

# **CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION BETWEEN THE U.S. AND CANADIAN LIVE SWINE AND PORK INDUSTRIES**

**Report to the United States  
Senate Committee on Finance  
on Investigation No. 332-186  
Under Section 332 of the  
Tariff Act of 1930**

**USITC PUBLICATION 1615**

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# UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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1/ Commissioner Lodwick recused himself.

## PREFACE

The Commission 1/ instituted the present investigation on June 25, 1984, following the receipt of a letter of request therefor on May 21, 1984, from Senator Robert J. Dole, Chairman, U.S. Senate Committee on Finance. The investigation was conducted under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)) for the purpose of gathering and presenting information on the competitive and economic factors affecting the U.S. and Canadian live swine and pork industries in U.S. markets and to analyze these industries' competitive position in these markets. 2/ Specifically, the Commission was asked to develop the following information, with an emphasis on, but not limited to, the Canadian and U.S. industries: (1) Profile the U.S. and Canadian industries, describing factors such as number of producers, industry concentration, and geographic distribution; (2) describe the U.S. and Canadian markets in terms of consumption levels and trends, production, and both import and export levels and trends; and (3) describe the volume of trade in swine and pork, including a description of the variations in the levels of those exports on a yearly and monthly basis. The Commission was also asked, to the extent possible, to (1) determine geographic concentration of imports; (2) describe the effect of tariffs and health and sanitary regulations on trade in swine and pork between the two nations, and also of trade regulations in other markets, such as Japan, which may affect the U.S. and Canada's export-marketing strategies; (3) identify Federal, State, and Provincial government assistance programs which are available to the swine-growing and processing industries; and (4) discuss competitive conditions with respect to factors such as product price, transportation advantages, and so forth.

Public notice of the investigation and hearing was given by posting copies of the notice at the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C., and by publishing the notice in the Federal Register of July 5, 1984 (49 F.R. 27640). 3/ A public hearing in connection with this investigation was held on September 21, 1984, in Cedar Rapids, IA. 4/ Public notice of the location of the hearing was published in the Federal Register of August 29, 1984 (49 F.R. 34316). 5/

The information presented in this report was obtained from fieldwork, the public hearing, private individuals and organizations, and Federal, State, and Provincial government sources in the United States and Canada.

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1/ Commissioner Lodwick recused himself.

2/ The request from the U.S. Senate Committee on Finance is reproduced in app. A.

3/ A copy of the notice of the Commission's investigation and hearing is reproduced in app. B.

4/ A list of witnesses appearing at the hearings is presented in app. C.

5/ A copy of the supplementary notice of the Commission's hearing is reproduced in app. D.



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The health of the U.S. live swine and pork industries is tied to the general economic conditions of the domestic economy, the supply of other meats and poultry, and the conditions of world grain markets which affect the price of grains, the largest cost item in swine production. The much smaller Canadian live swine and pork industries are subject to similar forces, and because of the unrestricted flow of Canadian swine and pork into the U.S. market and the unrestricted flow of U.S. pork, but not U.S. live swine, into the Canadian market, events in one country may affect the pork and swine industries of the other. U.S. production of swine and pork declined during 1979-82 but increased in 1983. Canadian pork production, which is only about 12 percent as large as U.S. production, increased irregularly during 1979-83.

Swine farmers in the United States and members of Congress have expressed their concern about U.S. imports of live swine and, to a lesser extent, pork from Canada and Europe.

The principal allegations made by the U.S. industry are as follows:

- (1) Swine farmers in the United States are being injured as a result of imports of swine and pork from Canada;
- (2) Canadian live swine and pork exports are aided by Federal Government and Provincial stabilization payments, loans, grants, and other government benefits that U.S. interests allege constitute subsidies; and
- (3) U.S. producers voluntarily cut back swine numbers in 1982 and 1983 to prevent excess production of pork, but Canada increased exports to the United States, which offset the U.S. reductions.

Canadian interests contend that U.S. imports reflect a number of factors including:

- (1) A decline in U.S. swine production;
- (2) Rationalization of the U.S. packing industry;
- (3) Proximity of Canada to U.S. markets;
- (4) Leaner, more desirable, Canadian products;
- (5) Temporary Canadian labor problems; and
- (6) Increasingly favorable exchange rates.

