



AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION®

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**STATEMENT OF THE
AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION
TO THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRADE
HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE
REGARDING THE U.S.-KOREA TRADE NEGOTIATIONS**

March 20, 2007

Presented by:

Bob Stallman

President, American Farm Bureau Federation

My name is Bob Stallman. I am a rice and cattle producer and the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Trade is important to U.S. farmers and ranchers. U.S. agriculture is dependent on trade for several reasons. Roughly 25 percent of total cash receipts for agriculture come from exports. In addition 96 percent of our current or potential customers live outside the borders of the U.S. or to put it another way, for every 25 consumers of food and agricultural products only one of them lives in the U.S. And lastly, agricultural productivity is increasing nearly twice as fast as domestic demand for agricultural products.

It is critical for U.S. agriculture that industry, Congress and the administration work together to further open and develop world markets. USDA estimates that in 2007 the U.S. agricultural trade surplus will rise to \$8 billion, but we will not maintain this surplus unless action is taken to ensure our international competitiveness.

We also encourage you to make Korea an important part of Congress' Trade Agenda. On Feb. 2, 2006, the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) announced its intent to negotiate a bilateral free trade agreement with South Korea, also known as the Republic of Korea. The American agricultural sector faces potential gains and challenges from a preferential trade agreement with South Korea. Some of these opportunities and concerns are addressed in this report. This committee and Congress should support and vote on the Peru, Colombia and Panama trade agreements. We have estimated that these three agreements represent more than an additional \$1.5 billion per year in U.S. agricultural exports after full implementation. In addition we urge you to support extension of Trade Promotion Authority. Without Trade Promotion Authority the U.S. will be locked out of any further trade negotiations allowing our competitors an opportunity to increase their competitive advantage in markets that are important to us.

General Information

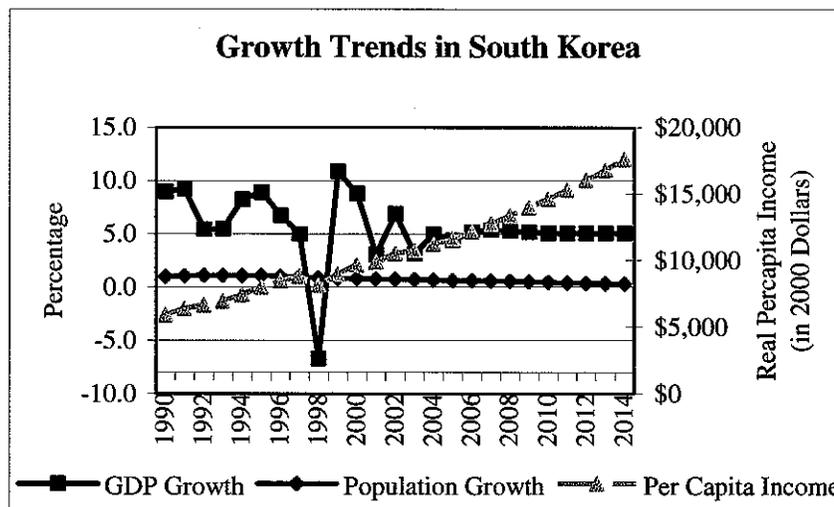
South Korea is a relatively small country, with a size only slightly larger than that of Indiana, with about 17 percent of that arable land. South Korea has a population of about 48 million people.

While still self-designated as a developing economy by the World Trade Organization (WTO), South Korea is actually the 10th largest economy in the world.¹ Four decades ago, its gross domestic product (GDP) per capita was comparable with levels in the poorer countries of Africa and Asia. High levels of economic growth during the 1980s and 1990s plunged to a negative 6.9 percent in 1998 due to the Asian financial crisis of 1997-1999. However, the South Korean economy then increased 9.5 percent in 1999 and 8.5 percent in 2000.²

South Korea has now fully recovered from the Asian financial crisis. In fact, in 2004, South Korea joined the trillion dollar club of world economies. Today, the South Korean GDP per capita is 14 times that of North Korea and is equal to the lesser economies of the European Union. “Moderate inflation, low unemployment, an export surplus, and fairly equal distribution of income characterize this solid economy,” is how the CIA’s *World Factbook* describes South Korea.

