finland .....	--	--	.5	--	38.4	--	--		38.9
France .....	--	--	.7	--	--	--	--		.7
Germany, West .....	9.1	--	13.7	--	--	--	7.0		29.8
Italy .....	--	--	61.6	158.6	7.3	4.0	2.1		233.6
Netherlands .....	41.6	--	1.3	64.0	32.1	38.7	.1		177.8
Norway .....	50.8	--	--	--	9.4	4.2	1.0		65.4
Portugal .....	--	--	--	7.5	--	--	--		7.5
Sweden .....	7.1	--	18.7	--	39.7	8.4	--		73.9
Switzerland .....	--	--	--	13.7	--	--	.5		14.2
United Kingdom .....	--	4.5	--	2.9	--	.3	--		7.7
Total West Europe ..	109.7	4.5	108.6	317.3	152.0	64.6	25.9		782.6
Czechoslovakia .....	--	--	--	--	191.0	--	--		191.0
Germany, East .....	--	--	--	--	280.8	--	--		280.8
Hungary .....	--	--	--	7.8	3.1	--	--		10.9
Poland .....	--	--	--	--	239.7	--	--		239.7
Total East Europe ..	--	--	--	7.8	814.6	--	--		822.4
Total all Europe ...	109.7	4.5	108.6	325.1	966.6	64.6	25.9		1,605.0
Africa:									
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	--	3/	--	--	--	--	--		3/
South Africa, Rep. of	--	3/	--	--	--	18.0	--		18.0
Total .....	--	3/	--	--	--	18.0	--		18.0
Asia:									
Israel .....	25.4	--	--	--	--	--	--		25.4
Japan .....	61.1	19.0	--	--	--	--	--		80.1
Total .....	86.5	19.0	--	--	--	--	--		105.5
Oceania (none):									
Others, unspecified .....	--	--	--	--	33.3	4.5	.3		38.1
World total .....	196.2	95.7	108.6	325.1	999.9	87.1	26.2		1,838.8
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels:	7,724	3,768	4,275	12,798	39,364	3,429	1,032		72,390

1/ Exports are based in part on import data obtained from recipient countries and FAS estimate of exports to Eastern Europe. 2/ Includes all Communist countries of Eastern Europe except U.S.S.R. 3/ Less than 50 metric tons.

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.



## RYE: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1962 1/

Destination	Exporting countries								World total
	United States	Canada	Argentina	Germany, West	U.S.S.R. 2/	Other East Europe 3/	Others		
North and Central America and Caribbean:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.
Canada .....	.2	--	4/	--	--	--	--	--	.2
United States .....	--	14.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.0
Others .....	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/
Total .....	.2	14.0	4/	--	--	--	--	--	14.2
South America:									
Peru .....	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Total .....	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Europe:									
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	1.5	.5	3.5	5.0	--	--	29.6	40.1	40.1
France .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	1.3	1.3
Germany, West .....	87.0	80.0	7.7	--	162.8	61.7	23.2	422.4	422.4
Italy .....	--	--	--	8.2	--	23.2	9.5	40.9	40.9
Netherlands .....	79.6	8.4	12.3	16.8	--	2.0	90.5	209.6	209.6
EEC Sub-total .....	168.1	88.9	23.5	30.0	162.8	86.9	154.1	714.3	714.3
Austria .....	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	.1	.1
Denmark .....	--	--	--	.6	--	--	10.8	11.4	11.4
Finland .....	1.0	--	--	--	21.4	--	--	22.4	22.4
Ireland .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	.1	.1
Norway .....	13.9	--	--	--	15.1	--	4/	29.0	29.0
Portugal .....	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	5.1	10.9	10.9
Sweden .....	--	--	1.5	--	57.5	1.6	7.6	68.2	68.2
Switzerland .....	--	--	--	.6	.3	--	.5	1.4	1.4
United Kingdom .....	--	4.7	--	.2	--	.3	.6	5.8	5.8
Total West Europe ..	183.0	93.6	25.0	37.2	257.1	88.9	178.8	863.6	863.6
Bulgaria .....	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	4.7	4.7
Czechoslovakia .....	--	--	--	--	200.0	--	--	200.0	200.0
Germany, East .....	--	--	--	--	450.0	--	--	450.0	450.0
Hungary .....	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	3.2	3.2
Poland .....	--	--	--	--	194.2	--	48.9	243.1	243.1
Total East Europe ..	--	--	--	7.9	844.2	--	48.9	901.0	901.0
Total all Europe ...	183.0	93.6	25.0	45.1	1,101.3	88.9	227.7	1,764.6	1,764.6
Africa:									
West Africa, n.e.c. ...	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	2.6
South Africa, Rep. of	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	2.3	2.3
Total .....	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	4.9	4.9
Asia:									
Communist China .....	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	100.0	100.0
Korea, North .....	--	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	50.0	50.0
Japan .....	4.5	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	6.4	6.4
Total .....	4.5	1.9	--	--	150.0	--	--	156.4	156.4
Others, unspecified .....	--	--	--	.1	9.7	--	2.6	12.4	12.4
World total .....	190.3	109.5	25.1	45.2	1,261.0	88.9	232.6	1,952.6	1,952.6
Equivalent, 1000 bushels .....	7,493	4,311	990	1,779	49,643	3,500	9,154	76,870	76,870

1/ Preliminary, subject to revision. 2/ Exports are based in part on import data obtained from recipient countries and FAS estimate of exports to Eastern Europe. 3/ Includes all Communist countries of Eastern Europe except U.S.S.R. 4/ Less than 50 metric tons.

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New Zealand's exports totaled 545 million pounds in 1962, up 4 percent from the previous year. The United Kingdom continued to be the leading buyer taking 163 million pounds, about the same as in each of the 2 previous years. Japan imported about 19 million pounds, down sharply from the 47 million pounds purchased the year before. With higher prices in the second half of 1962, the Wool Commission bought little wool to support market prices. Since New Zealand production is increasing, exports are likely to rise again in 1963 and 1964.

South Africa exported 267 million pounds of raw wool during 1962, 4 percent less than the previous year. France, as usual, was the leading buyer taking 57 million. The United States was the second best customer taking around 50 million pounds.

Uruguayan exports at 101 million pounds in 1962 were 35 percent below 1961. This drop was caused by uncertainty on the part of exporters in the last quarter about how the wool skirting issue would be resolved. In addition there were rumors of proposed tax changes and impending currency devaluation that would bring a windfall to exporters who had wool in their possession. Production in Uruguay is relatively stable from year to year. The variation in exports is caused largely by economic and political uncertainties.

Argentine exports in 1962 were up 14 percent from the previous year. Shipments were particularly heavy in the last 3 months of the year, being some 45 million pounds above the same months in 1961. Producers were more willing than usual to sell the new clip early to avoid tax changes that came into effect in November.

Imports into the 8 major consuming countries in 1962, excluding the Communist countries, remained about the same as in 1961. These countries (United Kingdom, United States, Japan, France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands) imported about 2.6 billion pounds in both 1961 and 1962 and accounted for 83 percent of total world trade.

The United States increased imports of raw wool by 8 percent; Italy 19 percent, and Belgium 20 percent. Japan reduced its imports from 560 million pounds in 1961 to 472 million in 1962, a drop of 16 percent. The United Kingdom and France imported between 1 percent and 2 percent less wool while West Germany took about the same amount.

The USSR continues to be a large net importer of wool, although sheep numbers and wool production per sheep have increased markedly. Apparently, net imports by the 7 Eastern European countries (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia) were about 160 million pounds last year and all countries were deficit producers.

## WOOL (Actual weight): International trade, average 1956-60, annual 1960-62

Continent and country	Average		1960		1961		1962 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<b>North America:</b>								
Canada.....	3,548	19,261	3,382	17,367	4,172	19,120	3,283	18,233
United States.....	2/ 1,655	316,262	2/ 263	309,361	2/ 316	336,255	2/ 124	362,541
Mexico.....	0	13,325	0	14,130	0	15,652	0	17,833
Total North America 3/.....	5,203	348,848	3,645	340,858	4,488	371,027	3,407	398,607
<b>South America:</b>								
Argentina.....	255,111	0	302,778	0	306,593	0	351,085	0
Brazil.....	7,582	764	152	2,205	970	2,954	---	1,335
Chile.....	16,541	579	13,202	2,044	21,118	2,677	13,132	1,841
Colombia.....	0	1,728	0	1,572	0	1,500	---	---
Falkland Islands.....	4,540	0	4,600	0	4,600	0	---	---
Peru.....	4,958	37	4,625	40	3,108	48	6,944	44
Uruguay.....	98,281	0	79,743	0	157,311	0	100,722	0
Total South America 3/.....	387,013	3,108	405,100	5,861	493,700	7,179	476,485	4,720
<b>Europe:</b>								
Austria.....	56	14,549	73	13,385	70	15,257	70	15,064
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	35,744	185,197	42,453	189,514	47,946	227,734	49,938	242,269
Denmark.....	1,091	5,054	2,000	6,300	3,000	6,000	3,000	6,900
Finland.....	90	11,177	11	10,430	10	8,748	10	8,252
France.....	69,033	388,016	76,491	374,405	76,473	392,520	77,242	388,184
Germany, West.....	10,894	225,785	9,398	209,501	9,028	219,972	10,360	222,740
Greece.....	437	4,175	322	3,616	152	4,231	126	3,854
Iceland.....	1,197	160	1,000	200	1,006	200	---	---
Ireland.....	18,861	12,063	20,077	12,286	22,413	11,410	23,670	11,980
Italy.....	3,442	230,513	5,324	275,989	5,672	260,749	6,981	310,273
Netherlands.....	8,662	31,858	8,668	30,613	9,220	31,442	10,044	28,681
Norway.....	1,932	1,873	1,905	2,418	1,892	2,926	2,628	2,760
Portugal.....	619	10,416	1,927	10,966	2,110	10,529	2,082	10,206
Spain.....	1,259	6,785	4,290	672	2,727	20,370	2,980	22,674
Sweden.....	1,417	10,953	1,179	11,142	1,356	10,090	1,490	10,935
Switzerland.....	188	14,628	219	13,236	822	13,902	---	15,300
United Kingdom.....	34,527	686,128	41,267	645,510	46,600	636,343	49,100	626,151
Total West Europe 3/.....	189,449	1,839,330	216,604	1,810,183	230,497	1,872,423	240,721	1,926,423
<b>East Europe:</b>								
Bulgaria.....	0	3,420	0	4,727	0	2,959	0	---
Czechoslovakia.....	0	44,103	0	55,000	0	55,000	0	44,000
Germany, East.....	0	26,607	0	42,670	0	50,770	0	---
Hungary.....	660	6,768	1,000	9,279	1,000	5,844	---	---
Poland.....	0	42,137	0	41,340	0	38,843	0	40,728
Rumania.....	---	1,090	2,400	5,300	2,200	6,400	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	1,629	13,486	1,032	14,168	1,673	26,747	970	14,235
Total East Europe 3/.....	2,289	137,611	4,932	172,484	5,473	186,563	4,570	163,463
Total Europe 3/.....	191,738	1,976,941	221,536	1,982,667	235,970	2,058,986	245,291	2,089,886
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....</b>								
	28,967	123,588	39,300	134,500	61,700	120,600	---	---
<b>Africa:</b>								
Algeria.....	1,251	757	700	200	700	200	---	---
Morocco.....	6,778	416	6,794	422	6,477	349	4,502	441
Tunisia.....	1,420	140	900	100	900	100	---	---
Egypt.....	168	2,907	100	2,600	100	3,000	---	---
Kenya.....	1,870	28	2,124	38	2,566	0	2,600	0
South Africa, Rep. of 4/.....	240,497	4,940	238,071	5,000	278,183	5,000	267,142	---
Total Africa 3/.....	251,984	9,188	248,689	8,360	288,926	8,649	275,944	8,741
<b>Asia:</b>								
Cyprus.....	858	0	804	0	849	0	---	---
Iran.....	18,886	672	13,778	1,165	13,778	1,647	10,412	2,236
Iraq.....	13,905	212	10,300	300	9,000	200	---	---
Lebanon.....	5,986	4,836	6,959	4,388	7,000	4,500	---	---
Turkey.....	9,123	9,154	8,715	16,034	12,680	19,746	-9,641	24,513
Syria.....	15,062	1,323	11,279	1,256	8,990	2,717	7,917	5,864
Afghanistan.....	14,341	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
India.....	35,889	3,263	30,551	3,525	31,687	9,683	24,084	12,932
Japan.....	---	323,535	---	417,196	---	559,940	---	471,900
Pakistan.....	29,027	1,210	31,238	0	32,317	0	30,800	0
Total Asia 3/.....	146,495	346,694	126,523	444,904	128,345	598,780	111,704	527,460
<b>Oceania:</b>								
Australia.....	1,272,356	6,840	1,334,014	7,700	1,417,829	7,000	1,425,443	---
New Zealand.....	471,614	280	521,487	300	523,882	300	544,650	300
Total Oceania 3/.....	1,743,970	7,120	1,855,501	8,000	1,941,711	7,300	1,970,093	7,300
Total World 3/ 5/.....	2,755,370	---	2,900,294	---	3,154,840	---	3,142,924	---

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Washed, scoured or clean basis. 3/ Includes allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for others producing countries not shown. 4/ Includes exports from South-West Africa and Basutoland. 5/ Excludes wool on the skins reexports where possible; imports in most cases refer to gross imports.

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 AND PRODUCTION OF OILSEEDS,  
OILS, AND FATS AT RECORD HIGH

World exports of oilseeds, oils, and fats are establishing a new record in 1963. On the basis of the current forecast of 9.7 million tons, oil equivalent, exports will exceed the 1962 tonnage by 2 percent and the 1955-59 average by one-sixth or by almost 1.5 million tons. The increase from last year, however, is relatively slight compared with the 6 percent expansion in exports from 1961 to 1962.

The estimated additional 190,000 tons that will move in trade channels this year reflect increases from 1962 in the edible, palm, and industrial oils, and in animal fats, but a substantial decline in marine oils.

World production in 1963 is expected to approximate 34 million tons, 1 percent more than in 1962 and one-sixth above the 1955-59 average. The major portion of the estimated 245,000-ton increase is expected to be in the palm oils and in animal fats. Industrial oils will be up somewhat; edible oils probably will be approximately at the 1962 level; but marine oils will be down substantially.

\* \* \* \* \*

Of major significance in the trade of oilseeds, oils, and fats this year are: (1) the continuing expansion in soybean and oil shipments from the United States; (2) the substantial increase foreseen in copra and coconut oil exports, largely from the Philippines; (3) the drastic reduction in Antarctic whale oil supplies; and (4) the sharp declines expected in exports of Mediterranean Basin olive oil and Canadian rapeseed. Notable increases, however, also are foreseen in exports of peanuts from Nigeria, sunflower seed and oil from the USSR; flaxseed and linseed oil from the United States, Canada, and possibly Argentina; lard and tallow from the United States, and fish oil from Peru, Chile, and the United States.

The United States again, as in the last 4 years, is expected to account for about one-third of world exports of oilseeds, oils, and fats. This compares with about one-fourth of world exports in 1955-59.

Edible vegetable oil exports in 1963 will again be at an alltime high, exceeding last year's record by an estimated 2 percent. While exports of soybeans, sunflower seed, peanuts and their respective oils are expected to set new records, the greatest expansion will be in exports of soybeans and oil, the leading export item in the last 2 years. Partially offsetting these increases, however, will be the sharp declines expected in olive oil and in rapeseed and oil.

U.S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil in calendar 1963 will establish a new record, possibly exceeding last year's alltime high by about 7 percent. This large volume stems from: (1) the record supply of soybeans, resulting from the near-record harvest of 1962 plus the near-record carryin stocks; (2) the large carryin of soybean oil; (3) the strong demand for soybeans in Western Europe and Japan and for soybean meal in Western Europe; (4) the sharply increased movement of oil under the Food for Peace Program (all Titles of P.L. 480) and the considerable increase in sales for dollars, particularly to Spain, Greece, and Iran.

Exports of soybeans from Mainland China, which in 1962 dropped to the smallest volume in many years, may decline further this year. The volume of soybeans which Mainland China has contracted to supply Japan this year is only slightly more than actual exports to that country in 1962. January-June shipments of Chinese beans through the Suez Canal were only 1.9 million bushels against 4.3 million in the comparable period of the previous year. Moreover, only negligible quantities of beans, if any, were shipped to the Soviet Union in 1962, and exports to that country are unlikely this year.

A record volume of peanuts and peanut oil probably will enter trade channels in 1963, but the tonnage may be only slightly larger than the high of 1962. Exports from Nigeria's record 1962 harvest probably will increase sharply from a year earlier despite continuing internal transportation delays. Indian exporters hope to ship more peanuts and oil now that Indian prices are more competitive with world prices than previously and because of further relaxed government controls on exports. Partly offsetting the above-expected increases are: (1) the likelihood of reduced exports from Senegal stemming from the smaller 1962 peanut crop; (2) the sharply reduced Argentine peanut and sunflower seed harvests of early 1963, which will result in a substantial drop in edible oil availabilities for export in the remainder of 1963; and (3) the reduced peanut outturn in the Sudan last year, which will likely result in smaller exports in 1963.

Cottonseed and cottonseed oil exports in 1963 are expected to approximate the 1962 level. U.S. cottonseed oil exports probably will increase slightly, largely under the Food for Peace Program. Exports of cottonseed as such from Nigeria, Nicaragua, and Syria also may increase somewhat as each of the three countries had a record production of cottonseed in 1962. However, offsetting the above-expected increase, is the probable decline in exports of cottonseed from the Sudan, the world's leading exporting country of cottonseed as such. With seed production in the Sudan down about 12 percent from the previous year's record outturn, exports also will likely drop from the alltime high of 1962.

Exports of sunflower seed and oil may reach a new record in 1963. The expansion is attributed largely to the probability of record shipments of sunflower seed oil from the USSR and increased shipments from Rumania. This rise is somewhat offset by an expected decline in exports of sunflower seed from Bulgaria. Continued expansion of production in the USSR is planned; however, yields this year may be reduced by unfavorable weather. Sharply reduced harvests in Argentina and the Republic of South Africa early this year are expected to reduce significantly oil supplies from those of last year.

Exports of rapeseed and rapeseed oil, which were at a record high in 1962, will probably decline somewhat in 1963. Canadian rapeseed shipments are expected to decline, reflecting sharply reduced stocks despite an anticipated production increase. Reduced shipments from France and Sweden are also anticipated, reflecting production declines in both countries. Partly offsetting these declines, Danish rapeseed exports are expected to rise significantly despite this year's prospects for reduced production; this reflects disposals of stocks accumulated late last year. Overall production probably will decline slightly as a result of reduced production in Western Europe, Japan, and Pakistan. These declines will be partly offset, however, by increased production in Canada and India.

A moderate decrease in world exports of sesame seed and oil is anticipated in 1963 as smaller shipments of seed from the Sudan, and to a lesser extent Nicaragua, should offset slight increases in the exportable supplies of Nigeria and Thailand. Production in other exporting countries probably will change very little from a year earlier.

World net exports of olive oil are expected to drop sharply from the record level of 1962, reflecting the reduced outturn in the Mediterranean Basin. Despite large stocks, Spain's exports in the first half of 1963 have been sharply reduced owing to government export regulations. Recent reductions in export taxes could reverse this decline. The reduction in olive oil exports will be accentuated by smaller shipments from Greece, Portugal, and Turkey. Partly offsetting the above declines, olive oil exports from North Africa may increase, reflecting a larger outturn from the 1962-63 olive crop. Overall prospects for olive oil production in 1963-64 indicate a substantial increase.

Total exports of palm oils may be nearly 6 percent above those in 1962, with coconut oil showing the greatest percentage increase. Total exports of copra and coconut oil from the Philippine Republic in 1963 are expected to be above the 1962 level. More than adequate rainfall in the major coconut areas in 1962 was reflected in larger exports during the first 7 months of 1963. Below normal rainfall conditions existing since September/October 1962, however, are likely to result in a reduction in Philippine exports towards the end of the year, a reduction which is not expected to offset the cumulative increase in total exports from the previous year. A seasonal downtrend in Philippine production from September/October to May/June, and below normal rainfall from September/October 1962 to June 1963, will probably result in a serious reduction in Philippine supplies in late 1963 and the first quarter of 1964.

The increases foreseen for palm oil, palm kernels, and palm kernel oil exports are slight. Production and exports of palm products in 1963 are expected to be above last year's level as any declines from the Republic of the Congo and Indonesia may be offset by increases in Malaya and Nigeria. Indications are that increases in supplies of other African exporting countries will not be sizable.

Indications are that exports of industrial oils will increase moderately in 1963, with the increase stemming largely from a heavier movement of flaxseed and linseed oil. Export availabilities in Argentina have been about the same as in 1962 when 300,000 tons of seed and oil, oil basis, moved to foreign ports. Exports through mid-August of this year were only 2,000 tons above the comparable period last year. Present indications are that Canada will have a larger crop of flaxseed this year than last. Exports of seed through mid-July, however, were only about one-half million bushels more than in the comparable period last year.

U.S. flaxseed exports in calendar 1963 are expected to be considerably larger than exports in 1962. Production in 1962 at 32 million bushels was up 44 percent from a year earlier. While this year's crop may be slightly smaller, stocks at the beginning of the new marketing year (July 1) were large and total supply therefore is expected to be about 12 percent above a year earlier.

Stocks of 4.7 million bushels of seed held by the Commodity Credit Corporation will be offered for sale to crushers and exporters for export as seed or oil. January-June exports of seed and oil from the United States totaled the equivalent of over 11,000 tons of oil or about twice the tonnage exported in the comparable period last year.

Trade in castor beans and oil this year is expected to approximate that of the past 2 years. Brazil's castor bean production is expected to exceed the reduced crops of 1961 and 1962. In both India and Thailand production increased over 10 percent.

Tung oil exports in 1963 may increase slightly; however, available supplies will continue to be relatively scarce. Exports from Argentina and Paraguay may increase, reflecting larger production in 1962-63 than in the year before. Current prospects indicate that the U.S. outturn of tung oil in 1963-64 will be up sharply from last year. Although no official data are available, it is thought that exports from China, which have declined for the past several years, may be at a level not significantly different from last year. Accordingly, continued high prices for tung oil may be expected.

Although overall exports of animal fats are expected to rise slightly from last year, they will remain below the high levels of 1960 and 1961. This year's rise in exports will be accounted for mainly by increased exports of tallow and greases from the United States for dollars and government concessional sales, as well as an upturn in U.S. lard exports to the United Kingdom. World production of lard may rise slightly in 1963 reflecting increased output in the United States, Western Europe, and USSR. The rise in world production of inedible tallow and grease forecast for 1963 is largely attributed to increased U.S. production.

(Cont. on page 26 -- Tables pages 24 and 25)

OILSEEDS, OILS AND FATS (fat or oil equivalent): World exports <sup>1/</sup>, average 1955-59, annual 1955-62 and forecast 1963

Commodity	Average 1955-59		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962 <sup>2/</sup>		Forecast 1963	
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
<b>Edible vegetable oils:</b>																				
Cottonseed.....	332	395	410	330	177	353	280	310	353	310	280	310	280	310	280	310	300	300	300	300
Peanut.....	906	920	950	927	938	895	889	811	895	811	889	811	889	811	889	811	1,042	1,060	1,060	1,060
Soybean.....	1,059	700	975	1,020	1,150	1,450	1,156	1,573	1,150	1,573	1,156	1,573	1,156	1,573	1,156	1,573	1,642	1,740	1,740	1,740
Sunflower <sup>3/</sup> .....	131	85	118	118	158	181	214	158	181	214	158	181	214	158	181	214	299	315	315	315
Rapeseed.....	96	47	69	106	129	127	96	127	129	96	127	129	96	127	129	155	130	130	130	130
Sesame.....	57	54	58	57	54	53	63	58	54	53	63	58	54	53	63	73	82	78	78	78
Olive <sup>4/</sup> .....	52	62	43	62	40	60	80	62	40	60	80	62	40	60	80	93	60	60	60	60
Total.....	2,633	2,263	2,600	2,539	2,645	3,129	2,844	3,150	2,844	3,150	2,844	3,150	2,844	3,150	2,844	3,150	3,613	3,683	3,683	3,683
<b>Palm oils:</b>																				
Cocunut.....	1,346	1,343	1,512	1,542	1,224	1,109	1,424	1,300	1,224	1,300	1,424	1,300	1,224	1,300	1,424	1,356	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,460
Palm kernel.....	437	430	441	413	455	448	417	448	455	417	448	455	417	448	455	381	400	400	400	400
Palm.....	616	594	615	595	636	638	661	661	636	661	638	661	638	661	638	571	580	580	580	580
Babassu kernel.....	3	5	6/	2	3	5	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	3	5	4	5	5	5	5
Total.....	2,402	2,372	2,568	2,552	2,318	2,200	2,473	2,318	2,318	2,473	2,200	2,473	2,318	2,318	2,473	2,312	2,445	2,445	2,445	2,445
<b>Industrial oils:</b>																				
Linseed.....	502	519	416	598	449	472	503	472	449	472	503	472	449	472	503	505	525	525	525	525
Castor.....	149	153	129	168	149	148	169	169	149	148	169	169	149	148	169	178	180	180	180	180
Oiticica.....	8	10	10	8	7	3	10	10	7	3	10	10	7	3	10	21	19	19	19	19
Tung.....	70	61	69	71	81	67	60	60	81	67	60	60	81	67	60	40	40	40	40	40
Perilla.....	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/
Total.....	729	743	624	845	686	745	739	711	686	745	739	711	686	745	739	742	764	764	764	764
<b>Animal fats:</b>																				
Butter (fat content).....	467	500	430	450	470	485	470	470	470	470	485	470	470	470	485	470	475	475	475	475
Lard.....	388	392	400	386	330	432	362	449	330	432	362	449	330	432	362	350	375	375	375	375
Tallow and greases.....	915	850	975	928	813	1,008	1,240	1,165	813	1,008	1,240	1,165	813	1,008	1,240	1,150	1,175	1,175	1,175	1,175
Total.....	1,770	1,742	1,805	1,764	1,613	1,925	2,092	2,084	1,613	1,925	2,092	2,084	1,613	1,925	2,092	1,970	2,025	2,025	2,025	2,025
<b>Marine oils:</b>																				
Whale.....	427	420	425	440	435	417	418	418	435	417	417	418	418	418	417	390	280	280	280	280
Sperm whale.....	119	100	120	110	135	130	122	122	135	130	122	122	122	122	124	124	123	123	123	123
Fish (including liver).....	141	138	130	127	131	175	241	241	131	175	241	241	241	241	288	383	405	405	405	405
Total.....	687	658	675	677	701	722	781	781	701	722	781	781	781	781	836	897	808	808	808	808
Grand total.....	8,221	7,778	8,272	8,377	7,963	8,721	8,984	9,104	7,963	8,721	8,984	9,104	8,984	9,104	8,984	9,534	9,725	9,725	9,725	9,725

<sup>1/</sup> Exports from producing countries. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3/</sup> Revised to include exports of "edible vegetable oils" from the U.S.S.R., believed to be mainly sunflowerseed oil.  
<sup>4/</sup> Net exports. <sup>5/</sup> 1955-58 average. <sup>6/</sup> Less than 500 tons.

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



OILSEEDS, OILS AND FATS (fat or oil equivalent): Estimated world production, average 1955-59, annual 1955-62 and forecast 1963 1/

Commodity	Average 1955-59		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962 2/		Forecast 1963	
	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons
<b>Edible vegetable oils 3/:</b>																				
Cottonseed.....	2,090	2,075	2,135	2,030	1,985	2,220	2,305	2,430	2,560	2,630	2,720	2,815	2,910	3,005	3,100	3,195	3,290	3,385	3,480	3,575
Peanut.....	2,312	2,312	2,140	2,295	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,560
Soybean.....	3,024	2,825	2,745	2,985	3,200	3,665	3,815	3,965	4,115	4,265	4,415	4,565	4,715	4,865	5,015	5,165	5,315	5,465	5,615	5,765
Sunflower seed.....	1,421	865	1,410	1,560	1,375	1,560	1,745	1,930	2,115	2,300	2,485	2,670	2,855	3,040	3,225	3,410	3,595	3,780	3,965	4,150
Rapeseed.....	1,213	1,210	1,095	1,260	1,240	1,260	1,280	1,300	1,320	1,340	1,360	1,380	1,400	1,420	1,440	1,460	1,480	1,500	1,520	1,540
Sesame seed.....	668	790	660	790	660	690	720	750	780	810	840	870	900	930	960	990	1,020	1,050	1,080	1,110
Olive oil.....	4/ 1,089	1,085	820	1,200	1,250	1,495	1,740	2,000	2,250	2,500	2,750	3,000	3,250	3,500	3,750	4,000	4,250	4,500	4,750	5,000
Total.....	11,817	10,285	11,005	11,960	12,180	13,450	13,090	13,840	14,590	15,340	16,090	16,840	17,590	18,340	19,090	19,840	20,590	21,340	22,090	22,840
<b>Palm oils 5/:</b>																				
Coconut.....	2,266	2,230	2,425	2,435	2,210	2,030	2,235	2,370	2,505	2,640	2,775	2,910	3,045	3,180	3,315	3,450	3,585	3,720	3,855	3,990
Palm kernel.....	447	425	470	425	460	455	440	430	420	410	400	390	380	370	360	350	340	330	320	310
Palm.....	1,394	1,360	1,380	1,400	1,405	1,425	1,440	1,455	1,470	1,485	1,500	1,515	1,530	1,545	1,560	1,575	1,590	1,605	1,620	1,635
Babassu kernel.....	51	53	40	51	57	53	66	64	62	60	58	56	54	52	50	48	46	44	42	40
Total.....	4,158	4,068	4,315	4,311	4,132	3,963	4,196	4,284	4,424	4,513	4,602	4,691	4,780	4,869	4,958	5,047	5,136	5,225	5,314	5,403
<b>Industrial oils 3/:</b>																				
Linseed.....	1,138	975	1,085	1,405	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,175	1,200	1,225	1,250	1,275	1,300	1,325	1,350	1,375	1,400	1,425	1,450	1,475
Castor bean.....	233	215	250	250	245	240	235	230	225	220	215	210	205	200	195	190	185	180	175	170
Oiticica.....	9	13	14	11	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tung.....	128	105	101	145	150	141	135	129	124	119	114	109	104	99	94	89	84	79	74	69
Perilla.....	6	4	4	4	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total.....	1,514	1,312	1,449	1,819	1,509	1,514	1,516	1,518	1,520	1,522	1,524	1,526	1,528	1,530	1,532	1,534	1,536	1,538	1,540	1,542
<b>Animal fats:</b>																				
Butter (fat content).....	4,014	3,870	3,930	4,050	4,130	4,090	4,250	4,375	4,500	4,625	4,750	4,875	5,000	5,125	5,250	5,375	5,500	5,625	5,750	5,875
Lard 6/.....	3,727	3,475	3,650	3,610	3,820	3,465	3,550	3,635	3,720	3,805	3,890	3,975	4,060	4,145	4,230	4,315	4,400	4,485	4,570	4,655
Tallow and grease.....	3,243	2,970	3,265	3,265	3,265	3,465	3,550	3,635	3,720	3,805	3,890	3,975	4,060	4,145	4,230	4,315	4,400	4,485	4,570	4,655
Total.....	10,984	10,315	10,845	10,925	11,200	11,055	11,800	12,075	12,350	12,625	12,900	13,175	13,450	13,725	14,000	14,275	14,550	14,825	15,100	15,375
<b>Marine oils:</b>																				
Whale.....	427	420	425	440	435	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431
Sperm whale.....	119	100	120	110	135	130	122	120	118	116	114	112	110	108	106	104	102	100	98	96
Fish (including liver).....	429	443	457	385	384	476	514	552	590	628	666	704	742	780	818	856	894	932	970	1,008
Total.....	975	963	1,002	935	954	1,023	1,054	1,085	1,116	1,147	1,178	1,209	1,240	1,271	1,302	1,333	1,364	1,395	1,426	1,457
Estimated world total.....	29,448	27,243	28,586	29,950	29,975	31,585	31,656	32,875	33,770	34,665	35,560	36,455	37,350	38,245	39,140	40,035	40,930	41,825	42,720	43,615

1/ Years indicated are those in which the predominant share of the given oil, or fat, 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/ 1955-58 average. 5/ Estimated on the basis of exports and information available on production and consumption in the various producing areas. 6/ 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.

World exports of butter are also expected to rise slightly despite some decline in production. This rise reflects an increase in quota allotments to major distributors in the United Kingdom. Production declines seem apparent for Canada, Denmark, New Zealand and the United States. Poor weather in Western Europe and Oceania were factors affecting the estimated decline.

The upward trend in world marine oil trade since 1956 will be reversed in 1963 owing to the sharp contraction in whale oil supplies. Production of whale oil in the 1962/63 Antarctic season was nearly 95,000 tons less than in the previous season. Sperm oil production, despite the slight increase in the Antarctic outturn, is also expected to be down, but only slightly. An overall decline in whale oil supplies of about 110,000 tons is not expected to be offset by increases in fish oil availabilities in 1963.

World production of fish oil in 1963 is unlikely to be up significantly from last year. Production in the Republic of South Africa (including South West Africa), Iceland and the United States is expected to be below last year's levels. However, world exports of fish oil will probably exceed the 1962 record shipments owing to increased availabilities from Peru, Chile, and the United States.

#### CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS BELOW LAST YEAR

Canadian wheat and grain equivalent of flour exports from July 1962 through June 1963 totaled 331 million bushels, about 9.3 percent below last season's exports of 365 million bushels.

Wheat exports were 303 million bushels, compared with 333 million the year before while smaller shipments to Europe and Asia accounted for the decrease. Shipments to the Western Hemisphere and Africa were larger than a year earlier.

Exports to West Germany in the Common Market totaled 27.2 million bushels, compared with 44.9 the previous year. Shipments to East Germany in 1962-63 were nil, whereas 10 million bushels were exported in 1961-62. In contrast, more wheat was exported to the United Kingdom.

The big reduction to Asia was accounted for in smaller shipments to Mainland China. There was also a slight reduction in shipments to Japan. As usual in recent years, exports to Venezuela and the Philippines increased over last year.

Flour exports (in grain equivalent) totaled 28 million bushels from July 1962 through June 1963. This represented 3.7 million bushels less than the previous year.

Exports to the United Kingdom, which was the major market, increased somewhat. However, smaller shipments were made to Japan and the Philippines in Asia, and to Ghana and Nigeria in Africa.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July-June 1961-62  
and July-June 1962-63

Destination	July-June 1961-62			July-June 1962-63		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States .....	1,513	1,348	2,861	1,157	1,405	2,562
Central America .....	360	2,096	2,456	933	2,074	3,007
Barbados .....	--	136	136	2/	162	162
Jamaica .....	2/	1,536	1,536	10	1,403	1,413
Leeward & Windward Islands .....	--	1,036	1,036	--	1,000	1,000
Trinidad & Tobago .....	--	1,377	1,377	--	1,361	1,361
Dominican Republic .....	1,491	202	1,693	960	193	1,153
Ecuador .....	1,113	--	1,113	1,185	--	1,185
Venezuela .....	3,916	16	3,932	7,176	2	7,178
Others .....	265	754	1,019	535	852	1,387
Total .....	8,658	8,501	17,159	11,956	8,452	20,408
Europe:						
E.E.C.						
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	11,553	210	11,763	9,578	156	9,734
France .....	1,649	2/	1,649	5,751	--	5,751
Germany, West .....	44,931	4	44,935	27,172	8	27,180
Italy .....	3,927	19	3,946	4,669	6	4,675
Netherlands .....	4,206	3	4,209	4,651	3	4,654
Total E.E.C. ....	66,266	236	66,502	51,821	173	51,994
Albania .....	2,102	--	2,102	--	--	--
Austria .....	1,626	--	1,626	1,554	--	1,554
Finland .....	2,456	--	2,456	1,681	--	1,681
Germany, East .....	9,958	--	9,958	--	--	--
Ireland .....	2,492	--	2,492	3,004	--	3,004
Malta & Gozo .....	1,238	--	1,238	1,095	--	1,095
Norway .....	1,729	3	1,732	1,828	2/	1,828
Poland .....	15,659	--	15,659	14,184	--	14,184
Switzerland .....	8,559	2/	8,559	2,944	8	2,952
United Kingdom .....	74,394	11,973	86,367	76,734	12,083	88,817
Others .....	24	164	188	4,603	163	4,766
Total .....	186,503	12,376	198,879	159,448	12,427	171,875
Asia:						
China, Mainland .....	72,298	--	72,298	61,644	--	61,644
India .....	3,541	81	3,622	704	--	704
Israel .....	829	2/	829	1,661	8	1,669
Japan .....	47,824	1,130	48,954	45,310	577	45,887
Pakistan .....	1,856	--	1,856	362	--	362
Philippines .....	3,497	1,214	4,711	6,367	19	6,386
Others .....	1,508	3,439	4,947	1,317	2,629	3,946
Total .....	131,353	5,864	137,217	117,365	3,233	120,598
Africa:						
Algeria .....	1,360	--	1,360	--	--	--
Ghana .....	--	2,217	2,217	--	1,952	1,952
Nigeria .....	213	1,745	1,958	603	869	1,472
Others .....	1,441	1,138	2,579	8,459	1,175	9,634
Total .....	3,014	5,100	8,114	9,062	3,996	13,058
Oceania .....	474	7	481	427	11	438
Unspecified 3/ .....	3,275	--	3,275	4,441	--	4,441
World total .....	333,277	31,848	365,125	302,699	28,119	330,818

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes bagged seed wheat.