#### 1. Structure of the U.S. and Canadian live swine and pork industries.

- o The U.S. live swine industry is made up of a large number of family-owned farms with modest levels of profitability.

The U.S. live swine industry generally consists of independent, family-owned farms. During 1983, there were about 466,400 enterprises with swine in the United States. About 46 percent of swine enterprises and 76 percent of the swine population was located in the Corn Belt States, and 34 percent of the enterprises and 14 percent of the swine population was located in the Southeastern States. Most of the live swine enterprises in the United States

are so-called farrow-to-finish businesses that raise animals from birth to a slaughter weight of about 220 pounds. Gross income to farmers from live swine was \$9.8 billion in 1983, down 9 percent from a record high of \$10.8 billion in 1982, a year of high U.S. swine prices.

The only sustained periods of profitability for swine farmers during 1979-83 were the first quarter of 1979, most of the last half of 1980, and the first three quarters of 1982, periods of relatively low corn prices. Profit margins were negative during most of the rest of 1979-83 and in at least the first half of 1984. In the United States, almost all live swine marketing is the individual decision of the farmer to sell his animals through the outlet he chooses. About three-fourths of U.S. sales of swine for slaughter are direct or through country dealers.

- o The U.S. pork-processing industry is made up mostly of large companies.

In 1983, the 104 largest plants (those that slaughtered 100,000 or more swine per year) together accounted for 92 percent of total swine slaughter. Integration in the industry is limited. Only one major processor is owned by swine producers, and it is operated as a cooperative. Processor raising of swine is minimal in the United States. Although the U.S. pork-processing industry is reported to be profitable overall, a number of firms (including the firm that was reportedly the largest pork processor in the United States) have filed for bankruptcy in recent years. Pork processors generally sell their product to brokers and retail grocery stores for distribution to the ultimate consumer.

- o The Canadian live swine and pork industries generally are structured like the U.S. industries, except for swine-marketing techniques.

The Canadian live swine industry consists primarily of independent, family-owned farms, although in some Provinces, a few of the largest farms reportedly account for a large share of total production. The live swine industry in Canada is concentrated in the Ontario and Quebec Provinces, with each Province accounting for about one-third of production in 1979-83. The Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta account for most of the remainder.

Live swine in Canada are marketed through Provincial marketing boards, except in Quebec, where they are marketed by individual farmers or through integrators. The boards have sole legal authority to market swine for slaughter. The boards sell to both U.S. and Canadian meatpackers through auction systems, and they contend that this system provides competition between meatpackers in both countries.

- o The pork-packing industry in Canada is made up mostly of large companies.

The 23 largest companies account for the bulk of pork packing and processing. Canadian meatpackers have experienced labor problems in recent years, including strikes. During the summer of 1984, two of Canada's major meatpacking companies experienced strikes, in September 1984, one strike was settled. Some industry sources contend that strikes and higher wage rates have made Canadian packing companies less competitive; and, hence, Canadian swine have been exported to U.S. meatpacking plants for processing.

- o Canadian swine are somewhat leaner and less heavily muscled than U.S. swine.

Canadian swine are generally slaughtered when they weigh about 200 pounds, about 20 pounds less than the slaughter weight of U.S. swine. Canadian swine are usually leaner than U.S. swine; and, hence, yield somewhat leaner carcasses and smaller cuts. Canadian swine carcasses, like those in the United States, are cut up to produce hams and shoulders, loins, bacon, and/or sausages after processing.

## 2. The U.S. market.

- o U.S. production declines.

Both U.S. swine production (pig births) and pork production declined irregularly during 1979-83. Swine production decreased from 103 million head in 1979 to 92 million head in 1983; pork production decreased from 16.6 billion pounds in 1980 to 14.2 billion pounds in 1982. Contributing to this decline in swine and pork production was a delay, in 1983, of the upturn phase of the hog cycle, resulting in part from drought and farmers apparently anticipating higher corn prices as a result of the Payment-in-Kind (PIK) program.