Growth Trends in South Korea

There are several growth trends that can be examined in an attempt to estimate what the South Korean market could represent in the future. These growth trends include the gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate, the population growth rate and the increase in per capita income. Each of these trends is shown in the graph below, which includes actual trends from 1990 to the present and future forecasts from the present to 2014.³



¹ Office of the United States Trade Representative. *Trade Facts*, “FTA: United States and Republic of Korea Economic and Strategic Benefits.” February 2, 2006.

² Central Intelligence Agency. *The World Factbook*. Washington, DC, February 2006.

³ United States Department of Agriculture. “International Macroeconomic Data Set.” Economic Research Service, Washington, DC, February 2006.

While the GDP in South Korea experienced a significant drop from 1997 to 1998, the country is now experiencing strong economic growth. This growth is forecasted to continue at about 5 percent per year to 2014.

The population growth rate for South Korea has been relatively stable at roughly 1 percent per year. However, that growth rate is expected to decline to less than 0.5 percent per year by 2014. This stagnating population could create challenges in the South Korean economy as labor sources decrease and the population ages.

As mentioned previously, South Korea is very advanced for a “developing” country. This point is only further illustrated by examining the country’s per capita income and per capita income growth trends. The per capita income in South Korea is expected to grow significantly in the future. From a real per capita income (in 2000 dollars) of roughly \$12,000 today, it is forecasted to grow to nearly \$22,000 by 2016.

General Trade with South Korea

South Korea is the seventh largest trading partner of the United States.⁴ Total trade between the United States and South Korea was \$72.6 billion in 2004, up roughly 15 percent from the previous year and breaking the two-way trade record of \$68.1 billion set in 2000. The export of American goods totaled \$26.4 billion, an increase of roughly 9 percent since 2003. United States imports from South Korea totaled \$46.2 billion, up \$8.9 billion from 2003. The United States currently has a total trade deficit with South Korea of \$19.8 billion.⁵ The United States is one of the leading foreign investors in Korea. The stock of U.S. foreign direct investment in South Korea in 2003 (the latest year data is available) was \$13.3 billion.⁶

Agricultural Information

At the start of the economic boom in 1963, the majority of South Koreans were farmers, and 63 percent of the population lived in rural areas. Over the next several decades, however, South Korea grew from a predominantly rural, agricultural nation into an urban, newly industrialized country and the agricultural workforce shrank to account for only 8 percent of the total workforce in 2004.

South Korea's agriculture has many inherent problems. South Korea is a mountainous country with only 17 percent arable land and less rainfall than most other neighboring rice-growing countries. In addition, the enormous growth of urban areas has led to a rapid decrease of available farmland, while at the same time population increases and bigger incomes mean that the demand for food has greatly outstripped supply. The result of these developments was that by the late 1980s, roughly half of South Korea's food and fiber needs, mainly wheat and animal feed, were imported.⁷

⁴ Office of the United States Trade Representative. *Trade Facts*, “FTA: United States and Republic of Korea Economic and Strategic Benefits.” February 2, 2006.

⁵ United States Census Bureau. “Trade in Goods (Imports, Exports and Trade Balance with Korea, South.” *Foreign Trade Statistics*. Washington, DC, January 2006.

⁶ Office of the United States Trade Representative. *2005 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers*. March 2005.

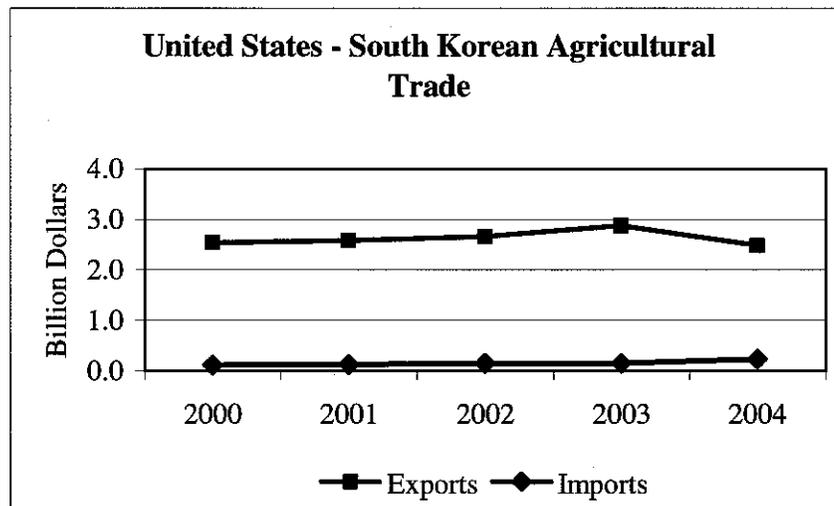
⁷ United States Department of Agriculture. “Briefing Room – South Korea.” Economic Research Service. Washington, DC, June 2005.