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

COMMON MARKET WHEAT  
PRODUCTION DOWN

The 1963 wheat crop in the European Economic Community is now estimated at 23.3 million metric tons. This represents a reduction of 6.4 million tons from the record wheat crop of 1962 and one of a million tons from the average production of 1959-61.

The low EEC wheat crop is largely accounted for by the sharp decline in French wheat production. This year's French wheat crop is estimated at 9.2 million tons, almost 5 million tons below the bumper 1962 harvest. The severe winter in France resulted in a loss of about 25 percent of the planted acreage as well as a reduction in the yields on the acres that survived winterkill.

EEC Wheat production, 1961, 1962 and estimated for 1963

Country	Acreage			Production		
	1961	1962	Preliminary 1963	1961	1962	Preliminary 1963
	1,000 acres			1,000 M.T.		
West Germany <sup>1/</sup>	3,452	3,259	3,395	4,038	4,591	4,590
France.....	9,877	11,294	9,306	9,573	14,054	9,210
Italy.....	10,738	11,258	11,011	8,301	9,521	8,000
Belgium-Lux....	573	571	568	782	887	855
Netherlands....	304	326	311	482	603	620
Total.....	24,944	26,708	24,591	23,176	29,656	23,275

<sup>1/</sup> Includes spelt.

The decrease in French wheat acreage was partially made up by increased barley and corn planting. Barley production in France is expected to surpass last year's crop by more than a half million tons and early indications suggest that the corn crop will be good.

The 1963 Italian wheat crop is expected to be about average but 1.5 million tons below last year's large crop. In West Germany the wheat crop is anticipated to be slightly below last year's level but above the average.

U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS  
DOWN 11 PERCENT IN 1962-63

U.S. wheat and flour exports from July 1962 through June 1963 totaled 638 million bushels, compared with 718 million during 1961-62.

Although this represents a decrease of 11 percent from the previous year, the total was substantially larger than was earlier estimated. April exports at 77 million bushels made a new monthly record, and was followed by the much larger figure of 86 million exported during May.

Table A.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-June 1961-62 and July-June 1962-63

Destination	July-June 1961-62			July-June 1962-63		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada 2/	13,890	176	14,066	12,271	186	12,457
Central America	3,305	2,851	6,156	3,637	2,719	6,356
Haiti	2,281	71	2,352	1,375	77	1,452
Trinidad and Tobago	13	1,524	1,537	20	1,523	1,543
Bolivia	196	3,235	3,431	689	4,167	4,856
Brazil	52,315	302	52,617	51,220	483	51,703
British Guiana	--	1,193	1,193	--	1,110	1,110
Chile	7,557	1,594	9,151	7,654	790	8,444
Colombia	4,276	1,039	5,315	3,499	752	4,251
Paraguay	2,359	60	2,419	1,512	1,612	3,124
Peru	7,053	540	7,593	4,848	377	5,225
Venezuela	10,876	134	11,010	5,310	130	5,440
Others	978	2,810	3,788	1,012	1,993	3,005
Total	105,099	15,529	120,628	93,047	15,919	108,966
Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,896	2	5,898	2,710	17	2,727
France	3,875	1	3,876	1,276	115	1,391
Germany, West	14,036	158	14,194	6,872	8	6,880
Italy	13,581	6,140	19,721	1,239	3,983	5,222
Netherlands	21,856	3,635	25,491	8,840	1,127	9,967
EEC Sub-total	59,244	9,936	69,180	20,937	5,250	26,187
Greece	1,986	2,576	4,562	795	1,706	2,501
Norway	3,897	14	3,911	773	27	800
Poland	15,970	1,191	17,161	19,652	802	20,454
Portugal	9,708	670	10,378	1,556	697	2,253
Spain	25,460	2	25,462	246	14	260
Switzerland	5,510	3/	5,510	4,348	3/	4,348
United Kingdom	14,989	3,179	18,168	2,765	310	3,075
Yugoslavia	36,420	2,528	38,948	43,320	1,559	44,879
Others	2,540	1,437	3,977	2,232	447	2,679
Total	175,724	21,533	197,257	96,624	10,812	107,436
Asia:						
Ceylon	--	3,028	3,028	--	3,815	3,815
India	92,335	732	93,067	130,097	359	130,456
Indonesia	--	2,781	2,781	8	2,944	2,952
Iran	3,868	608	4,476	5,804	2,004	7,808
Israel	9,772	197	9,969	9,744	137	9,881
Japan	34,253	2,803	37,056	33,840	3,079	36,919
Jordan	8	3,446	3,454	820	3,090	3,910
Korea	12,254	1,078	13,332	23,503	1,012	24,515
Lebanon	203	1,300	1,503	--	1,405	1,405
Pakistan	25,613	836	26,449	50,130	893	51,023
Philippines	8,257	992	9,249	6,793	571	7,364
Saudi Arabia	78	2,449	2,527	7	3,401	3,408
Syria	3,417	3,787	7,204	--	--	--
Taiwan	11,287	1,001	12,288	11,624	1,483	13,107
Turkey	51,353	233	51,586	15,328	490	15,818
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	148	2,918	3,066	359	3,452	3,811
Others	2,190	2,616	4,806	1,997	2,660	4,657
Total	255,036	30,805	285,841	290,054	30,795	320,849
Africa:						
Algeria	10,444	648	11,092	7,421	2,550	9,971
British East Africa	393	74	467	1,257	57	1,314
Congo (Leopoldville)	5	2,314	2,319	84	2,145	2,229
Egypt	29,391	32,471	61,862	26,718	33,772	60,490
Morocco	15,442	1,384	16,826	4,471	2,616	7,087
Nigeria	234	1,724	1,958	1,540	218	1,758
Sudan	--	608	608	1,143	1,377	2,520
Tunisia	14,089	150	14,239	9,140	183	9,323
Others	2,223	2,457	4,680	3,570	1,932	5,502
Total	72,221	41,830	114,051	55,344	44,850	100,194
Oceania	--	39	39	--	57	57
World total 4/	608,080	109,736	717,816	535,069	102,433	637,502

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ The bulk of exports to Canada are for transshipment to other destinations - see Table B. 3/ Less than 500 bushels. 4/ Includes shipments for relief or charity.

Compiled from records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports as adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports, July-June 1961-62 and July-June 1962-63

Destination	July-June 1961-62		July-June 1962-63	
	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries	Wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
EEC				
Belgium-Luxembourg...	1,037	6,935	389	3,116
France.....	2,165	6,041	1,495	2,886
Germany, West.....	478	14,672	1,023	7,903
Italy.....	---	19,721	---	5,222
Netherlands.....	4,042	29,533	2,756	12,723
Total.....	7,722	76,902	5,663	31,850
United Kingdom.....	3,242	21,410	1,869	4,944
Portugal.....	---	10,378	981	3,234
Spain.....	1,365	26,827	1,057	1,317
Yugoslavia.....	---	38,948	2,958	47,837
Turkey.....	1,456	53,042	903	16,721
Algeria.....	2,589	13,681	---	9,971
Egypt.....	938	62,800	---	60,490
Tunisia.....	92	14,331	---	9,323
Total <u>1/</u> .....	17,404	318,319	13,431	185,687

1/ Excludes 1,709,000 bushels inspected for export to other areas, n.e.c., during July-June 1961-62, and 2,057,000 bushels during July-June 1962-63.

June exports, however, were down to approximately 50 million bushels, compared with 56 million in June 1962. Wheat exports from July 1962 through June 1963 totaled 535 million bushels, down 73 million from the year before.

The largest reduction took place in exports to Europe, with the accent on smaller shipments to Spain and the Common Market area.

Africa took the next largest cut, resulting from smaller shipments to Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia. Reductions to Peru and Venezuela brought the total to the Western Hemisphere considerably below last year.

In contrast to other areas, exports to Asia were substantially increased. Larger shipments to India and Pakistan accounted for an increase of 63 million bushels. However, exports to Turkey were 36 million less than last year.

Exports of flour (in grain equivalent) totaled 102 million bushels, compared with 110 million in 1961-62. Smaller shipments of flour to the Common Market, especially Italy and the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Syria, accounted for most of the reductions.

Some of this loss was made up with more flour going to Iran, Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Egypt.

Shipments of wheat and flour to Canada as shown in Table B were mostly for transshipment to other countries.

Prospects for July exports look brighter than last year--presently estimated at 59 million bushels, compared with 45 million during the first month of fiscal year 1963.

#### ARGENTINA EXPORTED MORE CORN BUT LESS WHEAT IN 1962-63

Argentine exports of corn at 2.7 million metric tons from July 1962 through June 1963 were 20.9 percent larger than during 1961-62.

This increase in corn exports resulted from a large harvest during the crop year ending March 31, 1963.

Larger sales to the Common Market (especially Belgium-Luxembourg, France, and Italy) accounted for most of the increase. Exports to West Germany and the Netherlands were below last season.

Exports to Spain were substantially larger than a year earlier, while exports to Mainland China and Japan were down.

Argentine wheat exports from July 1962 through June 1963 totaled 1.8 million tons, compared with 2.4 million tons the previous year. This decrease of 23.2 percent was due entirely to a poor crop in 1962.

Exports to the Common Market (especially France, West Germany, and the Netherlands) were substantially below last year. Shipments to Belgium-Luxembourg and Italy were somewhat larger than a year earlier.

Wheat exports to Brazil and the United Kingdom were also down, but were up to Peru and Algeria.

Shipments of the smaller grains were substantially below last year. Exports of these grains are shown in thousand metric tons with comparable data for the previous year given in parentheses as follows:

Rye, 2.8 (25.1); oats, 114.9 (370.7); barley, 48.9 (201.0); sorghums and millets, 372.5 (688.9).

## GRAIN: Argentine exports by country of destination, July-June 1961-62 and July-June 1962-63

Country of destination	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
<b>July-June 1961-62:</b>							
United States .....	--	--	3,162	--	--	253	3,415
Canada .....	--	50	32	--	--	170	252
Barbados .....	--	--	--	--	--	580	580
Bolivia .....	12,100	--	--	--	--	--	12,100
Brazil .....	551,307	--	--	15,024	13,171	--	579,502
Paraguay .....	23,628	--	--	--	--	--	23,628
Peru .....	184,968	50	4,518	--	3,995	--	193,531
Uruguay .....	--	--	--	--	--	113	113
Venezuela .....	20,828	--	--	--	--	--	20,828
EEC:							
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	38,468	3,472	165,616	8,623	100	140,320	356,599
France .....	124,771	--	2,899	--	--	2,260	129,930
Germany, West .....	571,861	7,715	101,302	62,483	170,309	86,674	1,000,344
Italy .....	52,989	--	1,087,958	46,673	4,736	8,620	1,200,976
Netherlands .....	239,557	12,350	350,630	187,627	2,262	158,714	951,140
Total EEC .....	1,027,646	23,537	1,708,405	305,406	177,407	396,588	3,638,989
Austria .....	--	--	8,896	--	--	680	9,576
Bulgaria .....	10,450	--	--	--	--	--	10,450
Denmark .....	--	--	397	30,314	--	78,286	108,997
Finland .....	500	--	--	--	--	--	500
Norway .....	24,429	--	--	2,850	--	4,100	31,379
Spain .....	--	--	8,400	--	--	--	8,400
Sweden .....	--	1,500	1,600	--	--	6,210	9,310
Switzerland .....	12,169	--	9,709	16,793	--	5,801	44,472
United Kingdom .....	355,114	--	114,867	291	5,427	195,092	670,791
Yugoslavia .....	--	--	--	--	--	560	560
China, Mainland .....	88,253	--	212,261	--	--	--	300,514
Japan .....	738	--	180,714	--	--	500	181,952
Algeria .....	19,912	--	--	--	1,000	--	20,912
Kenya .....	20,190	--	--	--	--	--	20,190
North Africa, n.e.c. ....	--	--	200	--	--	--	200
Total .....	2,352,232	25,137	2,253,161	370,678	201,000	688,933	5,891,141
<b>July-June 1962-63:</b>							
United States .....	--	--	10,033	--	--	--	10,033
Canada .....	--	--	--	--	--	100	100
Barbados .....	--	--	657	--	--	851	1,508
Brazil .....	472,229	--	--	10,908	7,165	--	490,302
Colombia .....	--	--	--	20	--	--	20
Peru .....	288,804	--	--	--	--	--	288,804
Paraguay .....	19,290	--	--	--	--	--	19,290
Uruguay .....	--	--	5,598	882	--	--	6,480
Venezuela .....	20,009	--	--	--	--	--	20,009
EEC:							
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	69,856	--	172,047	2,392	--	57,117	301,412
France .....	85,612	--	17,244	--	3,242	1,030	107,128
Germany, West .....	51,896	914	41,390	5,447	9,437	24,306	133,390
Italy .....	176,367	300	1,732,007	42,189	18,048	10,890	1,979,801
Netherlands .....	148,870	423	277,526	24,907	10,512	107,643	569,881
Total EEC .....	532,601	1,637	2,240,214	74,935	41,239	200,986	3,091,612
Austria .....	--	--	1,855	--	--	1,100	2,955
Denmark .....	--	--	1,075	20,914	--	15,914	37,903
Finland .....	4,000	1,158	--	--	--	--	5,158
Norway .....	19,719	--	--	--	--	--	19,719
Portugal .....	11,176	--	--	--	--	--	11,176
Spain .....	--	--	53,528	--	--	--	53,528
Sweden .....	1,450	--	8,066	--	--	1,297	10,813
Switzerland .....	10,022	--	16,803	7,334	500	444	35,103
United Kingdom .....	282,257	--	111,828	--	--	127,718	521,803
Yugoslavia .....	--	--	6,858	--	--	--	6,858
China, Mainland .....	97,950	--	169,745	--	--	23,477	291,172
Japan .....	--	--	94,875	--	--	628	95,503
Algeria .....	41,257	--	--	--	--	--	41,257
North Africa, n.e.c. ....	5,380	--	2,000	--	--	--	7,380
Total .....	1,806,144	2,795	2,723,135	114,993	48,904	372,515	5,068,486
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	66,364	110	107,204	7,922	2,246	14,665	--

Compiled from El Cerealista.



U.S. FEED GRAIN  
EXPORTS SET RECORD

U.S. exports of feed grain reached a new record of 14.8 million metric tons for fiscal year 1963. This was a slight increase over the 14.1 million tons for 1961-62.

The increase reflects the growing demand for the feed grain to support the expansion of livestock industries in many countries such as those of Western Europe and Japan. Corn continues to have the largest share of feed grains exported, but sorghums showed the greatest increase over the 1961-62 period.

Corn exports amounted to 10.1 million tons compared with 9.9 million for the year earlier. Canada, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom were the major destinations. Shipments to the Asian and African countries declined from those of the 1961-62 period.

Exports of oats totaled 332,000 tons -- an increase of 23 percent. The increase during 1962-63 was due principally to demand in Europe, particularly the countries of the Common Market. Shipments to Canada were sharply down, which was mainly attributed to more crop production in Canada.

Barley shipments were down 21 percent from the 1.8 million tons shipped during fiscal year 1961-62. Exports increased to Italy, Poland, and the Republic of Korea, but declined to West Germany, the Netherlands, Greece, and Spain.

Grain sorghums exports amounted to 3 million tons -- 38 percent over the 2.1 million shipped during 1961-62. Larger shipments to Mexico, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Norway, and Japan accounted largely for the increase. Higher exports to Japan more than offset smaller exports of corn. Shipments to Poland, Greece, and the Republic of Korea totaled 409,000 compared with none for fiscal year 1961-62.

The preliminary estimates for July 1963 indicates that total feed grain exports will be about 3 percent less than the 1.2 million metric tons exported in July 1962.

FEED GRAINS 1/ U.S. exports to principal countries, July-June 1961-62 and July-June 1962-63

Destination	July-June 1961-62						July-June 1962-63					
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total		Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	
Western Hemisphere:												
Canada	1,296,339	80,894	80,214	2,839	1,460,286	1,673,409	183	98,897	2,878	1,775,367		
Mexico	32,766	794	27,913	40,614	102,087	234,518	181	23,650	173,141	431,490		
Others	164,541	2,566	238	17,146	184,491	56,933	2,264	53	20,270	79,520		
Total	1,493,646	84,254	108,365	60,599	1,746,864	1,964,860	2,628	122,600	196,289	2,286,377		
Europe:												
EEC												
Belgium-Luxembourg	533,360	9,803	55,651	551,947	1,150,761	541,432	13,162	25,399	450,130	1,030,123		
France	636	2,032	51,429	14,146	68,243	8,487	4,643	19,812	4,673	37,615		
Germany, West	602,636	87,380	639,723	60,115	1,389,854	502,415	67,443	301,004	172,513	1,043,375		
Italy	451,287	—	8,108	1,989	461,384	775,564	50,553	226,469	1,384	1,053,970		
Netherlands	1,508,933	76,860	227,047	637,109	2,449,949	1,466,988	140,274	162,653	701,183	2,471,098		
EEC sub-total	3,096,852	176,075	981,958	1,265,306	5,520,191	3,294,886	276,075	735,337	1,329,883	5,636,181		
Austria	227,778	—	23,701	—	251,479	130,040	—	38,837	—	168,906		
Denmark	81,758	595	49,981	82,974	215,308	63,293	8,480	45,162	61,237	178,172		
Greece	80,499	—	45,977	—	126,476	138,118	—	—	16,162	154,280		
Ireland	128,614	—	—	27,033	155,647	145,511	—	—	—	145,511		
Norway	103,530	—	1,817	50,271	105,618	78,256	—	10,313	—	191,104		
Poland	—	—	96,503	—	96,503	41,427	—	119,331	377,597	538,355		
Spain	188,027	—	92,724	3,805	284,556	818,789	—	7,113	—	826,461		
Sweden	11,079	3,500	2,751	—	17,330	7,497	3,516	1,626	—	12,639		
Switzerland	68,639	5,643	29,165	12,898	116,345	49,180	18,203	11,319	176,665	83,911		
United Kingdom	2,466,823	—	15,693	119,081	2,601,597	1,840,593	—	11,794	176,665	2,029,552		
Others	88,626	—	21,112	55	109,818	59,651	22,463	2,341	—	1,831		
Total	6,542,225	185,838	1,361,382	1,561,423	9,650,868	6,667,241	328,737	983,173	2,071,707	10,051,558		
Asia:												
India	111,288	—	—	—	111,288	89,994	—	—	—	89,994		
Israel	176,514	—	6,401	203,306	386,221	156,329	—	13,542	131,806	301,677		
Japan	891,154	—	—	294,235	1,185,389	746,345	78	—	566,348	1,312,771		
Korea, Republic of	11,751	—	10,223	—	21,974	44,210	—	242,917	15,309	302,436		
Pakistan	1,343	—	—	—	1,343	30,636	—	7,316	—	37,952		
Others	47,654	263	13,336	15	61,268	111,494	45	20,847	19,170	151,556		
Total	1,239,704	263	29,960	497,556	1,767,483	1,179,008	123	284,622	732,633	2,196,386		
Africa:												
Egypt	416,500	—	—	—	416,500	181,651	—	—	—	181,651		
Morocco	41	—	161,390	5	161,436	—	—	—	—	—		
Tunisia	46,128	—	63,322	2,500	111,953	—	—	13,177	—	13,177		
Others	172,347	—	62,733	57,180	292,262	82,477	—	572	17,280	100,329		
Total	635,016	—	287,450	59,685	982,151	264,128	34	13,749	17,280	295,191		
Oceania:												
World total	9,910,676	270,355	1,787,157	2,179,263	14,147,451	10,075,261	331,522	1,404,144	3,017,909	14,828,836		
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	390,184	18,626	82,081	85,798	—	396,664	22,840	64,490	118,815	—		

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

Compiled from the records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.



WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

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# WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

## Statistical Report

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AVERAGE FILBERT  
HARVEST NOW ESTIMATED

The 1963 production of filberts in the 4 countries that account for the world's commercial harvest is estimated at 170,200 short tons, unshelled. This season's production is only 5,100 tons below the large 1962 harvest but above the 1956-60 average by 5,100 tons.

Production estimates for 1963 have been revised upward from earlier indications for Italy, Spain, and the United States but lowered a little for Turkey, with the result being a considerably larger harvest than was anticipated in mid-summer.

FILBERTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1956-60, and 1961-63 crop years

Country	: Average : : 1956-60 :	1961	: 1962	: Preliminary : 1963
	: Short : <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>
Italy.....	38,300	55,000	44,000	45,000
Spain.....	18,500	12,000	13,500	22,000
Turkey.....	99,900	84,000	110,000	95,000
Total foreign.....	156,700	151,000	167,500	162,000
United States.....	8,400	11,800	7,800	8,200
Grand total.....	165,100	162,800	175,300	170,200

Foreign stocks on hand in the producing countries at the beginning of the 1963-64 season are expected to total approximately 12,000 tons, considerably above the small beginning 1962-63 stocks of 4,000 tons.

Exports in the 1962-63 season from the 3 Mediterranean countries approximated 140,000 short tons, unshelled basis. This is slightly above the volume of the previous two seasons and substantially larger than average. Exports from Italy and Spain were below the levels of the preceding two years but above average. Shipments from Turkey during 1962-63 were the largest since 1959-60, some 21 percent above average.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts during the first 10 months of the 1962-63 season, October through July, totaled 1,422 tons compared with 1,186 tons in the same months of 1961-62. As usual, there were negligible imports of unshelled filberts. A total of 1,308 tons of shelled filberts were imported into the U.S. in the 1961-62 season.

Prices of foreign filberts were unusually high again this season. They opened well above last season's high opening level, and though they declined gradually after it became apparent that Turkish production had been underestimated, they still exceeded the level that has generally prevailed in recent seasons.

FILBERTS: Exports from specified countries average  
1955-59, 1960-62 marketing seasons

Type and Country	Average 1955-59	Year Beginning October 1			
		1960	1961	1962	
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	
Unshelled					
Italy.....	13,100	12,300	13,200	1/	11,600
Spain.....	1,000	1,200	1,000	2/	650
Turkey.....	900	2,000	200	3/	200
Total.....	15,000	15,000	14,400		---
Shelled					
Italy.....	6,100	9,300	10,900	1/	6,200
Spain.....	3,100	11,400	4,500	2/	3,000
Turkey.....	41,600	37,600	43,900	3/	33,100
Total.....	50,800	58,300	59,300		---
Unshelled Equivalent:					
Italy.....	27,100	32,800	37,300	4/	30,000
Spain.....	7,900	26,200	10,900	4/	8,400
Turkey.....	84,000	77,200	88,000	4/	102,000
Total.....	119,000	136,200	136,200		140,400

1/ Season through April. 2/Season through May. 3/ Season through July.  
4/ Estimate for entire season.

FILBERTS, SHELLED, KERASSUNDES: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port  
first week each month 1959-62 marketing seasons

First week of	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	-U.S. Cents per pound-			
October.....	38.1	47.0	53.7	62.5
November.....	41.3	50.2	59.4	64.1
December.....	44.4	49.5	59.7	62.9
January.....	45.1	50.8	63.8	62.5
February.....	43.8	54.9	64.8	61.6
March.....	42.2	54.3	63.5	61.0
April.....	40.6	54.3	64.8	60.6
May.....	40.4	48.6	58.4	58.4
June.....	42.9	48.9	57.5	57.2
July.....	39.4	50.8	54.3	57.8
August.....	43.8	52.7	57.8	57.5
September.....	44.4	54.0	57.2	60.3



WORLD ALMOND  
PRODUCTION LARGE

World commercial production of almonds in 1963 is tentatively estimated at 122,300 short tons, shelled basis. This season's production is large, being above the 1962 harvest by 47,200 tons and the 1956-60 average by 26,100 tons. However, the 1963 crop is well below the record 155,500 ton 1961 harvest. Stocks are down, however, so that total supplies in the producing countries for 1963-64 are estimated at 130,800 tons, or about 30,700 tons more than in 1962-63.

ALMONDS, SHELLED: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, beginning stocks and total supplies, average 1956-60, and 1961-63 crop years

Country	: Average : : 1956-60 :	: 1961 : :	: 1962 : :	: Estimated : : 1963 :
	: Short : tons	: Short : tons	: Short : tons	: Short : tons
<u>Production</u>	:	:	:	:
Iran.....	7,900	9,000	8,000	7,000
Italy.....	29,400	66,000	14,000	44,000
Morocco.....	3,200	4,000	2,200	3,300
Portugal.....	2,700	5,800	4,300	1,500
Spain.....	27,600	35,000	20,000	28,000
Total foreign.....	70,800	119,800	48,500	83,800
United States 1/.....	25,400	35,700	26,600	38,500
Grand total.....	96,200	155,500	75,100	122,300
Beginning Stocks.....	19,400	15,500	25,000	8,500
Total World Supplies..	115,600	171,000	100,100	130,800

1/ Source, Almond Control Board.

Both foreign and U.S. production are above 1962 and average volumes. The 1963 U.S. almond crop is estimated at 38,500 tons (kernel basis) compared with last year's near-average crop of 26,600 tons. The Italian crop, estimated at 44,000 tons, is slightly larger than earlier reported and more than three times last year's short crop. However, estimates of the Spanish and Portuguese crops, at 28,000 and 1,500 tons respectively are below earlier expectations.

Almond stocks at the beginning of the 1963 season are believed to be very small. Beginning stocks are estimated at only 3,500 tons in the foreign producing countries and 5,000 tons in United States. Beginning 1962 stocks were estimated at 25,000 tons: 15,000 tons held in foreign producing countries and 10,000 in the U.S.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from specified countries,  
average 1955-59, and 1960-62 marketing seasons 1/

Country	Average 1955-59	1960-61	1961-62	Preliminary 1962-63
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran.....	5,600	3,100	4,700	5,000
Italy.....	21,100	22,500	48,000	18,500
Morocco.....	2,200	2,900	1,200	1,000
Portugal.....	3,300	2,500	5,000	4,400
Spain.....	16,700	29,000	33,800	15,500
Total foreign.....	48,900	60,000	92,700	44,400
United States.....	5,000	5,700	4,900	4,700
Grand total.....	53,900	65,700	97,600	49,100

1/ Season begins July, August or September depending on country.

Exports for the 1962-63 season were small, and according to preliminary data may have only approximated 49,000 tons, shelled basis, or about half the record 97,600 tons exported in 1961-62 when the crop was record large. In the 5-year period, 1955-59, exports averaged 53,900 tons. World trade in 1963-64 will be substantially above the small 1962-63 volume and should be above-average.

U.S. exports of shelled almonds in the 1962-63 season (August 1 - July 31) totaled 4,663 tons compared with 4,721 tons in the previous season. Exports of unshelled almonds amounted to 130 tons in the 1962-63 season compared 382 tons in 1961-62.

U.S. imports of almonds were negligible in the 1962-63 season and amounted to only 84 tons, shelled basis, compared with 182 tons shelled basis in 1961-62. U.S. blanched almonds imports totaled 43 tons in the 1962-63 season compared with 181 tons in 1961-62.

Foreign almond prices in 1962-63 opened in the mid-60 cent range and rose gradually to approximately 70 cents in November 1962. There they remained until it became apparent that the 1963 crops in the major producing countries had escaped serious frost damage. Quotations then fell sharply until the end of March and by June 1963 had risen to the mid-60 cent range, when it was known that the size of the crops was not as large as earlier expected. Since July, however, prices have been around 61-62 cents.

ALMONDS, SHELLED UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices f.o.b. Bari,  
marketing seasons 1959-62

Month	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	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>
September.....	37.3	47.8	38.7	65.2
October.....	37.4	46.9	38.2	66.0
November.....	39.7	46.5	39.4	69.6
December.....	38.5	46.0	41.9	68.5
January.....	39.9	46.2	45.0	69.0
February.....	40.4	45.6	45.8	67.0
March.....	39.2	42.4	49.4	60.9
April.....	38.2	41.1	47.3	58.9
May.....	40.3	42.0	61.3	62.3
June.....	40.0	44.2	63.7	65.0
July.....	41.3	43.0	60.7	61.9
August.....	47.1	42.1	62.8	61.1

PER CAPITA MEAT CONSUMPTION  
IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1962

World meat consumption per person continues to increase slightly each year. The average per capita consumption of meat in 1962 in 39 countries for which reports are available was 96.1 pounds compared with 89.0 pounds in 1953 for 37 reporting countries.

The world population was approximately 3.1 billion in 1962, an increase of 650 million people or 19 percent since 1953. World meat production, excluding Communist China, rose from 84 billion pounds to 109 billion pounds, a 30 percent increase, in the same period. Thirty-four of 39 reporting countries showed increases in per capita meat consumption from 1953 to 1962 and 5 countries reported decreases. Four of the five countries showing decreases were in South America. During 1962, per capita consumption of meat increased in 28 of 39 reporting countries, declined in 6 countries and did not change in five.

Since 1953, consumption of meat has increased 30 percent reflecting a sharp rise in world meat output and unusually strong demand due to world prosperity and higher income standards. Further increases in per capita consumption and supplies can be expected because of favorable livestock prices, improved breeding, production and ample feed and pasture resources in a large number of countries.

All reporting countries produced more meat in 1962 than in the 1956-60 average, except Argentina and Paraguay. Twenty-eight of the 39 reporting countries increased production of meat in 1962 over 1961, but five of the countries produced less.

Consumption of meat per person varies widely from country to country. New Zealand was the largest per capita consumer in 1962 with 235 pounds. The other leading consumers in order were Australia, 221 pounds; Uruguay, 213 pounds; Argentina, 202 pounds; United States, 164 pounds; United Kingdom, 138 pounds; Canada, 137 pounds; Denmark, 133; France, 130; Switzerland, 123; West Germany, 118; Austria, 117; Belgium and Luxembourg, 113; Sweden, 111; and the Netherlands, 108 pounds.

Nine of the 15 leading meat consuming countries are in Europe, two are large exporters in South America, and two are large exporters in Oceania. The other two are Canada and the United States. Canada was a fairly small net importer of dressed meat in 1962 and the United States continued to be a large net importer.

(Text cont. on page 10)

MEAT 1/: Per capita consumption by type of meat in  
15 largest consuming countries, 1962

Countries	Class of meat				
	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb, mutton and goat	Canned meat	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
New Zealand.....	105	33	96	<u>2/</u>	235
Australia.....	93	23	98	<u>7/</u>	221
Uruguay.....	159	18	36	<u>2/</u>	213
Argentina.....	164	12	14	<u>2/</u>	202
United States.....	95	64	5	<u>2/</u>	164
United Kingdom.....	52	49	24	<u>13/</u>	138
Canada.....	76	53	4	<u>4/</u>	137
Denmark.....	43	88	1	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 133
France.....	69	48	5	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 130
Switzerland.....	57	63	1	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 123
Germany, West.....	45	70	1	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 118
Austria.....	44	68	---	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 117
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	53	54	1	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 113
Sweden.....	38	63	---	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 111
Netherlands.....	48	53	---	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 108

1/ Beef, veal, lamb and mutton, goat meat and pork (excluding lard).

2/ Included with other types. 3/ Includes horsemeat, in addition to other types shown.

MEAT <sup>1/</sup>: Per capita consumption in specified countries, averages 1951-55, 1956-60, and annual 1952-62

Countries	Averages		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
<b>North America:</b>													
Canada <sup>2/</sup> .....	129	138	127	129	131	134	138	133	133	138	142	139	137
United States <sup>2/</sup> .....	151	160	146	155	155	163	167	159	152	160	161	161	164
Mexico.....	41	42	38	37	38	37	40	43	43	41	39	38	39
<b>South America:</b>													
Argentina.....	222	218	215	215	217	230	244	239	238	182	189	212	202
Brazil.....	61	64	62	61	62	59	62	66	62	64	62	63	66
Chile.....	53	61	61	62	52	55	62	60	59	62	60	60	57
Colombia.....	58	59	61	59	56	55	60	62	60	55	57	60	60
Ecuador.....	22	29	23	19	21	22	22	27	31	32	33	32	32
Ecuador.....	120	103	114	141	126	121	108	111	111	93	91	85	70
Faraguay.....	---	31	---	---	27	29	28	31	33	31	33	35	34
Peru.....	272	231	268	302	238	289	275	185	228	215	251	218	213
Uruguay.....	44	49	41	45	47	47	40	47	53	50	54	56	---
Venezuela.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Europe:</b>													
Austria.....	94	108	92	97	96	101	104	107	107	110	113	113	117
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	100	107	95	96	102	103	106	106	108	106	110	111	113
Denmark <sup>2/</sup> .....	109	131	100	109	114	127	138	128	131	129	129	129	133
Finland.....	63	67	57	58	67	72	70	69	67	64	62	69	73
France.....	112	123	106	115	120	123	125	126	122	119	123	129	130
Germany, West.....	93	107	86	94	94	101	106	108	111	103	106	110	118
Germany.....	25	37	23	24	27	31	33	36	40	40	37	44	44
Greece.....	84	96	78	84	86	90	86	96	93	98	105	98	101
Ireland.....	38	50	37	40	39	40	46	40	49	53	56	58	64
Italy.....	81	91	82	77	81	87	89	91	86	88	99	98	108
Netherlands.....	69	75	68	64	71	76	73	77	77	74	77	79	84
Norway.....	37	38	37	37	37	36	36	41	37	38	39	41	43
Portugal.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain.....	31	33	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sweden.....	103	103	101	98	107	105	100	103	107	105	99	99	111
Switzerland.....	92	102	92	93	93	95	100	101	99	102	106	110	123
Switzerland.....	97	132	97	108	120	128	131	134	133	129	132	134	130
United Kingdom <sup>2/</sup> .....	48	58	45	50	55	50	55	59	64	55	61	62	64
Bulgaria.....	73	91	71	66	71	76	82	83	92	98	97	98	98
Czechoslovakia.....	75	92	73	79	82	84	86	84	85	103	97	102	105
Germany, East.....	73	90	81	59	73	82	107	94	84	90	82	87	99
Hungary.....	64	81	60	64	62	67	75	80	86	80	82	85	91
Poland.....	39	44	33	41	41	44	45	40	39	44	49	45	48
Yugoslavia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	3/ 53	61	---	---	---	53	56	56	63	67	65	64	68
<b>Africa:</b>													
So. Africa, Rep. of.....	74	70	75	74	74	70	68	72	72	72	66	66	66
<b>Asia:</b>													
Japan.....	5	8	5	6	5	6	7	7	8	9	8	10	12
Philippines.....	15	19	15	15	14	18	20	19	21	19	18	21	23
<b>Oceania:</b>													
Australia <sup>4/</sup> .....	214	228	206	217	213	219	221	227	233	233	227	212	221
New Zealand <sup>5/</sup> .....	216	222	220	205	211	218	223	221	220	219	227	223	235

<sup>1/</sup> Carcass meat basis - Includes beef, veal, pork, mutton, lamb, goat, and horsemeat; excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit, and poultry meat.

<sup>2/</sup> Per capita consumption figures taken into account changes in commercial stocks. Data for United States and Canada are for civilian consumption only.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than a 5-year average. <sup>4/</sup> For years ending June 30. <sup>5/</sup> For years ending September 30.

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

Per capita meat use was extremely low in Japan in 1962, averaging only 12 pounds. However, consumption in Japan is increasing rapidly and in 1962 was 2 pounds over 1961 and 4 pounds over the 1956-60 average. Other countries low in meat consumption in 1962 were: Philippines, 23 pounds; Ecuador, 32; Peru, 34; Mexico, 39; Spain, 42; Portugal, 43; Greece, 44, Yugoslavia, 48; and Chile, 57 pounds.

Meat consumption in the USSR during 1962 reached a new high, averaging 68 pounds, a 4-pound increase over 1961 and a 7-pound increase over the 1956-60 average. In 1960 and 1961, per capita consumption of meat dropped to 65 and 64 pounds, respectively, from the previous record of 67 pounds reached in 1959. Yugoslavia and Bulgaria were the only East European countries that consumed less meat per person than in the USSR in 1962.

Of the 109 billion pounds of meat eaten in the world in 1962, excluding Communist China, 50 percent was beef and veal, 40 percent pork and 9 percent mutton, lamb and goat meat, and less than one-half of 1 percent was horse meat.

The United States continues to consume more total meat than any other country in the world - almost 31 billion pounds in 1962. U.S. consumption accounted for 28 percent of the world supply of all types, 32 percent of the beef and veal, 27 percent of the pork, and 11 percent of the lamb mutton, and goat meat.

The United Kingdom is the largest meat importer in the world, receiving 3.4 billion pounds in 1962 compared with 1.8 billion pounds imported by the United States. In 1953 the United Kingdom imported 3.2 billion pounds and the United States imported 438 million pounds. Other countries importing meat in quantity were West Germany, Italy, Canada, Russia, Spain, Belgium and Luxembourg, Switzerland, Sweden, France, and Greece.

In 1962, three countries exported over 50 percent of their production; New Zealand, 68 percent; Denmark, 63 percent; and Ireland, 51 percent. Other countries exporting large amounts of their production were Australia, 32 percent; the Netherlands, 24 percent; Argentina, 22; and Uruguay, 20 percent. In comparison, the United States exported less than 1 percent of its production.

#### HONEY PRODUCTION SHOWS LITTLE CHANGE

Honey production in 1962 in 15 selected countries was estimated at 571 million pounds. This is 1.0 percent less than the 1961 production, but 0.8 percent more than was produced in 1960. Increases in production were made in 6 of the 15 countries in 1962, while there were declines in 7 countries.

The United States is a major producer of honey. It is both an importer and an exporter, although trade has been relatively small in relation to production.

The United States accounted for 47.7 percent of the production of these selected countries. While U.S. honey production is on an upward trend, there was a slight decline in 1962. Mexico ranked second in production, with Argentina and Australia the next largest producers. The largest increase in 1962 over 1961 was registered by Mexico, while the most significant drop occurred in Western Germany.