- o U.S. exports decline.

The United States exported about 2 percent, by quantity, of domestic pork production during 1979-83. The value of U.S. exports of swine and pork declined irregularly from \$243 million in 1979 to \$203 million in 1983. During January-August 1984, U.S. exports of pork and swine amounted to \$95 million compared with \$138 million during January-August 1983. The quantity of U.S. exports of pork declined from 291 million pounds (carcass equivalent) in 1979 to 219 million pounds in 1983. U.S. exports of live swine increased from 13,000 head in 1979 to 37,000 in 1982 before declining to 23,000 in 1983. Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork accounted for about 74 percent of the U.S. exports. Japan and Canada together accounted for 68 and 13 percent, respectively, of the U.S. exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork. U.S. exports of prepared or preserved pork and pork sausages accounted for 22 percent of the pork

and swine exports. During 1979-83, Canada and Japan were the largest export markets for prepared or preserved pork, with Canada accounting for 20 percent, and Japan, 11 percent of the exports.

U.S. exports of live swine accounted for only about 4 percent of pork and swine exports. Most U.S. swine exports are purebred, high-valued, breeding animals, and no particular country dominates the export market.

o U.S. imports increase.

From 1979 to 1983, the value of U.S. imports of swine and pork increased by 35 percent, from \$494 million to \$667 million. Imports also increased 28 percent, in value terms, when the January-August 1984 period is compared to January-August 1983. As a percent of U.S. consumption, imports of pork rose 3.3 percent in 1979 to 4.6 percent in 1983, and to 6.1 percent in the January-August 1984 period compared to 4.6 percent in 1983. This represents an increase in quantity from 499 million pounds in 1979 to 702 million pounds in 1983, and an increase from 442 million pounds in January-August 1983 to 563 million pounds during the same period in 1984.

Imports of pork from Canada rose from 0.7 percent of U.S. consumption in 1979 to 1.8 percent in 1983. In 1984, Canadian pork imports rose to 2.4 percent of the U.S. consumption in the January-August period, compared to 1.9 percent in January-August 1983.

U.S. imports of live swine represented about 6 percent of the value of pork and swine imports during 1979-83. Live swine imports during January-August 1984 amounted to 861,000 animals compared to 316,000 animals during January-August 1983. U.S. imports of live swine similarly increased from 137,00 animals in 1979 to 447,000 in 1983. Although U.S. imports of live swine have increased in absolute numbers and as a share of U.S. consumption, the highest level of import penetration was 1.5 percent of production in January-June 1984.

Virtually all swine imported into the United States are from Canada. The Canadian live swine industry is much smaller than that of the United States, with swine production being equal to only about 15 percent of the U.S. level. Live swine imports from Canada increased considerably, but irregularly, from \$19 million in 1981 to \$42 million in 1982. This represents an increase from 0.2 percent to 0.4 percent of U.S. consumption. In 1983 these imports were valued at \$57 million, or 0.5 percent of U.S. consumption. Although Canadian exports of live swine to the United States rose, both absolutely and as a share of Canadian production during 1979-83, the highest level of exports was 3.1 percent of production in 1983, and exports were equal to at least 1 percent of production every year during 1979-83.

The largest category of U.S. imports of pork was canned hams, representing 62 percent of the total of pork and swine imports during 1979-83. Imports of canned hams ranged from a high of \$380 million in

1979 (236 million pounds) and 1983 (259 million pounds) to a low of \$315 million in 1981 (198 million pounds). Denmark and Poland accounted for 38 and 30 percent, respectively, of the quantity of the imports. U.S. imports of canned hams from Canada represented less than 1 percent of such imports during 1979-83.

U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork represented 28 percent of pork and swine imports. Canada accounted for 96 percent of these imports. Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork imports from Canada increased from \$70 million in 1979 (102 million pounds) to \$231 million in 1982 (269 million pounds) and then dropped to \$194 million (266 million pounds) in 1983. In January-August 1984, U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork reached \$221 million (302 million pounds) compared with \$138 million (183 million pounds) during January-August 1983. Two U.S. Customs Districts in upstate New York accounted for three-fourths of all U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, and frozen pork from Canada.