Rice dominates crop production in South Korea and has long been the staple in the country. Other important cash crops include barley, millet, cotton, hemp, sesame, tobacco and ginseng. While production of fruits, vegetables and livestock has grown over the last three decades, South Korea has turned increasingly to food imports to satisfy consumers' demands.

Current agricultural and food consumption in South Korea are focused on the consumption of fruit and vegetable products, rather than meat products. This is best illustrated in the food balance sheet attached to this report as Appendix A. Most of the food consumption in South Korea is rice. As South Korean consumers continue to experience increased income and undergo the generational transformation, they will diversify their consumption to include more meats. This could provide a great opportunity for American agricultural exports.

Agricultural Trade Information

South Korea was the 5th largest export market for U.S. agricultural products in 2004. Of the \$10.5 billion in agricultural goods South Korea imported in 2004, \$2.5 billion came from the United States. Unlike the general economy, the United States has a trade surplus with South Korea in agricultural products. As the figure below shows, in 2004 the United States had an agricultural trade surplus with South Korea of \$2.3 billion.⁸



Agricultural Exports

The United States supplies a range of products, with corn, beef, hides, soybeans, milling wheat and cotton the major items. From 2000 through 2004, the United States exported an average of \$2.6 billion per year of agricultural products to South Korea. The majority of products being sent to South Korea were bulk commodities, such as corn, wheat and soybeans. The high-value products include cattle hides, fruits and vegetables. The table below shows the top ten exports, by value, sent to South Korea from the United States during 2000-2004.

⁸ All trade data – United States Department of Agriculture. *U.S. Trade Data*. Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, DC, February 2006.

Top 10 U.S. Exports to South Korea

(Values in \$1,000)

Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	5 Yr Avg
Whole Cattle Hides	398,502	474,074	381,441	365,440	329,264	389,744
Soybeans	265,805	219,205	247,150	282,430	284,594	259,837
Corn	202,718	276,292	79,251	42,128	542,034	228,485
Wheat	180,559	172,978	187,244	205,363	230,919	195,413
Cotton	123,516	103,562	149,778	155,163	174,523	141,308
Feed, Ingredients & Fodder	85,257	84,841	98,217	122,875	114,791	101,196
Miscellaneous Horticultural Products	67,889	88,287	103,576	101,138	100,088	92,196
Fresh Fruits, Citrus	51,295	53,876	76,642	88,715	97,796	73,665
Vegetables, Prep or Pres	57,939	36,668	41,885	37,990	43,253	43,547
Pork	25,453	17,962	26,187	69,998	43,344	36,589

While the United States is a significant supplier of the South Korean food and fiber market, that market share is decreasing. The United States market share of South Korea's agricultural imports has fallen from nearly 45 percent in 1996 to less than 30 percent in 2004. Other countries are moving into and taking increased shares of the South Korean agricultural market. Examples of these other suppliers expanding in the South Korean market include Australia for wheat, beef, mutton, wool and sugar; Malaysia for rubber and palm oil; New Zealand for beef, kiwifruit and dairy products; Canada for feed grains and oilseeds; the European Union for pork, feed grains and processed meat; and China for a variety of agricultural products.

Agricultural Imports

From 2000 through 2004, the United States imported an average of \$156 million per year of agricultural products from South Korea. The table below shows the top 10 imports, by value, sent to the United States from South Korea during 2000-2004. Most of these agricultural imports do not compete directly with domestically produced commodities (for example, off-season deciduous fruits) or processed products, such as miscellaneous grain and feed (which is mostly pasta) and prepared vegetables.