Total exports from the 15 countries did not show an appreciable change in 1962, however, marked increases were made for Australia, Mexico, and the United States. Western Germany generally accounts for about two-thirds of the total honey imports of these countries. The three major exporters of honey are Mexico, Argentina, and Australia, which account for about two-thirds of the exports from the 15 countries. The United States was the fourth largest exporter in 1962.

Exports from the United States amounted to 13.6 million pounds in 1962. Almost half of these exports were to Western Germany, with another 24.0 percent going to France. The United States imported 7.1 million pounds of honey in 1962, with Mexico and Argentina accounting for the bulk of the shipments. While exports almost doubled imports in 1962, they were less than imports in 1961.

Retail prices for honey in the United States were generally somewhat higher in 1962 than in 1961. Extracted honey prices averaged 26.9 cents per pound retail in 1962 compared to 26.2 cents in 1961. Retail sales of chunk honey averaged 35.6 cents in 1962 compared with 34.9 in 1961. Prices received by beekeepers for honey sold during 1962 averaged 17.4 cents per pound compared with a 1961 price of 18.0 cents. (Tables pages 12 and 13)

#### 1963-64 COFFEE CROP UP SLIGHTLY

The Foreign Agricultural Service's second (October) estimate of the 1963-64 world coffee crop places total production at 66.2 million bags, with exportable production at 52.2 million. This is 0.5 percent larger than the 1962-63 world crop of 65.8 million bags.

The 1963-64 North American crop is forecast at 10.6 million bags, with 7.7 million exportable. This is an increase of 800,000 bags and 700,000 bags, respectively, over corresponding estimates for 1962-63.

Costa Rica's 1963-64 crop is expected to be substantially larger than the record 1962-63 outturn, in spite of some losses from volcanic ash deposits and a heavier than normal infestation of red spider.

With less than usual damage from insects and disease, the Dominican Republic's 1963-64 crop may show a marked increase over 1962-63. Weather conditions have been good in Haiti and since this is an "up" year in the coffee cycle, the 1963-64 crop is expected to be larger than last year. (Cont. on page 14)

HONEY: Major sources of U.S. imports, 1960, 1961 and 1962

Country of origin	1960	1961	1962
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Argentina.....	7,043,108	2,765,807	2,382,097
Mexico.....	4,488,697	5,336,456	4,020,369
Guatemala.....	117,945	79,935	107,780
Dominican Republic.....	180,128	126,174	100,816
Canada.....	92,469	142,610	103,014
Greece.....	49,299	62,681	54,816
Spain.....	151,197	233,116	44,123
Germany, West.....	43,303	58,611	42,702
Australia.....	35,472	24,642	28,768
France.....	11,637	5,102	8,386
Netherlands.....	7,300	7,057	7,513
Poland.....	32,104	4,515	9,000
United Kingdom.....	10,977	12,618	4,746
Italy.....	6,758	2,350	4,339
All other countries.....	93,070	180,165	192,291
Total.....	12,363,464	9,041,839	7,110,760

Compiled from Bureau of the Census.

HONEY: Major countries of destination of U.S. exports  
1960, 1961 and 1962

Country of destination	1960	1961	1962
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Germany, West.....	4,751,899	3,563,292	6,593,360
France.....	238,416	128,983	3,276,194
Netherlands.....	436,301	340,656	749,218
Canada.....	1,941,516	927,304	657,986
United Kingdom.....	284,143	359,057	514,099
Belgium.....	849,117	679,192	488,865
Switzerland.....	243,060	287,400	245,215
Algeria.....	23,737	60,000	210,000
All other countries.....	625,342	804,671	911,130
Total.....	9,393,531	7,150,555	13,646,067

Compiled from Bureau of the Census.



HONEY: Production and trade for specified countries,  
1960, 1961 and 1962

Countries	Production			Exports			Imports		
	1960	1961	1962 1/	1960	1961	1962 1/	1960	1961	1962 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United States.....	257,956	273,792	272,256	9,394	7,151	13,645	12,363	9,042	7,111
Mexico.....	48,501	51,808	66,138	34,916	38,561	44,656	69	20	2
Argentina.....	45,194	44,092	44,092	41,379	28,981	30,000	4	2	-
Australia 2/.....	45,562	35,801	43,651	13,708	16,826	25,390	0	0	0
Canada.....	31,500	35,000	30,500	2,674	3,430	3,629	2,658	1,382	622
France.....	26,455	26,455	26,455	2,158	1,889	1,821	8,472	8,616	10,289
Spain.....	19,032	19,992	21,305	3,112	8,516	3,123	0	0	0
Germany, West.....	35,274	35,274	16,535	117	101	3/	83,054	81,591	107,333
Chile.....	13,228	14,109	14,330	6,603	5,040	6,614	0	0	0
New Zealand.....	12,199	12,275	13,171	945	1,612	2,110	0	0	0
Italy.....	15,432	13,228	8,818	22	136	210	1,486	2,280	2,139
Austria.....	8,377	8,157	7,937	76	3/	3/	4,899	5,734	7,046
Guatemala.....	3,660	3,439	3,219	6,544	6,384	6,985	0	0	0
Switzerland.....	3,148	2,077	1,323	3/	3/	9	7,344	5,646	7,101
Costa Rica.....	617	772	838	982	536	600	0	0	0
Total.....	566,135	576,271	570,568	122,630	119,163	138,792	120,349	114,313	141,643

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Crop-year beginning July of previous year.

3/ 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.

The 1963-64 crop in El Salvador is expected to be significantly larger than 1962-63 but still below the record 1961-62 outturn. The crop will be early and perhaps more costly to harvest, especially if rains last well into the picking season.

Guatemala's 1963-64 crop is estimated at a slightly higher level than in 1962-63. Apparently, dry weather in May did not prevent berries from setting. The 1963-64 Honduras crop is still forecast at record levels.

Mexico's production in 1963-64 is expected to increase markedly. The 1962-63 coffee crop is revised downward to 2,150,000 bags. Shipments fell off sharply in May and June, apparently reflecting a tightening supply situation. The lower outturn is said to be due partly to cyclical bearing and frost damage. In addition, nearly 50,000 acres of marginal coffee land (producing about 75,000 bags) are reported to have been retired from production.

This being the "off" year for Nicaragua, the 1963-64 crop may be slightly below the previous year. Panama's 1963-64 crop should regain most of the dropoff which occurred in 1962-63.

The South American 1963-64 crop is placed at 36.3 million bags, with 27.4 million being exportable. This is slightly below 1962-63.

Brazil's 1963-64 crop, estimated at 26 million bags, is showing some of the effects of the 1962 frost in Parana. The exportable crop is estimated at 19 million bags. Of possibly much greater significance is the frost and cold weather that blanketed much of Parana's coffee area on the nights of August 5 and 6 of this year and more recent reports of damage to important coffee areas by fires. The combined damage to the 1964-65 crop is reportedly high.

The 1963-64 Colombian crop is reported moderately above that of the previous year. Some higher yielding varieties are coming into production and improvements are being made in cultivating practices. Continued excessive rainfall into June and July has lowered the 1962-63 crop below earlier expectations.

A moderate recovery is expected for Ecuador's crop in 1963-64. Three years of unusually dry conditions in the coastal regions reduced the amount of fruit per tree in 1962-63. As a result production is down nearly 12 percent from the preceding year.

Peru's 1963-64 crop should exceed the 1962-63 outturn by about 4 percent. Lack of credit at reasonable terms is reported to be restricting expansion by many of the growers.

Exceptionally favorable climatic conditions in Venezuela along with the heavy flowering of trees reported earlier should result in another good crop in 1963-64. This indicates some increase in export availabilities for 1963-64.

Coffee production in Africa for 1963-64 is presently estimated at 15.4 million bags with 14.8 million exportable. These estimates compare with 15.3 million bags production and 14.7 million exportable for 1962-63.

Angola is producing about the same quantity of coffee as in the previous year. Although most of Angola's coffee is produced on large plantations, the share grown by native Africans on relatively small holdings is increasing.

Indications are that the 1963-64 crop for both Burundi and Rwanda will be considerably below 1962-63, due to excessive rain and the apparent failure on the part of some growers to fully cultivate their plantations. Coffee production in 1963-64 for the Cameroons, Central African Republic and the Republic of the Congo should be somewhat larger than in 1962-63.

Ethiopia's 1963-64 crop is estimated at 5 percent larger than 1962-63. Additional coffee areas are being tapped as construction of access roads under the "3rd Highway Program" continues. Production in 1963-64 in the Ivory Coast, Africa's largest producer, may be nearly as large as the record 1962-63 harvest.

Kenya's 1963-64 crop is estimated slightly larger than the preceding year. Shipments to "new markets" of coffee surplus to Kenya's 1962-63 export quota have been good. Prospects remain good for a somewhat larger 1963-64 crop in Tanganyika than in 1962-63.

A new record Uganda crop is expected in 1963-64. Increasing efforts are being made by the Government and trade to find new market outlets as well as to persuade Ugandans to drink more of their own coffee. Reportedly, the Coffee Board has appointed agents in some 30 countries which are not traditional buyers of Uganda coffee.

The Malagasy Republic's 1963-64 crop is still estimated at 975,000 bags compared with 900,000 bags in 1962-63.

Total estimated production for Asia and Oceania for 1963-64 remains at 3.9 million bags, with 2.3 million exportable. The 1963-64 production exceeds the 1962-63 area total by approximately 3 percent.

India's 1963-64 crop is expected to be up about 10 percent from 1962-63; practically all of the increase being available for export. It is likely, however, that Indonesia's 1963-64 production and exportables will both be down about 100,000 bags from bumper 1962-63 levels. Philippine production is expected up in 1963-64 as is Yemen's. It is reported that about 80 percent of Yemen's 1962 exports went to Bloc countries, mainly the USSR.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1963-64 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	2nd
	1955/56- 1959/60				estimate 1963-64
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags <u>2/</u>	bags <u>2/</u>	bags <u>2/</u>	bags <u>2/</u>	bags <u>2/</u>
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica .....	734	1,165	1,140	1,020	1,100
Cuba .....	713	700	800	700	750
Dominican Republic .....	549	500	600	550	650
El Salvador .....	1,436	1,450	1,900	1,550	1,700
Guatemala .....	1,357	1,500	1,650	1,735	1,750
Haiti .....	600	425	725	650	700
Honduras .....	321	275	365	415	425
Mexico .....	1,716	2,100	2,350	2,150	2,400
Nicaragua .....	376	485	440	485	475
Panama .....	3/ 27	65	85	65	75
Other <u>4/</u> .....	471	385	468	429	528
<b>Total North America .....</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>9,050</b>	<b>10,523</b>	<b>9,749</b>	<b>10,553</b>
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil .....	28,300	29,000	35,000	27,000	26,000
Colombia .....	7,360	7,700	7,800	7,500	7,700
Ecuador .....	521	750	850	750	800
Peru .....	324	525	710	775	800
Venezuela .....	835	825	750	850	900
Other <u>5/</u> .....	63	90	101	118	128
<b>Total South America .....</b>	<b>37,403</b>	<b>38,890</b>	<b>45,211</b>	<b>36,993</b>	<b>36,328</b>
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola .....	1,443	2,750	2,800	3,100	3,100
Burundi <u>6/</u> .....	---	---	---	300	200
Cameroon <u>7/</u> .....	405	675	835	875	1,000
Central African Republic .....	3/ 41	125	145	135	150
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	1,195	900	900	950	1,000
Ethiopia .....	946	1,100	1,200	1,280	1,350
Guinea .....	8/ 114	200	235	215	225
Ivory Coast .....	2,130	3,200	1,650	3,350	3,200
Kenya .....	415	560	525	685	720
Malagasy Republic .....	902	930	800	900	975
Ruanda-Urundi <u>9/</u> .....	10/ 120	400	460	---	---
Rwanda <u>6/</u> .....	---	---	---	200	125
Tanganyika .....	375	495	400	470	500
Togo .....	122	150	172	177	127
Uganda .....	1,508	1,907	1,945	2,300	2,350
Other <u>11/</u> .....	332	446	316	366	369
<b>Total Africa .....</b>	<b>10,048</b>	<b>13,838</b>	<b>12,383</b>	<b>15,303</b>	<b>15,391</b>
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India .....	712	1,000	765	900	1,000
Indonesia .....	1,343	1,800	1,500	1,800	1,700
Philippines .....	199	535	715	735	800
Yemen .....	88	90	90	70	80
Other <u>12/</u> .....	179	285	295	285	326
<b>Total Asia and Oceania .....</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>3,790</b>	<b>3,906</b>
<b>World total production .....</b>	<b>58,272</b>	<b>65,488</b>	<b>71,482</b>	<b>65,835</b>	<b>66,178</b>

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3-year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

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 1963-64 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average :				2nd
	1955/56- 1959/60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	estimate 1963-64
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica .....	658	1,050	1,025	900	980
Cuba .....	207	100	200	100	100
Dominican Republic .....	421	375	450	400	500
El Salvador .....	1,327	1,350	1,800	1,425	1,575
Guatemala .....	1,158	1,300	1,440	1,525	1,540
Haiti .....	435	275	525	435	485
Honduras .....	262	225	290	340	350
Mexico .....	1,369	1,450	1,500	1,275	1,500
Nicaragua .....	334	443	395	440	430
Panama .....	3/ 10	20	40	20	25
Other 4/ .....	208	287	183	137	178
<b>Total North America .....</b>	<b>6,389</b>	<b>6,875</b>	<b>7,848</b>	<b>6,997</b>	<b>7,663</b>
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil .....	23,360	22,000	28,000	20,000	19,000
Colombia .....	6,550	7,000	6,800	6,500	6,600
Ecuador .....	422	500	650	550	600
Peru .....	251	415	600	650	665
Venezuela .....	472	425	350	400	425
Other 5/ .....	44	40	50	67	77
<b>Total South America .....</b>	<b>31,099</b>	<b>30,380</b>	<b>36,450</b>	<b>28,167</b>	<b>27,367</b>
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola .....	1,427	2,700	2,750	3,050	3,050
Burundi 6/ .....	---	---	---	295	195
Cameroon 7/ .....	396	660	820	855	980
Central African Republic .....	3/ 37	120	140	130	145
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	1,164	850	850	900	950
Ethiopia .....	841	935	1,030	1,100	1,170
Guinea .....	8/ 105	190	220	200	210
Ivory Coast .....	2,063	3,150	1,600	3,300	3,150
Kenya .....	399	545	505	665	700
Malagasy Republic .....	812	840	700	800	875
Ruanda-Urundi 9/ .....	10/ 118	390	390	---	---
Rwanda 6/ .....	---	---	---	195	120
Tanganyika .....	369	485	450	460	490
Togo .....	121	148	170	175	125
Uganda .....	1,454	1,895	1,933	2,287	2,337
Other 11/ .....	308	406	284	334	337
<b>Total Africa .....</b>	<b>9,614</b>	<b>13,314</b>	<b>11,842</b>	<b>14,746</b>	<b>14,834</b>
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India .....	223	450	315	400	500
Indonesia .....	1,120	1,600	1,300	1,600	1,500
Philippines .....	---	---	---	---	50
Yemen .....	74	80	80	60	70
Other 12/ .....	63	140	150	175	181
<b>Total Asia and Oceania .....</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>2,301</b>
<b>World exportable production .....</b>	<b>48,582</b>	<b>52,839</b>	<b>57,985</b>	<b>52,145</b>	<b>52,165</b>

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coast-wise shipments. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3-year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

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WORLD TRADE  
IN POULTRY MEAT

International trade in poultry meat, as indicated by imports of the seven principal markets, reached a new high in 1962 of 577 million pounds. This represents an 11 percent gain over 1961 and 39 percent over 1960. West Germany accounted for 81 percent of total volume traded. Switzerland and Austria, the next most important markets, also imported more.

Principal exporting countries were the United States, the Netherlands, and Denmark. Despite a sharp decline in U.S. exports to West Germany during the last half of 1962, when Common Market regulations came into force increasing duty rates on imports from third countries, the U.S. was again the leading supplier in that market. The Netherlands and France shipped larger quantities, while shipments from Denmark and Poland declined slightly.

Although the upward trend in imports was continued through 1962, as indicated in the following table, the rate of increase was not as pronounced as in previous years.

Poultry Meat Imports into Major Markets, 1956-62

Importing country	Year						
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Million pounds						
West Germany.....	81.5	108.8	142.3	229.9	305.2	406.2	468.6
Switzerland.....	15.5	17.4	24.2	30.6	36.9	41.2	47.3
Austria.....	3.4	4.8	7.3	10.8	13.5	16.4	18.8
Hong Kong.....	2.3	3.4	2.1	10.0	9.9	12.9	12.7
United Kingdom .....	21.1	23.8	24.3	19.2	12.6	10.4	10.8
Italy.....	22.5	18.4	16.0	14.9	10.3	16.7	10.5
Canada.....	23.5	13.5	13.2	9.2	23.6	15.6	8.8
Total.....	169.8	190.1	229.4	324.6	412.0	519.4	577.5
Percent change from previous year.....		+12	+21	+41	+27	+26	+11

POULTRY MEAT: Imports of major markets by country of origin, 1961 and preliminary 1962

Source of imports	West Germany		Switzerland		Austria		Hong Kong		United Kingdom		Italy		Canada		7 Country Total	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	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	0.4	1.4	-	1/	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
United States	140.0	174.1	27.0	23.9	1.4	2.9	9.7	11.0	-	0.2	0.9	15.6	8.8	193.9	221.6	
Total	140.4	175.5	27.0	23.9	1.4	2.9	9.8	11.2	-	0.2	0.9	15.6	8.8	194.4	223.2	
Western Europe:																
Belgium	6.4	10.6	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4
Denmark	89.8	84.9	2.5	9.5	2.1	3.1	1/	1/	3.6	5.8	1.1	0.4	-	99.1	103.7	
France	3.1	18.1	2.3	4.6	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	22.8	
Germany, West	-	-	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	1/	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	2.0	1.1	
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	4.6	-	-	-	5.9	4.6	
Italy	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	1.5	
Netherlands	119.8	131.7	6.6	7.1	4.3	3.7	1/	1/	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	-	130.7	142.8	
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	
United Kingdom	3.2	3.7	0.6	-	0.3	0.3	-	1/	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1/	
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6
Total	222.4	250.2	13.7	21.9	7.1	7.8	1/	1/	9.8	10.6	3.3	2.1	-	256.3	292.6	
Eastern Europe:																
Bulgaria	2.1	3.7	-	-	0.7	0.4	-	-	-	-	1.7	0.7	-	4.5	4.8	
Czechoslovakia	1.0	1.1	-	-	1.2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	2.2	
Hungary	13.6	14.2	0.3	1.3	5.0	5.7	-	-	-	-	6.8	5.7	-	25.7	26.9	
Poland	24.0	21.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	-	-	-	-	3.0	0.9	-	28.0	22.9	
Romania	1.6	1.7	-	-	0.1	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	
Total	42.3	41.7	0.5	1.5	7.8	8.0	-	-	-	-	11.5	7.3	-	62.1	58.5	
Asia:																
China, Mainland	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8
Israel	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	
Total	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	2.8	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	2.0	
Other: 2/	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.2	-	2.8	1.2	
Grand Total	406.2	468.6	44.2	47.3	16.4	18.8	12.9	12.7	10.4	10.8	16.7	10.5	15.6	8.8	519.4	577.5

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

2/ Origin not specified.

NEAR RECORD 1963 WORLD  
BREAD GRAIN CROP FORECAST

Another near-record world breadgrain production is expected in 1963, according to preliminary information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Production of wheat and rye, together, is forecast at 284 million short tons. This has been exceeded only in 1958 with a total of 303 million and in 1962 with a total of 297 million tons. World wheat production, as forecast at 8,325 million bushels is the third largest crop on record. Rye production continued its downward trend and is forecast at 1,225 million bushels, 15 percent below the 1955-59 average.

Present forecasts are tentative and subject to change as revised estimates become available for Northern Hemisphere countries and as crops develop in the Southern Hemisphere, where harvesting normally begins in November. Thus, growing conditions up to early December will play a large part in determining the final outturns in Argentina and Australia, the leading producers in the Southern Hemisphere.

Early estimates may be subject to more change than usual this year, especially in Western Europe where heavy rains beginning early in August have interfered with harvesting, and much sprouting in the fields has been reported. High moisture content of harvested grain is also reported.

It is still too early to get an adequate picture of how much actual loss of crop is involved but it is expected to be substantial and it seems definite that there will be large quantities of grain below milling standards. Therefore, larger wheat imports will be required in 1963-64. Import commitments for about 240 million bushels of Canadian wheat and flour and at least 58 million of Australian wheat to be shipped to the Soviet Union this season will also boost world wheat trade significantly.

Lack of dry new crop wheat has made it necessary for a number of countries to import wheat for current milling needs this early in the season. France, normally not a significant importer of bread type wheat, has been one of the principal West European importers of this type early this season.

The outlook for world trade in coarse grains cannot be fully evaluated until the extent of actual wheat loss and damage is known. Low grade wheat is expected to be fed where possible, but present reports indicate that considerable amounts may not even be suitable for feed.

Near-record wheat supplies are available in North America, with a record supply in Canada, and the U.S. total exceeded only by the large supplies of the past 5 marketing years. Canada's supply of 1,185 million bushels would leave about 800 million bushels available for export, after allowance for domestic needs and carryover.



The U.S. supply of 2,328 million bushels is 4 percent below the July 1962 total and 12 percent below supplies at the beginning of the 1961-62 marketing season, when carryover stocks were at an alltime high. Domestic use for the current season in this country is estimated at 613 million bushels.

Total wheat production in North America is estimated at 1,887 million bushels, 175 million above the 1962 total and 281 million above the 1955-59 average. All countries of the area had good outturns. Canada's crop of 694 million is second only to the 702 million bushel harvest in 1952. The U.S. crop of 1,134 million bushels is 4 percent above the 1962 harvest but 7 percent below the average of the preceding 5 years. Acreage was much below average but yields were near-record. Mexico's production of 58 million bushels is an alltime high.

Rye production in North America is estimated at 43 million bushels, 10 million less than a year ago mainly because of a smaller U.S. crop.

Wheat production in Western Europe is tentatively forecast to be some 300 million bushels below the record crop in 1962. Both acreage and yields are smaller. The reduced acreage is mainly because of heavy winter damage and subsequent shift of wheat acreage to other grains. France was the country most affected, and acreage harvested there was down 2 million acres. After a late start in the spring, the outlook for Europe's crop was good until prolonged rains interrupted harvesting. This caused very high moisture content and sprouting of grain still in the fields. It is too early to have accurate estimates of actual losses but definite lowering of quality is indicated.

Rye production in Western Europe is estimated only slightly below the 1962 crop. Acreage was up in West Germany, the largest producer, and yields were slightly higher. The increase in that country, however, is offset by declines in many other countries.

Eastern Europe's wheat production is estimated at 645 million bushels, about 5 percent above the 1962 total. Both acreage and yields were larger.

This is an important rye producing area. Total production is now estimated at 363 million bushels, a 6 percent decline from the 1962 harvest. Acreage is reduced by a million acres, which accounts for the smaller crop.

Growing conditions over much of the Soviet Union were unfavorable and a substantial drop in the wheat production is estimated. The fourth successive year of drought in the New Lands area cut production of spring wheat, and yields of winter wheat were down in the important Ukraine region. A substantial reduction in the total outturn is estimated, though official estimates are not available.

Confirmation of the reduced output came with the announced purchase of about 240 million bushels of wheat including flour from Canada during the first half of September. This will mean a sharp increase in world trade during the current season.

Little change from the 1962 Soviet rye production is estimated at this time.

Wheat production is estimated at an alltime high in Asia. Crop outturns were up to or better than the large 1962 harvest in all areas except Japan. Unfavorable growing conditions there reduced the crop from an expected 56 million bushels to 33 million. This, of course, increases import requirements; current estimates are that imports will total about 110 million bushels, an increase of 20 percent over the 1962-63 season.

Rye production in Asia is estimated at 28 million bushels, little change from a year ago. Turkey accounts for about 95 percent of Asia's total.

Africa's wheat production is slightly above the near-record crop in 1962. Acreage was larger but slightly below 1962 yields. Most of the increase in production is in Egypt.

South America's harvest will begin in November and the present outlook is for a moderately larger wheat crop than a year ago. The increase is mainly attributed to increased acreage in Argentina. Growing conditions from now to harvest time will determine rye final outturn. A larger Argentine rye crop is expected this year; the 1962 harvest was abnormally small.

Early season forecasts of a record wheat crop in Australia are not materializing. The present outlook is for a good harvest but well below the 307 million bushels harvested last year. If present prospects are maintained there would still be a good surplus available for export from this country. In addition to usual markets, a recent contract with the Soviet Union calls for delivery of 58 million bushels of wheat, with an option on a further 5 or 6 million bushels.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63 <sup>1/</sup>

Continent and country	Acreage <sup>2/</sup>			Yield per acre <sup>3/</sup>			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	Average 1955-59	1961	1962
	acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America:									
Canada	577	561	625	652	11.6	19.3	20.1	6,519	12,044
United States	1,729	1,550	2,014	1,576	17.7	20.4	18.9	27,476	41,179
Total	2,306	2,111	2,639	2,228	16.1	20.2	19.3	33,995	53,219
Europe:									
Austria	525	523	516	455	31.0	35.5	35.7	16,254	18,420
Belgium	170	112	97	112	45.5	49.2	49.1	7,732	4,770
Denmark	270	451	430	272	40.5	44.9	44.9	10,946	20,200
Finland	217	232	202	--	22.9	19.8	--	4,969	5,000
France	888	645	526	560	20.3	21.2	24.2	18,055	13,660
Germany, West	3,634	2,922	2,696	2,822	40.5	33.8	45.4	147,130	98,900
Greece	115	63	63	51	14.9	15.2	16.3	1,719	950
Italy	178	147	138	148	23.5	25.7	25.3	4,190	3,775
Netherlands	380	296	264	261	46.2	40.0	50.6	17,540	11,850
Norway	2	2	4	4	33.0	55.0	40.0	66	110
Portugal	636	738	736	642	11.3	6.4	8.6	7,185	4,700
Spain	1,420	1,198	1,201	1,100	14.1	11.5	15.4	20,050	13,800
Sweden	258	185	186	103	32.2	39.4	37.0	8,320	7,290
Switzerland	31	30	36	37	44.6	50.0	59.2	1,382	1,500
United Kingdom	22	19	17	23	37.1	37.9	40.0	816	720
Estimated total Western Europe <sup>5/</sup>	8,760	7,570	7,120	6,810	30.5	27.1	32.3	267,000	205,000
Bulgaria	320	210	205	--	13.9	12.4	11.2	4,440	2,600
Czechoslovakia	1,278	1,144	1,088	--	29.8	33.0	33.2	38,140	37,750
Germany, East	2,672	2,038	2,005	--	30.4	29.1	32.4	81,152	59,200
Hungary	1,019	662	573	--	18.1	17.7	16.0	18,410	11,700
Poland	12,668	12,058	11,614	--	22.5	27.2	22.8	285,280	328,500
Romania	395	222	191	--	15.1	18.5	15.5	5,960	4,100
Yugoslavia	628	445	437	--	15.7	16.9	15.2	9,864	7,500
Estimated total Eastern Europe <sup>5/</sup>	19,020	16,810	16,150	15,120	23.3	26.8	24.1	443,000	450,000
Estimated total all Europe <sup>5/</sup>	27,780	24,380	23,270	21,930	25.6	26.9	26.4	710,000	655,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) <sup>6/</sup>	44,735	41,300	41,800	--	14.2	14.5	12.9	635,000	600,000
Asia:									
Turkey	1,611	1,500	1,525	--	15.0	16.0	16.1	24,086	24,600
South America:									
Argentina	2,660	1,775	--	--	12.0	11.8	--	31,816	20,900
Estimated world total <sup>5/</sup>	79,470	71,440	70,430	69,750	18.1	18.8	17.7	1,440,000	1,340,000

<sup>1/</sup> 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 1963 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which will begin late in 1963 and early in 1964. <sup>2/</sup> Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. <sup>3/</sup> Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. <sup>4/</sup> Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. <sup>5/</sup> Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. <sup>6/</sup> Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

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WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production					
	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
<b>North America:</b>												
Canada .....	22,730	25,316	26,817	27,566	20.4	11.2	21.1	25.2	465,618:	283,394:	565,554:	694,331
United States .....	49,128	51,551	43,576	44,501	22.3	24.0	25.1	25.5	1,095,357:1	234,743:1	1,092,562:1	1,134,051
Mexico .....	2,214	2,016	1,818	2,051	20.2	25.5	29.0	28.1	44,615:	51,500:	52,650:	57,690
Estimated total 5/ .....	74,160	78,970	72,300	74,200	21.7	19.9	23.7	25.4	1,606,000:1	1,571,000:1	1,712,000:1	1,887,000
<b>Europe:</b>												
Austria .....	634	682	668	600	32.8	38.3	38.8	39.4	20,802:	26,150:	25,950:	23,630
Belgium .....	498	510	495	495	53.6	52.0	57.2	56.4	26,672:	26,540:	29,520:	27,900
Denmark .....	179	260	381	321	58.8	61.3	62.1	59.5	10,521:	15,950:	23,660:	19,100
Finland .....	314	586	706	--	23.9	28.9	21.9	21.9	7,514:	16,930:	15,490:	--
France .....	10,432	9,876	11,294	9,262	34.3	35.6	45.7	36.7	358,210:	351,800:	516,380:	340,000
Germany, West .....	3,045	3,435	3,245	3,380	45.5	43.1	51.8	52.7	138,676:	148,000:	168,000:	178,000
Greece .....	2,704	2,637	2,697	2,312	21.4	22.2	24.1	22.9	57,762:	58,560:	65,017:	52,850
Ireland .....	361	345	319	229	42.3	50.0	50.6	51.4	15,279:	17,250:	16,130:	11,760
Italy .....	12,145	10,738	11,257	11,011	27.2	28.4	31.1	26.7	329,880:	305,000:	349,830:	293,950
Netherlands .....	250	304	328	312	57.2	58.2	67.6	66.0	14,294:	17,700:	22,160:	900
Norway .....	35	24	24	25	32.4	41.7	31.2	36.0	1,134:	1,000:	750:	--
Portugal .....	2,009	1,631	1,631	1,483	12.1	9.7	12.5	12.1	24,286:	15,800:	20,360:	18,000
Spain .....	10,728	9,610	10,507	10,030	15.4	13.1	16.8	16.8	165,400:	126,100:	176,700:	169,000
Sweden .....	831	679	776	619	33.7	43.9	41.3	41.2	28,030:	29,840:	32,030:	25,500
Switzerland .....	243	272	268	274	44.7	40.1	56.5	36.5	10,860:	10,900:	15,140:	10,000
United Kingdom .....	2,098	1,827	2,256	1,926	48.5	52.6	60.1	52.3	101,720:	96,100:	135,560:	100,800
Estimated total Western Europe 5/ .....	46,560	43,470	46,930	42,990	28.2	29.1	34.4	30.4	1,313,000:1	1,265,000:1	1,615,000:1	1,305,000
<b>Bulgaria .....</b>	3,466	3,212	3,015	--	19.6	19.5	19.9	--	68,100:	62,500:	60,000:	--
<b>Czechoslovakia .....</b>	1,818	1,589	1,658	--	30.0	37.8	36.4	--	54,500:	60,000:	60,400:	--
<b>Germany, East .....</b>	1,026	932	1,045	--	41.1	41.0	44.0	--	42,160:	38,200:	46,000:	--
<b>Hungary .....</b>	3,112	2,505	2,706	--	22.0	28.4	28.6	--	68,500:	71,100:	72,000:	--
<b>Poland .....</b>	3,581	3,462	3,442	--	23.4	29.6	28.7	--	83,900:	102,500:	98,700:	--
<b>Rumania .....</b>	7,302	7,337	7,518	--	16.2	19.8	19.8	--	118,600:	145,000:	148,940:	--
<b>Yugoslavia .....</b>	4,750	4,843	5,090	--	21.5	24.1	23.6	--	102,000:	116,500:	120,000:	--
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/ .....	25,310	24,130	24,720	25,180	21.4	24.9	24.7	25.6	542,000:	600,000:	610,000:	645,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/ .....	71,870	67,600	71,650	68,170	25.8	27.6	31.1	28.6	1,855,000:1	1,865,000:1	2,225,000:1	1,950,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/ .....	159,000	155,000	166,545	--	12.0	12.3	12.0	--	1,910,000:1	1,900,000:1	2,000,000:1	--

Asia:												
Iran	2,540	3,200	3,931	--	--	--	10.7	9.4	--	95,950	103,000	99,200
Iraq	137	118	--	--	--	--	17.6	19.0	--	27,118	30,000	39,885
Israel	638	675	704	--	--	--	8.6	7.6	--	2,418	1,900	--
Jordan	162	143	138	--	--	--	10.4	9.0	5.8	5,458	5,100	4,115
Lebanon	2,540	3,249	3,314	--	--	--	10.2	9.1	12.6	1,682	1,290	1,650
Syria	16,990	15,500	16,000	--	--	--	13.4	14.5	--	25,942	16,500	42,880
Turkey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	228,000	225,000	250,000
Turkey, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	900,000	--	--
China	30,393	32,047	33,240	33,500	33,500	10.9	12.6	13.1	13.7	329,926	403,900	433,830
India	1,551	1,603	1,585	1,436	1,436	32.5	40.8	37.8	23.1	50,482	65,440	59,890
Japan	317	310	330	--	--	14.1	20.0	18.2	--	4,469	6,200	6,000
Korea, Republic of	11,496	11,603	12,571	12,140	12,140	11.6	12.2	12.1	12.3	133,192	141,340	151,720
Pakistan	141,960	139,320	144,970	144,080	144,080	13.3	13.4	13.7	14.1	1,890,000	1,865,000	1,985,000
Estimated total 5/	493,010	488,690	504,010	503,150	503,150	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.5	7,955,000	7,880,000	8,730,000
Africa:												
Algeria	4,658	4,622	4,522	--	--	10.0	5.2	--	--	46,364	24,200	--
Egypt	1,561	1,436	1,515	1,634	1,634	34.4	36.8	38.9	38.6	53,778	52,800	58,970
Morocco	3,888	3,845	3,677	4,085	4,085	9.2	6.1	12.5	12.5	35,723	23,300	45,800
Tunisia	2,908	2,000	2,100	--	--	6.1	4.5	6.9	--	17,798	9,000	14,500
South Africa, Republic of 7/	2,906	3,100	2,921	--	--	9.5	10.5	8.7	--	27,554	32,500	25,360
Estimated total 5/	17,610	16,850	16,570	17,790	17,790	11.1	9.5	12.7	12.1	195,000	160,000	210,000
South America:												
Argentina	11,598	10,374	--	--	--	19.5	18.3	--	--	225,676	190,000	190,000
Brazil	2,386	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--	24,460	7,500	--
Chile	2,030	2,097	2,082	--	--	20.0	18.8	22.4	--	40,597	39,370	46,600
Colombia	412	395	408	--	--	12.8	13.2	14.6	--	5,288	5,250	--
Paru	365	379	390	371	371	14.2	14.9	14.8	--	5,166	5,640	5,770
Uruguay	1,604	1,077	990	1,075	1,075	11.8	12.7	16.8	--	18,950	13,650	16,610
Estimated total 5/	18,680	16,040	15,590	16,650	16,650	17.3	16.5	18.0	18.0	323,000	265,000	280,000
Oceania:												
Australia	9,629	14,723	16,171	16,500	16,500	17.5	16.7	19.0	--	168,320	246,000	307,200
New Zealand	103	186	210	--	--	46.7	42.1	44.0	--	4,814	7,835	9,240
Total Oceania	9,732	14,909	16,381	16,700	16,700	17.8	17.0	19.3	17.1	173,134	253,835	316,440
Estimated world total 5/	493,010	488,690	504,010	503,150	503,150	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.5	7,955,000	7,880,000	8,730,000

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 1963 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1963 and early in 1964. 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 Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production. 7/ Production on European holdings only.

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.

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS  
DECLINE IN JULY

U.S. feed grain exports in July totaled 1.2 million metric tons--approximately 3 percent below July 1962.

Exports were down to most Western European and African countries, but increased to most of the Western Hemisphere and Asian countries. Exports of all types of feed grain were down except corn, which rose slightly. The decline may continue because of reported large quantities of wheat now being harvested in Western Europe which is suited only for livestock feed.

Corn shipments of 903,000 tons were up 7 percent over the 846,000 shipped during July 1962. Increased shipments to the countries of the Western Hemisphere, Italy, Israel, and Japan helped to offset the decrease in exports to the Netherlands, Austria, Spain, the United Kingdom and Egypt.

Exports of oats were 22,000 tons--down 27 percent from the 30,000 tons shipped in July a year ago. A sharp drop occurred in shipments to the countries of the European Common Market, with the exception of Italy which reported nearly 10,000 tons compared with none for the same month a year earlier.

Barley shipments were down 68 percent from the 97,000 tons shipped last July. Reduced shipments to all areas except countries in the Western Hemisphere accounted for the drop. An expected large harvest in Western Europe was an important factor in the decline.

Grain sorghum exports were 8 percent below those of July 1962. Smaller shipments to West Germany, Belgium-Luxembourg, Norway and the United Kingdom accounted for the decrease; however, this was somewhat offset by increased shipments to the Netherlands, Poland, Israel, and Japan.

A preliminary forecast for July-August indicates that feed grain exports will be about 16 percent less than the 2.5 million tons shipped the same months of the previous year.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF  
BARLEY AND OATS DOWN

Canadian exports of barley and oats from July 1962 through June 1963 were 546,000 metric tons--down 42 percent from the 994,000 shipped for the same period last year. Barley shipments accounted for the large decrease, while exports of oats showed a substantial increase.