U.S. imports of prepared or preserved pork and pork sausages accounted for about 4 percent of pork and swine imports during 1979-83. These imports increased irregularly from \$26 million in 1979 (23 million pounds) to \$33 million in 1983 (28 million pounds). Although many countries exported prepared or preserved pork to the United States, Canada and Denmark supplied 24 and 23 percent, respectively, by quantity, of those imports during 1979-83.

3. Factors of competition between the U.S. and Canadian live swine and pork industries.

- o Prices for live swine are closely competitive in and between U.S. and Canadian markets.

Inasmuch as live swine in Canada are sold in auction markets to U.S. and Canadian meatpackers prices are closely competitive. Also, the flow of pork between the two countries tends to level out any price differential.

- o Canadian live swine producers and meatpackers appear to have an overall competitive advantage with respect to transportation in some U.S. markets.

The Ontario Pork Producer's Marketing Board contends that swine grown in Southern Ontario are located closer to major meatpackers in the Detroit, MI, area than most U.S. grown swine, and, therefore, that Canadian producers have a competitive advantage because of lower transportation costs. Officials of marketing boards in the Prairie Provinces contend that, in many instances, the nearest markets for their swine are in the United States and that they are located closer to these markets than some U.S. suppliers. Officials of the Canadian Meat Council and meatpackers in Quebec and Ontario contend that because meatpackers in those Provinces are closer to major east coast pork markets, such as Boston and New York, than meatpackers in the U.S. Corn Belt, they have a transportation advantage.

- o U.S. meatpackers probably have an overall competitive advantage over Canadian meatpackers because they pay lower wages.

In recent years, most U.S. meatpackers have reduced the wage rates paid their workers, but Canadian meatpackers have not reduced wage rates. During much of 1984, Canadian meatpackers have experienced labor problems, including strikes, as they attempted to reduce labor costs. Many sources contend that labor problems and higher wage rates have made Canadian packers less competitive, and, as a result, many Canadian swine were purchased by U.S. meatpackers for slaughter in the United States.

- o U.S. and Canadian swine farmers appear to share the same levels of technology and have similar feed costs.

The relatively free flow of information between U.S. and Canadian farmers and researchers and the free flow of swine production supplies and equipment tend to result in rapid dispersal of technological innovations. U.S. and Canadian swine farmers experience similar cost of production trends, because prices in both markets react to the world grain trade. Many Canadian swine farmers purchase U.S. grain for feed, and U.S. soybean meal accounts for a large share of Canadian protein supplement for swine. Feed is the largest cost item for growing swine in both Canada and the United States, accounting for more than three-fourths of total costs in Canada and more than one-half of total costs in the United States for farrow-to-finish operations.

- o Exchange rates have had little effect on trade over the entire period 1979-84, but have had some effect in 1983 and 1984.

The U.S.-Canadian currency exchange rates from 1979 to 1984 appear to have had only a minimal effect on pork and swine trade. The value of the Canadian dollar, when compared with that of the U.S. dollar dropped by 5 percent (nominal exchange rate) from 1979 to 1983. However, if the nominal exchange rate is adjusted by the relative inflation rates for each country, the Canadian dollar actually appreciated by 1.3 percent (real exchange rate) from 1979 to 1983. During January-June 1984, the nominal rate dropped by about 3 percent from the yearly average 1983 nominal exchange rate, and the real exchange rate dropped by about 2 percent from real exchange rate reached in 1983. Favorable exchange rates in 1984 may have given Canadian pork and swine producers a competitive advantage during the first half of 1984.

- o Government assistance programs appear to favor Canadian swine producers, particularly in Quebec.

Government assistance to the Canadian live swine industry and also to the pork-processing industry is much more comprehensive than that available to the U.S. swine and pork-processing industries. The great bulk of programs in the United States, such as food stamp purchases, tax advantages, and PIK disbursements, are not limited to the swine and pork industries.