Top 10 U.S. Imports from South Korea

(Values in \$1,000)

Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	5 Yr Avg
Grain and Feed, Miscellaneous	26,528	31,051	36,741	42,541	50,111	37,394
Miscellaneous Horticultural Products	24,835	25,787	34,279	37,370	43,815	33,217
Fresh Fruits, Deciduous	9,861	13,390	15,091	12,166	14,668	13,035
Wheat Products	10,847	12,798	13,512	10,688	13,553	12,280
Other Meat Products	579	248	123	409	57,267	11,725
Vegetables, Dried and Dehydrated	5,127	6,351	5,007	5,424	5,410	5,464
Sugar & Related Products	5,005	3,927	4,526	3,416	4,530	4,281
Miscellaneous Dairy Quota	1,828	2,514	3,770	5,027	5,855	3,799
Vegetables, Prep or Pres	3,478	3,789	3,712	4,122	3,661	3,752
Miscellaneous, Industrial Use	1,815	2,428	2,709	3,457	3,973	2,876

Agricultural Tariff Rates

South Korea is known around the world for its high tariff rates. Several trade disputes in the WTO also reflect the country's strong tendencies toward protectionism. Under the WTO's Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA), South Korea has lowered the tariffs on more than 30 agricultural products of primary interest to the United States. These products include bulk, intermediate- and high-value items, such as mixed feeds, feed corn, wheat, vegetable oils and meals, fruits, nuts, popcorn, processed potatoes, frozen French fries and breakfast cereals. However, duties are still very high on many other high-value agricultural and fishery products. Korea imposes tariffs above 40 percent on many products of interest to U.S. exporters, including shelled walnuts, table grapes, beef, canned peaches and fruit cocktail, distilled spirits, apples, pears and a variety of citrus fruits.⁹ The table below shows both the bound and applied tariff rates for some select agricultural commodities, both in the United States and in South Korea.

Tariff Rate Information

(Values in Percent)

Commodity	South Korea		United States	
	Bound	Applied	Bound	Applied
Barley	359.1	359.1	0.7	0.0
Beef	40.0	40.0	26.4	5.3
Butter	89.0	67.6	80.9	6.7
Cheese	36.0	36.0	36.4	9.8
Corn	403.5	403.5	0.6	0.0
Cotton	2.8	2.2	25.9	25.9
Milk	176.0	176.0	40.0	0.0
Skimmed Milk Powder	176.0	176.0	40.0	0.0
Pork	22.5	22.5	0.2	0.0
Poultry	19.5	19.5	17.4	6.9
Rice*	5.0	5.0	6.8	6.8
Sorghum	394.2	394.2	1.4	0.0
Soybeans	487.0	487.0	0.0	0.0
Soybean Meal	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.5
Soybean Oil	12.6	8.0	19.1	19.1
Sugar	18.0	13.5	195.0	195.0
Wheat	4.2	3.0	2.6	0.0
Aggregate Fruits	45.0	45.0	3.7	3.7
Aggregate Vegetables	45.0	45.0	6.8	6.8
Processed Products	51.5	51.5	11.4	11.4

*Represents in-quota tariff, only; see TRQ text below

As the table illustrates, agricultural tariff rates in South Korea range from just over 1 percent to nearly 500 percent, depending on the commodity. Eliminating, or even significantly reducing, these tariff rates through free trade agreement negotiations could be extremely beneficial to the

⁹ Office of the United States Trade Representative. *2005 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers*. March 2005.

United States agricultural sector. The lower tariff rate on United States products will make us more competitive with Australia, China, Japan and other agricultural suppliers.

Other Concerns

In addition to tariff barriers South Korea also imposes several non-tariff barriers that must be strongly addressed in a trade agreement. These barriers range from internal supports, quantitative restrictions and sanitary and phytosanitary barriers.

Internal Supports

While generally not part of FTA negotiations, domestic agricultural support programs are a concern with South Korea. As part of the WTO's Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture, South Korea agreed to reduce its domestic support for agricultural products by 13 percent by 2004. However, the Korean government actually increased the level of domestic support it provided to the cattle industry during 1997 and 1998. The United States challenged South Korea's domestic support "reductions" through WTO dispute settlement proceedings in 1999, and the final ruling was in favor of the United States. However, the United States must continue to monitor South Korea's notification of domestic support spending on agriculture to ensure conformity with that country's WTO commitments.

Tariff Rate Quota Administration

A tariff rate quota (TRQ) is a two-level tariff, where the tariff rate charged on imports depends on the volume or quantity of imports. A lower tariff, an in-quota tariff, is charged on imports that fall within the quota volume. These tariffs are generally low and not very trade-distorting. A higher tariff, an over-quota tariff, is imposed on imports in excess of the quota volume.