(Cont. on page 28)

FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports to principal countries, July 1962 and July 1963

Destination	July 1962				July 1963				Total
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:									
Canada	204,002	--	13,726	624	218,352	296,397	14,735	62	311,194
Mexico	323	5	11	669	1,008	23,368	--	73	25,101
Others	13,811	78	--	98	13,987	3,762	--	62	4,329
Total	218,136	83	13,737	1,391	233,347	323,527	14,735	135	340,624
Europe:									
EEC									
Belgium-Luxembourg	43,198	3,575	8,959	72,260	127,992	43,493	--	1,219	17,306
France	5	--	--	--	5	2,286	--	--	2,286
Germany, West	56,841	8,273	6,664	17,731	89,509	3,334	3,591	526	9,483
Italy	14,351	--	--	--	14,351	183,630	--	9,702	193,332
Netherlands	116,345	17,261	37,832	74,154	245,592	78,795	3,410	7,998	166,497
EEC sub-total	230,740	29,109	53,455	164,145	477,449	311,538	7,001	19,445	433,612
Austria	14,803	--	--	--	14,803	--	--	--	--
Denmark	1,895	--	508	305	2,708	1,062	--	--	1,062
Greece	10,340	--	--	--	10,340	24,592	--	--	24,592
Ireland	4,062	--	--	--	4,062	14,619	--	--	14,619
Norway	5,243	--	--	3,045	9,660	5,877	--	--	5,877
Poland	49,220	--	10,161	--	10,161	--	9,570	--	29,788
Spain	645	--	--	--	49,220	9,021	--	--	9,021
Sweden	6,411	610	1,626	254	2,525	82	--	--	82
Switzerland	205,463	--	1,407	918	9,346	--	--	1,020	1,223
United Kingdom	32	--	1,669	24,283	231,415	50,097	--	--	50,097
Others	--	--	192	--	224	10,193	113	--	10,306
Total	528,854	29,719	70,390	192,950	821,913	427,081	16,684	20,465	580,283
Asia:									
India	12,569	--	--	--	12,569	--	--	--	10
Israel	27,683	--	--	14,643	14,643	33,584	--	--	25,819
Japan	--	--	--	34,884	62,567	87,351	--	--	66,394
Korea, Republic of	--	--	--	--	--	3,104	--	1,186	1,530
Pakistan	211	--	--	--	211	--	--	--	--
Others	322	--	--	--	322	12,459	--	--	12,446
Total	40,785	--	--	49,527	90,312	136,498	--	1,186	106,199
Africa:									
Egypt	47,612	--	--	--	47,612	--	--	--	--
Morocco	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	11,126	--	13,177	--	13,177	--	--	--	--
Others	58,738	--	--	200	11,326	15,984	--	--	1,000
Total	117,504	--	13,177	200	72,115	15,984	--	--	1,000
World total	846,513	29,802	97,304	244,068	1,217,687	903,090	31,419	21,786	225,479
1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.									1,181,774

Compiled from the records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Exports of oats were nearly seven times as much as those of July-June 1961-62. The increase was due principally to the demand in Europe, especially to the countries of the Common Market.

Barley shipments totaled 228,000 tons--a decrease of 75 percent from the 898,000 shipped during fiscal year 1961-62. A very sharp drop occurred in shipments to Mainland China and the United States, while a slight decrease was noticed in the European countries.

Relatively small quantities of corn--less than 2,000 tons--were exported during the 2 comparable periods.

#### U.S. RICE EXPORTS SECOND HIGH ON RECORD

The United States exported a near-record 25.2 million cwt. of rice during the 1962-63 marketing year (August-July). The previous record was 26.15 million in 1956-57. This included some rough rice converted to terms of milled.

Exports were 21 percent more than in the preceding year, and 46 percent above average shipments from 1955-56 through 1959-60. The increase over 1962-63 occurred mainly in exports to Asia, notably India, Indonesia, and the Ryukyu Islands.

Exports to Canada and the Caribbean islands were up. The volume to African countries, although only slightly larger than in the year before, continued at a much higher level than in earlier years. Principal countries were Republic of South Africa, Western Africa (formerly French West Africa), Liberia, Congo (Leopoldville), and Ghana.

The 3.3 million cwt. exported to Europe were about 1 million less than in the preceding year, but well above average. Exports to West Germany and the Netherlands dropped below the high level of 1961-62. The amount to Belgium and Luxembourg, although slightly larger, was 9 percent below the average.

Exports increased to several European countries outside the European Economic Community. These included Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

(Table on 30 and 31)



BARLEY AND OATS: Canadian exports by country of destination, July-June 1961-62  
and July-June 1962-63

Destination	July-June 1961-62			July-June 1962-63		
	Oats	Barley	Total	Oats	Barley	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
United States .....	20,399	242,277	262,676	42,039	50,817	92,856
Venezuela .....	111	3,999	4,110	30	--	30
Barbados .....	--	--	--	25	--	25
Panama .....	--	--	--	154	--	154
Total .....	20,510	246,276	266,786	42,248	50,817	93,065
Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	--	--	--	52,921	--	52,921
France .....	--	--	--	1,900	--	1,900
Germany, West .....	--	--	--	52,540	--	52,540
Italy .....	--	--	--	15,003	--	15,003
Netherlands .....	800	1,524	2,324	114,765	--	114,765
EEC sub-total .....	800	1,524	2,324	237,129	--	237,129
Ireland .....	2,090	--	2,090	152	19,647	19,799
Switzerland .....	--	--	--	7,020	--	7,020
United Kingdom .....	23,168	146,213	169,381	24,657	134,152	158,809
Total .....	26,058	147,737	173,795	268,958	153,799	422,757
Asia:						
China, Mainland .....	--	503,983	503,983	--	23,572	23,572
Japan .....	--	--	--	764	--	764
Total .....	--	503,983	503,983	764	23,572	24,336
Africa:						
South Africa .....	--	--	--	4,863	--	4,863
Mozambique .....	--	--	--	1,347	--	1,347
Total .....	--	--	--	6,210	--	6,210
World total .....	46,568	897,996	944,564	318,180	228,188	546,368

MILLED RICE 1/: U.S. exports to specified countries, average 1955-56/59-60,  
annual 1960-61 to 1962-63 (August-July)

Country of destination	Average			
	1955-56 to 1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>				
Canada .....	323	233	671	957
Mexico .....	62	189	39	56
Guatemala .....	32	2	3	4
British Honduras .....	34	10	34	40
El Salvador .....	27	<u>2/</u>	8	40
Honduras .....	14	3	5	6
Nicaragua .....	13	12	87	56
Costa Rica .....	25	8	5	2
Panama, Republic of .....	3	26	7	5
Canal Zone .....	16	11	0	<u>2/</u>
Bermuda .....	4	5	5	6
Bahamas .....	25	71	72	84
Cuba .....	3,688	216	0	0
Jamaica .....	5	54	81	148
Haiti .....	20	5	2	45
Dominican Republic .....	<u>2/</u>	0	<u>2/</u>	759
Trinidad .....	37	3	<u>2/</u>	115
Netherlands Antilles .....	54	110	91	91
French West Indies .....	26	12	10	4
Other Caribbean .....	1	2	3	12
Colombia .....	4	259	12	7
Venezuela .....	61	67	64	73
Peru .....	337	47	33	17
Bolivia .....	82	44	62	2
Chile .....	31	209	131	172
Other countries .....	13	27	0	2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,937</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>2,703</b>
<b>Europe:</b>				
Iceland .....	3	4	9	6
Sweden .....	26	65	59	58
Norway .....	<u>2/</u>	12	13	16
Denmark .....	7	16	16	27
United Kingdom .....	197	567	912	966
Ireland .....	3	8	7	18
Netherlands .....	204	660	544	334
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	341	229	236	312
France .....	17	<u>2/</u>	58	71
Germany, West .....	380	1,056	1,993	1,192
Austria .....	2	6	3	5
Switzerland .....	35	57	76	133
Finland .....	0	0	1	5
Poland .....	2	52	448	0
Portugal .....	0	65	0	119
Yugoslavia .....	2	120	0	0
Greece .....	40	41	33	51
Other countries .....	18	78	1	8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>3,036</b>	<b>4,409</b>	<b>3,321</b>
<b>Asia:</b>				
Syria .....	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	267	1
Lebanon .....	1	71	5	8
Iraq .....	78	55	661	71
Iran .....	1	52	6	3
Israel .....	43	157	120	191

MILLED RICE 1/: U.S. exports to specified countries, average 1955-56/59-60,  
annual 1960-61 to 1962-63 (August-July)--Continued

Country of destination	Average			
	1955-56 to 1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Asia (continued):				
Jordan .....	<u>2/</u> 21	21	1	1
Kuwait .....	68	76	335	95
Saudi Arabia .....	105	130	349	585
Aden .....	21	45	22	132
State of Bahrein .....	5	2	12	8
India .....	1,801	5,728	3,175	6,201
Pakistan .....	2,364	2,697	0	<u>2/</u>
Vietnam .....	46	128	1,026	--
Malaya .....	<u>2/</u> 98	98	170	96
Singapore .....	1	132	47	5
Indonesia .....	2,031	2,697	3,555	5,608
Philippine Republic .....	348	63	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Korea, Republic of .....	598	0	0	0
Hong Kong .....	15	211	85	2
Japan .....	501	8	1	31
Nansei and Nanpo Islands .....	192	405	611	1,520
Turkey .....	67	249	0	0
Other countries .....	526	107	12	6
Total .....	<u>8,812</u>	<u>13,332</u>	<u>10,460</u>	<u>14,564</u>
Oceania .....	50	69	96	139
Africa				
Tunisia .....	8	117	51	50
Egypt .....	188	17	2	3
Sudan .....	0	<u>2/</u>	1	1
Cameroon .....	3	2	11	29
Western Africa, n.e.c. ....	0	148	983	948
Ghana .....	42	745	1,287	684
Nigeria .....	6	30	28	25
British West Africa .....	239	12	2	13
Angola .....	0	2	<u>2/</u>	13
Liberia .....	318	477	616	781
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	<u>2/</u>	279	676	735
British East Africa .....	0	39	21	54
Mozambique .....	1	16	8	9
South Africa, Republic of ..	78	981	804	1,073
Western Portuguese Africa ..	<u>2/</u>	0	0	68
Other countries .....	33	26	6	18
Total .....	<u>916</u>	<u>2,891</u>	<u>4,496</u>	<u>4,504</u>
Destination not specified <u>3/</u> .....	1,271	--	--	--
World total .....	17,263	20,953	20,886	25,231

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 cwt. 3/ Includes ground rice for animal feed and Section 416 donations through 1957-58.

Bureau of the Census.

JULY 1 GRAIN  
STOCKS SMALLER

Total July 1, 1963 grain stocks in the four principal exporting countries were 9 percent below the 1962 stocks, according to preliminary estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is the second successive reduction after the upward spiral beginning in 1953. The reduction stems from smaller stocks of corn and a lesser reduction in wheat stocks.

An estimated total of 136 million short tons of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn for the current season is 13 million below the total on July 1, 1962. Substantial reductions in corn and wheat stocks were partly offset by larger holdings of barley and oats. The largest reduction was in the United States though supplies were also down in Argentina and were slightly smaller in Canada. Australia shows the only increase, reflecting the record harvest in November/December 1962.

In addition to the 5 grains under consideration here, July 1 stocks of grain sorghum add another 19 million tons in the United States. This is a 10 percent decline from the high level of July 1962. Sorghum is of minor importance in Canada and Australia but growth is expanding in Argentina. Production is still, however, relatively small.

Although this is the second successive year of reduced stocks, supplies are still much above average, with large surpluses for export. Import requirements are expected to be large this season especially for wheat in the Soviet Union, Western Europe, Japan, and Mainland China.

The U.S. wheat supply at the beginning of the 1963-64 marketing season is estimated at 2,328 million bushels, 4 percent below the 1962-63 supply. Canada's supply is placed at 1,185 million bushels, an alltime record. This provides about 800 million bushels above needs for domestic use and for carryover. Australia's mid-year wheat stocks are estimated at 150 million bushels. This is well above average despite a continued heavy export movement.

Argentina is the only one of the four countries showing reduced wheat stocks. Though slightly above the total a year earlier, stocks were well below average on July 1.

Wheat import requirements are showing up unexpectedly large. The Soviet Union's poor crop is reflected in early-season commitments to buy large quantities in both Canada and Australia. The Canadian agreement for purchase of 240 million bushels during Canada's marketing year ending July 31, 1964 will boost that country's total exports to a new high. Another contract, between the Soviet Union and Australia is for wheat and flour totaling at least 58 million bushels, wheat equivalent, with an option to buy an additional 6 million. Thus, Australia's exports will also probably be a record in view of continued commitments to Mainland China.

Bad harvest weather in Western Europe with consequent losses and reduced quality is expected to enlarge that area's requirements substantially during the current season. It is too early to get a full evaluation of what this will mean in terms of increased import requirements, but the increase may be substantial inasmuch as quantities of grain are reportedly sprouted in the field and large quantities are expected to be below milling standards. Current reports indicate substantial deterioration of grain to the point that it is not even suitable for feed. If this is confirmed, it will mean a sizable increase in the feed grain market as well.

Other wheat exporting countries will have smaller supplies than a year ago and some will even be on a net import basis. France has been importing bread wheat in addition to usual requirements for imported durum. Syria's crop is reduced by almost half and exports will be small. Spain's crop is about 5 percent smaller and the country is expected to be on a net import basis again this year. Production in Italy is down more than 5 percent requiring net imports. Damage to Sweden's grain crop appears to have been heavy and import requirements will be larger than expected.

A regional breakdown of July 1 stocks shows the U.S. total grain stocks of 103 million short tons accounting for 76 percent of the total in the four countries. This is the smallest volume since 1958 and is 13 million tons less than on July 1, 1962. Most of the decline was in corn, with a drop of 10 million tons. Wheat stocks are down about 4 million tons but barley shows a small increase.

Grain stocks in Canada on July 1 are estimated at 21 million tons. Production of wheat and barley is well above the 1962 harvest and will bring supplies for the current season high. Production of oats for grain is smaller than a year ago but total supplies are up because of larger carryover stocks.

Grain stocks in the 2 Southern Hemisphere exporting countries on July 1 are in a different category from those in North America. In Southern Hemisphere countries these are mid-season supplies which must cover all needs to the end of the current crop season and for carryover. Thus, stocks of small grains in Argentina and Australia are for consumption or export up to December 1 and corn to April 1 of the following year, the beginning of the new season. In contrast, July 1 stocks in North America approximate the year-end carryover of small grains. Stocks represent actual carryover into the new season in the United States, while in Canada the marketing season starts August 1. For corn, the U.S. marketing season begins October 1.

July 1 stocks in Argentina are the smallest of recent years, as estimated at 63 million short tons. Both wheat and corn stocks are well below average.

Australia's grain stocks, mainly wheat, total 5.3 million tons compared with 3.8 a year earlier. The heavy export movement is expected to reduce wheat stocks to a minimum by the end of the marketing season, November 30.

## GRAINS: Estimated stocks in principal exporting countries, July 1, 1945-1963

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats <sup>1/</sup>	Corn	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	1,000 short tons
<b>United States:</b>						
Average 1945-49	193	6	72	254	742	32,526
Average 1950-54	524	8	74	249	1,256	56,872
1955	1,036	16	131	303	1,601	84,348
1956	1,033	17	117	346	1,740	88,530
1957	909	7	127	240	1,965	89,374
1958	881	10	168	324	2,091	94,474
1959	1,295	13	196	366	2,188	111,038
1960	1,314	10	167	267	2,522	118,596
1961	1,411	14	153	325	2,816	130,442
1962	1,322	8	124	277	2,473	116,536
1963 <sup>2/</sup>	1,189	7	146	277	2,118	103,106
<b>Canada:</b>						
Average 1945-49	155	4	41	100	<sup>3/</sup>	7,446
Average 1950-54	345	14	100	135	<sup>3/</sup>	15,437
1955	570	22	110	110	<sup>3/</sup>	22,226
1956	620	20	130	150	<sup>3/</sup>	24,830
1957	430	18	160	245	<sup>3/</sup>	21,409
1958	435	14	140	185	<sup>3/</sup>	19,947
1959	475	11	145	155	<sup>3/</sup>	20,673
1960	545	10	140	130	<sup>3/</sup>	22,200
1961	320	9	130	145	<sup>3/</sup>	15,437
1962	590	6	70	110	<sup>3/</sup>	21,418
1963 <sup>2/</sup>	520	5	103	180	<sup>3/</sup>	21,272
<b>Argentina:</b>						
Average 1945-49	134	11	26	40	187	10,828
Average 1950-54	107	16	21	39	91	7,334
1955	165	10	25	25	85	8,610
1956	130	25	30	35	125	9,380
1957	160	25	30	50	95	9,680
1958	175	16	25	35	190	12,178
1959	160	20	25	30	200	12,040
1960	140	20	22	23	140	9,576
1961	100	10	20	40	140	8,320
1962	70	10	15	20	145	7,120
1963 <sup>2/</sup>	85	5	5	15	115	6,270
<b>Australia:</b>						
Average 1945-49	75	<sup>3/</sup>	6	13	<sup>3/</sup>	2,602
Average 1950-54	110	<sup>3/</sup>	9	20	<sup>3/</sup>	3,836
1955	160	<sup>3/</sup>	6	32	<sup>3/</sup>	5,456
1956	183	<sup>3/</sup>	14	50	<sup>3/</sup>	6,626
1957	115	<sup>3/</sup>	20	32	<sup>3/</sup>	4,442
1958	70	<sup>3/</sup>	14	12	<sup>3/</sup>	2,628
1959	135	<sup>3/</sup>	30	75	<sup>3/</sup>	5,970
1960	145	<sup>3/</sup>	12	45	<sup>3/</sup>	5,358
1961	150	<sup>3/</sup>	25	40	<sup>3/</sup>	5,740
1962	95	<sup>3/</sup>	15	35	<sup>3/</sup>	3,770
1963 <sup>2/</sup>	150	<sup>3/</sup>	15	25	<sup>3/</sup>	5,260
<b>Total:</b>						
Average 1945-49	557	21	145	407	929	53,402
Average 1950-54	1,086	38	204	443	1,347	83,479
1955	1,931	48	272	470	1,686	120,640
1956	1,966	62	291	581	1,865	129,366
1957	1,614	50	337	567	2,060	124,905
1958	1,561	40	347	556	2,281	129,227
1959	2,065	44	396	626	2,388	149,721
1960	2,144	40	341	465	2,662	155,730
1961	1,981	33	328	550	2,956	159,939
1962	2,077	24	224	442	2,618	148,844
1963 <sup>2/</sup>	1,944	17	269	497	2,233	135,908

<sup>1/</sup> Canadian oats in bushels of 34 pounds; data for other countries in bushels of 32 pounds.

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary estimates. <sup>3/</sup> 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 material, 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

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## Statistical Report

OCTOBER 1963

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WORLD RAISIN  
PACK SMALLER

The 1963 world raisin pack is estimated at 550,600 short tons, or 3 percent less than the 1962 pack, but 10 percent above the 5-year (1956-60) average. Though 1963 world production is only slightly smaller than in 1962 and 1961, foreign production is substantially below that of the previous two years and is also a little below average. However, an exceptionally heavy California pack, unofficially estimated at 260,000 tons, is the largest since 1952, and more than offsets the reduced foreign production.

The 1963 production estimates are still subject to significant revision. The California estimate includes 249,000 tons of natural (sun-dried) raisins as officially estimated by the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service; but the Service stipulates that no deductions have been made for raisins "damaged from rain or other causes." Also, there is considerable diversity in the estimates available of Greek and Turkish production this year; some well-known trade sources are estimating smaller 1963 packs in Greece and Turkey than are indicated in this report.

RAISINS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries,  
average 1956-60, annual 1960-63

Country	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	1962	Estimated 1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Australia:					
Lexias.....	8.1	10.5	7.6	8.5	7.4
Sultanas.....	64.7	56.1	68.3	89.5	61.3
Cyprus.....	7.5	10.6	11.8	1/	1/
Greece.....	53.4	29.8	64.5	92.0	58.0
Iran.....	64.0	44.0	68.0	55.0	68.0
South Africa, Republic of.....	6.5	7.0	6.7	7.7	8.5
Spain.....	15.3	14.9	9.9	9.4	9.9
Turkey.....	83.8	74.0	94.0	105.0	70.0
Foreign total.....	303.3	246.9	330.8	374.6	290.6
United States.....	195.0	194.0	228.0	190.0	2/260.0
Grand total.....	498.3	440.9	558.8	564.6	550.6

1/ Not available; 1956-60 average used for foreign total.

2/ Unofficial estimate; includes rain and mildew-damaged raisins.

NOTE: The above U.S. estimate for 1963 was as of October 4, 1963. However, heavy rain in the San Joaquin Valley on October 11 is believed to have further damaged the California raisin pack; at this writing, the extent of the damage is still to be determined. Export forecasts presented herein may have to be revised downward if damage is serious.

September 1, 1963 stocks in Greece, Iran, Turkey, and United States are believed to have totaled 47,000 tons, or 5,000 tons more than a year earlier.

Exports were large in 1962-63 reflecting the large world pack and generally low prices last season. World exports may have totaled 344,000 tons in 1962-63, the highest level in many years and substantially more than average. Australia, Greece, and Turkey enjoyed very heavy export sales; in fact, Greek raisin exports were far higher than in any previous season and Turkey and Australia each exported near-record tonnages. U.S. exports of 45,000 tons were 10 percent above average.

World exports in 1963-64 are expected to be sharply lower, possibly only 300,000 tons. Even this level would be in excess of the 5-year average (1956-60) level. U.S. exports should be heavy and possibly Iranian too. On the other hand, Greek and Turkish exports will be light. Australian 1963 calendar year exports will not be down as sharply as the crop is because of the availability for export of a heavy January 1963 carryin. World totals do not include Afghanistan, an important raisin exporter, as statistics for that country are not available.

RAISINS: Exports from 8 leading producing countries average 1956-60, annual 1960-62 seasons 1/

Country	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	Preliminary 1962
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Australia.....	56.6	48.3	56.9	74.2
Greece.....	47.5	26.8	52.7	86.0
Iran.....	38.8	33.0	42.0	<u>2/34.0</u>
Turkey.....	67.5	68.0	78.9	<u>2/86.0</u>
Cyprus, So. Africa, Spain.....	17.3	19.8	18.1	<u>2/18.5</u>
Foreign total.....	227.7	195.9	248.6	298.7
United States.....	41.5	61.2	65.4	45.0
Grand total.....	269.2	257.1	314.0	343.7

1/ Marketing season beginning August and September for northern hemisphere countries and January 1 for southern hemisphere countries.

2/ Estimated.

Prices are drastically higher than a year ago for most growths, as indicated by the tabulation below--of early October prices for 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1963.

RAISINS: Prices, average, early October  
1960-63

Origin and type	Price			
	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
Turkey				
No. 9 f.o.b., Izmir.....	13.2	11.3	10.0	15.1
No. 10 f.o.b., Izmir.....	13.4	11.9	10.2	15.6
Greece				
No. 2 c.i.f., London.....	16.0	12.8	10.6	16.1
No. 4 Natural c.i.f., London.....	15.4	12.2	10.1	15.8
Australia				
4-Crown ex-wharf, London.....	16.9	----	----	17.9
5-Crown ex-wharf, London.....	17.2	14.6	13.2	18.1
Iran				
Maragha/Urmia c.i.f., London.....	11.8	10.2	9.3	12.8
California				
Natural Thompson Seedless.....	15.4	<u>1</u> /14.3	<u>2</u> /19.4	<u>2</u> /20.0
Landed duty paid ex-wharf, London....				

1/ Last week in October. 2/ Last week in September.

WORLD DRIED CURRANT  
PACK SMALL

The 1963 world dried currant pack is estimated at 98,500 short tons. This represents a 24-percent reduction from the 1962 pack of 129,300 tons and an 11-percent reduction from the 5-year average of 110,300 tons.

Greek production, all-dominant in the world currant picture is tentatively estimated at 90,000 tons, the smallest crop since 1959 and some sources expect the final estimate to be still lower. A heavy attack of downy mildew especially in the western Peloponnesus is the main reason for the reduced outturn. Australian production at 7,500 tons was again much below normal, and the smallest since 1928, the reduction having been caused by heavy rains and high humidity just prior to harvest.

DRIED CURRANTS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1960-63

Country	Average :1956-60 :	1960	1961	1962	1963
	: 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.....	12.2	8.7	14.5	8.5	7.5
Greece.....	97.0	107.0	102.0	120.0	90.0
South Africa, Republic of.....	1.1	1.2	.9	.8	1.0
Total.....	110.3	116.9	117.4	129.3	98.5

Exports, also very largely of Greek origin, were exceptionally heavy; 1962-63 exports from Greece totaled 83,900 tons, the largest since 1937. They will, of course, be materially lower this season, in part due to abnormally heavy purchases by Great Britain toward the end of the 1962-63 season when it became evident that the 1963 pack would be short.

DRIED CURRANTS: Exports from specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1960-62

Country	Average :1956-60 :	1960	1961	Estimated : 1962
	: Short	Short	Short	Short
	: <u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
Australia				
(year beginning Jan. 1).....	7,800	4,700	9,300	4,800
Greece				
(year beginning Sept. 1).....	69,700	71,000	71,700	83,900

Prices have been stimulated by the short supply situation of the dried vine fruits for 1963-64 and are the highest in some years. The tabulation below indicates late September 1963 prices to be more than  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound above those of early October 1962.

Early October Prices, C & F London

Type	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	: <u>per pound</u>	<u>per pound</u>	<u>per pound</u>	<u>per pound</u>
Vostizza.....	14.4	14.2	13.5	15.8
Pyrgos.....	11.8	11.8	11.4	13.8
Kalamata.....	11.5	11.6	11.2	13.5

1/ Last week in September.

EXPORTS OF BOXED BANANAS  
GAIN IN 1962

The boxing of bananas in the producing areas gained considerable momentum during 1962. It is estimated that at least 40 percent of the bananas imported into the United States in 1962 were in boxes. According to reports from two of the leading firms engaged in the importing of bananas into the United States, boxed bananas will account for well over one-half of the total banana marketings in this country and Canada by the end of 1963. The boxing of bananas began on a commercial scale in about 1960. The box is also being employed in European markets but to a much lesser extent.

Boxed bananas for shipments to the United States and Canada are packed in the tropics at about 42 pounds per box in order to assure a net weight of approximately 40 pounds upon arrival at retail. Total shrinkage of bananas imported on stems is about 15 percent.

The rapid growth in the marketing of boxed bananas has lessened the direct comparability of recent trade data with that of earlier years. The statistics of both exporting and importing countries are not, however, sufficiently definitive to permit an analysis of trade in boxes versus stems. Imports of bananas into the United States were reported by the Bureau of the Census in terms of pounds beginning in January of 1962. Prior to that time, the basic statistics were in numbers of actual stems. The net U.S. import figures for 1962 were simply converted, in the following series, from pounds to 50-pound stems without any adjustment for the differences in weights between stems and boxes.

Several significant changes have been incorporated in this year's release. First, exports from Ecuador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras have been revised to reflect the adoption of an available series which define exports from these countries in terms of tons or some other similar unit of measure rather than in terms of actual stems only. Largely because of improved cultural practices, the average weights per stem are reported to have increased appreciably in recent years. Under such circumstances, the availability of tonnage figures has eliminated the inherent uncertainties involved in estimating stem weights from one year to the next.

In previous reports, Canary Island export data have included shipments to the mainland of Spain. In this report these data have been excluded so that only actual Canary Island exports are shown. In 1962, about two-thirds of the bananas grown on the Canary Islands were consumed domestically or on the Spanish mainland. Spain does not appear as an importing country as all the bananas consumed domestically are produced in the Canary Islands.

BANANAS: Imports into specified countries, average 1935-39 and  
1955-59, annual 1960-62

Continent and Country	Average		1960	1961	1962	1/
	1935-39	1955-59				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Stems	Stems	Stems	Stems	Stems	
North America:						
Canada .....	2,250	6,332	7,569	7,238	6,768	
United States .....	61,192	68,749	82,682	79,599	67,215	
Total .....	63,442	75,081	90,251	86,837	73,983	
Europe:						
Austria .....	49	698	1,241	1,240	1,359	
Belgium-Luxembourg..	914	2,474	2,784	2,870	2,914	
Denmark .....	190	1,141	1,136	1,278	1,427	
Finland .....	126	324	330	522	618	
France .....	7,416	13,482	15,382	15,977	17,376	
Germany, West .....	2/5,512	14,935	19,801	20,724	20,432	
Ireland .....	254	279	328	493	535	
Italy .....	954	2,283	3,832	4,531	5,945	
Netherlands .....	1,273	2,019	2,621	2,998	3,097	
Norway .....	332	893	1,077	1,209	1,237	
Sweden .....	471	1,871	1,704	1,834	1,973	
Switzerland .....	282	1,241	1,975	2,096	2,339	
United Kingdom .....	13,186	14,138	15,433	16,337	16,620	
Total .....	30,959	55,778	67,644	72,109	75,872	
South America:						
Argentina .....	6,862	8,832	10,145	11,108	3/12,000	
Chile .....	653	744	1,874	760	1,137	
Uruguay .....	445	760	983	1,200	3/ 1,000	
Total .....	7,960	10,336	13,002	13,068	14,137	
Africa:						
Algeria .....	200	463	608	748	3/ 700	
Morocco .....	71	402	518	437	3/ 400	
South Africa, Rep.of:	198	385	536	343	3/ 400	
Tunisia .....	95	91	122	121	3/ 100	
Total .....	564	1,341	1,784	1,649	1,600	
Asia:						
Japan .....	5,570	1,285	1,869	3,264	3,642	
Syria .....	---	345	362	304	360	
Total .....	5,570	1,630	2,231	3,568	4,002	
Oceania:						
New Zealand .....	524	1,208	1,523	1,300	1,330	
Total Spec. Countries	109,019	145,374	176,435	178,531	170,924	

1/ Preliminary

2/ All Germany

3/ Estimated

Note: One stem equals 50 pounds.



BANANAS: Exports from specified countries, average 1935-39 and  
1955-59, annual 1960-62

Continent and Country	Average		1960	1961	1962 <u>1/</u>
	1935-39	1955-59			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Stems</u>	<u>Stems</u>	<u>Stems</u>	<u>Stems</u>	<u>Stems</u>
Middle America:					
Costa Rica .....	4,569	12,230	12,023	10,123	12,876
Dominican Republic...	291	2,812	7,953	7,168	7,419
Guadeloupe .....	1,810	3,646	5,080	5,395	5,205
Guatemala .....	8,405	5,674	7,453	6,946	3,602
Honduras .....	11,723	15,286	15,859	18,995	16,845
Jamaica .....	13,042	6,425	6,260	6,140	6,497
Martinique .....	1,336	3,924	5,565	6,074	6,669
Mexico .....	13,103	1,186	372	790	324
Nicaragua .....	1,982	178	181	63	<u>2/</u> 360
Panama .....	9,779	12,131	11,609	11,949	11,022
Trinidad & Tobago ...	73	164	187	120	69
Windward Islands ...	228	2,357	4,106	4,500	<u>2/5,</u> 347
Total .....	<u>66,341</u>	<u>66,013</u>	<u>76,648</u>	<u>78,263</u>	<u>76,235</u>
South America:					
Brazil .....	9,366	9,719	10,668	10,844	9,551
Colombia .....	7,475	9,368	9,331	9,972	7,424
Ecuador .....	1,920	35,975	47,439	44,506	48,823
Total .....	<u>18,761</u>	<u>55,062</u>	<u>67,438</u>	<u>65,322</u>	<u>65,798</u>
Africa:					
Cameroon .....	907	3,161	1,618	2,261	2,310
Canary Islands <u>3/</u> ...	3,235	4,147	3,540	4,245	5,027
Congo <u>4/</u> .....	73	1,448	1,539	1,271	<u>2/</u> 1,050
Ghana .....	56	47	207	211	100
Guinea .....	1,882	3,387	2,419	2,303	2,430
Ivory Coast .....	517	1,645	3,378	4,056	5,524
Mozambique .....	389	597	756	521	716
Nigeria .....	2,337	4,501	2,994	<u>2/</u> 3,550	<u>2/</u> 3,358
Somali, Republic....	983	1,932	3,441	3,717	3,365
Total .....	<u>10,379</u>	<u>20,865</u>	<u>19,892</u>	<u>22,135</u>	<u>23,880</u>
Asia:					
Lebanon .....	---	541	676	723	<u>2/</u> 700
Taiwan .....	5,570	1,394	2,033	3,230	2,332
Total .....	<u>5,570</u>	<u>1,935</u>	<u>2,709</u>	<u>3,953</u>	<u>3,032</u>
Oceania .....	<u>552</u>	<u>1,155</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>2/</u> 1,300
Total Spec. Countries	101,603	145,030	168,187	170,973	170,245

1/ Preliminary      2/ Estimated

3/ Excludes shipments to Spanish mainland.

4/ The years 1961 and 1962 include the area formerly known as Belgian Congo and French Congo.

Note: One stem equals 50 pounds.

WORLD HOG SLAUGHTER  
WILL INCREASE IN 1964

Hog slaughter in the principal producing countries of the world in 1963 will be about the same as a year earlier, but a 2 percent increase is in prospect for 1964. The total kill in 1964 is expected to be 14 percent above the 1956-60 average and 36 percent above 1951-55. Hog production has been expanding in many countries and returns to farmers have been relatively favorable.

Nineteen of the 25 reporting countries are expected to kill more hogs in 1964. The largest relative increases will occur in Argentina, Japan, Australia, Philippines, Switzerland, and Canada. Moderate percentage decreases are expected in Sweden, Spain, and New Zealand.

North America. Slaughter in North America this year will be about 3 or 4 percent greater than in 1962, but little overall change is in prospect for 1964. Canada and Mexico may increase slaughter in 1964 about 9 and 3 percent, respectively, next year while the United States' kill is expected to fall by 1 to 3 percent. On the basis of fall farrowing intentions, Canada will market 13 percent more hogs during the first half of 1964 than a year earlier. Production will increase in both Eastern and Western Canada. The forecasted decrease in U.S. hog slaughter will result from an expected 3 percent drop in September-November 1963 farrowings and a small decrease in December 1963-May 1964 farrowings.

South America. Slaughter in 4 South American countries in 1964 is expected to rise 7 percent above 1963. Little change occurred in total slaughter from 1962 to 1963. Argentina is expected to make the largest percentage increase over 1963 of all countries reporting; however, this increase is a recovery from a sharp drop in 1963; a 15-percent decrease occurred as a result of drought. Slaughter is expected to increase in both Brazil and Colombia; in Uruguay it is expected to remain unchanged.

European butcherings in 1963 may total slightly less than in 1962 but a 2 percent increase is expected in 1964. Next year's slaughter will be about 17 percent greater than the 1956-60 average and more than double the 1951-55 average. Slaughter is rising to new records in France, the United Kingdom, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy, Austria and Belgium. Switzerland, West Germany and Norway will record the largest percentage increases in 1964.

Slaughter in West Germany has declined this year but an increase to a new record level is expected in 1964. In Ireland and Norway temporary declines also occurred in 1963. Slaughter in Spain continues to decline as a result of African swine fever and in Sweden because of low hog prices relative to feed prices.

(Text continued on page 12)

HOGS: Total number slaughtered in specified countries, averages 1951-55 and 1956-60, annual 1961 and 1962, indicated 1963 and forecast 1964

Countries	Averages		1961	1962	Indicated 1963	Forecast 1964	Percent change	
	1951-55	1956-60					1963 of 1962	1964 of 1963
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent
<b>North America:</b>								
Canada.....	6,817	7,610	7,522	7,648	7,630	8,300	--	+9
Mexico.....	2,281	3,019	3,042	3,246	3,360	3,460	+4	+3
United States 1/.....	79,805	82,465	82,050	83,579	86,000	85,000	+3	-1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>88,903</b>	<b>93,094</b>	<b>92,614</b>	<b>94,473</b>	<b>96,990</b>	<b>96,760</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>South America:</b>								
Argentina.....	1,893	2,308	2,100	2,000	1,700	2,000	-15	+18
Brazil 2/.....	6,227	7,136	8,007	8,750	9,000	9,500	+3	+6
Colombia.....	912	1,053	1,183	1,177	1,210	1,250	+3	+3
Uruguay.....	232	253	298	300	310	310	--	--
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9,264</b>	<b>10,750</b>	<b>11,588</b>	<b>12,227</b>	<b>12,220</b>	<b>13,060</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>+7</b>
<b>Europe:</b>								
Austria.....	2,348	2,920	3,189	3,252	3,300	3,350	+1	+2
Belgium & Luxembourg:	2,124	2,530	2,747	3,044	3,090	3,130	+2	+1
Denmark.....	6,346	8,235	10,100	10,500	10,650	10,800	+1	+1
France..... 2/	6,161	13,640	13,170	15,382	15,500	15,600	+1	+1
Germany, West..... 3/	14,441	4/19,604	4/22,320	4/23,464	4/22,640	4/23,900	-4	+6
Ireland.....	1,092	1,292	1,569	1,685	1,595	1,650	-5	+3
Italy.....	3,857	4,645	5,117	5,086	5,150	5,250	+1	+2
Netherlands.....	3,092	4,262	4,706	4,865	5,120	5,125	+5	--
Norway.....	486	681	828	850	780	810	-8	+4
Portugal.....	1,109	1,056	1,099	1,105	1,105	1,115	--	+1
Spain.....	2,080	2,610	2,678	2,676	2,570	2,500	-4	-3
Sweden.....	2,363	2,982	2,976	3,200	2,950	2,845	-8	-4
Switzerland.....	1,064	1,383	1,621	1,511	1,610	1,770	+7	+10
United Kingdom 2/.....	7,829	10,356	10,728	12,060	12,770	13,000	+6	+2
Czechoslovakia 2/.....	3,958	4,759	5,538	---	---	---	--	--
Germany, East 2/.....	6,018	6,931	7,410	---	---	---	--	--
Hungary.....	3,800	4,373	4,000	5,000	---	---	--	--
Poland.....	9,231	11,996	14,238	14,232	---	---	--	--
Yugoslavia.....	4,704	5,329	6,959	6,107	6,400	---	--	--
<b>Total 5/.....</b>	<b>82,103</b>	<b>109,584</b>	<b>120,993</b>	<b>127,219</b>	<b>126,130</b>	<b>128,650</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>+2</b>
<b>Africa:</b>								
So. Africa, Rep. of.. 6/	902	6/ 918	6/ 910	1,005	1,015	1,020	+1	--
<b>Asia:</b>								
China, Taiwan.....	1,508	2,100	2,352	---	---	---	--	--
Japan.....	1,477	2,870	3,948	6,244	5,854	6,560	-6	+12
Philippines.....	2,371	3,293	3,965	3,682	4,000	4,400	+9	+10
<b>Total 5/.....</b>	<b>5,356</b>	<b>8,263</b>	<b>10,265</b>	<b>12,326</b>	<b>12,310</b>	<b>13,460</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>+9</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>								
Australia.....	1,632	1,964	2,347	2,572	2,100	2,335	-18	+11
New Zealand 7/.....	734	816	839	837	875	850	+5	-3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>2,780</b>	<b>3,186</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>2,975</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>+7</b>
<b>Total specified countries 5/.....</b>	<b>188,890</b>	<b>225,590</b>	<b>239,560</b>	<b>250,660</b>	<b>251,640</b>	<b>256,140</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>+2</b>

1/ Excludes slaughter in Hawaii and Virgin Islands. 2/ Commercial slaughter. 3/ Excludes Saarland.  
4/ Includes imported animals for slaughter. 5/ Includes allowance for missing data for countries shown.  
6/ Year ending June 30. 7/ Year ending September 30.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information.