South Korea utilizes TRQs in a manner that slows or halts agricultural trade. For example, the South Korean government exercises full control over the purchase, distribution and end-use of all imported rice. The tariff rate table indicates that rice entering the South Korean market faces a 5 percent duty. This is true for in-quota rice, only. In 2005, South Korea should import 225,575 metric tons of rice, 50,076 metric tons of that from the United States, which will face the 5 percent duty. South Korea does not have an over-quota tariff on rice because it has never imported more than its required quota since the signing of the URAA.

In addition to the rice TRQ, the South Korean government has delegated the administration of a citrus TRQ to the Cheju Citrus Cooperative, which is a South Korean producer group. Allowing a producer group to administer a TRQ raises questions about whether it is being administered in a non-discriminatory manner. In the past, the United States has raised concerns about South Korea's administration of quotas, specifically regarding beef, rice, citrus and soybean and corn products.

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Concerns

Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards are a major concern for the agricultural sector. SPS standards for certain agricultural products in South Korea are applied arbitrarily and without prior notification. U.S. citrus exports were halted due to an alleged detection of the fungal infection *septoria citri*.

South Korea also closed its border to American beef in December 2003 after it was announced that BSE was found for the first time in the United States. Prior to the beef ban, South Korea was the third largest market for U.S. beef exports, with annual exports averaging more than \$1 billion per year. We remain optimistic that with the recent preliminary OIE announcement that the United States is "controlled risk" for BSE the Koreans will begin to fully open their beef market to the United States. The final OIE ruling is expected in May.

While some SPS issues have been addressed, other SPS concerns are arising. For example, South Korea recently ratified the Biosafety Protocol (BSP). As part of their proposed regulations to implement the Protocol, South Korea has gone far beyond the scope of the BSP requirements. This may result in a barrier to U.S. commodities derived from biotechnology. A free trade agreement could provide the United States with an opportunity to address unjustified sanitary and phytosanitary measures and to ensure that South Korea's SPS measures are based on science and developed in a transparent manner.

Conclusions

Currently, South Korea is a large market for United States agricultural exports, even with prohibitively high tariff rates. However, the United States has been losing market share in the South Korean market over the last decade. The United States market share of South Korea's agricultural imports has fallen from nearly 45 percent in 1996 to less than 30 percent in 2004, as China, Australia and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have all increased their market shares. Eliminating or lowering South Korea's tariffs would put the United States at an advantage when competing with other suppliers in this large and growing food and agriculture market.

We understand that there is not much time left in order to conclude these negotiations. We remain committed and hopeful that USTR and Korean negotiators can successfully complete negotiations under the terms and existing timeline of TPA. We commend USTR for its dedication to this agreement and appreciate the diligence shown in working with us and others in the U.S. agriculture community.

Ambassador Crowder and the agriculture negotiating team are in Seoul. In addition Farm Bureau and others from the U.S. agriculture community are also there to convey the importance of these negotiations.

The opportunities are significant for U.S. agriculture under a U.S.-Korea trade agreement.

Food Balance Sheet
Population - 19,136,330
2002

All Values in 1,000 Metric Ton (Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Product	Domestic Supply					Domestic Utilization					Per Caput Supply					
	Production	Imports	Stock Chgs	Exports	Total	Feed	Seed	Processing	Waste	Other Uses	Food	KG/Year	Calories/Day	Protein/Day	Fat/Day	
Grand Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,058.0	89.6	77.1
Vegetal Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,581.0	49.0	45.7
Animal Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	478.0	40.5	31.4
Cereals (Excluding Beer)	4,856,103	13,705,312	-128,907	189,329	18,243,180	8,324,161	40,508	1,923,966	699,530	57,737	7,197,161	151.7	1,423.0	29.0	4.2	
Wheat	5,834	3,975,602	86,057	59,736	4,007,757	1,661,000	240	0	20,000	1,995	2,324,522	49.0	381.0	10.9	1.5	
Rice (Milled Equivalent)	4,460,379	131,482	-138,032	4,659	4,449,170	0	33,350	26,896	466,900	3,921,908	82.7	897.0	15.8	2.0		
Barley	304,628	240,909	0	3,001	542,535	8,000	5,850	283,539	23,400	821	220,924	4.7	41.0	1.3	0.3	
Maize	73,223	9,181,463	-76,932	120,356	9,057,397	6,485,920	850	1,613,531	183,715	54,920	718,461	15.1	101.0	0.9	0.4	
Rye	19	143,520	0	3	143,535	139,116	0	0	4,303	0	116	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Oats	0	8,841	0	0	8,841	8,823	0	0	0	0	18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Millet	1,755	15,316	0	0	17,071	5,121	20	0	854	0	11,076	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	
Sorghum	2,419	4,331	0	22	6,728	6,575	18	0	135	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Cereals, Other	7,846	3,849	0	1,550	10,144	9,606	180	0	223	0	136	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Starchy Roots	982,876	976,729	0	380	1,959,225	139,229	38,673	831,446	99,440	36,204	814,232	17.2	35.0	0.7	0.1	
Cassava	0	526,426	0	0	526,426	0	0	489,906	0	36,204	316	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Potatoes	666,173	424,780	0	362	1,090,591	74,000	24,673	341,540	67,748	0	582,630	12.3	23.0	0.5	0.0	
Sweet Potatoes	316,703	221	0	3	316,921	65,229	14,000	0	31,692	0	206,000	4.3	12.0	0.1	0.0	
Yams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Roots, Other	0	25,301	0	15	25,286	0	0	0	0	0	25,286	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	
Sugarcrops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sugar Cane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sugar Beet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sugar & Sweeteners	876,900	1,611,479	-59,866	450,744	1,977,769	0	0	0	0	201,200	1,789,155	37.7	342.0	0.1	0.0	
Sugar, Non-Centrifugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sugar (Raw Equivalent)	0	1,551,288	-59,866	383,638	1,107,784	0	0	0	0	198,476	909,307	19.2	187.0	0.0	0.0	
Sweeteners, Other	851,400	59,755	0	67,099	844,055	0	0	0	0	2,724	853,917	18.0	151.0	0.1	0.0	
Honey	25,500	436	0	6	25,930	0	0	0	0	0	25,930	0.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	
Pulses	29,272	55,764	0	14	85,022	0	1,318	0	2,529	0	81,180	1.7	16.0	1.0	0.1	
Beans	19,768	51,439	0	7	71,200	0	920	0	2,136	0	68,143	1.4	13.0	0.8	0.0	
Peas	0	3,455	0	0	3,455	0	0	0	104	0	3,351	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	
Pulses, Other	9,504	870	0	7	10,367	0	398	0	289	0	9,686	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.0	
Treenuts	85,917	33,763	0	15,178	104,502	0	0	0	3,897	127	100,479	2.1	15.0	0.4	0.9	