Africa. Not much change in slaughter is expected in the Republic of South Africa in 1964. This year's kill will probably be slightly above the 1,005,000 head slaughtered in 1962.

Asia. Three reporting countries in Asia will increase hog slaughter about 9 percent in 1964 with Japan showing the largest increase to a new record. Japan may slaughter 6.6 million head in 1964, 706,000 or 12 percent more than in 1963. Even though Japan will increase its kill, supplies of pork will not be large enough to match the increasing demand for pork and Japan is expected to continue to import pork next year.

Oceania. Slaughter in Australia dropped sharply from 2.6 million in 1962 to 2.1 million in 1963. The Australian kill in 1964 may show an 11 percent increase, and rise to 2.3 million. A 3-percent decline in slaughter in New Zealand in 1964 is expected.

#### NORTHERN HEMISPHERE APPLE AND PEAR PRODUCTION

Apples: Production of dessert and cooking apples in 1963 is now estimated to be almost 3 percent above that of the previous year in the Northern Hemisphere.

The increase is a result of better growing conditions in some major European countries which more than makes up for decreases registered by major exporters such as Italy. Gains are large in Austria, Denmark, France, West Germany and Yugoslavia.

European imports will probably be smaller and prices lower. The U.S. will export somewhat less than last year. Canada, facing the same situation, is hoping to take up some slack by increased shipments to U. S. markets.

Pears: Pear production in the Northern Hemisphere this year shows a sharp reduction from 1962 to about the same levels as 1961. Every major producing area is reporting a reduction.

Prices should be relatively high in Europe where production is estimated to be 11 percent below last year and demand for imported fruit will probably be excellent. However, with production down 32 percent the U.S. exporters may be able to obtain only a limited gain.

APPLES: Production in specified Northern Hemisphere countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1961-63

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 <u>1/</u>
	Million <u>bushels</u>	Million <u>bushels</u>	Million <u>bushels</u>	Million <u>bushels</u>
<u>Dessert &amp; Cooking</u>				
North America:				
Canada.....	16.0	17.1	19.0	19.4
Mexico.....	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4
United States <u>2/</u> .....	116.2	126.6	125.4	122.2
Total.....	135.1	146.9	147.7	145.0
Europe:				
Austria.....	11.7	16.3	11.0	15.6
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	8.2	6.2	5.8	5.5
Denmark.....	9.1	8.0	7.5	9.0
France.....	20.2	32.3	39.4	44.1
Germany, West.....	54.7	34.8	77.8	85.2
Greece.....	3.9	5.8	6.5	6.0
Italy.....	64.5	99.5	101.4	98.7
Netherlands.....	12.5	11.0	12.9	12.6
Norway.....	2.7	2.2	2.9	2.3
Spain.....	9.5	14.7	11.8	13.8
Sweden.....	9.0	5.9	12.6	9.6
Switzerland.....	16.8	14.2	22.0	20.0
United Kingdom.....	23.1	15.6	23.5	26.4
Yugoslavia.....	9.5	15.8	8.1	11.5
Total.....	255.4	282.3	343.2	360.3
Total specified countries dessert & cooking <u>3/</u> .....	390.5	429.2	490.9	505.3
<u>Cider</u>				
Austria.....	4.9	3.8	3.0	2.9
France.....	113.4	59.8	175.7	100.6
Spain.....	2.0	3.1	.9	2.8
United Kingdom.....	2.9	1.5	3.9	2.9
Total.....	123.2	68.2	183.5	109.2

PEARS: Production in specified Northern Hemisphere countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1961-63

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 <sup>1/</sup>
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
<u>Dessert &amp; Cooking</u>				
North America:				
Canada.....	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6
Mexico.....	.8	.9	.9	.9
United States.....	29.9	27.1	29.3	19.7
Total.....	32.1	29.5	31.9	22.2
Europe:				
Austria.....	1.9	2.8	3.1	3.0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	5.1	2.4	<sup>4/</sup> 2.3	<sup>4/</sup> 2.2
Denmark.....	.6	.4	1.1	.8
France.....	7.8	11.3	13.6	12.7
Germany, West.....	15.0	15.6	20.3	19.8
Greece.....	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.1
Italy.....	20.6	34.9	40.3	37.5
Netherlands.....	4.4	5.3	4.2	4.2
Norway.....	.4	.2	.4	.4
Spain.....	4.2	5.5	5.5	5.9
Sweden.....	1.4	.9	2.7	1.9
Switzerland.....	9.2	9.3	9.7	9.0
United Kingdom.....	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.6
Yugoslavia.....	2.9	4.1	4.5	3.1
Total.....	78.0	96.9	111.5	105.2
Total specified countries				
dessert & cooking <sup>5/</sup> .....	110.1	126.4	143.4	127.4
<u>Cider</u>				
Austria.....	5.6	4.4	3.5	4.0
France.....	18.0	9.4	27.5	15.7
United Kingdom.....	.2	.1	.2	.2
Total.....	23.8	13.9	31.2	19.9

- 1/ Preliminary  
2/ Commerical crop  
3/ May include some cider apples in countries not reported separately  
4/ Belgium only  
5/ May include some cider pears in countries not reported separately

WORLD COTTON CROP ESTIMATE AT  
48.6 MILLION BALES IN 1963-64

The world cotton crop for 1963-64 is estimated at 48.6 million bales (500 pounds gross), down only fractionally from the alltime record of 48.8 million bales set last season, and 11 percent above the 1955-59 average of 43.7 million bales. The large crop will very likely contribute to another increase in world stocks, unless world cotton consumption reverses the declining trend of the past 3 seasons by a substantial quantity.

The U.S. 1963 crop of 14.8 million bales (October estimate) is only 20,000 bales smaller than the 1962 crop, and is 14 percent above the 1955-59 average of 13.0 million bales. Although harvested acreage of 14.3 million acres is down 8 percent from last year, average yield is estimated at 500 pounds per acre, up sharply from 457 in 1962 and the previous high of 466 pounds in 1958. About 32 percent of the crop was ginned to October 1, compared with 31.5 in 1962 and the 1955-59 average of 30.8 percent.

Foreign Free World production in 1963-64 is estimated at 21.4 million bales, down 0.5 million bales from last year's record high. However, this is 4.8 million bales above the 1955-59 average, and marks the first decline since 1959-60. The principal declines from last season are in Mexico, India, Egypt, and Spain.

Mexico's 1963 crop of around 2.0 million bales is below last year's record of 2.4 million chiefly because of adverse weather, lack of irrigation water, and some shift to other crops this season. Rains in India in September cut 1963-64 prospects below last year's big crop of 4.9 million bales, the largest in 22 years. Egypt's first official production estimate of 2.0 million bales reflects a slight acreage cut and lower yields than last season's alltime high of 586 pounds per acre. Cotton acreage in Spain is down sharply and September rains reportedly damaged the crop in the Cordoba area.

Production increases in the foreign Free World over last season appear likely in Brazil, Greece, Iran, and the Central American countries. Acreage is larger in many of these countries, and, with a few exceptions, crop conditions generally have been favorable so far this season. In Syria, floods reduced plantings and some of the crop is late, but subsequent favorable conditions may push yields higher. The new crop in Pakistan was planted on time and has progressed well to date.

Aggregate production in Communist countries is expected to increase from 12.0 million bales last season to about 12.3 million bales in 1963-64, chiefly because of larger plantings in Mainland China.

COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1962 and 1963 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production 3/		
	Average	1962	1963 2/	Average	1962	1963 2/	Average	1962	1963 2/
	1955-59			1955-59			1955-59		
	acres	acres	acres	per acre	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>									
El Salvador.....	107	220	260	673	698	692	150	320	375
Guatemala.....	48	170	215	600	706	703	60	250	315
Honduras.....	14	16	21	343	630	686	10	21	30
Mexico.....	2,270	2,064	1,940	430	564	489	2,032	2,425	1,975
Nicaragua.....	209	220	250	423	709	701	184	325	365
United States.....	14,613	15,569	14,254	428	457	500	13,013	14,867	14,847
West Indies.....	11	5	---	175	192	---	4	2	---
Total 4/.....	17,323	18,364	17,051	429	477	505	15,465	18,236	17,936
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>									
Argentina.....	1,323	1,300	1,350	196	227	196	539	615	550
Brazil.....	4,320	5,500	5,750	166	201	200	1,490	2,300	2,400
Colombia.....	224	450	400	330	400	402	154	375	335
Ecuador.....	44	45	45	142	160	149	13	15	14
Paraguay.....	133	185	---	159	143	---	44	55	---
Peru.....	588	665	680	423	487	476	518	675	675
Venezuela.....	54	75	---	249	224	---	28	35	---
Total 4/.....	6,691	8,227	8,509	200	238	229	2,788	4,074	4,068
<b>EUROPE</b>									
Bulgaria.....	219	---	---	153	---	---	70	---	---
Greece.....	383	508	586	338	387	414	270	410	505
Italy.....	104	54	55	208	160	175	45	18	20
Spain.....	454	855	650	221	286	295	209	510	400
Yugoslavia.....	33	25	27	175	173	178	12	9	10
Total 4/.....	1,426	1,653	1,519	217	297	318	644	1,022	1,005
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,270	5,900	6,000	616	545	540	6,750	6,700	6,750
<b>AFRICA:</b>									
Angola.....	129	100	---	130	144	---	35	30	---
Cameroon.....	128	---	---	120	---	---	32	67	---
Central African Republic.....	375	400	---	81	60	---	63	50	---
Chad.....	580	750	---	83	102	---	100	160	---
Congo, Leopoldville.....	848	300	---	138	120	---	243	75	---
Egypt.....	1,858	1,720	1,689	467	586	576	1,807	2,101	2,028
Kenya.....	102	125	135	56	46	53	12	12	15
Morocco.....	16	29	---	270	298	---	9	18	---
Mozambique.....	744	750	775	105	112	115	162	175	185
Nigeria.....	790	---	---	100	---	---	164	265	250
Rhodesia & Nyasaland.....	45	60	80	117	192	240	11	24	40
South Africa.....	100	---	---	139	---	---	29	55	---
Sudan.....	784	1,106	1,100	306	315	305	500	725	700
Tanganyika.....	370	475	---	171	177	---	132	175	220
Uganda.....	1,670	1,858	1,900	89	77	78	308	297	310
Total 4/.....	8,709	9,015	9,072	201	230	225	3,654	4,327	4,261
<b>ASIA AND OCEANIA:</b>									
Aden.....	37	49	---	298	323	---	23	33	---
Afghanistan.....	175	185	---	192	234	---	70	90	---
Australia.....	18	35	45	133	110	---	5	8	---
Burma.....	336	475	500	104	91	91	73	90	95
China, Mainland.....	14,428	10,000	11,000	238	250	240	7,160	5,200	5,500
India.....	19,720	19,230	19,200	97	122	118	3,991	4,900	4,700
Iran.....	656	1,000	1,000	224	204	252	306	425	525
Iraq.....	127	140	140	170	127	---	45	37	---
Israel.....	13	40	32	738	900	900	20	75	60
Korea, South.....	208	79	---	129	164	---	56	27	---
Pakistan.....	3,490	3,435	3,500	189	236	237	1,376	1,690	1,725
Syria.....	623	746	721	340	446	459	441	693	690
Thailand.....	100	135	---	211	196	---	44	55	---
Turkey.....	1,554	1,631	1,600	228	309	300	738	1,050	1,000
Total 4/.....	41,562	37,282	38,316	166	186	183	14,376	14,413	14,602
World total 4/.....	80,981	80,441	80,467	259	291	290	43,677	48,772	48,622
Foreign Free World 4/.....	46,203	48,737	48,989	173	216	210	16,643	21,924	21,449
Communist countries 4/.....	20,165	16,135	17,224	334	356	344	14,021	11,981	12,326

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and countries for which statistics are not yet available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, and related information.



WORLD MILK PRODUCTION  
DOWN 2 PERCENT IN 1963

World milk production in 1963 is expected to be down about 2 percent, based on preliminary estimates for 35 countries which normally produce about 85 percent of the world's supply. Output in these countries is expected to total 606 billion pounds, compared with 619 billion pounds in 1962.

Production in Western Europe, the principal producing area, probably will be down less than 1 percent, despite lower output in more than half the reporting countries. Generally unfavorable weather conditions, a decline in the number of dairy cows and the high cost of feed were the principal contributing factors responsible for the decreased production, particularly in Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Moderate increases are anticipated in West Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Norway, and Ireland. In France and Finland, output probably will show little change from the earlier year.

Milk production in Eastern Europe is expected to be substantially below the 1962 level.

In South America, output of cow's milk in 1963 probably will equal or slightly exceed that of the preceding year except in Argentina, where there are indications that production is declining.

An expansion in the dairy herd in Australia, together with an increase in output per cow, will bring milk production for the year substantially above 1962. Overall favorable climatic conditions and a slight increase in yields resulted in record milk production in New Zealand.

Output in the Western Hemisphere is expected to be down slightly, due to smaller production in Canada and the United States where milk cow numbers continue to decline.

Compared with the average for 1956-60, milk production in the 35 countries will be up about 5 percent. In Western Europe, where all countries except Denmark reported production above the 5-year average, a gain of 11 percent is anticipated. Output in Eastern Europe is expected to be below the average.

In the Southern Hemisphere, milk production probably will run higher, with all countries except Argentina producing more milk in 1963 than in the 1956-60 period.

In the Western Hemisphere, production is expected to be 4 percent above the 1956-60 average.

(Table next page)

Cow's milk: Estimate of 1963 production in important producing countries,  
with comparisons

Countries	Average	Annual			1963
	1956- 1960	1961	1962	1963 <u>1/</u>	compared with 1962
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
Canada -----	17,800	19,225	19,278	19,215	100
Mexico-----	5,078	5,993	6,526	7,150	110
United States-----	123,500	125,442	125,927	125,300	99
Austria -----	6,048	6,398	6,570	6,705	102
Belgium -----	8,320	8,610	8,823	8,735	99
Denmark-----	11,633	12,178	11,817	10,865	92
Finland-----	7,118	7,990	8,091	8,075	100
France -----	46,037	52,210	53,345	53,235	100
Germany, West -----	39,604	43,810	44,753	45,985	103
Greece -----	801	982	1,110	1,230	111
Ireland -----	5,973	6,113	6,288	6,508	103
Italy -----	19,580	21,485	21,205	20,580	97
Luxembourg -----	<u>2/</u> 409	414	420	415	99
Netherlands-----	13,833	15,329	16,025	15,750	98
Norway-----	3,566	3,548	3,641	3,677	101
Sweden-----	8,657	8,862	9,056	8,818	97
Switzerland -----	6,451	6,762	6,863	7,000	102
United Kingdom-----	26,463	29,019	29,746	29,055	98
Bulgaria -----	1,286	1,790	1,808	1,808	100
Czechoslovakia-----	8,245	8,690	8,068	7,825	97
Germany, East-----	11,737	11,580	10,809	10,500	97
Hungary -----	<u>2/</u> 4,220	4,250	4,000	3,800	95
Poland -----	25,568	28,126	28,206	26,000	92
Rumania-----	4,474	5,800	5,680	5,600	99
U.S.S.R.-----	111,609	113,000	116,400	105,000	90
Yugoslavia -----	4,751	4,951	4,890	4,860	99
Japan -----	3,380	4,661	5,373	6,195	115
Argentina <u>3/</u> -----	10,187	9,884	9,704	9,700	100
Brazil -----	10,170	11,701	12,108	12,565	104
Chile -----	1,982	2,033	1,998	2,040	102
Peru -----	885	901	919	935	102
Uruguay -----	1,501	1,645	1,657	1,660	100
Venezuela -----	<u>2/</u> 894	1,046	1,056	1,185	112
Australia-----	14,005	14,681	14,916	15,850	106
New Zealand <u>4/</u> -----	<u>2/</u> 11,522	12,033	11,838	12,008	101
Total of above countries	577,287	611,142	618,914	605,829	98

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than a 5-year average. 3/ Milk for commercial use only; milk consumed on farms and milk fed not included. 4/ Years ending May 31.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, official government statistics, results of office research and related information.

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS  
DECREASE 15 PERCENT

U.S. feed grain exports during July-August 1963 totaled 2.1 million metric tons--down 14.7 percent from the 2.5 million metric tons shipped during the similar period of 1962. Shipments were down to all the Common Market countries except Italy, and to most of the other Western European countries. Increases were significant to Mexico and most of the Asiatic countries. The increase for Canada is misleading since a substantial portion of these exports are for transshipment to other destinations--see Table B.

Table B shows the quantities and destinations of U.S. feed grains inspected for export from Canadian ports, and exports from Table A for specified countries adjusted to a new total which includes these inspections during July-August 1963 as compared to July-August 1962.

As the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence seaway are frozen during the winter months, feed grain transshipments through Canadian ports will be greatly reduced.

Corn exports totaled 1.6 million tons, down 6.2 percent from the 1.7 million tons shipped during July-August 1962. Countries to which shipments showed the greatest reductions during these comparable months were West Germany, Austria, Denmark, Switzerland, India and Pakistan. Increased shipments were made to Mexico, France, Italy, Greece, Japan, and Korea.

Exports of oats were down 62.3 percent from 101,974 tons to 38,401 tons. Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland accounted for the sharp decrease.

Barley exports of 118,919 tons were down 42.2 percent from the 205,855 tons of a year earlier. Shipments to practically all countries were down.

Exports of sorghum grain were down 22.3 percent from 485,705 tons to 377,216 tons. Shipments to all the Common Market countries were much less. The other European countries except Poland and Switzerland took no sorghums this year compared to about 50,000 tons last year in these same months. However, an increase of 104,000 tons to the Western Hemisphere and Asiatic countries help offset this decrease.

The preliminary forecast for July-September 1963 indicates that feed grain exports will be about 16 percent less than the 3.5 million tons shipped during the same months of 1962.

Table A.-- FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-August 1962 and July-August 1963

Destination	July-August 1962						July-August 1963															
	Corn 2/		Oats		Barley		Sorghums		Total		Corn 2/		Oats		Barley		Sorghums		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		
Western Hemisphere:																						
Canada	461,533	10	15,925	1,017	478,485	471,083	7,218	43,374	62	521,737												
Mexico	1,653	13	2,864	693	5,223	105,330	82	159	2,006	107,577												
Others	21,239	204	33	1,794	23,270	7,211	191		6,588	13,990												
Total	484,422	227	18,822	3,504	506,978	583,624	7,491	43,533	8,656	643,304												
Europe:																						
E.E.C.																						
Belgium-Luxembourg	88,213	6,021	15,310	108,350	217,894	84,489	1,981		34,994	121,464												
France	35		8,219		8,254	2,598				2,598												
Germany, West	84,096	30,085	15,624	55,083	184,888	8,611	526	5,712	6,096	20,945												
Italy	52,679	2,083	5,801		60,563	228,973	15,893	4,128		248,994												
Netherlands	210,673	56,864	51,129	172,492	491,158	145,178	10,160	5,605	103,691	264,634												
E.E.C. sub-total	435,696	95,053	96,083	335,925	962,757	469,849	28,560	15,445	144,781	658,635												
Austria	73,871				73,871	14,053				14,053												
Denmark	15,832		508	10,860	27,200	1,157				1,157												
Greece	10,335				10,335	24,597				24,597												
Ireland	7,709				7,709	17,937				17,937												
Norway	5,243		1,575	3,045	9,863	5,877				5,877												
Poland			24,386		24,386	37,916				37,916												
Spain	82,220				82,220																	
Sweden	1,968	1,219	1,626	254	5,067	433				433												
Switzerland	12,753	5,466	3,211	1,737	23,167	3	1,020			6,750												
United Kingdom	294,689		2,421	31,416	328,526	83,351				83,351												
Others	20,387		322	1,524	22,233	20,645		280		20,925												
Total	960,703	101,738	130,132	384,761	1,577,334	675,820	29,580	27,494	170,725	903,619												
Asia:																						
India	27,504				27,504					10												
Israel	33,706			26,022	59,728	33,584				40,449												
Japan	78,113			70,532	148,645	192,543	143			140,731												
Korea, Republic of			34,694		34,694	3,104	1,187	47,891		53,712												
Pakistan	10,448		7,316		17,764	362				362												
Others	1,881		1,714	28	3,623	14,302				26,749												
Total	151,654		43,724	96,582	291,960	243,895	1,330	47,891	195,167	488,283												
Africa:																						
Egypt	68,044				68,044	50,244				50,244												
Tunisia			13,177		13,177																	
Others	16,612	9		858	17,479	23,300				2,668												
Total	84,656	9	13,177	858	98,700	73,544				2,668												
World total	1,681,438	101,974	205,855	485,705	2,474,972	1,576,882	38,401	118,919	377,216	2,111,418												

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

Compiled from the records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports as adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports, July-August 1962 and July-August 1963

Destination	Inspected for export from Canadian ports												
	July-August 1962						July-August 1963						
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total		Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total		
Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	
EEC:													
Belgium-Luxembourg	12,954	--	--	--	12,954	10,490	--	--	--	--	--	10,490	
France	--	--	1,241	--	1,241	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Germany, West	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Italy	--	--	--	--	--	51,054	--	--	--	--	--	51,054	
Netherlands	38,329	--	2,221	--	40,550	66,396	2,047	--	--	--	--	68,443	
EEC sub-total	51,283	--	3,462	--	54,745	127,940	2,047	--	--	--	--	129,987	
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Poland	46,838	--	--	--	46,838	38,989	--	--	59,549	--	--	38,989	
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	90,195	--	--	--	--	--	90,195	
United Kingdom	145,999	--	--	--	145,999	147,599	--	--	8,252	--	--	155,851	
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	7,671	--	--	--	--	--	7,671	
Israel	11,201	--	10,212	--	21,413	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Canary Islands	13,106	--	--	--	13,106	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total	268,427	--	13,674	--	282,101	412,394	2,047	67,801	--	--	--	482,242	
EEC:													
Belgium-Luxembourg	101,167	6,021	15,310	108,350	230,848	94,979	1,981	--	--	34,994	--	131,954	
France	35	--	9,460	--	9,495	2,598	--	--	--	--	--	2,598	
Germany, West	84,096	30,085	15,624	55,083	184,888	8,611	526	5,712	6,096	--	--	20,945	
Italy	52,679	2,083	5,801	--	60,563	280,027	15,893	4,128	--	--	--	300,048	
Netherlands	249,002	56,864	53,350	172,492	531,708	211,574	12,207	5,605	103,691	--	--	333,077	
EEC sub-total	486,979	95,053	99,545	335,925	1,017,502	597,789	30,607	15,445	144,781	--	--	788,622	
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Poland	54,547	--	--	--	54,547	56,926	--	--	--	--	--	56,926	
Spain	--	--	24,386	--	24,386	--	--	71,318	20,219	--	--	91,537	
United Kingdom	82,220	--	--	--	82,220	128,111	--	--	--	--	--	128,111	
Yugoslavia	440,688	--	2,421	31,416	474,525	230,950	--	8,252	--	--	--	239,202	
Israel	44,907	--	--	--	44,907	7,671	--	--	--	--	--	7,671	
Canary Islands	27,911	--	10,212	26,022	81,141	33,584	--	--	--	--	--	40,449	
Total	1,137,252	95,053	136,564	393,363	1,762,232	1,055,031	30,607	95,015	205,449	--	--	1,386,102	

1/ Excluding milled products.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS OF BARLEY  
AND OATS DECLINE 42 PERCENT

Australian exports of barley and oats for July-June 1962-63 totaled .6 million metric tons, compared with 1.1 million a year earlier--a decrease of 42.3 percent. Decrease in barley shipments accounted for this large difference.

Contrary to 1961-62 there were no shipments to the United States since the 1963 production of malting barley in the U.S. has returned to more normal levels, adequate supplies are also available in Canada. Australian exports to the U.S. which totaled 58.8 thousand tons in 1962-63 were due to small supplies of malting barley in the U.S. and Canada.

This year's harvest of barley is expected to increase over the record set for the 1962 crop in the United Kingdom. This factor combined with the particularly low price levels in the U.K. have greatly lessened their demand.

The sharp decrease of shipments to West Germany is due to a considerable increase in their stocks, both on the farm and in commercial channels.

Exports of oats were 6.9 percent below those of July-June 1961-62. Smaller shipments to West Germany, the Netherlands, and Communist China accounted for most of the decline. Increased shipments to Italy, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Japan and the Republic of South Africa partially offset the overall decrease.

(Table next page)

U.S. RICE EXPORTS IN AUGUST  
AHEAD OF YEAR EARLIER

U.S. rice exports in August, at 44,000 metric tons, were 13 percent above those in August 1962. Principal destinations were the Dominican Republic, India, Republic of South Africa, and Republic of Congo.

(Table page 24)

BARLEY AND OATS: Australian exports by country of destination, July-June 1962  
and July-June 1963

Destination	July-June 1961-62			July-June 1962-63 1/		
	Barley	Oats	Total	Barley	Oats	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
United States .....	58,795	--	58,795	--	--	--
Peru .....	2,032	--	2,032	--	151	151
Others .....	--	102	--	30	1,019	1,049
Total .....	60,827	102	60,827	30	1,170	1,200
Europe:						
E.E.C.						
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	1,680	294	1,974	508	687	1,195
Germany, West .....	177,674	176,514	354,188	1,572	139,737	141,309
Italy .....	25,804	--	25,804	49,272	14,976	64,248
Netherlands .....	82,673	84,320	166,993	14,961	41,815	56,776
E.E.C. sub-total .....	287,831	261,128	548,959	66,313	197,215	263,528
Denmark .....	--	--	--	1,720	1,742	3,462
Norway .....	--	--	--	2,772	--	2,772
Ireland .....	--	--	--	8,356	--	8,356
United Kingdom .....	217,125	20,291	237,416	61,254	21,522	82,776
Others .....	305	388	693	--	--	--
Total .....	505,261	281,807	787,068	140,415	220,479	360,894
Asia:						
India .....	--	805	805	--	722	722
Japan .....	--	2,718	2,718	--	3,821	3,821
China, Mainland .....	137,443	47,442	184,885	--	26,875	26,875
Hong Kong .....	780	384	1,164	210	685	895
Federation of Malaya .....	--	607	607	27	460	487
Singapore .....	--	628	628	37	792	829
Arabian States .....	776	--	776	13,379	374	13,753
Philippines .....	--	653	653	--	998	998
Israel .....	--	--	--	2,028	342	2,370
Others .....	199	596	795	7,135	628	7,763
Total .....	139,198	53,833	193,031	22,816	35,697	58,513
Africa:						
Republic of South Africa ...	3,715	--	3,715	--	2,710	2,710
Mozambique .....	307	--	307	803	255	1,058
Rhodesia and Nyasaland .....	1,576	801	2,377	1,363	788	2,151
Others .....	406	--	406	15	581	596
Total .....	6,004	801	6,805	2,181	4,334	6,515
Oceania countries .....	61	25	86	1,605	190	1,795
Others, unspecified 2/ .....	1,627	9,344	11,073	121,645	60,324	181,969
Total .....	712,978	345,912	1,058,890	288,692	322,194	610,886

1/ Preliminary. 2/ No further breakdown available.

Compiled from official and other sources of information.

MILLED RICE 1/: U.S. exports to specified countries, average 1955-56/59-60, annual  
1960-61 to 1962-63 (August-July)

Destination	August					
	Average					
	1955-56 to 1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1962	1963
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>						
Canada .....	14.7	10.6	30.5	43.4	0.7	0.9
British Honduras .....	1.5	.5	1.6	1.8	.2	.2
El Salvador .....	1.2	2/	0.4	1.8	.9	.9
Nicaragua .....	0.6	0.6	4.0	2.5	1.0	2.5
Bahamas .....	1.1	3.2	3.3	3.8	.4	.3
Cuba .....	167.3	9.8	0	0	0	0
Jamaica .....	.2	2.2	3.7	6.7	.1	.4
Dominican Republic .....	2/	0	2/	34.4	0	10.5
Trinidad .....	1.7	.1	2/	5.2	2/	2/
Netherlands Antilles .....	2.4	5.0	4.1	4.1	.4	.5
Venezuela .....	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.3	2/	2/
Peru .....	15.3	1.9	1.5	.8	2/	2/
Bolivia .....	3.7	2.0	2.8	2/	0	0
Chile .....	1.9	6.6	5.9	7.8	.4	.3
Other countries .....	9.6	3/ 21.1	4.0	7.0	.3	.3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>224.0</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>16.8</b>
<b>Europe:</b>						
Sweden .....	1.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	.3	.4
United Kingdom .....	8.9	25.7	41.4	43.8	1.2	1.1
Netherlands .....	9.3	30.0	24.7	15.2	.2	.9
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	15.5	10.4	10.7	14.2	.1	.2
Germany, West .....	17.4	47.4	90.4	54.1	1.3	.3
Switzerland .....	1.6	2.6	3.4	6.3	.5	.3
Poland .....	.1	.1	20.3	0	0	0
Other countries .....	3.9	4.3	6.4	14.4	.1	.1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>150.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Asia:</b>						
Lebanon .....	2/	3.0	.2	.4	2/	2/
Iraq .....	3.5	2.5	30.0	3.2	2/	.3
Israel .....	1.9	6.6	5.4	8.7	.5	2/
Kuwait .....	3.1	3.4	15.3	4.3	.7	.2
Saudi Arabia .....	4.8	5.9	15.8	26.5	2.4	.8
Aden .....	.9	2.0	1.0	6.0	.3	.4
State of Bahrein .....	.2	.1	.5	.4	2/	2/
India .....	82.1	251.8	144.0	281.3	0	10.1
Pakistan .....	107.2	129.3	0	2/	0	0
Vietnam .....	3.6	.9	46.5	0	0	0
Malaya .....	2/	4.3	7.7	4.4	.8	0
Indonesia .....	92.1	121.4	161.3	254.4	12.1	0
Nansei and Nanpo Islands .....	5.5	14.8	27.7	69.0	0	2.5
Other countries .....	4/ 94.8	18.8	19.0	2.0	.2	.4
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>399.7</b>	<b>564.8</b>	<b>474.4</b>	<b>660.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>
<b>Oceania .....</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>.2</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Western Africa, n.e.c. ....	0	5.9	44.6	43.0	3.1	0
Ghana .....	1.9	32.2	58.4	31.0	4.1	.2
Liberia .....	14.4	21.5	27.9	35.4	1.6	.6
Congo, Republic of .....	2/	12.1	30.6	33.3	1.8	3.2
South Africa, Republic of .....	3.6	44.6	36.5	48.7	2.2	4.5
Other countries .....	21.6	11.4	6.0	12.9	.4	.5
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>204.0</b>	<b>204.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Destination not specified 5/ .....	57.6	61.8	0	0	0	0
<b>World total .....</b>	<b>783.0</b>	<b>947.5</b>	<b>947.4</b>	<b>1,144.5</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>44.0</b>

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 tons. 3/ Includes 9,900 tons to Colombia and 8,000 to Mexico. 4/ Includes 16,000 tons to Philippine Republic; 27,900 to Korea, Republic of; and 22,800 to Japan. 5/ Includes ground rice for animal feed and Section 416 donations.



WORLD COCOA BEAN CROP DOWN  
SLIGHTLY IN 1963-64

The first (October) estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service for the 1963-64 world cocoa bean crop is 1,141,700 metric tons, slightly below the 1962-63 harvest of 1,159,700 tons. Unfavorable weather in the major West African producing areas has dimmed prospects of a larger out-turn anticipated earlier in the year.

World consumption will again exceed production for the second consecutive year if preliminary estimates are realized. Exports of cocoa beans during 1963 will be below the record 1962 level of 1,035,004 tons.

North America: North American production will be down from the previous season. The Costa Rican crop will approximate the 1962-63 out-turn of 11,500 tons, while production in the Dominican Republic will be smaller.

Recent hurricane damage to Cuba and Haiti will be reflected in smaller harvests. Mexican production continues to expand as the result of new high yielding trees coming into bearing and to improved cultural practices. The local cocoa market is given preference to supplies as the export price is considerably under the domestic level.

Little or no increase in output is foreseen for Trinidad and Tobago this season. Although a few estates have recuperated from the past drought, some plantations have lost up to 20 percent of their trees. The government is endeavoring to boost production by granting subsidies to growers for replanting.

South America: South American production is expected to be slightly higher this year with moderate increases forecast for Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Brazil's Bahia main crop is forecast at between 1 to 1.2 million bags (60,000 to 72,000 tons). Total 1963-64 production is estimated at 125,000 tons, against 111,000 tons during the previous season.

A continued upward trend in production is forecast for Colombia as new trees come into bearing. Despite increased output, imports of cocoa beans are still necessary to fulfill domestic requirements.

Ecuador's crop is expected to be somewhat larger while Venezuelan production will approximate that of 1962-63.

Africa: African production is forecast at 815,600 tons, compared with 853,700 tons in 1962-63. Unusually heavy rains throughout the cocoa belt during recent months have reduced the effects of capsid spraying and have set the stage for black pod development.

COCOA BEANS: World total production for the crop year 1963-64 with comparisons <sup>1/</sup>

Continent and country	Average	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	1955/56- 1959/60				<u>2/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica .....	9.4	11.1	12.3	11.5	11.5
Cuba .....	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.7
Dominican Republic .....	34.0	35.2	35.0	38.0	35.0
Grenada .....	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.5
Haiti .....	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.5
Jamaica .....	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7
Mexico .....	13.8	16.5	21.0	26.0	28.0
Panama .....	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0
Trinidad and Tobago .....	8.4	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.2
Other North America <sup>3/</sup> .....	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
<b>Total North America .....</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>91.7</b>
<b>South America:</b>					
Bolivia .....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Brazil .....	173.3	122.0	118.0	111.0	125.0
Colombia .....	12.5	14.3	14.4	16.5	18.0
Ecuador .....	32.0	41.6	39.0	40.0	43.0
Peru .....	2.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.1
Surinam .....	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3
Venezuela .....	15.6	12.1	12.4	13.5	13.5
<b>Total South America .....</b>	<b>237.7</b>	<b>195.7</b>	<b>189.9</b>	<b>187.3</b>	<b>205.9</b>
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola .....	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4
Cameroon <sup>4/</sup> .....	60.7	71.5	77.0	76.5	75.0
Congo (Brazzaville) <sup>5/</sup> .....	.3	.8	.8	.8	.8
Congo (Leopoldville) <sup>6/</sup> .....	4.5	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.0
Fernando Po and Rio Muni ...	22.7	25.4	26.0	31.5	30.0
Gabon .....	2.6	4.1	2.5	3.5	3.5
Ghana .....	258.4	439.2	415.1	428.8	405.0
Ivory Coast .....	61.3	93.8	81.0	102.0	95.0
Liberia .....	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9
Malagasy Republic .....	.4	.5	.6	.5	.5
Nigeria <sup>7/</sup> .....	127.0	198.4	193.8	177.8	175.0
Sao Tome and Principe .....	9.0	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Sierra Leone .....	2.7	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.0
Togo <sup>8/</sup> .....	6.5	13.0	11.4	11.0	9.0
<b>Total Africa .....</b>	<b>557.3</b>	<b>867.0</b>	<b>829.4</b>	<b>853.7</b>	<b>815.6</b>
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
Ceylon .....	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Indonesia .....	1.4	1.0	.8	1.1	1.0
New Guinea .....	3.6	8.9	11.0	14.0	17.0
New Hebrides .....	.9	.7	.8	.7	.7
Philippines .....	2.0	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.3
Western Samoa .....	3.8	3.6	4.7	4.0	4.0
<b>Total Asia and Oceania ...</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>28.5</b>
<b>World total .....</b>	<b>886.5</b>	<b>1,165.3</b>	<b>1,128.9</b>	<b>1,159.7</b>	<b>1,141.7</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Production estimates are based on a crop year of October 1 to September 30. <sup>2/</sup> Forecast.  
<sup>3/</sup> Includes Dominica, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua and St. Lucia. <sup>4/</sup> Beginning with 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. <sup>5/</sup> Formerly French Congo. <sup>6/</sup> Formerly Belgian Congo. <sup>7/</sup> Prior to 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons.  
<sup>8/</sup> Includes some Ghanaian cocoa marketed through Togo.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Production in Cameroon is estimated at 75,000 tons, about the same level as last season. Ghana's crop is forecast at 405,000 tons, down from the 1962-63 outturn. The main crop this year is hoped to attain the level of 380,000 tons, slightly below the 1962-63 main crop of 388,000. The long range outlook for Ghanaian cocoa production has been clouded by reports of the spray resistant capsid and by the threat of new outbreaks of swollen shoot resulting from the failure of growers to remove diseased trees.