Product	Domestic Supply					Domestic Utilization					Per Caput Supply					
	Production	Imports	Stock Chgs	Exports	Total	Feed	Seed	Processing	Waste	Other Uses	Food	KG/Year	Calories/Day	Protein/Day	Fat/Day	
	(in Grams)	(in Grams)	(in Grams)	(in Grams)	(in Grams)	(in Grams)	(in Grams)	(in Grams)	(in Grams)	(in Grams)	(in Grams)	(in Grams)	(in Grams)	(in Grams)	(in Grams)	(in Grams)
Oilcrops	168,184	1,843,056	20,000	2,466	2,028,775	27,000	5,031	1,469,203	13,080	0	514,449	10.8	83.0	6.4	4.5	
Soybeans	115,024	1,475,252	20,000	1,748	1,608,529	27,000	4,040	1,250,000	9,000	0	318,489	6.7	53.0	4.9	2.2	
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	7,848	33,208	0	1	41,055	0	192	2,471	163	0	38,228	0.8	13.0	0.6	1.1	
Sunflowerseed	0	1,168	0	0	1,168	0	0	0	0	0	1,168	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Rape and Mustardseed	612	7,064	0	175	7,502	0	4	2,491	19	0	4,988	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	
Cottonseed	0	121,745	0	0	121,745	0	0	121,745	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Coconuts - Incl Copra	0	3,127	0	0	3,127	0	0	0	0	0	3,127	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sesameseed	23,818	63,093	0	2	86,909	0	265	57,537	2,607	0	26,500	0.6	9.0	0.3	0.8	
Palmkernels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Olives	0	1,114	0	9	1,105	0	0	0	0	0	1,105	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Oilcrops, Other	20,882	137,284	0	531	157,636	0	530	34,959	1,291	0	120,845	2.5	7.0	0.6	0.3	
Vegetable Oils	303,431	645,974	-30,000	27,317	892,088	0	0	54	0	309,364	582,919	12.3	298.0	0.0	33.7	
Soybean Oil	223,000	177,601	-30,000	9,498	361,103	0	0	0	0	0	361,103	7.6	184.0	0.0	20.9	
Groundnut Oil	1,285	1	0	0	1,286	0	0	0	0	0	1,286	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	
Sunflowerseed Oil	0	1,612	0	0	1,612	0	0	0	0	0	1,612	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	
Rape and Mustard Oil	778	15,515	0	3	16,290	0	0	0	0	0	16,290	0.3	8.0	0.0	0.9	
Cottonseed Oil	21,914	9,233	0	86	31,061	0	0	0	0	0	31,061	0.7	16.0	0.0	1.8	
Palmkernel Oil	0	8,765	0	9	8,756	0	0	0	0	0	8,756	0.2	4.0	0.0	0.5	
Palm Oil	0	281,824	0	3,049	278,775	0	0	0	0	238,847	40,000	0.8	20.0	0.0	2.3	
Coconut Oil	0	47,014	0	2	47,012	0	0	0	0	0	47,012	1.0	24.0	0.0	2.7	
Sesameseed Oil	25,891	558	0	83	26,366	0	0	0	0	0	26,366	0.6	13.0	0.0	1.5	
Olive Oil	0	3,413	0	20	3,393	0	0	0	0	0	3,393	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.2	
Ricebran Oil	10,000	2,972	0	10	12,962	0	0	0	0	0	12,962	0.3	7.0	0.0	0.8	
Maize Germ Oil	4,072	15,013	0	20	19,065	0	0	0	0	0	19,066	0.4	10.0	0.0	1.1	
Oilcrops Oil, Other	16,491	82,453	0	14,537	84,407	0	0	54	0	70,516	14,012	0.3	7.0	0.0	0.8	
Vegetables	11,157,628	405,349	0	72,917	11,490,060	0	0	0	1,565,420	0	9,924,553	209.2	161.0	8.4	1.6	
Tomatoes	226,599	90,379	0	4,255	312,723	0	0	0	33,990	0	278,733	5.9	3.0	0.2	0.0	
Onions	933,095	507	0	881	932,721	0	0	0	93,360	0	839,361	17.7	18.0	0.7	0.1	
Vegetables, Other	9,997,934	314,463	0	67,781	10,244,616	0	0	0	1,438,070	0	8,806,459	185.7	139.0	7.5	1.4	
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	2,725,576	767,574	0	55,576	3,437,574	0	0	4,332	261,084	3,624	3,168,562	66.8	72.0	0.8	0.3	
Oranges, Mandarines	642,525	298,687	0	9,123	932,089	0	0	0	42,394	0	889,695	18.8	14.0	0.2	0.0	
Lemons, Limes	0	6,647	0	640	6,007	0	0	0	192	0	5,815	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Grapefruit	0	4,531	0	140	4,391	0	0	0	0	0	4,391	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Citrus, Other	1,000	7	0	55	952	0	0	0	0	0	952	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Bananas	0	187,169	0	732	186,437	0	0	0	9,358	0	177,079	3.7	6.0	0.1	0.0	
Plantains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Apples	433,165	15,554	0	8,496	440,223	0	0	4,332	43,318	0	392,573	8.3	9.0	0.1	0.0	
Pineapples	1,057	50,691	0	18	51,730	0	0	0	1,651	0	50,079	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	
Dates	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Grapes	422,036	41,496	0	517	463,015	0	0	0	42,860	0	420,155	8.9	10.0	0.1	0.0	