Nigerian production will be near last year's level as once again pod rot has caused significant losses. Producer prices for Grade 1 cocoa have been increased to £110 per long ton (13.75 cents per pound) from £105 (13.12 cents per pound) last season. Production in the Ivory Coast is placed at 95,000 tons, against the record 102,000 tons produced in 1962-63.

Asia and Oceania: Production in Asia and Oceania continues to expand as output in New Guinea and Papua increases. Production is estimated at 17,000 tons, compared with the 1962-63 harvest of 14,000 tons and output is expected to reach 30,000 tons by 1966-67. No significant changes in production levels are expected from other producers of this area.

#### WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION AT LAST YEAR'S LEVEL

World production of cottonseed in the marketing year beginning August 1, 1963 is expected to be virtually the same as the 1962-63 record outturn of an estimated 23.7 million short tons. This volume of production is almost 11 percent above the 1955-59 average.

Increases from 1962 are presently indicated for the United States, Mainland China, Brazil, Iran, the USSR, and several Central American countries. However, offsetting these increases are the declines foreseen in Mexico, India, Argentina, Egypt, Sudan, Spain, and a number of other countries.

North American cottonseed production is expected to be slightly less than last year's, mainly because of the sharp decline in Mexico. Estimated at 948,000 tons, Mexico's outturn is one-fifth below last year's record, chiefly because of adverse weather, lack of irrigation water, and some shift to other crops this season.

While the October estimate indicates that U.S. cotton production is down fractionally from last year, on the basis of average bale weights and seed-lint ratios, seed production is estimated at 6,160,000 tons or 1 percent above last year's outturn. Harvested acreage declined 8 percent from 1962, but average yield of cottonseed per acre at a record 864 pounds was 10 percent above last year's. U.S. cottonseed production accounts for one-fourth of the world total.

COTTONSEED: Production in specified countries and the world,  
averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-63

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1 1/					
	Average		1960	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1950-54	1955-59				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
North America:						
United States.....	5,808	5,370	5,886	5,978	6,096	6,160
El Salvador.....	25	72	88	124	154	180
Guatemala.....	11	32	53	77	134	168
Honduras.....	1	5	3	9	11	16
Mexico.....	640	975	1,008	958	1,164	948
Nicaragua.....	44	94	74	130	166	186
Haiti.....	4	3	3	3	3	3
Total 3/.....	6,535	6,555	7,130	7,295	7,740	7,675
South America:						
Argentina.....	283	275	290	253	314	280
Brazil.....	794	715	936	1,212	1,104	1,152
Colombia.....	37	82	164	187	200	179
Paraguay.....	30	22	18	23	28	---
Peru.....	240	277	296	352	360	360
Venezuela.....	7	15	15	15	19	---
Total 3/.....	1,400	1,395	1,725	2,050	2,035	2,030
Europe:						
Greece.....	70	138	147	228	209	258
Italy.....	17	24	14	13	10	11
Spain.....	30	100	158	233	245	192
Bulgaria.....	45	37	51	21	---	---
Total 3/.....	210	325	390	510	505	500
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	2,845	3,240	3,265	3,410	3,215	3,240
Africa:						
Egypt.....	910	965	1,173	823	1,122	1,083
Sudan.....	205	267	280	521	387	374
Angola.....	13	18	15	10	15	---
Chad and Central African Rep.....	69	83	108	62	108	---
Congo (Leopoldville).....	113	124	64	40	38	---
Mozambique.....	75	83	84	95	89	94
Nigeria.....	58	84	133	84	135	128
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	7	6	10	13	12	20
Tanganyika.....	28	67	80	71	89	112
Uganda.....	148	157	158	78	151	158
Total 3/.....	1,670	1,920	2,185	1,890	2,275	2,240
Asia and Oceania:						
Iran.....	99	163	244	283	227	280
Iraq.....	14	24	19	21	20	---
Syria.....	126	235	273	305	370	368
Turkey.....	318	376	395	484	536	510
China, Mainland.....	2,755	4,010	3,920	2,800	2,910	3,080
Afghanistan.....	31	39	45	45	50	---
Burma.....	51	41	42	48	50	53
India.....	1,906	2,235	2,593	2,268	2,744	2,632
Korea, South.....	39	29	15	21	14	---
Pakistan.....	673	702	713	743	862	880
Thailand.....	17	23	29	31	29	---
Australia.....	1	2	4	4	4	---
Total 3/.....	6,045	7,915	8,345	7,140	7,900	8,000
Estimated world total 3/.....	18,705	21,350	23,040	22,295	23,670	23,685

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. United States figures were compiled from official records; figures for other countries were calculated from lint production estimates.

Expansion in cotton and consequently cottonseed production continues in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and each of these Central American countries is expected to have a record outturn of seed in 1963. Expanded acreages, stimulated by favorable returns in recent years and continued government encouragement, plus generally favorable growing conditions, contributed to the larger outturn this year.

Early indications are that cottonseed production in South America may decline slightly this year. A larger outturn in Brazil is expected to be offset by declines in Argentina and Colombia. Brazil's production may increase moderately to almost 1.2 million tons. The northern crop reportedly is above last year's and the southern crop is expected to be the largest since the early 1950's as a result of the government's promotion program to diversify agriculture in coffee areas.

Europe's relatively small outturn of cottonseed is not expected to vary greatly from last year's. The increase expected in Greece counteracts the decline foreseen in Spain.

In the USSR cottonseed output estimated at 3.2 million tons is believed to be fractionally larger than last year's crop. Cotton acreage increased slightly, but average yields dropped somewhat.

Production in Africa probably will be down largely because of the reduced cotton crop in Egypt. The decline in Egypt from the large outturn of 1962 resulted principally from a slight acreage reduction and lower yields than last year's near-record. Cotton crops and the subsequent seed outturn in Nigeria and Sudan also may be down moderately.

The slight increase foreseen in Asia this year stems mainly from expanded cotton plantings in Mainland China. Production is indicated at 3.1 million tons, 6 percent above last year's. Present prospects are for an outturn of about 2.6 million tons of cottonseed in India, 4 percent less than last year's, which was the largest in over 2 decades. The reduction is attributed in part to damage from September rains. Only about one-fifth of the cottonseed produced in India is crushed for oil; the remainder is fed to cattle in the form of whole seed, used as fertilizer, and is wasted.

#### WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION RISES TO ALL-TIME HIGH

World production of soybeans in 1963, estimated at an all-time high of 1.1 billion bushels, is 6 percent above last year's outturn, 5 percent above the previous record of 1961, and one-fifth above the 1955-59 average.

Virtually all of the producing countries with the exception of Canada raised more soybeans this year than last. However, 80 percent of the net increase from 1962, estimated at 64 million bushels, was in the United States, whose production accounted for two-thirds of the world total.

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1961-63 <sup>1/</sup>

Continent and country	Acreage <sup>2/</sup>			Yield per acre			Production			
	Average 1950-54: 1955-59:	1961	1962	Average 1950-54: 1955-59:	1961	1962	Average 1950-54: 1955-59:	1961	1962	1963 <sup>3/</sup>
North America:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada.....	188	245	221	228	25.3	31.3	29.9	26.5	4,131	6,187
United States <sup>4/</sup> .....	14,747	21,344	27,008	29,074	22.7	24.2	25.0	298,422	483,901	679,566
Mexico.....	---	5/ 1:	15	100	26.0	19.8	20.1	---	5/ 39:	294
South America:	2	2	2	52	14.5	12.4	17.3	13.3	30	28
Argentina.....	5/ 157:	234	595	544	5/ 22.1	19.7	16.8	21.7	5/ 3,471:	4,600
Brazil.....	---	5/ 23:	32	46	---	5/ 12.7:	22.3	---	---	5/ 294:
Colombia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Europe:	2	1	6/	---	22.0	26.2	28.5	---	34	18
Italy.....	55	52	25	21	6.6	6.9	6.8	---	378	367
Rumania.....	12	12	32	19	10.3	17.6	11.4	15.5	17.8	362
Yugoslavia.....	28	6	3	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.).....	813	899	1,740	2,000	5/ 6.0:	6.8	5.1	5.2	5/ 4,825:	6,467
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Africa:	9	5/ 17:	10	---	7.4	5/ 10.3:	7.4	---	69	5/ 174:
Congo (Leopoldville) <sup>1/</sup> .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nigeria <sup>8/</sup> .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Asia:	8	15	11	---	12.9	12.4	14.9	---	104	188
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	28,219	27,630	20,500	19,520	11.7	12.6	14.1	14.5	14.5	330,000
China, Mainland.....	5/ 25:	50	35	---	---	8.6	9.7	---	228	438
Cambodia.....	62	106	147	135	9.2	11.6	13.4	14.5	---	---
China, Taiwan.....	1,066	1,359	1,545	1,555	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.3	10,829	13,893
Indonesia.....	1,036	898	708	630	16.0	18.3	20.1	19.7	16,521	16,449
Japan.....	625	669	717	711	7.8	8.2	8.5	8.1	4,835	5,484
Korea, South.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thailand.....	54	56	57	60	13.0	15.1	15.7	15.9	700	839
Total, excluding Rumania, "Other Europe, U.S.S.R., Mainland China, and North Korea <sup>10/</sup> .....	18,065	25,130	31,260	32,000	---	---	---	---	340,785	534,990
Estimated world total <sup>10/</sup> .....	48,020	54,695	54,795	56,620	---	---	---	---	683,705	894,345

<sup>1/</sup> 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. <sup>2/</sup> Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. <sup>3/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>4/</sup> Acreage harvested for beans. <sup>5/</sup> Less than 5 years. <sup>6/</sup> Less than 500 acres. <sup>7/</sup> Includes Rwanda and Burundi. <sup>8/</sup> Purchases for export. Local consumption is small. <sup>9/</sup> Goal. <sup>10/</sup> 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 production in the United States, according to the October 1 estimate, is a record 727 million bushels, up 8 percent from last year, 7 percent from the previous record in 1961, and 50 percent from the 1955-59 average. And, despite reduced beginning stocks on October 1 from a year earlier, total supplies are at an all-time high. The record acreage for harvest of beans at 29 million acres is 4 percent larger than the previous record of last year, and the expected average yield of 25.0 bushels per acre is a near record, exceeding the 1962 average yield by 0.8 bushel. Acreage increases occurred in all major producing areas. Reduced cotton allotments were a factor in the South Central soybean area. Relatively favorable prices for 1962-crop soybeans probably influenced some farmers to expand their acreage this year.

On the basis of conditions on or about September 15, Canada's crop is only 6.0 million bushels, 9 percent less than last year's. While acreage rose 3 percent, average per acre yields declined by over 10 percent. Dry weather in June and again in August retarded development of plants and pods. Production this year is confined entirely to southern Ontario. Farmers in southern Manitoba have given up trying to grow soybeans.

Mainland China's soybean production in the last several years is now believed to have been somewhat smaller than estimated earlier, and this has necessitated a downward revision in the 1960-62 estimates. Contrary to previous indications, acreage in 1961 appears to have been reduced substantially--probably in favor of grains. A further moderate reduction was likely in 1962, but acreage in 1963 is believed to have increased slightly. Weather in the soybean area this year reportedly has not been adverse, and production may be slightly above last year's reduced outturn. Consequently, production is placed tentatively at 287 million bushels compared with the revised estimate of 283 million in 1962.

Continuing the decline that has occurred every year since 1954, Japan's soybean area in 1963 was 4 percent less than last year's. The decline this year is attributed to the possibility of liberalization of soybean oil and meal and to below-normal summer temperature at planting time. Growing conditions are reported to have been about normal, and average yields are above last year's. Consequently, production is indicated at 12.4 million bushels or slightly larger than in 1962.

Official estimates indicate that soybean area in the USSR increased 10 percent in 1962 from the previous year--to about 1.9 million acres. A further moderate increase to about 2 million acres is believed to have occurred this year. However, soybean yields in the Soviet Union are exceptionally low, and production in 1963 is estimated at only 10.4 million bushels. This estimate reflects a 4 percent increase from 1962 but an expansion of almost two-thirds from the 1955-59 average. On the basis of area in 1963 at about 2 million acres, it appears that the plan of the USSR to expand soybean area to 2.5 million acres by 1965 may well be attained. However, in view of the low yields, the USSR's expected outturn of 40 million bushels by 1965 appears unlikely.

Following reduced acreage and production in 1962 because of an extended dry period, Indonesia's soybean acreage is believed to have increased this year. Growing conditions have been good except for a rain shortage in some areas early in September. Per unit yields are expected to be higher than last year and production may increase to about 16 million bushels. The continuing deficit supply of cooking oil has not stimulated soybean production because soybeans in Indonesia are not crushed for oil but are used in prepared food.

Indications are that Thailand's soybean acreage increased slightly from 1962 as a result of favorable prices received by farmers last year. Production in 1963 approximating a million bushels is expected to be somewhat larger than a year earlier. Only slight annual increases are expected in the next few years from which there will be a small surplus for export.

Brazil's 1963 soybean harvest is estimated unofficially at about 12.9 million bushels, one-fourth above the 1962 crop. A large Brazilian company is attempting to further soybean production by purchasing seed to give to farmers and by giving them technical assistance. The company intends to maintain or increase soybean production in order to keep up with the growing market for oil and oilcake. Expansion in the future will depend upon the availability of land and the prices received by farmers. If demand continues good and if higher prices are paid for the remaining quantities of the 1963 crop, production in 1964 may be higher than the present forecast of about 14 million bushels.

Significant expansion in soybean production has occurred in Mexico, Colombia and Argentina in recent years. Mexico's production has risen from a negligible quantity in 1958 to almost 2 million bushels in 1963. The increase of over one-third this year from last reportedly is the result of further use of new soybean varieties. Colombia's outturn has increased from a negligible volume in the early 1950's to over a million bushels this year. And, in about the same period Argentina's production has grown to almost 700,000 bushels.

This year's production in Nigeria, the only African country that grows soybeans in any significant volume, is believed to have approximated the 1962 crop of almost a million bushels.

#### WORLD BARLEY-OATS PRODUCTION SMALLER

The 1963 world production of barley and oats was a million short tons smaller than the 1962 total, but was still above the 1955-59 average, according to preliminary estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. A continuing downward trend in oats more than offset a substantial increase in world barley production.



Combined production of these grains for the current season is forecast at 147 million short tons, compared with a near-record 148 million last year and the 1955-59 average of 143 million. Compared with last year's total, world barley production was up 2.8 million short tons and the oats crop was down 3.8 million.

The world barley crop, as forecast at 3,990 million bushels, is at a new high, with the largest expansion in Western Europe. Acreage there was about 2.3 million acres larger than in 1962, which more than offsets smaller yields. Some increase is also reported for North America and Africa. Southern Hemisphere production is expected to be above the poor outturns in 1962, if growing conditions continue favorable.

World production of oats is forecast at 3,200 million bushels, well below the 3,435 million last year, and is the smallest world production of the past 50 years. Acreage continued its downward trend to reach the low figure of 79 million acres, in sharp contrast with the 1955-59 average of 117 million. Reductions from the 1955-59 average were noted for most areas of the world, but the two largest were in the Soviet Union and the United States. Reductions in those two countries alone would account for well over 80 percent of the decline.

World trade in these grains will be smaller than in 1962-63 as a result of reduced import requirements in Western Europe, the principal importer. A record barley crop in that area reduces import needs as does the existence of large supplies of low quality wheat which will be fit only for feeding.

North America's production of barley and oats amounts to a little over a fourth of the world total. Production of the two was somewhat below the 1962 outturn because of the reduction in oats. Both the U.S. and Canada had somewhat smaller outturns of oats, mainly because of curtailed acreage; acreage was about a million acres less in each.

Barley production was slightly larger in North America, although it was still well below the 1955-59 average. Conditions varied within the area; Canada's acreage and yields were larger than in 1962 while U.S. acreage and yields were down. The net increase in production was about 2 percent.

Western Europe's production of these grains was about 4 percent above the 1962 total because of a record barley crop estimated at 1,245 million bushels. This is sharply above the 1955-59 average of 800 million bushels as a result of expanded acreage and higher yields. The current crop is about 80 million bushels above the previous record, last year. A substantial part of the winter-damaged wheat acreage was shifted to barley, especially in France and the United Kingdom, bringing the total for the area about 2 million acres above 1962 acreage.

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest average 1955-59, annual 1961-63 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production			
	Average 1955-59 acres	1961 acres	1962 acres	Average 1955-59 Bushels	1961 Bushels	1962 Bushels	Average 1955-59 bushels	1961 bushels	1962 bushels	
<b>North America:</b>										
Canada .....	8,971	5,529	5,287	26.5	20.4	31.4	35.0	237,926	112,640	165,886
United States .....	14,391	12,946	12,443	11,758	29.5	30.6	33.6	424,448	395,669	429,495
Mexico .....	594	576	583	593	13.9	13.6	--	8,500	8,000	7,950
Estimated total 5/ .....	23,960	19,050	18,310	18,510	28.0	27.1	33.5	671,000	516,000	605,000
<b>Europe:</b>										
Austria .....	419	464	477	545	40.8	50.6	53.6	17,110	23,500	25,580
Belgium .....	299	299	319	338	63.4	62.8	71.9	14,520	18,770	22,930
Denmark .....	1,692	1,975	2,051	2,261	65.1	65.3	73.9	110,090	129,000	151,520
Finland .....	518	497	508	--	29.0	33.8	24.4	15,010	16,800	12,400
France .....	4,452	5,582	5,292	6,225	44.4	44.5	51.1	197,890	248,600	270,670
Germany, West .....	2,142	2,768	2,813	2,822	52.1	45.2	61.1	111,700	125,000	172,000
Greece .....	491	456	459	455	22.3	23.7	25.2	10,950	10,800	11,570
Ireland .....	279	362	406	434	57.7	65.5	68.2	16,110	23,700	27,670
Italy .....	571	543	518	507	23.2	23.6	25.3	13,240	12,800	13,100
Netherlands .....	183	253	247	250	70.9	69.9	80.2	12,970	17,690	19,800
Norway .....	312	380	405	413	43.2	51.7	38.9	13,480	19,640	15,740
Portugal .....	370	314	314	346	10.4	7.6	15.3	3,850	2,400	4,800
Spain .....	3,785	3,583	3,580	3,472	21.8	22.4	27.7	82,470	80,100	99,300
Sweden .....	655	885	914	1,215	40.9	51.4	48.7	26,760	45,500	44,550
Switzerland .....	63	72	87	82	54.4	58.3	66.7	3,430	4,200	5,800
United Kingdom .....	2,611	3,828	3,980	4,707	56.8	60.6	67.6	148,200	232,100	269,000
Estimated total Western Europe 5/ .....	18,800	22,280	22,400	24,670	42.6	45.4	52.1	800,000	1,012,000	1,167,000
<b>Bulgaria .....</b>	656	650	--	--	28.6	30.8	--	18,770	20,000	--
<b>Czechoslovakia .....</b>	1,639	1,720	1,712	--	37.6	42.4	47.0	61,700	73,000	84,470
<b>Germany, East .....</b>	825	1,068	925	--	45.8	40.7	54.8	37,760	43,500	50,800
<b>Hungary .....</b>	1,172	1,289	1,354	--	31.8	35.1	38.9	37,280	45,200	52,530
<b>Poland .....</b>	1,857	1,639	1,639	--	28.9	36.6	36.7	53,630	61,500	60,400
<b>Romania .....</b>	781	702	861	--	21.7	30.6	31.0	16,940	21,500	19,260
<b>Yugoslavia .....</b>	923	917	867	865	23.7	28.4	25.2	21,890	26,000	21,820
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/ .....	7,880	8,050	7,880	7,940	31.7	36.4	38.7	290,000	293,000	305,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/ .....	26,680	30,330	30,280	32,610	39.4	43.0	48.6	1,050,000	1,305,000	1,472,000
U.S.S.R (Europe and Asia) 6/ .....	25,000	33,100	40,500	--	17.6	18.4	17.8	440,000	610,000	720,000



OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average, 1955-59, annual 1961-63 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production			
	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	
North America:										
Canada 5/	9,716	8,543	10,591	38.6	33.2	46.6	47.2	374,764	283,965	493,610
United States	33,093	23,994	22,934	38.6	42.2	45.0	44.4	1,278,145	1,011,398	1,031,743
Mexico	231	210	211	23.0	22.3	20.6	23.8	5,308	4,685	4,340
Estimated total 6/	43,040	32,750	33,740	38.6	39.7	45.3	45.1	1,660,000	1,300,000	1,530,000
Europe:										
Austria	447	384	372	53.1	60.2	61.6	62.3	23,740	23,100	22,900
Belgium	365	337	309	86.2	90.9	95.1	96.3	31,470	30,620	29,400
Denmark	575	483	405	89.1	97.6	103.6	96.2	51,210	47,120	41,960
Finland	1,111	1,169	1,127	43.3	55.5	37.7	--	48,160	64,830	42,500
France	4,424	3,562	3,313	50.7	50.1	53.9	57.8	224,270	178,500	178,430
Germany, West	2,211	1,787	1,990	70.8	73.8	80.8	83.9	156,630	131,800	160,700
Greece	355	324	326	31.0	32.6	32.7	34.5	11,000	10,550	10,660
Ireland	490	368	346	335	70.2	71.3	78.8	34,380	26,250	27,300
Italy	1,039	1,059	1,015	993	38.1	40.5	39.8	37,490	40,300	41,100
Luxembourg	49	40	42	59.0	69.0	60.7	--	2,690	2,760	2,550
Netherlands	368	305	294	87.3	97.4	108.8	100.0	32,140	29,710	32,000
Norway	157	153	131	59.4	78.2	56.1	72.3	9,320	11,970	7,350
Portugal	756	743	662	741	9.9	22.0	20.9	7,450	4,480	14,570
Spain	1,408	1,442	1,357	1,285	23.6	26.0	25.3	37,000	34,100	35,300
Sweden	1,299	1,405	1,275	1,290	45.2	58.7	60.2	58,750	93,300	74,860
Switzerland	48	37	36	35	80.2	99.4	81.4	3,650	3,270	3,580
United Kingdom	2,348	1,733	1,519	1,307	69.6	73.6	80.3	163,310	127,540	122,300
Estimated total Western Europe 6/	17,450	15,330	14,320	53.6	56.1	58.5	59.7	935,000	860,000	850,000
Bulgaria	394	425	--	28.8	30.6	--	--	11,340	13,000	--
Czechoslovakia	1,290	1,150	1,113	50.2	57.4	56.0	--	64,800	66,000	62,350
Germany, East	1,152	866	919	57.9	68.1	75.0	--	66,740	59,000	68,950
Hungary	374	273	208	37.6	35.2	38.2	--	14,060	9,600	7,950
Poland	4,139	3,915	3,915	40.7	51.3	48.2	--	168,640	203,000	188,880
Rumania	833	602	428	27.6	31.4	26.9	--	22,960	18,900	11,500
Yugoslavia	880	877	766	760	27.4	27.4	--	24,090	29,800	21,010
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/	9,120	8,200	7,790	41.1	48.8	48.1	46.5	375,000	400,000	375,000
Estimated total all Europe 6/	26,570	23,530	22,310	49.3	53.5	54.9	54.9	1,310,000	1,260,000	1,225,000

	36,080	28,400	19,800	23.4	21.1	22.2	645,000	600,000	440,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) <sup>7/</sup>									
Asia:									
Turkey	866	1,018	1,013	29.3	29.5	30.6	25,406	30,000	31,000
Syria	19	7	--	24.0	28.6	--	456	200	--
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	65,000	--	--
Japan	216	202	207	56.4	57.3	50.0	12,168	11,570	10,360
Estimated total <sup>6/</sup>	4,610	4,990	4,900	22.8	20.0	21.4	105,000	100,000	105,000
Africa:									
Algeria	257	135	--	18.8	11.1	--	4,840	1,500	--
Morocco	69	65	60	22.8	15.4	29.8	1,570	1,000	1,790
Tunisia	55	--	--	12.0	--	--	660	--	--
Republic of South Africa	400	--	--	15.1	--	--	6,040	8,000	6,900
Estimated total <sup>6/</sup>	830	800	780	18.1	16.2	17.9	15,000	13,000	14,000
South America:									
Argentina	2,016	1,608	1,010	32.1	30.4	32.1	64,620	48,900	32,380
Chile	259	278	282	30.8	27.4	31.8	7,970	7,610	8,960
Uruguay	189	213	199	14.8	20.8	19.6	21,798	4,440	3,900
Estimated total <sup>6/</sup>	2,540	2,180	1,580	30.3	29.8	31.6	77,000	65,000	50,000
Oceania:									
Australia	3,183	3,095	3,270	20.0	22.3	21.1	63,630	66,910	68,880
New Zealand	39	35	28	62.3	67.4	68.6	2,430	2,360	1,920
Total Oceania	3,222	3,130	3,298	20.5	22.8	21.5	66,060	71,270	70,800
Estimated world total <sup>6/</sup>	116,890	95,780	86,410	34.9	35.6	39.8	4,060,000	3,410,000	3,200,000

<sup>1/</sup> 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 1963 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1963 and end early in 1964. <sup>2/</sup> Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. <sup>3/</sup> Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. <sup>4/</sup> Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. <sup>5/</sup> Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. <sup>6/</sup> Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. <sup>7/</sup> Unofficial estimates for production.

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Western Europe's oats acreage was moderately smaller than in 1962 but higher yields partly offset the loss in acreage and production was only 10 million bushels below the 1962 total. A sizable cut in the United Kingdom's acreage accounts for most of the reduction.

On the basis of preliminary reports, it appears that there were only slight changes in the production of these grains in Eastern Europe. Total production of barley is down 10 million bushels; this is partly offset by an estimated 5 million bushel increase in oats.

Firm figures are not available for the Soviet Union, but a substantial shift of oats acreage to barley is reported. Yields of both grains appear below average. Little change from the 1962 barley crop is indicated but a large decrease in oats production followed the sharp cut in acreage.

Asia's barley production is less than last year mainly because of reduced crops in Iraq and Japan. Iraq, normally a surplus producing country, had a poor crop and can be expected to export little if any barley during 1963-64. Japan's crop was less than half an average harvest and this will mean increased import requirements this season. Oats production in Asia is estimated the same as in 1962.

Production of barley in Africa is tentatively set at 150 million bushels, well above 1962 and also above average. Larger outturns in Algeria and Morocco account for this increase. Production of oats is of minor importance in the area and a total of 14 million bushels is estimated for both 1962 and 1963.

No dependable indications are yet available for grain prospects in Southern Hemisphere countries. There, harvesting begins about the beginning of December and growing conditions up to that time will determine outturns.

Based on preliminary information, South America's barley production will be larger than the poor crop last year. Better prospects in Argentina account for the expected increase. Some increase is also expected for oats; Argentina's production last year was only half the 1955-59 average.

Little change is expected in Australia's 1963 production of these grains. No significant change from the 1962 acreage is reported and yield prospects are generally good, as they were last year.



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# WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

## Statistical Report

NOVEMBER 1963

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1963 WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION  
5.8 BILLION POUNDS

World wool production in 1963 (including the 1963-64 season in the Southern Hemisphere) is estimated at 5,780 million pounds, up 1 percent from a year earlier, and 7 percent above the 1956-60 average. Production increased in South America, the USSR, Asia, and Oceania in 1963, but declined in North America, Eastern and Western Europe, and Africa.

Production in North America declined 3 percent in 1963 and was 6 percent below average. The low yield was the result of smaller numbers of sheep in both the United States and Canada. Apparently the clip increased moderately in Mexico where sheep numbers are increasing.

Wool production in 1963-64 in South America is not expected to change much from the previous year, but is expected to be about 4 percent above average. The Argentine Wool Federation forecast the 1963-64 clip at 466.4 million pounds. A decline in output in Patagonia will be offset by an increase in Buenos Aires province as flocks continue to be rebuilt following last year's drought. Carryover stocks were at a minimum at the beginning of the 1963-64 season. Argentine mills have been handicapped by shortages of certain types and grades. Uruguayan wool production has continued to increase moderately during the past several years. Further increases are expected barring severe drought. Prospects appear good for a slight increase in production in Chile in 1963-64. Pasture conditions are exceptionally good. Programs to improve the carrying capacity of pastures are expected to make possible considerable further expansion in sheep numbers in the years ahead.

Production in Western Europe in 1963 was 2 percent less than a year earlier but was 3 percent above average. The decline in wool production accompanied reduced sheep numbers in most countries. Reduced wool output in 1963 was recorded for each large producer except the United Kingdom and Portugal. Sheep numbers in the United Kingdom have continued to rise to record high levels.

Sheep numbers in France appear to be making a good recovery from the losses of the past winter and lamb prices are usually high providing considerable incentive for further increases. Large numbers of slaughter sheep have been imported.

Wool production in Eastern Europe in 1963 was down about 3 percent from a year earlier but was 6 percent above average. The decline in production just about matched the decrease in sheep numbers, largely as a result of the severe winter and national feed shortages in several countries.

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1956-60,  
annual 1961 to 1963 1/

Continent and country	Average:				Percent change	
	1956-60	1961	1962	1963	1963 : 1956-60	1963 : 1962
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
<b>North America:</b>						
Canada.....	8.0	7.4	7.2	7.0	-12	-3
United States <u>3/</u> .....	308.8	319.9	299.4	290.0	-6	-3
Mexico.....	9.6	10.5	10.8	11.0	+14	+2
Total North America <u>4/</u> .....	330.0	340.0	320.0	310.0	-6	-3
<b>South America:</b>						
Argentina.....	448.1	468.0	467.3	466.4	+4	---
Brazil.....	60.4	56.8	55.8	58.9	-2	+6
Chile.....	48.7	51.1	50.7	51.6	+6	+2
Falkland Islands.....	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	---	---
Peru.....	20.9	22.0	23.4	23.4	+12	---
Uruguay.....	180.2	185.2	189.6	190.0	+5	---
Total South America <u>4/</u> .....	780.0	805.0	810.0	810.0	+4	---
<b>Europe:</b>						
France.....	62.9	69.2	70.0	61.7	-2	-12
Germany, West.....	11.5	11.4	11.0	10.5	-9	-5
Greece.....	25.1	25.6	25.8	25.9	+3	---
Ireland.....	21.2	24.9	26.6	26.0	+23	-2
Italy.....	30.4	29.1	29.5	29.0	-5	-2
Norway.....	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	---	---
Portugal.....	23.8	24.8	25.1	25.4	+7	+2
Spain.....	72.6	63.9	66.0	63.0	-13	-5
United Kingdom.....	116.3	131.3	132.0	133.0	+14	+1
Total West Europe <u>4/</u> .....	385.0	400.0	405.0	395.0	+3	-2
Bulgaria.....	38.3	51.0	51.0	52.0	+36	+2
Hungary.....	16.3	20.8	20.0	20.0	+23	---
Poland.....	20.4	19.4	18.0	18.3	-10	+2
Rumania.....	44.6	50.7	52.0	52.5	+18	+1
Yugoslavia.....	31.2	30.3	26.4	23.0	-26	-13
Total East Europe <u>4/</u> .....	180.0	200.0	195.0	190.0	+6	-3
Total Europe <u>4/</u> .....	565.0	600.0	600.0	585.0	+4	-3
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	690.0	800.0	810.0	820.0	+19	+1

(Continued)

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1956-60,  
annual 1961 to 1963 1/ (Continued)

Continent and country	Average:				Percent change	
	1956-60:	1961	1962	1963	<u>2/</u> 1963	1963
	Million	Million	Million	Million	1956-60;	1962
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	Percent	Percent
<b>Africa:</b>						
Algeria.....	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	---	---
Morocco.....	34.9	32.0	32.5	32.0	-8	-2
Tunisia.....	7.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	+15	---
Egypt.....	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.5	+5	+5
South Africa, Republic of <u>5/</u> .....	323.2	334.6	330.0	325.0	+1	-2
Total Africa <u>4/</u> .....	405.0	415.0	410.0	405.0	---	-1
<b>Asia:</b>						
Iran.....	41.9	37.5	38.6	39.0	-7	+1
Iraq.....	24.7	23.0	24.0	25.0	+1	+4
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	91.2	99.2	88.2	92.6	+2	+5
Syria.....	18.2	16.1	17.8	18.0	-1	+1
India.....	73.8	75.4	75.8	76.5	+4	+1
Japan.....	7.5	5.6	4.2	3.5	-53	-17
Pakistan.....	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	---	---
Total Asia <u>4/</u> .....	495.0	495.0	475.0	480.0	-3	+1
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	1578.8	1699.5	1670.0	1738.0	+10	+4
New Zealand.....	538.3	587.1	620.4	630.0	+17	+2
Total Oceania <u>6/</u> .....	2120.0	2290.0	2290.0	2370.0	+12	+3
Total World <u>4/</u> <u>6/</u> .....	5385.0	5745.0	5715.0	5780.0	+7	+1

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly 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. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Converted "pulled wool" to greasy basis at 1.7. 4/ Includes estimates for other minor producing countries. 5/ Includes Basutoland and South West Africa. 6/ Rounded to five of million.

Output in the USSR apparently increased 1 percent in 1963 and was 19 percent above the average. The sharp upward trend in sheep numbers may have been halted or reversed in 1963 because of the drought.

Production in Africa apparently declined about 2 percent in 1963-64 and will probably only be about 1 percent above average. Lagging production will be chiefly the result of poor grazing conditions and a relatively small number of sheep in the Republic of South Africa.

Output in Asia is increasing slightly with larger production being recorded in Turkey, Iran, and Iraq. Production in Japan decreased sharply in 1963 due to a decline in sheep numbers in 1962.

Wool production in Australia and New Zealand is increasing moderately and further increases are in prospect. Production in 1963-64 in the two countries is expected to be 3 percent above the previous year and 12 percent above the 1957-61 average. The current estimate for total wool production in Australia in 1963-64 is 1,738 billion pounds, greasy basis, of which 1,589 million is expected to be shorn wool. Sheep numbers in Australia on March 31, 1963 reached the record level of 158.6 million head, about 1 million more than a year earlier. Growing conditions have been very good during the current year and individual fleece weights are expected to be heavy. Sheep numbers in New Zealand are expected to rise about 2 percent this year and wool production will also reach a new record. With prices of both wool and lamb very favorable to producers, the industry has considerable incentive for further growth.

#### WOOL STOCKS CONTINUE LOW IN PRODUCING AND CONSUMING COUNTRIES

Carryover stocks of raw wool in the five major producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere at the start of the 1963-64 season (July 1 except in Argentina and Uruguay where season begins October 1) are estimated at 75 million pounds, continuing the downward trend of the last few years. Beginning stocks during 1962-63 totaled 87 million compared with 146 million in 1951-55. Stocks in all of the five countries in 1963 are either unchanged or below the previous year.

During the 1962-63 season there were again no disposal problems in any of the major exporting countries. Smaller stocks and relatively strong demand in most consuming countries virtually assured sales of available supplies in producing countries at relatively high prices.

There was little need for price support activity by either the New Zealand or South African Wool Commissions as producers' prices received were well above the average of recent years. Neither of these agencies ended the year with wool on hand.

Stocks in 5 major consuming countries on July 1 were also estimated below the previous year for the second straight year. At 376 million pounds they were 24 million pounds below a year earlier and slightly below average.

The total amount of wool available from carryover stocks and new production this year is expected to about equal world demand. Producers' prices are not expected to vary greatly from the present above average level.

RAW WOOL: Stocks held in selected countries on July 1, clean basis  
average 1951-55, annual 1960-63

Country	Average 1951-55	1960	1961	1962	1963 <sup>1/</sup>
	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>
Major suppliers:					
Australia.....	9	31	35	33	29
New Zealand.....	27	10	16	15	15
South Africa, Rep. of <sup>2/</sup> .....	2	1	4	1	1
Argentina <sup>3/</sup> .....	79	52	25	20	15
Uruguay <sup>3/</sup> .....	29	28	11	18	15
Total.....	146	122	92	87	75
Major consumers:					
United Kingdom--					
Dealers and mills.....	159	177	186	163	151
Others <sup>4/</sup> .....	72	53	39	20	6
Total United Kingdom..	231	230	225	183	157
France.....	<sup>5/</sup> 40	73	111	111	119
Japan.....	25	38	43	41	40
Germany, West.....	37	33	32	30	30
Belgium.....	20	29	27	35	30
Total <sup>6/</sup> .....	378	403	438	400	376

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> May 30.

<sup>3/</sup> October 1.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes government strategic reserve and Wool Marketing Board Stocks.

<sup>5/</sup> Excludes scoured wool.

<sup>6/</sup> Includes estimates of scoured wool stocks in France prior to 1958 and estimates for West Germany in 1961.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION  
APPROXIMATES 1962 RECORD

World production of peanuts in 1963 is estimated at 15.2 million short tons of unshelled nuts. This volume of production would approximate last year's record outturn (revised) and would exceed the 1955-59 average by 6 percent.

On the basis of incomplete data, particularly for many African producing countries, it appears that smaller crops in Argentina, Nigeria, the Rhodesias, Sudan and a number of other African countries may be offset by somewhat larger crops in South Africa, the United States and possibly Communist China and Senegal. India's crop is expected to be about the same as last year's.

The estimated 5 percent expansion in North American peanut production this year was virtually all in the United States. The November 1 estimate of U.S. production at 961,180 tons, was 6 percent above the 1962 crop and one-fifth above the 1955-59 average. Acreage picked and threshed at 1.4 million acres was about the same as last year's, but the indicated average yield per acre of 1,372 pounds was a record high, exceeding by 90 pounds the previous record in 1962.

Peanut crops in Mexico and the Dominican Republic were about the same as in 1962.

The overall decline of over 10 percent in South American peanut crops harvested early in the year resulted mainly from the sharp reduction in Argentina following the record output of the previous year. Plantings for the 1963 Argentine crop declined 3 percent from the all-time high of a year earlier because of dry weather in Cordoba, the main producing area, causing yields to drop sharply. Although production at 344,000 tons was one-fourth less than in 1962, it was almost one-third greater than the 1955-59 average.

Brazil's 1963 crop was estimated at 562,000 tons or virtually the same as a year earlier despite excessive rains. Planted acreage increased slightly. Uruguay's relatively small peanut production declined almost 10 percent this year.

Peanut crops in Africa, harvests of which are now underway in the Northern Hemisphere, may be slightly below the estimated record 4.7 million tons produced last year, although reliable estimates for several countries are not yet available. Reductions expected in Nigeria, the Rhodesias, Sudan and Niger may be partially offset by increases in South Africa and possibly Senegal.

Nigeria's production is believed to be down significantly from the all-time high of 1,670,000 tons estimated to have been harvested in 1962. Purchases by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for crushing and export are



PEANUTS 1/: Acreage and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1961-63

Continent and country	Average		Acreage 2/		Production			
	1950-54	1955-59	1960	1961	1962 3/	1960	1961	1962 3/
North America:								
United States.....	1,718	1,501	1,410	1,412	1,401	799.3	869.8	961.2
Mexico.....	1/36	165	186	178	178	92.5	99.6	99.0
Cuba.....	4/68	117	124	124	124	59.4	47.6	57.2
Dominican Republic.....	1/255	1,825	1,800	1,805	1,795	872.5	1,042.0	1,093.0
Estimated total 2/.....	336	226	468	693	6/690	260.9	293.2	344.0
South America:								
Argentina.....	339	6/486	6/1,008	6/1,008	6/1,008	269.9	644.2	562.0
Paraguay.....	31	28	26	25	25	12.1	9.9	10.0
Uruguay.....	19	20	21	23	23	5.6	7.2	7.8
Estimated total 2/.....	720	1,110	1,635	1,800	1,805	341.0	973.5	950.5
Europe:								
Greece.....	6	5	6	7	7	5.3	5.1	6.4
Italy.....	20	13	14	14	14	9.0	11.6	13.6
Spain.....	11	18	13	13	13	13.5	10.4	9.0
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.) 2/.....	50	45	40	40	40	32.0	31.0	31.5
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	21	4/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	4/1	1/1	1/1
Africa:								
Sudan.....	83	399	493	---	---	30.0	198.8	165.0
Egypt.....	29	36	35	54	54	23.3	34.2	53.0
Angola.....	---	4/54	408	---	---	4/8/4.7	24.8	---
Cameroon.....	320	4/361	---	---	---	90.2	83.0	---
Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Central African Republic, and Gabon.....	4/412	556	330	---	---	101.0	215.0	---
Congo (Leopoldville).....	705	692	568	---	---	195.6	183.4	---
Gambia.....	215	---	---	---	---	71.6	80.0	---
Guinea.....	136	4/137	---	---	---	48.5	44.5	---
Guinea.....	136	4/137	---	---	---	30.4	30.1	---
Madagascar.....	57	102	90	100	100	20.7	30.9	---
Malawi.....	411	---	---	---	---	103.0	124.0	---
Mozambique.....	313	690	862	798	798	19.5	38.0	---
Nigeria.....	---	4/3,500	---	---	---	851.0	1,102.5	1,375.0
Portuguese Guinea.....	---	---	---	---	---	4/36.7	4/66.0	70.5
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of.....	1,684	4/2,195	2,515	---	---	599.5	915.0	1,100.0
Senegal.....	188	425	556	---	---	183.8	185.9	---
Tanganyika.....	379	4/550	6/732	6/683	6/741	144.1	203.6	201.7
Uganda.....	445	12,030	12,755	12,955	12,955	2,876.0	4,578.5	4,586.5
South Africa.....	9,315	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Estimated total 2/.....	4	12	21	8	10	6.9	17.4	16.5
Asia:								
Israel (Europe and Asia).....	12	20	21	25	25	11.5	22.8	19.8
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	4,295	5,940	3,955	3,955	4,200	2,853.0	2,850.0	1,875.0
China, Mainland.....	726	905	1,385	6/1,532	---	189.0	404.3	446.9
Burma.....	210	248	244	238	---	67.1	96.0	115.3
China, Taiwan 5/.....	11,859	14,506	15,869	16,407	17,000	3,612.5	4,877.6	5,062.3
India.....	714	816	902	923	988	346.4	378.6	417.0
Indonesia.....	59	91	162	159	158	34.0	76.2	165.0
Japan.....	61	71	49	49	47	11.5	14.1	12.0
Philippines.....	178	221	204	236	241	84.8	123.1	132.3
Thailand.....	18,180	22,535	22,950	23,700	24,535	7,442.0	8,772.5	8,329.0
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.) 2/.....	21	39	43	35	35	10.2	25.6	20.3
Oceania:								
Australia.....	21	39	43	35	35	10.2	25.6	20.3
Estimated total.....	21	39	43	35	35	10.2	25.6	20.3
Estimated world total 2/.....	30,292	37,565	39,220	40,235	41,105	11,583.5	14,275.5	15,235.5

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 and for minor producing countries. 6/ Planted area. 7/ Less than 500 acres and 50 tons. 8/ Exports. 9/ 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.

expected to be sharply less than the record 871,524 long tons (976,107 short tons) shelled basis, purchased from the 1962 crop. Possibly counteracting the reduction in the new crop is the fact that there were large carryover stocks on November 1 because transport facilities have been insufficient to move the exceptionally large 1962 crop to port.

Because of below-normal rainfall in Senegal, any increase this year from the 1962 reduced total outturn of an estimated 950,000 tons probably will be slight. Commercial production (for crushing and export) from the 1962 crop was 758,365 metric (835,946 short) tons, unshelled basis.

In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland peanuts traditionally have been produced almost exclusively by African farmers, but improved marketing conditions and favorable producer prices in the last 3 or 4 years have contributed to a rapidly increasing interest in this crop among European farmers. Indications are that production in 1963 was about 5 percent less than the large output of the previous year chiefly because of the poor crop in Nyasaland.

The sharp increase reported for South Africa is attributed to the substantial expansion in planted area and above-average yields resulting from favorable weather.

The estimate of a slight expansion in Asian peanut production is based largely on an indicated increase in Mainland China. Current information indicates that peanut area and production in China have declined considerably more in recent years than estimated earlier, and this has necessitated a downward revision in the 1960-62 estimates. Area in 1963 is believed to have increased moderately from the previous 2 years to possibly 4.2 million acres. Weather is reported to have been generally good this year, and production is estimated at 2.6 million tons compared with an estimated 2.3 million last year.

India's 1963-64 peanut crop, now in the maturing stage, is expected to be about equal to the 1962-63 crop of almost 5.1 million tons. Acreage is reported to have increased almost 5 percent under the inducement of high prices for peanuts, peanut oil and peanut oilcake during most of last season. The crop was adversely affected in the early stages of growth by drought and by floods, but prospects have improved considerably in the principal producing areas. During the last 12 years there has been a considerable increase in peanut acreage in India. However, production has not increased commensurately as the per acre yield has tended to decline rather than increase. Any potential increase in production that was foreseen prior to the development work initiated during the First and Second 5-Year Plan periods and during the 2 years of the Third Plan has yet to materialize owing mainly to lack of irrigation facilities.

Indonesia's 1963 crop was expected to be up about 5 percent from 1962 largely because of a moderate increase in acreage. With the continuing shortage of coconut oil in Java and with expanding population, the demand for peanut oil remains high.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION  
APPROXIMATELY AT LAST YEAR'S LEVEL

World production of flaxseed in 1963 is estimated at 131 million bushels, only 1 percent or 1.9 million bushels less than last year's large outturn and fractionally less than the 1955-59 average.

Major declines from 1962 are believed to have occurred in some Communist areas of the world, particularly in the USSR and Poland. These reductions, plus declines in India, the United States, and France exceed slightly the increase in Canada plus a possible slight increase in over-all South American production.

North American flaxseed production this year was almost 10 percent above last year's because of the large Canadian harvest. At 21.2 million bushels, Canada's crop was almost one-third larger than in 1962 but 6 percent smaller than the 1955-59 average. The 17 percent expansion in acreage from a year earlier is attributed to the good yields obtained last year and to the relatively favorable prices at seeding time last spring. Average yield per acre at a near-record 12.6 bushels was the largest in almost 50 years. Harvest weather was exceptionally good in the Prairie Provinces this fall, and the bulk of all crops with the exception of some late fields of flaxseed had been harvested by mid-October.

U.S. flaxseed production at 31.2 million bushels was 3 percent less than was produced in last year's very favorable season and almost 10 percent less than the 1955-59 average. A 13 percent increase in acreage for harvest was more than offset by a decrease in average yield--from 11.4 bushels in 1962 to 9.9 bushels this year. However, with carryin stocks at 8.4 million bushels, total supply in the 1963-64 marketing year that began July 1 was 39.5 million bushels, about 11 percent more than in 1962-63 and the largest since 1958-59.

Mexico's crop is believed to be about the same as last year's.

South American flaxseed crops to be harvested late this year may be up slightly from last year's relatively good outturn. The second official estimate of area seeded in Argentina is 3.6 million acres or only slightly less than the previous year. Moisture conditions in general have been excellent, except in the Province of Cordoba, which accounts for less than one-sixth of the seeded acreage this year. Crop losses in Cordoba could be offset by gains in other areas. Most observers believe that production will approximate last year's 33 million bushels.

Flaxseed area in Brazil reportedly is moderately above last year's level, and production is estimated at 1.7 million bushels, 10 percent larger than a year earlier. Chile's relatively small production is expected to be up somewhat as a result of slight gains in acreage and average yields. In contrast, Uruguay's crop probably will be down as the first official estimate indicates a decline of one-fifth in seeded area.

Continent and country	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production				
	Average			Average			Average				
	1950-54	1955-59	1961	1950-54	1955-59	1961	1950-54	1955-59	1961	1962	1963 2/
<b>North America:</b>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada.....	997	2,593	2,086	1,445	1,685	9.4	8.7	6.9	11.1	12.6	12.6
United States.....	4,306	4,358	2,514	2,791	3,140	8.7	7.9	8.8	11.4	9.9	11.4
Mexico.....	118	53	62	59	59	15.8	13.2	12.7	12.4	12.4	12.4
Total.....	5,421	7,004	4,662	4,295	4,884						
<b>South America:</b>	1,656	2,327	2,895	3,165	3,200	10.9	9.9	11.1	10.4	10.5	10.5
Argentina.....	3/ 74	4/ 114	4/ 114	4/ 106	4/ 115	3/ 12.6	10.1	9.6	14.8	15.0	15.0
Brazil.....	15	16	17	17	17	12.0	12.1	12.9	12.2	12.7	12.7
Chile 5/.....	382	311	356	395	315	9.6	8.0	10.6	8.4	---	---
Uruguay 4/.....	2,127	2,768	3,332	3,683	3,647						
Total.....	77	69	66	81	84	8.2	9.7	6.5	10.4	10.4	10.4
<b>Europe:</b>	175	135	116	66	2	14.0	15.7	15.7	11.8	17.3	17.3
Belgium 5/.....	85	3/ 119	129	---	---	8.1	3/ 10.5	14.1	14.1	689	3/ 1,592
Denmark.....	14	7	6	---	---	5.2	5.2	4.6	---	---	---
France 6/.....	45	30	18	16	1	10.0	10.9	12.8	4.6	---	---
Germany, West 5/.....	70	58	54	59	67	12.1	13.7	14.1	17.7	18.3	18.3
Greece.....	30	33	21	2	2	4.5	6.4	9.2	---	---	---
Italy 5/.....	45	30	18	16	1	15.6	22.8	21.4	20.6	---	---
Netherlands 5/.....	45	30	18	16	1	15.6	22.8	21.4	20.6	---	---
Spain 5/.....	45	30	18	16	1	15.6	22.8	21.4	20.6	---	---
Sweden.....	45	30	18	16	1	15.6	22.8	21.4	20.6	---	---
Estimated total, West Europe 8/.....	415	330	305	340	305	5.4	5.2	9.5	---	---	---
<b>Europe 8/.....</b>	33	6	2	---	---	5.1	5.1	---	---	---	---
Bulgaria.....	128	135	116	66	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia 5/.....	68	72	8	17	8	7.0	9.8	11.8	6.0	---	---
Germany, East 5/.....	37	8	17	9.8	8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hungary.....	3/ 274	286	274	75	75	3/ 9.3	7.4	8.8	---	---	---
Poland 5/.....	58	72	69	75	75	5.8	5.3	6.9	---	---	---
Romania.....	625	605	563	586	530	---	---	---	---	---	---
Estimated total, East Europe 8/.....	1,040	935	865	926	835	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Estimated total Europe 8/.....</b>	4,620	5,063	---	5,000	---	3/ 2.5	3.9	---	---	---	---
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/.....</b>	10	3/ 7	---	---	---	6.5	3/ 2.7	---	---	---	---
<b>Africa:</b>	175	98	31	40	26	6.2	6.1	5.4	10.0	8.4	10.0
Algeria.....	9	15	30	28	27	14.8	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.7	15.6
Morocco.....	290	270	210	220	209	---	---	---	---	---	---
Egypt 5/.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Estimated total 8/.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Asia:</b>	98	74	84	72	72	9.1	10.6	8.4	10.4	---	---
Iran.....	3,486	3,682	4,433	4,854	4,653	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Turkey (Europe and Asia) 4/5/.....	144	36	28	27	30	3.7	3.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0
India 4/.....	71	73	37	37	37	6.6	7.5	7.4	---	---	---
Japan 1/ 5/.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan 5/.....	3,735	3,950	4,680	5,125	4,925	---	---	---	---	---	---
Estimated total 8/.....	35	74	62	97	121	7.3	8.4	8.1	10.6	10.4	10.4
<b>Oceania:</b>	15	3/ 66	16	19	22	19.1	3/ 2.0	22.5	17.9	19.1	19.1
Australia 9/.....	50	140	78	116	143	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Zealand.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	17,283	20,130	18,405	19,365	19,140	---	---	---	---	---	---
Estimated world total 8/.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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 1963 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1963 and ends early in 1964. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 5 years. 4/ Planted area. 5/ Acreage includes area for fiber. 6/ Includes only that portion of fiber acreage which is harvested for seed as well as fiber. 7/ 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.

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.

Indications are that flaxseed production in Europe declined an estimated one-fifth from the relatively large outturn of 1962, although data for a number of countries, particularly those of Communist controlled Eastern Europe, are still incomplete. France's crop was about one-third less than last year's, and this loss was only partially offset by a substantial gain in the Netherlands and a modest gain in Belgium. Poland's production is believed to have been down sharply chiefly as a result of drought. Similarly, drought is believed to have reduced the crop in the USSR, although seeded area also may have declined because of the extended cold spring.

Africa produces only 2 to 3 million bushels of flaxseed annually. The bulk of the outturn is in Ethiopia, but current estimates of that country's crop are not available. Despite proposals to plant flood-damaged lands in Morocco with flax and actual seeding of almost 15,000 acres in the Gharb flood area, the crop dwindled to only 220,000 bushels, according to unofficial sources. The reduction of almost one-half from 1962 was attributed to a major shift in the Casablanca area from flax to other summer crops, chiefly sorghum and corn, and to flooding in the Gharb. Egypt's flaxseed production was slightly less than last year's crop.

Flaxseed production in Asia is determined mainly by the Indian crop, which in 1963 at 16.8 million bushels was 6 percent less than the 1962 outturn. A moderate decline in seeded area was attributed to adverse weather while lower-than-average yield reportedly was due partly to failure of winter rains and partly to damage caused by hailstorms, strong winds and pest infestation.

In Oceania flaxseed production is expected to be about one-fourth larger than last year's. Australia's crop is estimated at almost 1.3 million bushels, up almost one-fourth. A record acreage was seeded despite extremely wet weather, and yield prospects in most districts are reported from good to excellent. Current trends in the Australian oilseed industry seem to indicate that significant expansion in flaxseed production may be expected in coming years. Commonwealth and state government policies to encourage production are becoming more positive, while the more competitive position in the crushing industry following the breaking of the Linseed Crushers' Association import monopoly is leading to the provision of better facilities to handle growers' crops and so make flaxseed production more attractive. New Zealand's crop also is expected to exceed last year's outturn by one-fourth because of expanded acreage and higher average yields.

#### WORLD COTTON CROP TO EXCEED CONSUMPTION AGAIN THIS SEASON

The world cotton situation in 1963-64 is highlighted by a repetition of last season's excess of world production over consumption; a further substantial increase in stocks, principally in the United States; a continued high level of world trade; and, lower prices than a year ago for U.S. and most foreign growths in import markets. The increased carryover this season and a record world crop raises the world cotton supply to over 71.7 million bales, and world stocks next August may be the highest in 8 years.

Table 1.--COTTON: World stocks, production, consumption, and exports,  
by areas, seasons beginning August 1, 1957 through 1963

Item and area	:1957-58	:1958-59	:1959-60	:1960-61	:1961-62	:1962-63 :Prelimi- :nary	:1963-64 :Estimate
	- - - - - Million bales <sup>1/</sup> - - - - -						
<u>Beginning stocks</u>							
United States.....	11.3	8.7	8.9	7.6	7.2	7.8	11.2
Foreign Free World:							
Exporting countries...	3.4	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.7
Importing countries <sup>2/</sup>	6.3	6.1	5.5	6.0	6.6	5.6	5.7
Communist countries.....	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.0
Foreign total.....	12.5	13.6	12.6	12.9	13.0	11.8	11.4
World total.....	23.8	22.3	21.5	20.5	20.2	19.6	22.6
<u>Production</u>							
United States <sup>3/</sup> .....	10.9	11.4	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.9	15.4
Foreign Free World.....	16.9	17.5	16.6	19.0	19.5	21.9	21.4
Communist countries.....	14.2	15.6	15.7	13.4	12.1	12.0	12.3
Foreign total.....	31.1	33.1	32.3	32.4	31.6	33.9	33.7
World total.....	42.0	44.5	46.9	46.8	46.0	48.8	49.1
<u>Consumption <sup>4/</sup></u>							
United States.....	8.0	8.7	9.0	8.3	9.0	8.4	8.8
Foreign Free World:							
Exporting countries...	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.8
Importing countries...	15.9	15.5	16.9	17.9	17.9	17.7	18.2
Communist countries.....	15.1	16.5	17.0	15.7	14.1	14.3	14.5
Foreign total.....	35.5	36.8	39.1	39.0	37.7	37.6	38.5
World total.....	43.5	45.5	48.1	47.3	46.7	46.0	47.3
<u>Exports</u>							
United States.....	5.7	2.8	7.2	6.6	4.9	3.4	5.0
Foreign Free World <sup>5/</sup> ....	6.9	8.7	8.1	8.4	8.9	11.2	10.7
Communist countries.....	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.3
Foreign total.....	8.4	10.7	10.2	10.4	10.6	12.5	12.0
World total.....	14.1	13.5	17.4	17.0	15.5	15.9	17.0
Exports, net, Free World to Communist.....	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.0

<sup>1/</sup> 500 pounds gross weight, except U.S. is in running bales.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports.

<sup>3/</sup> In-season ginnings plus city crop. 1963 based on November crop estimate.

<sup>4/</sup> Excludes cotton destroyed or unaccounted for.

<sup>5/</sup> Includes small quantities reexported.

Compiled from records of Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

World cotton production in 1963-64 is estimated at 49.1 million bales, up from the previous record of 48.8 million bales in 1962-63, and 12 percent above the 1955-59 average. Foreign Free World production in 1963-64 is forecast at 21.4 million bales, down 0.5 million bales from last season. Principal decreases reported are in Mexico, India, Egypt, and Spain, while larger crops appear likely in Brazil, Greece, Iran, and the Central American countries. Acreage increases in Mainland China and the Soviet Union are partly offset by unfavorable weather, but aggregate production is expected to increase from about 12.0 to 12.3 million bales. The 1963 U.S. crop of 15.4 million bales (including city crop) is up 0.5 million bales from 1962.

World cotton consumption is expected to total about 47.3 million bales in 1963-64, up 1.3 million from last year. The moderate revival from last year's 4-year low point, when excessive inventories of cotton products were being reduced, is partly cyclical in nature. Production of man-made fibers is still increasing rapidly and will impose limitations on improvements in the demand for cotton products. Prospects are for increased consumption in Japan, India, France, Canada, and a number of other foreign importing as well as exporting countries. U.S. mill consumption of 8.8 million bales in 1963-64, up 0.4 million from last season, is indicated by the uptrend in the rate of utilization and recent declines in the ratio of mill stocks to unfilled cloth orders.

World cotton exports are estimated at about 17.0 million bales in 1963-64, 7 percent above last season's 15.9 million, in view of the larger supplies needed for consumption and some replenishment of raw cotton and textile stocks. Exports of U.S. cotton are expected to reach 5 million bales in 1963-64, up from 3.4 million a year earlier. While foreign countries might be expected to market virtually all their exportable supplies, such supplies are smaller in 1963-64 than last season because of a reduction in carryover stocks, smaller production, and a further rise in consumption. The shortage of supplies in Communist countries could push net imports from Free World sources to 2.0 million bales or more, compared with the 1955-59 average of 1.0 million bales.

Price quotations of most growth of cotton in foreign import markets are about a cent or more per pound below a year ago. Prices for U.S. Middling 1-1/32 inch, c.i.f. Liverpool, during October 1963 averaged 27.21 cents per pound, and recently most competitive foreign growths have maintained a firm tone close to the U.S. level. However, Mexican cotton is being quoted higher because of the much smaller 1963 crop.

#### 1963-64 WORLD SUGAR CROP SECOND HIGHEST OF RECORD

The 1963-64 world production of centrifugal sugar is estimated at 58.7 million short tons. This is the second largest crop of record, being exceeded only by the 60.1 million tons in 1960-61. It is 3.7 million tons above 1962-63, which on the basis of final production figures has been revised upward by nearly a half million tons. These estimates include revisions from earlier reports and estimates of production for some minor producers not previously reporting.

Estimated production in the Free World is up 3.8 million tons from last year while production in the Sino-Soviet Bloc, including Cuba, is down 0.1 million tons. A prolonged drought in the USSR and hurricane damage in Cuba reduced production prospects in these countries. Had it not been for this adverse weather, the current world crop could well have set a new record.

Current estimates indicate that world production of cane and beet is continuing at about the former ratio. The percentages for 1963-64 are 41.4 percent for beets and 58.6 percent for cane.

The estimated production in North America is up 0.9 million tons above 1962-63. In the United States, record beet and cane crops are being harvested. Increases are also indicated in Mexico and Central America. In the Caribbean, excluding Cuba, production is near the level of last year.

The Cuban crop is extremely difficult to assess. Prior to a severe hurricane in October, it appeared that the 1963-64 crop would be somewhat higher than the 4.2 million tons of last season. But available information now indicates a 200,000 ton reduction from 1962-63.

In South America, the 1963-64 production is estimated at about 300,000 tons above 1962-63. Brazil, the largest producer in South America, reports a slightly reduced crop, primarily because of a severe drought in Sao Paulo.

The indicated aggregate increase in Western Europe is about 825,000 tons. Acreage was up 3 to 5 percent this year. Good weather during most of the summer offset bad weather during and immediately following plantings last spring. Bumper crops are being harvested in West Germany and France but the outturns in Spain and Italy are low.

The total crop in Eastern Europe is a quarter million tons above last year despite some drought damage. Acreage was up about 5 percent this year.

The USSR crop is estimated at 6.3 million tons, 300,000 tons below the 1962-63 outturn, which was low on a per-acre basis. This reduction is mainly attributable to a severe drought as acreage was up 5 percent.

African production is up about 450,000 tons. The Republic of South Africa and the Island of Mauritius account for most of the increase from last year. However, production is increasing generally throughout Africa.

Total increases in Asia are about 1.3 million tons over 1962-63. India accounts for over 800,000 tons of this; estimates for India include the production of Khandsari. The Philippine crop is up about 175,000 tons. Production in the Ryukyus, included in the "other" category, has reached about 150,000 tons.

In Oceania, Australian production has been increasing rapidly the past several years. Production also is increasing in Fiji.

Production of noncentrifugal sugar in 1963-64 is expected to approximate the 6.8 million ton level of the past two seasons.



CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1961-62 through 1963-64 2/

Continent and country	Average			
	1955-56	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 <u>3/</u>
	through 1959-60			
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Canada (beet) .....	151	141	153	163
Mexico .....	1,380	1,647	1,870	2,000
United States				
Continental (beet) .....	2,088	2,404	2,598	3,100
Continental (cane) .....	572	858	853	1,200
Hawaii .....	1,013	1,120	1,120	1,100
Puerto Rico .....	1,036	1,009	990	1,100
Virgin Islands of the U.S. ....	11	11	11	16
British Honduras .....	12	29	31	38
Costa Rica .....	44	76	97	120
El Salvador .....	51	73	68	75
Guatemala .....	70	133	151	171
Honduras .....	17	26	30	37
Nicaragua .....	61	89	111	110
Panama .....	25	30	38	45
Cuba .....	5,883	5,308	4,211	4,000
Dominican Republic .....	883	939	850	920
Guadeloupe .....	146	209	185	175
Haiti .....	61	64	67	50
Jamaica .....	419	486	535	532
Martinique .....	83	98	102	75
West Indies				
Barbados .....	183	177	214	202
Leeward and Windward Islands <u>4/</u> .....	94	78	76	76
Trinidad and Tobago .....	205	225	255	254
Total North America .....	14,488	15,230	14,616	15,559
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Argentina .....	906	754	858	1,097
Bolivia .....	11	55	54	72
Brazil .....	3,110	3,934	3,575	3,500
British Guiana .....	330	365	347	369
Chile (beet) .....	40	73	81	118
Colombia .....	297	380	439	432
Ecuador .....	93	137	149	145
Paraguay .....	30	34	38	43
Peru .....	800	857	881	903
Surinam .....	10	11	13	13
Uruguay (beet and cane) .....	27	51	57	53
Venezuela .....	205	271	296	322
Total South America .....	5,859	6,922	6,788	7,067
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):				
Austria .....	282	231	286	300
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	393	500	383	392
Denmark .....	353	243	250	425
Finland <u>5/</u> .....	38	65	54	65
France .....	1,571	1,878	1,791	2,097
Germany, West .....	1,590	1,576	1,613	2,100
Greece <u>6/</u> .....	0	3	29	40
Ireland .....	126	151	164	168
Italy .....	1,271	1,082	1,099	959
Netherlands .....	490	645	503	467
Portugal				
Azores and Madeira .....	13	20	20	20
Spain (cane and beet) .....	470	651	529	400
Sweden <u>5/</u> .....	314	358	239	262
Switzerland .....	40	39	32	48
United Kingdom .....	818	990	835	905
Total West Europe .....	7,769	8,432	7,827	8,648
Albania <u>7/</u> .....	12	14	14	12
Bulgaria <u>7/</u> .....	137	220	215	200
Czechoslovakia <u>7/</u> .....	860	1,242	1,020	1,187
Germany, East <u>7/</u> .....	804	878	790	822
Hungary .....	332	417	428	444

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CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1961-62 through 1963-64 2/--Continued

Continent and country	Average	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 <u>3/</u>
	1955-56 through 1959-60			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Europe - continued	1,152	1,808	1,465	1,400
Poland .....	244	452	337	360
Rumania .....	219	257	272	360
Yugoslavia .....				
Total East Europe .....	3,760	5,288	4,541	4,785
Total Europe .....	11,529	13,720	12,368	13,433
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) .....	5,632	7,170	6,600	6,300
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Ethiopia and Eritrea .....	35	72	69	70
Egypt .....	340	332	425	452
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	31	34	35	40
Kenya <u>7/</u> .....	29	38	39	41
Tanganyika <u>7/</u> .....	28	34	47	50
Uganda <u>7/</u> .....	89	113	124	134
Malagasy Republic .....	55	102	102	110
Mauritius .....	612	605	587	728
Mozambique .....	165	182	203	210
Reunion .....	219	250	225	280
Rhodesia and Nyasaland .....	9	40	92	136
South Africa, Republic of <u>8/</u> .....	989	1,174	1,277	1,416
Other Africa .....	93	148	161	163
Total Africa .....	2,694	3,124	3,386	3,830
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Iran (beet and cane) .....	119	160	190	200
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet) .....	408	518	466	509
China, Mainland (cane and beet) .....	836	700	900	1,050
Taiwan .....	963	948	873	900
Burma .....	38	60	60	65
India <u>9/</u> .....	2,737	3,693	2,977	3,800
Indonesia .....	903	709	648	661
Japan (beet; incl. cane beginning 1959-60) ..	86	182	226	227
Pakistan .....	174	157	240	252
Philippines .....	1,356	1,618	1,856	2,028
Thailand .....	102	199	175	190
Other (cane and beet) .....	62	184	335	365
Total Asia .....	7,784	9,128	8,946	10,247
Oceania (cane):				
Australia .....	1,428	1,512	1,982	1,938
Fiji .....	210	183	273	331
Total Oceania .....	1,638	1,695	2,255	2,269
World total (cane) .....	29,339	32,384	32,067	34,419
World total (beet) .....	20,285	24,605	22,892	24,286
World total (cane and beet) .....	49,624	56,989	54,959	58,705

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, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. 5/ Beginning with this issue, excludes sugar from imported beets. 6/ No sugar produced prior to 1961-62. 7/ Production relates to calendar years for the first of the two years indicated in crop-year heading. 8/ Includes Swaziland. 9/ Includes Khandasari.

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.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60,  
annual 1961-62 through 1963-64 2/

Continent and country	Average	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 <u>3/</u>
	1955-56 through 1959-60			
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
<b>North America:</b>				
El Salvador .....	30	22	27	28
Guatemala .....	70	40	40	40
Mexico .....	147	132	132	132
Nicaragua .....	25	23	23	23
Panama .....	4	4	4	4
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>227</b>
<b>Asia:</b>				
Burma .....	160	168	168	168
China: Mainland .....	545	242	242	242
Taiwan .....	24	24	24	24
India .....	3,950	4,032	4,144	4,100
Indonesia .....	303	345	331	331
Japan .....	26	23	19	19
Pakistan .....	1,258	728	728	672
Philippines .....	70	41	53	53
Thailand .....	50	138	143	148
Vietnam .....	21	35	35	35
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6,407</b>	<b>5,776</b>	<b>5,887</b>	<b>5,792</b>
<b>South America:</b>				
Colombia .....	486	650	675	650
Ecuador .....	26	40	40	40
Peru .....	30	28	22	22
Venezuela .....	71	70	72	72
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>784</b>
<b>Total of above countries ....</b>	<b>7,296</b>	<b>6,785</b>	<b>6,922</b>	<b>6,803</b>

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, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

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.

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WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS  
DOWN SLIGHTLY IN FIRST HALF OF 1963

World production (milk equivalent -- fat basis) of factory dairy products in the first 6 months of 1963 declined about 1 percent below comparable 1962. Output of cheese and dried milk was up, output of butter and canned milk was down.

Milk production in Western Europe declined slightly, largely the result of the unusually severe weather which depleted roughage supplies in many areas.

In Australia and New Zealand, conditions for dairying were generally favorable and milk production increased.

Canada's milk production in the first half of 1963 showed little change from comparable 1962. In the United States, it was down slightly from a year earlier.

Creamery butter output declined 2 percent. In Western Europe, production was at approximately the 1962 level, due mostly to the heavier out-turn in West Germany and France, the largest producing countries in that area. In many of the other West European dairying countries, among them Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden, milk production was down and milk for butter-making was in short supply. Rising liquid consumption in the United Kingdom left a much smaller quantity than usual for manufacturing. Most of the reduction in the quantity of milk for this purpose affected the amount used for butter.

In Australia and New Zealand, more milk was available for the manufacture of dairy products, and butter production increased appreciably over the preceding year.

Somewhat smaller quantities of milk were available for factory production in Canada and the United States, where less butter was produced than a year ago.

Cheese production in factories was up 1 percent. Output in Western Europe increased slightly. All countries there reported higher cheese production except the Netherlands and the United Kingdom where less milk was available for manufacturing.

In Australia, cheese output increased appreciably over the earlier year; in New Zealand, it declined sharply. (Text continued on page 20)

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, January-June 1963  
(preliminary) and comparisons with January-June 1962

Country	BUTTER						
	1962			1963			Jan.-June
	Jan.-March	Apr.-June	Total	Jan.-March	Apr.-June	Total	1963 com-
	: : Jan.-March	: : Apr.-June	: : January- : June	: : Jan.-March	: : Apr.-June	: : January- : June	: : pared with : Jan.-June : 1962
Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent	
pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds		
Canada -----	45,576	116,055	161,731	46,250	112,538	158,788	98
United States-----	423,521	464,341	887,862	385,125	433,275	818,400	92
Denmark -----	85,097	113,096	198,193	75,618	99,206	174,824	88
Finland -----	43,327	61,936	105,263	42,831	-	-	-
France -----	104,968	160,360	265,328	107,825	165,627	273,452	103
Germany, West-----	234,058	286,578	520,636	242,356	303,648	546,004	105
Ireland -----	8,118	38,193	46,311	7,522	36,937	44,459	96
Netherlands -----	31,870	77,335	109,205	28,124	77,911	106,035	97
Norway -----	7,809	16,219	24,028	8,633	17,092	25,725	107
Sweden -----	40,070	62,971	103,041	36,677	60,005	96,682	94
Switzerland -----	16,352	23,823	40,175	18,848	25,062	43,910	109
United Kingdom-----	28,672	43,904	72,576	21,280	39,872	61,152	84
Argentina -----	36,087	24,494	60,581	37,860	-	-	-
Republic of South Africa	31,829	21,073	52,902	-	-	-	-
Australia -----	118,030	51,083	169,113	124,703	58,240	182,943	108
New Zealand-----	124,753	40,901	165,654	142,736	30,323	173,059	104
	CHEESE						
Canada 1/ -----	13,084	35,664	48,748	13,030	41,167	54,197	111
United States-----	360,579	477,683	838,262	354,831	492,126	846,957	101
Denmark -----	52,249	82,893	135,142	57,099	83,113	140,212	104
France -----	182,239	210,546	392,785	190,898	227,380	418,278	106
Netherlands -----	76,308	149,073	225,381	73,625	143,131	216,756	96
Norway -----	20,648	31,295	51,943	21,282	31,233	52,515	101
Sweden -----	25,805	37,837	63,642	27,833	36,513	64,346	101
Switzerland-----	28,411	42,453	70,864	29,868	43,525	73,393	104
United Kingdom 2/-----	56,896	96,768	153,664	52,864	83,776	136,640	89
Argentina -----	87,602	71,030	158,632	88,237	-	-	-
Republic of South Africa	9,483	6,834	16,317	-	-	-	-
Australia -----	28,233	15,765	43,998	30,885	15,758	46,643	106
New Zealand -----	66,819	21,625	88,444	62,541	14,752	77,293	87
	CANNED MILK						
Canada 3/ -----	51,547	105,405	516,952	58,555	106,163	164,718	105
United States 4/-----	402,275	642,378	1,044,653	421,550	616,380	1,037,930	99
France -----	54,934	87,673	142,607	48,076	71,396	119,472	84
Germany, West -----	232,656	269,464	502,120	241,428	304,437	545,865	109
Netherlands -----	227,312	307,738	535,050	193,447	326,362	519,809	97
United Kingdom -----	76,160	152,096	228,256	78,176	143,584	221,760	97
Argentina -----	3,592	3,128	6,720	4,301	-	-	-
Australia 5/-----	39,486	17,342	56,828	47,885	21,511	69,396	122
	DRIED MILK 6/						
Canada 7/-----	30,785	70,187	100,972	30,730	65,934	96,664	96
United States 7/-----	598,606	738,460	1,337,066	564,400	750,500	1,314,900	98
France -----	50,223	96,707	146,930	72,232	108,991	181,223	123
Germany, West -----	49,689	20,867	70,556	65,798	116,615	182,413	258
Netherlands -----	26,394	120,215	146,609	16,409	120,951	137,360	94
Sweden -----	13,946	29,357	43,303	11,276	32,622	43,898	101
United Kingdom -----	50,400	75,040	125,440	29,568	71,556	101,124	81
Argentina -----	9,621	6,683	16,304	9,921	-	-	-
Australia -----	29,039	12,642	41,681	35,031	15,072	50,103	120
New Zealand 8/-----	15,630	4,064	19,694	30,303	5,768	36,071	183

1/ Cheddar cheese only. 2/ Total cheese production. 3/ Both bulk and case goods. 4/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. 5/ Includes mixtures of full cream and skimmed milk, mixtures of full cream, skim and buttermilk, and "coffee and milk." 6/ Dried whole milk and nonfat solids production. 7/ Includes dried milk for animal feeding. 8/ Nonfat dry milk production only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, official government statistics, results of office research, and related information.

In both Canada and the United States, heavier production in the second quarter brought output for the first half of the year above the 1962 level.