Fruits, Other	1,225,793	162,790	0	35,855	1,352,729	0	0	0	121,311	3,624	1,227,822	25.9	31.0	0.4	0.2	
Stimulants	1,477	130,974	0	33,888	98,563	0	0	144	0	0	98,419	2.1	3.0	0.4	0.1	
Coffee	0	101,721	0	23,116	78,605	0	0	0	0	0	78,605	1.7	2.0	0.3	0.1	
Cocoa Beans	0	27,295	0	9,032	18,263	0	0	144	0	0	18,119	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	
Tea	1,477	1,958	0	1,740	1,695	0	0	0	0	0	1,695	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Product	Domestic Supply					Domestic Utilization					Per Caput Supply				
	Production	Imports	Stock Chgs	Exports	Total	Feed	Seed	Processing	Waste	Other Uses	Food	KG/Year	Calories/Day	Protein/Day (in Grams)	Fat/Day (in Grams)
Pepper	0	3,378	0	0	3,261	0	0	0	0	0	3,261	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0
Pimento	0	7,839	0	0	6,728	0	0	0	0	0	6,728	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0
Cloves	0	90	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spices, Other	5,970	20,282	0	410	25,842	0	0	0	0	0	25,842	0.5	5.0	0.1	0.1
Alcoholic Beverages	3,374,211	252,131	0	158,511	3,467,831	0	0	0	0	198,934	3,268,897	68.9	126.0	1.8	0.2
Wine	0	11,550	0	17	11,533	0	0	0	0	0	11,533	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Beer	1,822,365	20,073	0	52,863	1,789,575	0	0	0	0	18,424	1,771,151	37.3	44.0	0.5	0.0
Beverages, Fermented	1,259,809	1,473	0	16,703	1,244,579	0	0	0	0	190	1,244,389	26.2	50.0	1.2	0.2
Beverages, Alcoholic	292,037	37,971	0	87,854	242,154	0	0	0	0	330	241,824	5.1	32.0	0.1	0.0
Meat	1,661,723	704,460	3,141	37,227	2,332,098	0	0	-1	0	0	2,332,383	49.2	217.0	15.4	16.8
Bovine Meat	210,804	420,758	0	11,212	620,349	0	0	-1	0	0	620,350	13.1	59.0	4.7	4.4
Mutton & Goat Meat	2,628	3,085	0	0	5,713	0	0	0	0	0	5,713	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0
Pigmeat	1,005,192	173,830	3,141	22,916	1,159,248	0	0	0	0	0	1,159,533	24.4	112.0	6.8	9.2
Poultry Meat	437,399	102,075	0	3,039	536,435	0	0	0	0	0	536,435	11.3	43.0	3.7	3.0
Meat, Other	5,700	4,712	0	59	10,353	0	0	0	0	0	10,353	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1
Offals	123,749	47,459	0	1,799	169,409	0	0	0	0	0	169,471	3.6	11.0	1.8	0.4
Animal Fats	248,806	119,979	125	7,594	361,316	21,083	0	0	0	203,252	138,856	2.9	57.0	0.2	6.4
Butter, Ghee	61,250	1,081	0	13	62,318	0	0	0	0	623	61,695	1.3	26.0	0.0	2.9
Cream	0	1,620	0	20	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	1,600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fats, Animals, Raw	184,264	109,049	125	4,623	288,815	12,500	0	0	0	202,629	75,560	1.6	32.0	0.2	3.4
Fish, Body Oil	3,192	7,770	0	2,396	8,566	8,566	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fish, Liver Oil	100	459	0	542	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Milk (Excluding Butter)	2,541,400	344,718	0	12,875	2,873,243	1,356,668	0	0	50,960	78,972	1,394,346	29.4	42.0	2.9	1.9
Eggs	561,633	3,527	0	7	565,153	0	40,600	0	28,108	0	496,445	10.5	42.0	3.3	3.0
Fish, Seafood	2,243,840	1,481,394	0	647,320	3,077,914	292,738	0	-38,114	0	40,963	2,782,327	58.7	100.0	16.3	3.1
Freshwater Fish	26,073	53,271	0	13,066	66,278	0	0	0	0	20,962	45,316	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.1
Demersal Fish	494,863	494,956	0	98,141	891,678	0	0	-19,174	0	0	910,852	19.2	27.0	4.6	0.8
Pelagic Fish	815,968	643,971	0	187,561	1,272,378	257,385	0	-9,127	0	20,000	1,004,120	21.2	46.0	6.7	1.9
Marine Fish, Other	129,217	11,197	0	1,677	138,737	34,700	0	0	0	0	104,037	2.2	4.0	0.6	0.1
Crustaceans	80,478	104,029	0	118,236	66,271	633	0	-9,812	0	0	75,430	1.6	3.0	0.6	0.0
Cephalopods	412,513	114,544	0	129,507	397,551	0	0	0	0	0	397,551	8.4	16.0	3.1	0.2
Molluscs, Other	284,728	59,426	0	99,132	245,022	0	0	0	0	1	245,021	5.2	3.0	0.4	0.0
Aquatic Animals, Others	427,117	30,816	0	26,423	0	0	0	0	0	4,530	426,980	9.0	9.0	0.7	0.1
Meat, Aquatic Mammals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aquatic Products, Other	38,646	18,688	0	5,354	51,980	0	0	0	0	0	51,980	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.0
Aquatic Plants	388,471	12,128	0	21,069	379,530	0	0	0	0	4,530	375,000	7.9	8.0	0.6	0.1
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0