Canned milk (condensed and evaporated) production was at the 1962 level. Of the four Western European countries reporting, only West Germany showed canned milk production in excess of last year. Australia and Canada produced considerably larger quantities of all types of canned milk. In the United States, a slight decline in evaporated milk production brought total canned milk output below that of 1962.

Production of dried milk, mainly nonfat dry milk, was 5 percent above the first 6 months of 1962. The largest gain was reported by West Germany, where a heavy demand for nonfat dry milk for feeding purposes greatly stimulated production.

In Australia, total dried milk output was up. New Zealand reports only nonfat dry milk production which in the first 6 months of 1963 was considerably above comparable 1962.

Production of both types of dried milk declined in Canada and the United States.

#### WORLD JUTE PRODUCTION DOWN AGAIN IN 1963

The 1963 world jute crop is estimated at about 4,855 million pounds, a decrease of 100 million from the revised estimate of 4,955 million pounds in 1962. An increase of 93.2 million pounds in India was more than offset by decreases of 200 million pounds in Pakistan, 7.5 million in Burma, and 1.8 million in Thailand. However, an increase of 31 million pounds in Indian mesta (kenaf) production added to the jute crop provides the mills of the world with an adequate supply of new crop fiber for bagging and other jute goods.

Pakistan and India together now furnish about 94 percent of the world crop, compared with 96 percent in 1961 and 98 percent in 1956-60. Their combined crop in 1963 was 106 million pounds less than in 1962, and their carryover stocks (including mesta) by the end of this season, June 30, 1964, are forecast at about 1,476 million pounds, compared with 1,572 million in 1963 and 1,040 million in 1962.

Exports from Pakistan, principal exporter of the raw fiber, will probably be about 8 percent less from the 1963 crop than from the

preceding one because of rising mill consumption. Exports in 1962-63 were 1,734 million pounds, and were distributed as follows (in millions of pounds): Europe, 1,136; Asia, 268; Africa, 142; the Americas, 122; and the USSR and Oceania, the remaining 66. The principal countries of destination were the United Kingdom with 319 million pounds and Belgium with 203 million. The United States was sixth with 101 million pounds.

Exports of raw jute from India are relatively small at approximately a half million pounds annually. India manufactures its crop into bagging, hessians, and other jute goods and exports a large share of them.

The price of jute in the first quarter of the 1963-64 year was back to approximately the same level as a year earlier, after a generally rising trend through the first 3 quarters of 1962-63 and a decline in the fourth quarter.

Table 1.--Jute <sup>1/</sup>: World production, by countries, average 1956-60, and annual 1961-1963

Country	Year of harvest			
	Average 1956-60	1961 Revised	1962 Revised	1963 Preliminary
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Pakistan.....	2,390,240	2,787,600	2,600,000	2,400,000
India.....	1,769,680	2,538,800	2,146,800	2,240,000
Brazil.....	72,313	106,304	90,000	105,800
Taiwan.....	38,967	30,361	23,796	24,000
Thailand.....	8,086	25,573	26,014	24,251
Burma.....	5,992	18,657	31,541	24,080
Japan.....	1,964	1,631	1,168	1,102
Other countries.....	52,758	36,074	35,681	35,767
Total .....	4,340,000	5,545,000	4,955,000	4,855,000

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes mesta and other jute-like fibers wherever separation is possible.

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.

1963 WORLD DRIED PRUNE  
PACK BELOW AVERAGE

World production of dried prunes in 1963 is tentatively estimated at 186,500 short tons, about 30,000 tons below last year and 6,000 tons less than average.

Foreign production, estimated at 51,500 tons, while being above average is considerably below the previous 2 seasons. It is still too early to consider individual foreign production estimates as other than preliminary. U.S. dried prune production is estimated at 135,000 short tons, the sixth season in the past 7 of the below-average production.

World dried prune exports during the 1962-63 season were by far the largest in recent years, totaling 86,200 tons. This is 15,000 tons above the 1961-62 season and 11,000 tons above average. The large increase in exports during the 1962-63 season was almost entirely due to Yugoslavia, which doubled shipments over the previous year. U.S. dried prune exports for the 1962-63 season amounted to 42,500 short tons slightly below both the previous season and average. Dried prune prices in the major producing countries this season should be higher than those of the 1962-63 season, reflecting the smaller world availabilities.

Prunes, Dried: Commercial production in selected countries,  
average 1956-60, annual 1961-63

Country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	Preliminary 1963
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina.....	6,900	7,300	7,700	7,000
Australia.....	3,300	5,000	3,800	<u>2/</u> 5,500
Chile.....	5,500	5,600	5,700	6,000
France.....	5,900	7,200	13,200	10,000
Italy.....	1,000	1,400	1,300	<u>2/</u> 1,000
South Africa, Republic of.....	2,400	1,200	1,800	2,000
Yugoslavia.....	18,600	43,300	31,000	20,000
Foreign total.....	43,600	71,000	64,500	51,000
United States <u>1/</u> .....	148,800	142,000	152,500	135,000
Grand total.....	192,400	213,000	217,000	186,500

1/ Excludes minor tonnage of home use by producers.  
2/ Estimated.



Prunes, Dried: Exports from principal producing countries  
average 1955-59, annual 1960-62 crop years 1/

Country	Average : : 1955-59 :	1960 : :	1961 : :	Preliminary : : 1962
	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons
Argentina.....	3,400	4,570	3,340	4,300
Australia.....	900	2,060	2,300	2,200
Chile.....	3,300	3,260	3,360	3,300
France.....	700	380	1,100	900
Italy.....	400	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
South Africa, Republic of.....	1,100	<u>280</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>3/</u>
Yugoslavia.....	18,900	13,400	16,600	33,000
Foreign total.....	28,700	23,950	26,800	43,700
United States.....	45,900	37,000	44,150	42,500
Grand total.....	74,600	60,950	70,950	86,200

1/ Crop year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile, and Republic of South Africa; August 1 in France; September 1 in Italy and the United States; and October 1 in Yugoslavia.

2/ Italian trade data no longer available.

3/ Negligible.

WORLD WALNUT PRODUCTION  
ABOVE AVERAGE

World commercial walnut production in 1963 (exclusive of the Soviet Bloc and Communist China) is estimated at 163,900 short tons. This is 15,000 tons above average but 15,000 tons less than the large 1962 production.

Walnut production for the 7 leading foreign producing countries is estimated at 85,900 tons, about 10,000 tons above average. Foreign production is 15,000 tons below last year, mainly due to a drop in Italian production of 14,000 tons. India also had a smaller crop. The other countries held production near the 1962 levels or had slight increases. U.S. walnut production, at 78,000 tons, is slightly below last year but almost 6,000 tons above average.

Walnut exports from the seven major exporting countries--again not including Communist China or the Soviet Bloc--in the 1962-63 season totaled 51,200 tons, unshelled basis. This is above both the previous season and average but considerably below the 61,100 tons export in the 1960-61 season.

(Continued on page 25)

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1956-60, annual 1961-63

Country	: Average : : 1956-60 :	1961	: 1962	: Preliminary : 1963
	: Short : <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>
France.....	21,100	20,400	31,000	32,000
India.....	11,900	10,500	12,000	10,000
Iran.....	6,700	4,200	3,600	3,600
Italy.....	25,100	20,000	36,000	22,000
Syria.....	2,100	6,000	4,000	5,500
Turkey.....	6,000	10,800	7,600	9,000
Yugoslavia.....	3,200	4,300	4,500	3,800
Foreign total.....	76,100	76,200	98,700	85,900
United States.....	72,500	67,500	79,900	78,000
Grand total.....	148,600	143,700	178,600	163,900

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries, average 1955-59 and annual 1960-62 crop years 1/

Country	: Average : : 1955-59 :	1960	: 1961	: Preliminary : 1962
	: Short : <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>
France.....	12,700	19,000	12,100	16,700
India.....	9,300	14,700	9,900	10,000
Iran.....	3,100	1,000	3,000	1,000
Italy.....	16,000	19,400	16,400	15,400
Turkey.....	1,900	5,100	5,500	5,200
Yugoslavia.....	1,650	400	600	1,500
Foreign total.....	44,650	59,700	47,500	49,800
United States.....	2,750	1,400	1,300	1,400
Grand total.....	47,400	61,100	48,800	51,200

1/ Crop year beginning October 1 in France, Italy, Turkey and Yugoslavia; and March 21 in Iran.

U.S. exports of walnuts in 1962-63 totaled 1,051 tons unshelled and 125 tons shelled, compared with 1,008 tons unshelled and 98 tons shelled in 1961-62. U.S. imports of walnut kernels in 1962-63 were light for the second consecutive year totaling 2,169 tons compared with 1,369 tons in 1961-62 and 3,817 tons in 1960-61.

Foreign walnut prices opened above those of the 1962 season while U.S. kernel prices were lower.

#### RECORD WORLD CORN PRODUCTION FORECAST

The 1963 world corn crop is at an unprecedented level, according to preliminary estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The world total promises to exceed 8 billion bushels; the previous record was 7.6 billion in 1960.

Larger harvests are reported for most areas and the current estimate is 540 million bushels more than the 1962-63 total. About 390 million bushels of that increase is in the United States alone. France contributed the next largest single increase and the above two countries account for 85 percent of the increase over last year.

The forecast of 8 billion bushels of corn, combined with earlier forecasts for barley and oats, indicates that the world total production of those three feedgrains is at a new high of over 370 million short tons, compared with 357 million a year ago and the 1955-59 average of 325 million. The current high level results from record crops of both corn and barley, more than offsetting smaller outturns of oats. In addition to the three feed grains, U.S. production of 526 million bushels of grain sorghums adds to the supply of feed grains available for export.

World import demand for feed grains may be slightly larger than in 1962-63. Japan's requirements are expected to be larger and reduced harvests in the Soviet Union and parts of Eastern Europe may increase requirements.

North America's corn production is estimated at 4,368 million bushels, some 400 million bushels or 10 percent above the 1962 total. Record harvests in the United States and Mexico account for the increase. The U.S. crop of 4,033 million bushels of corn for grain is slightly more than half the estimated world total and is 125 million bushels above the previous record in 1960. Harvested acreage was 8 percent below the 1955-59 average but record yields more than offset the decline in acreage.

Mexico's production of 235 million bushels was harvested from 16.1 million acres with average yields of 14.6 bushels per acre, contrasted with the U.S. average of 66.2 bushels. Canada, the third largest producer also has high yields, averaging 65.5 bushels per acre, but acreage is small and production was about 33 million bushels.

(Continued on page 28)

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, Year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963 4/
	acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
<b>North America:</b>												
Canada .....	514	400	421	500	59.8	73.0	76.0	65.5	30,718	29,208	32,025	32,772
United States 5/ .....	66,409	58,449	56,842	60,860	48.7	62.0	64.1	66.2	3,234,891	3,625,530	3,643,615	4,033,033
El Salvador .....	431	382	522	--	14.5	14.8	17.3	--	6,240	7,490	9,050	--
Guatemala .....	1,549	1,546	1,655	--	11.3	13.2	13.6	--	17,500	20,400	22,460	--
Honduras .....	822	915	988	--	11.7	12.1	12.1	--	9,634	11,100	11,950	--
Mexico .....	14,292	15,792	15,814	16,060	13.3	13.9	13.6	14.6	190,630	218,920	214,560	235,000
Nicaragua .....	369	359	--	--	12.5	13.4	--	--	4,620	4,800	4,900	--
Cuba .....	432	--	--	--	15.7	--	--	--	6,800	--	--	--
Estimated total 6/ .....	85,800	79,270	78,030	82,320	41.0	49.7	50.7	53.1	3,515,000	3,940,000	3,960,000	4,366,000
<b>Europe:</b>												
Austria .....	125	127	134	148	47.0	61.5	56.7	47.4	5,874	7,810	7,600	7,010
France .....	1,455	2,410	2,139	2,434	41.8	40.4	34.4	59.2	60,766	97,260	73,480	144,160
Greece .....	537	481	440	488	19.1	22.1	23.8	24.4	10,274	10,640	10,490	11,890
Italy .....	3,272	3,170	2,769	2,772	42.6	48.9	46.4	53.1	139,282	155,000	128,400	147,240
Portugal .....	1,187	1,223	1,223	1,211	15.0	20.3	23.7	22.3	17,772	24,880	28,940	26,990
Spain .....	934	1,104	1,097	1,166	34.5	38.0	33.0	33.8	32,179	42,000	36,220	39,370
Estimated total Western Europe 6/ .....	7,540	8,540	7,840	8,260	35.4	39.8	37.0	46.0	267,000	340,000	290,000	380,000
<b>Asia:</b>												
Albania .....	357	--	--	--	19.0	--	--	--	6,760	--	--	--
Bulgaria .....	1,787	1,568	1,570	--	22.6	28.7	31.8	--	40,340	45,000	50,000	--
Czechoslovakia .....	434	497	497	495	40.7	41.6	37.3	--	17,670	20,700	18,540	--
Hungary .....	3,194	3,310	3,185	3,217	36.2	32.3	40.1	--	115,600	107,000	127,600	--
Rumania .....	8,764	8,470	7,677	8,547	20.5	25.4	25.3	--	180,000	215,000	194,000	--
Yugoslavia .....	6,227	6,202	6,079	6,000	29.8	28.9	34.1	33.3	185,502	179,000	207,500	200,000
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/ .....	20,910	20,500	19,420	20,350	26.3	28.0	31.2	30.2	550,000	575,000	605,000	615,000
Estimated total all Europe 6/ .....	28,450	29,040	27,260	28,610	28.7	31.5	32.8	34.8	817,000	915,000	895,000	995,000
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/ .....</b>	<b>11,925</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>320,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>385,000</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Asia:</b>												
Turkey .....	1,737	1,742	1,648	1,648	17.7	22.6	15.5	19.4	30,690	39,400	25,600	31,900
China, Mainland .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	435,000	--	--	--
India .....	9,949	11,103	11,316	11,500	12.9	15.1	15.7	15.4	128,100	168,060	177,940	177,150
Indonesia .....	5,611	6,220	7,758	8,154	14.8	14.5	16.4	16.9	82,850	90,500	127,430	137,600
Japan 7/ .....	121	107	104	101	32.2	42.7	39.2	40.0	3,900	4,570	4,080	4,035
Pakistan .....	1,097	1,191	1,200	--	16.4	16.4	16.2	--	18,020	19,500	19,400	--
Philippines .....	3,889	4,977	4,984	4,054	9.8	9.4	9.4	11.4	38,190	47,020	46,670	46,250
Thailand .....	275	780	830	949	21.7	30.1	32.3	29.0	5,960	23,500	26,770	27,560
Estimated total 6/ .....	46,650	53,530	55,350	55,070	16.9	16.1	16.7	17.5	790,000	860,000	925,000	965,000



Western Europe's corn production was at a new high mainly because of France's increase, which brought production there almost double the above-average 1962 harvest. A substantial increase in Italy accounts for the remainder of the gain.

Corn production in Eastern Europe appears to be changed only slightly from the above-average 1962 outturn despite an estimated 5 percent increase over 1962 acreage. Reliable estimates are not yet available but above average outturns are estimated for the three leading producers, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Hungary.

The Soviet Union's 1963 crop of corn for grain is estimated to show little change from 1962. Acreage has been increased about 45 percent since the 1955-59 period but yields were somewhat below average both this year and last.

Corn production in Asia set a new record this year and is 22 percent above the 1955-59 average. Record or near-record harvests in India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey brought the total to a new high. Acreage was slightly smaller than in 1962 but still considerably above average. Thailand's acreage has more than tripled since the average period and a good part of the increased production is being exported to Japan.

African corn production is expected to be larger than in 1962 and considerably above the average. Although it is too early for firm estimates for South Africa, prospects are favorable and the Republic of South Africa expects a larger outturn than in 1962-63. If present prospects materialize that country will account for more than a third of Africa's total. Egypt, the second largest producer, reports a record harvest. Acreage was average but yields were the largest ever reported.

As was the case for South Africa, corn in other Southern Hemisphere countries is in the early growth stage and conditions up to March/April will determine final returns. Thus, forecasts for these countries are subject to considerable revision as the growing season advances.

South America's present outlook is for a smaller crop than last year because of an expected drop in Brazil's production. The record harvest there last year amounted to 59 percent of South America's total corn production. The outlook for the coming harvest is less favorable because of widespread drought, which has held up corn planting.

Corn is of minor importance in Oceania. The outlook is for an above average crop there this season.

RECORD WORLD RICE CROP  
FORECAST FOR 1963-64

World rice production in 1963-64 (August-July), excluding Communist Asia, is forecast at a record 154.3 million metric tons of rough rice compared with 150.4 million in 1962-63, according to the first estimate of Foreign Agricultural Service. The previous record world production, excluding Communist areas, was 152.4 million tons in 1961-62.

The estimate of last year's world production (1962-63) has been revised downward from the previous estimate of July 1963, as the final estimate of the Indian Government reports that India's 1962-63 harvest was reduced sharply by drought.

Although Mainland China is the leading producer of rice, with a crop normally about 80 million metric tons, its production is not included in the world estimate because of the lack of reliable data on area and production. It is believed, however, that the 1963 crop of Mainland China was reduced somewhat by the severe drought in south and southwest Asia last summer and that total production was somewhat below 1962.

World rice acreage for 1963-64, excluding Communist areas, is estimated at 215 million acres compared with 219 million in 1962-63, and the average of 203 million in 1955-56/1959-60. Higher yields per acre this season are expected to more than offset the 4-million-acre decline in area harvested.

Asia's production is forecast at 135.2 million tons, up 3.7 million from 1962-63, and slightly below the 1961-62 record. The situation in Asia is unusual in 1963-64 in that, while production increased in the importing countries, it declined in the countries that usually export rice. This is just reverse of the situation a year ago.

Late rains in some nations of southeast Asia delayed planting and prevented some of the planned acreages from being planted. However, as the season progressed, rainfall became ample so that yields per acre were generally very good. In the case of India, higher yields are expected to result in an increase in production over 1962-63. In Thailand, Burma, and Cambodia, however, the acreage decline will cause a decrease below last year's bumper crops.

(Text continued on page 32)

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1955-56/1959-60, annual 1961-62 to 1963-64 1/2

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1955-56 to 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63	Average 1955-56 to 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63	Average 1955-56 to 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.
<b>North America:</b>									
Mexico	285	362	330	1,854	2,028	2,031	2,145	332.9	304.0
United States	1,547	1,589	1,765	3,189	3,411	3,653	3,933	2,238.1	2,923.8
Total above	1,842	1,961	2,105	2,969	3,142	3,384	3,635	2,481.1	3,231.2
Costa Rica	112	133	134	835	1,029	981	969	42.4	59.6
El Salvador	37	30	29	1,751	1,910	2,107	--	29.4	26.0
Guatemala	22	22	27	1,141	1,259	1,293	--	11.4	15.8
Honduras	29	32	35	1,531	1,503	1,486	--	20.1	21.8
Nicaragua 3/	55	59	60	1,175	1,444	--	--	38.6	37.2
Panama	224	248	246	235	982	997	1,023	103.5	111.3
Total Central America	481	527	534	1,089	1,123	1,141	1,142	237.6	273.2
Cuba	314	--	--	1,720	--	--	--	245.0	--
Dominican Republic	125	--	--	1,940	--	--	--	110.0	138.0
Total Caribbean	538	502	523	1,730	1,761	1,760	1,661	422.1	401.0
Total North America	2,861	2,990	3,162	2,420	2,558	2,737	2,937	3,140.8	3,468.9
<b>South America:</b>									
Argentina	138	131	129	2,956	3,068	3,046	--	185.0	182.3
Brazil 3/	6,527	8,056	8,322	1,370	1,517	1,584	--	4,057.3	5,542.1
British Guiana	166	262	260	1,912	1,960	2,050	--	144.0	232.9
Chile	84	72	81	2,130	2,540	2,253	--	81.2	83.0
Colombia	479	586	635	1,663	1,531	1,927	1,878	361.2	407.0
Ecuador	268	--	230	1,226	--	1,380	--	149.1	171.5
Paraguay	20	17	17	2,060	2,176	1,947	--	18.7	16.8
Peru	175	207	135	3,481	3,708	3,021	--	276.4	348.2
Surinam	67	63	67	2,334	2,513	2,604	--	185.0	185.0
Uruguay	43	44	49	2,884	3,041	3,059	--	70.9	71.8
Venezuela	78	144	170	1,096	1,235	1,338	1,335	56.3	60.7
Total South America	8,098	9,962	10,170	1,489	1,601	1,667	1,619	5,471.1	7,237.0
<b>Europe:</b>									
France	66	82	79	3,786	3,594	3,834	3,767	113.4	133.7
Greece	39	54	46	3,359	3,483	3,652	3,767	59.4	85.3
Italy	347	305	291	4,666	4,868	4,940	4,960	734.4	699.8
Portugal	91	94	93	3,960	4,161	4,091	4,089	163.5	177.4
Spain	164	153	154	5,168	4,724	5,583	5,301	384.4	390.5
Total Western Europe	707	658	663	4,537	4,764	4,749	4,705	1,455.1	1,486.7
Bulgaria	37	26	25	2,805	2,627	2,644	--	47.1	31.0
Hungary	98	54	47	1,592	1,559	1,689	--	70.8	38.2
Rumania	47	26	16	1,864	2,627	2,481	--	39.7	31.0
Yugoslavia	15	14	14	3,260	3,086	3,650	3,464	22.3	19.6
Total Eastern Europe	204	127	109	2,009	2,183	2,269	2,285	185.9	125.8
Total Europe	911	860	772	3,971	4,134	4,399	4,372	1,641.0	1,612.5
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	299	250	250	1,574	2,204	2,293	--	227.0	250.0





The size of the rice crops of the largest producers, which also are the large importers, strongly influences the trend in world production. Two of these--India and Pakistan--are expected to harvest much better crops than in 1962-63, and Japan has a near-record crop.

On the other hand, production in Asia's exporting countries--always much smaller than in the importing countries--is about 2 million tons below the bumper harvest of 1962-63, although slightly more than in 1961-62, a more representative year. Offsetting these reductions are substantially larger stocks in Burma and Thailand and total exports are expected to be near the 1963 level.

A large gain occurred in the acreages of Africa and the Middle East, notably Egypt, Iran and Iraq. Egypt's acreage rose 16 percent--from 862,000 to 1,003,000 acres--and the yields per acre increased 10 percent.

Preliminary data indicate Western Europe's 1963 rice harvest is slightly larger than in the preceding year, and about 1 percent below the average. A moderate gain occurred in the acreage of Italy and Greece and good yields per acre are reported. Floods lowered Spain's harvest, and Portugal had a slight decline in acreage.

In North America, increased yields per acre in the United States are resulting in an increase of 225,000 metric tons of rough rice from the same acreage as in 1962. This record 1963 U.S. crop is estimated at 3,149,000 tons compared with 2,924,000 in 1962, and the average of 2,238,000 tons. Increased U.S. production more than offset a moderate decline in Central America and a sharp drop in the Caribbean due to the October hurricane.

It is too early in the year to know the outcome of most of South America's crop. Brazil's intentions to put more acreage into rice probably will not be fully realized because of drought and floods in large areas. Venezuela's acreage continued to expand; its per acre yields were among the highest on record. Peru's acreage to be planted in February 1964 will probably be substantially above this year's, which was sharply reduced by drought. Argentina and Chile report moderate gains in acreage.

Australia is continuing to increase rice acreage in 1963-64, and if per acre yields are reasonably good, a record crop will again be produced.

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS  
DECREASE 11 PERCENT

U.S. feed grain exports during July-September 1963 totaled 3.1 million metric tons--down 11 percent from the 3.5 tons for July-September 1962. Of the four feed grains, corn is the only commodity showing an increase. However, this increase is erased through the adjustment of totals in transshipment shown in Table B. Shipments to the Common Market countries--except Italy--continued at a much lower rate as compared to July-September 1962. These decreases were offset by significant increases to Mexico and the countries of Asia and Africa.

Table A shows country destination for feed grains during July-September 1963 compared with the same period in 1962. Shipments of feed grains to Canada include a substantial quantity for transshipment to other destinations.

Table B shows the quantities and destinations of U.S. feed grains inspected for export from Canadian ports, and exports for specified countries adjusted to a new total which includes these inspections during July-September 1963 as compared to July-September 1962.

Corn exports of 2.3 million tons are about the same level as that during the similar period a year earlier. The huge increase of shipments to Mexico will continue through the marketing year to fulfill their domestic needs, but will ease off after that due to an anticipated record crop and an increase in the guarantee price. Other increased shipments were made to Italy, Greece, and Japan. Considerably smaller exports were noted in West Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, Denmark, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Exports of oats were down 72 percent--a drop from 173,000 tons for July-September 1962 to 49,000 tons in a similar period of 1963. A sharp decrease was shown in all the European countries with the exception of Italy.

Barley shipments totaled 234,000 tons compared with 345,000 tons last year--a decrease of 33 percent. The decrease was largely in the countries of Western Europe. This reflects a moderate increase in barley production which lessens their demand.

Sorghum grain exports of 542,000 tons compared to 697,000 tons last year, showed a decrease of 22 percent. Smaller shipments to the European countries, except Poland, accounted for the decrease. However, an increase of 182,000 tons to the Western Hemisphere and Asiatic and African countries partly offset this decrease.

Total feed grain exports for July-October 1963 are estimated to be approximately 10 percent less than the 4.6 million tons shipped during the same months of 1962.

Table A.—FEED GRAINS 1/ : U.S. exports to principal countries, July–September 1962 and July–September 1963

Destination	July–September 1962				July–September 1963					
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada	551,825	29	39,025	1,239	592,118	625,132	7,218	51,189	62	683,601
Mexico	3,035	25	3,912	998	7,970	190,899	107	159	2,593	193,758
Others	25,059	327	34	3,737	29,157	8,608	338	—	9,143	18,089
Total	579,919	381	42,971	5,974	629,245	824,639	7,663	51,348	11,798	895,448
Europe:										
E.E.C.										
Belgium-Luxembourg	146,377	11,603	15,310	127,920	301,210	136,366	2,489	869	52,652	192,376
France	44	3,593	8,219	—	11,856	3,233	—	—	—	3,233
Germany, West	104,042	36,552	46,762	84,171	271,527	50,845	728	23,482	7,315	82,370
Italy	67,193	8,814	63,901	29	139,537	297,191	15,893	28,530	—	341,614
Netherlands	319,239	97,313	57,168	233,055	706,775	236,690	18,492	10,903	128,176	394,261
E.E.C. sub-total	636,895	157,875	130,360	445,175	1,430,495	724,325	37,602	63,784	188,143	1,013,854
Austria	86,266	—	—	—	86,266	14,052	—	—	—	14,052
Denmark	23,857	283	508	17,079	41,727	1,267	—	—	—	1,267
Greece	10,364	—	—	—	10,364	24,597	—	—	—	24,597
Ireland	25,993	—	—	—	25,993	17,937	—	—	—	17,937
Norway	5,243	—	1,575	3,045	9,863	7,638	—	—	—	7,638
Poland	—	—	24,386	19,507	43,893	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	108,759	—	—	—	108,759	51,416	—	—	—	51,416
Sweden	3,787	3,516	1,626	254	9,183	706	—	—	—	706
Switzerland	26,850	10,606	5,040	2,824	45,320	4,323	2,240	48,421	—	54,984
United Kingdom	431,493	—	2,802	62,960	497,255	164,135	—	—	—	170,855
Others	20,629	9	794	1,524	22,956	20,655	—	280	—	20,935
Total	1,380,136	172,289	227,691	552,368	2,332,484	1,031,051	39,842	112,485	215,081	1,398,459
Asia:										
India	28,222	—	—	—	28,222	14,029	—	—	10	14,039
Israel	33,706	—	—	26,022	59,728	48,146	—	—	63,309	111,455
Japan	116,951	—	—	109,262	226,213	216,807	143	17,375	230,877	465,202
Korea, Republic of	5,949	—	44,855	1,996	52,800	3,104	1,187	52,210	2,114	58,615
Pakistan	409	—	7,316	—	7,725	363	—	—	—	363
Others	12,708	—	8,746	78	21,532	14,510	70	50	12,447	27,077
Total	197,945	—	60,917	137,358	396,220	296,959	1,400	69,635	308,757	676,751
Africa:										
Egypt	84,676	—	—	—	84,676	94,242	—	—	—	94,242
Tunisia	21,632	—	13,177	—	34,854	38,399	—	—	—	38,399
Others	106,305	9	13,177	1,256	120,747	132,641	—	—	6,092	138,733
Total	212,613	9	26,461	1,256	240,395	265,282	—	—	6,092	274,778
Oceania:										
World total	2,264,308	172,679	344,756	696,956	3,478,699	2,285,292	48,905	233,468	541,728	3,109,392

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

Compiled from the records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B.—FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports as adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports, July-September 1962 and July-September 1963

Destination	Inspected for export from Canadian ports									
	July-September 1962				July-September 1963					
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
EEC:	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Belgium-Luxembourg	17,297	--	--	--	17,297	27,965	--	--	--	27,965
France	--	1,241	--	--	1,241	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, West	--	10,299	--	--	10,299	--	--	--	--	--
Italy	--	2,156	--	--	2,156	53,010	--	11,409	--	64,419
Netherlands	39,293	--	2,221	--	41,514	121,793	5,139	--	--	126,932
EEC sub-total	56,590	--	15,917	--	72,507	202,768	5,139	11,409	--	219,316
Ireland	61,213	--	--	--	61,213	53,340	--	--	--	53,340
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	90,195	--	79,863	--	79,863
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	161,417	--	8,252	--	90,195
United Kingdom	216,789	--	--	--	216,789	7,671	--	--	--	169,669
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,671
Israel	22,174	--	20,641	--	42,815	--	--	--	--	--
Canary Islands	13,106	--	--	--	13,106	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	8,128	--	--	--	8,128
Total	369,872	--	36,558	--	406,430	523,519	5,139	99,524	--	628,182
Adjusted totals for listed countries										
EEC:	163,674	11,603	15,310	127,920	318,507	164,331	2,489	869	52,652	220,341
Belgium-Luxembourg	44	3,593	9,460	--	13,097	3,233	--	--	--	3,233
France	104,042	36,552	57,061	84,171	281,826	50,845	728	23,482	7,315	82,370
Germany, West	67,193	8,814	65,657	29	141,693	350,201	15,893	39,939	--	406,033
Italy	358,532	97,313	59,389	233,055	748,289	358,483	23,631	10,903	128,176	521,193
Netherlands	693,485	157,875	206,877	445,175	1,503,412	927,093	42,741	75,193	188,143	1,233,170
EEC sub-total	87,206	--	--	--	87,206	71,277	--	--	--	71,277
Ireland	--	--	24,386	19,507	43,893	--	--	79,863	20,218	100,081
Poland	108,759	--	--	--	108,759	141,611	--	--	--	141,611
Spain	648,282	--	2,806	62,960	714,048	325,552	--	8,252	6,720	340,524
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Israel	55,880	--	20,641	26,022	102,543	48,146	--	--	63,309	7,671
Canary Islands	13,106	--	--	--	13,106	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	84,676	--	--	--	84,676	102,370	--	--	--	102,370
Total	1,691,394	157,875	254,710	553,664	2,657,643	1,623,720	42,741	163,308	278,390	2,108,159

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS  
INCREASE 17 PERCENT

U.S. wheat and flour exports during July-September 1963, totaled 174 million bushels -- an increase of 17 percent over the 148 million bushels for the similar period in 1962. This increase compares to the 22 percent increase of July-August 1963 over the 94 million bushels exported during July-August 1962, and the 33 percent shipped during July 1963 over the 45 million bushels of July 1962.

Shipments of wheat as grain increased 30.3 million bushels or 24 percent over the 124 million bushels during July-September 1962. However, shipments of flour decreased 18 percent during the same periods of comparison.

Table A shows country destination for wheat and flour during July-September 1963 compared with the same period in 1962. Shipments of wheat to Canada include a substantial quantity for transshipment to other destinations.

Table B shows the quantities and destinations of U.S. wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports and exports for specified countries adjusted to a new total which includes these inspections during July-September 1963 as compared to July-September 1962.

Substantial increases are evident in shipments to Venezuela, the Common Market countries (except the Netherlands), Poland, Spain, India, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Algeria and the Republic of South Africa. These countries alone account for almost 60 percent of the total exports during July-September 1963.

Losses in production due to a severe winter in Europe have resulted in greater exports of U.S. wheat. This situation is expected to continue until the harvest of the new crop.

Increased shipments to Japan resulted from a damaged crop in 1963--56 percent less than the 1962 crop. Prolonged rains just prior to and during the harvest brought about this decline in production. Japanese imports are now estimated to be 41 percent over the previous year.

The greatest reduction took place in exports to Brazil, Chile, Peru, Turkey, British East Africa and Tunisia.

Of the 20 million bushels of flour exported during July-September 1963, Egypt, Sudan and the Republic of the Congo received 34 percent.

Total wheat and flour exports for July-October 1963 are estimated to be approximately 36 percent more than the 185 million bushels shipped during the same months of 1962.

Table A.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-September 1962 and July-September 1963 1/

Destination	July-September 1962			July-September 1963		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>						
Canada 2/	5,261	30	5,291	12,817	78	12,895
Mexico	--	311	311	--	253	253
Central America	1,180	691	1,871	1,220	431	1,651
Haiti	129	4/	129	348	4/	348
Trinidad and Tobago	17	360	377	2	215	217
Bolivia	274	747	1,021	--	576	576
Brazil	16,304	119	16,423	9,223	139	9,362
British Guiana	--	271	271	--	231	231
Chile	2,418	395	2,813	980	163	1,143
Colombia	1,411	3	1,414	1,592	133	1,725
Paraguay	--	--	--	155	103	258
Peru	2,449	75	2,524	774	43	817
Venezuela	793	2	795	2,516	122	2,638
Others	212	997	1,209	337	366	703
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,448</b>	<b>4,001</b>	<b>34,449</b>	<b>29,964</b>	<b>2,853</b>	<b>32,817</b>
<b>Europe:</b>						
<b>EEC</b>						
Belgium-Luxembourg	965	1	966	1,657	10	1,667
France	317	14	331	642	--	642
Germany, West	1,377	2	1,379	1,959	2	1,961
Italy	37	479	516	37	935	972
Netherlands	2,988	338	3,326	2,817	319	3,136
<b>EEC Sub-total</b>	<b>5,684</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>6,518</b>	<b>7,112</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>8,378</b>
Greece	--	492	492	15	670	685
Norway	544	1	545	69	9	78
Poland	--	127	127	2,639	211	2,850
Portugal	917	217	1,134	--	144	144
Spain	--	--	--	2,916	--	2,916
Switzerland	1,454	--	1,454	2,394	--	2,394
United Kingdom	1,460	65	1,525	584	21	605
Yugoslavia	1,161	449	1,610	931	94	1,025
Others	1,341	123	1,464	497	132	629
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,561</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>14,869</b>	<b>17,157</b>	<b>2,547</b>	<b>19,704</b>
<b>Asia:</b>						
India	30,428	175	30,603	41,098	39	41,137
Indonesia	--	4	4	--	436	436
Iran	2	473	475	90	152	242
Israel	2,833	98	2,931	2,462	23	2,485
Japan	11,152	739	11,891	19,907	774	20,681
Jordan	1	647	648	436	897	1,333
Korea	4,242	269	4,511	9,012	260	9,272
Lebanon	--	202	202	--	189	189
Pakistan	12,036	422	12,458	12,161	15	12,176
Philippines	1,313	132	1,445	1,847	89	1,936
Saudi Arabia	7	901	908	--	657	657
Taiwan	1,896	372	2,268	3,621	256	3,877
Turkey	2,851	242	3,093	978	14	992
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	55	1,173	1,228	6	1,065	1,071
Others	182	1,206	1,388	921	941	1,862
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,998</b>	<b>7,055</b>	<b>74,053</b>	<b>92,539</b>	<b>5,807</b>	<b>98,346</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Algeria	928	808	1,736	2,642	378	3,020
British East Africa	1,078	8	1,086	112	26	138
Congo (Leopoldville)	4	785	789	28	2,036	2,064
Egypt	8,565	7,440	16,005	8,871	3,237	12,108
Morocco	125	519	644	66	860	926
Nigeria	302	181	483	357	10	367
Sudan	--	404	404	748	1,352	2,100
Tunisia	2,295	43	2,338	154	65	219
South Africa, Republic of	--	--	--	1,069	--	1,069
Others	730	432	1,162	608	520	1,128
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,027</b>	<b>10,620</b>	<b>24,647</b>	<b>14,655</b>	<b>8,484</b>	<b>23,139</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>World total</b>	<b>124,034</b>	<b>23,995</b>	<b>148,029</b>	<b>154,315</b>	<b>19,702</b>	<b>174,017</b>

1/ Data includes shipment for relief or charity. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ The bulk of exports to Canada are for transshipment to other destinations - see Table B. 4/ Less than 500 bushels.

Compiled from records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table B.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports as adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports, July-September 1962 and July-September 1963

Destination	July-September 1962		July-September 1963	
	Wheat in- spected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries	Wheat in- spected for export from Canadian ports	Adjusted totals for listed countries
	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
EEC:				
Belgium-Luxembourg:	19	985	1,987	3,654
France .....	506	837	--	642
Germany, West .....	788	2,167	115	2,076
Italy .....	--	516	--	972
Netherlands .....	1,366	4,692	3,655	6,791
Total .....	2,679	9,197	5,757	14,135
Brazil .....	--	16,423	108	9,470
United Kingdom .....	468	1,993	417	1,023
Ireland .....	28	202	194	235
Spain .....	--	--	230	3,146
Portugal .....	506	1,640	331	475
Egypt .....	--	16,005	1,971	14,079
Canary Islands .....	--	13	255	259
Nigeria .....	397	880	197	564
Mozambique .....	224	336	413	536
Total .....	4,302	46,689	9,873	43,922