Federal Government assistance to Canadian swine farmers includes a National Stabilization Program for agricultural products, including live swine, that, under certain circumstances, provides financial payments to swine farmers. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1984, the Canadian Agricultural Minister announced that the payment will amount to Can\$6.54 (Canadian) per animal marketed. Also, Provinces in Canada operate price stabilization programs that provide financial payments to swine farmers. In addition to a per animal stabilization payment of Can\$24 in 1984, the Province of Quebec has also supplied funds for improvements in meatpacking and processing plants. Quebec also provide grants to individuals initiating certain farming enterprises, including swine-producing enterprises.



## DESCRIPTION AND USES

This investigation covers all domesticated live swine including purebred swine for breeding. Also included is all meat of swine fit for human consumption whether fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved.

### Live Swine

In general usage, swine are referred to as hogs and pigs. The term "hogs" generally refers to mature animals, and "pigs," to young animals. The provision for live swine in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) under item 100.85 applies to all domesticated swine regardless of age, sex, size, or breed. 1/

Swine are monogastric, litter-bearing animals that may weigh from 400 to 600 pounds at maturity depending on breed and sex. In the United States, most swine are slaughtered for meat when they weigh about 220 pounds and are about 6 months old. Such animals are referred to as slaughter hogs. A few of the more desirable animals are retained for breeding purposes although they are slaughtered for meat when they are no longer used for breeding. Carcasses of boars (male swine) sometimes acquire boar odor, an unacceptable odor that renders the meat unfit for human consumption. When such odor is detected by U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) inspectors, the carcass is condemned.

Swine are omnivorous and adapt to various types of feed (diets). They are highly efficient in converting grain and protein supplement to meat. 2/ In the United States, the typical swine feed consists of corn and soybean meal with mineral and vitamin supplements. In Western Canada, the typical feed is barley and soybean meal with mineral and vitamin supplements, and in Eastern Canada, the typical feed is corn and soybean meal with supplements. Swine feed typically consists of barley and dairy byproducts in Northern Europe. In parts of Germany and Poland, potatoes constitute the bulk of swine feed. Swine can also be raised on diets consisting of a high portion of forages and are frequently so fed in areas where concentrates are in short supply, such as parts of Asia.

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1/ Certain purebred swine are classifiable under TSUS item 100.01 (pt.) and, theoretically, under TSUS items 100.03 and 100.04, but such imports are negligible. Also, wild swine and meat of wild swine are considered game animals and meat of game animals under the TSUS and, therefore, are not included in this investigation.

2/ In the United States, swine gain about 1 pound of weight from 4 to 5 pounds of feed concentrates such as corn and soybean meal compared with 1 pound of weight from about 2 to 3 pounds of feed for poultry.

Worldwide, live swine are divided into three types based on usage—meat type, lard type, and bacon type, although all three types yield at least some of the other products. Lard-type swine became obsolete in the United States with the general acceptance of vegetable oils, although they are still kept in some parts of the world. Bacon-type swine are more common in Europe, although most of the swine there are of the meat type. For many years, almost all swine raised in the United States have been of the meat type, and meat production is virtually the only purpose for which they are kept. All types of swine also yield valuable byproducts for medical <sup>1/</sup> and other purposes. As the result of the development of more efficient skinning machines, increasing quantities of pigskin have been recovered in recent years for the production of leather.

Swine may be white, dark red, brown, black, or any combination, depending on breed. The most common breeds of swine in the United States are the Duroc, Yorkshire, Hampshire, Spotted Swine (commonly called "Spots"), Landrace, Chester White, Berkshire, and Poland China. Most swine in the United States are not purebred, but instead have bloodlines of two or more breeds.

Transportation costs and health and sanitary regulations limit worldwide trade in live swine. Virtually all U.S. imports of live swine are from Canada, and the bulk are reported to be animals weighing about 200 pounds destined for immediate slaughter. Some U.S. and Canadian meatpackers contend that Canadian swine are somewhat leaner and less heavily muscled than typical U.S. swine. During 1984, a limited number of feeder pigs were also reported to have been imported. The leading Canadian breeds are the Yorkshire, Landrace, Hampshire, Duroc, and Lacombe.

#### Meat of Swine

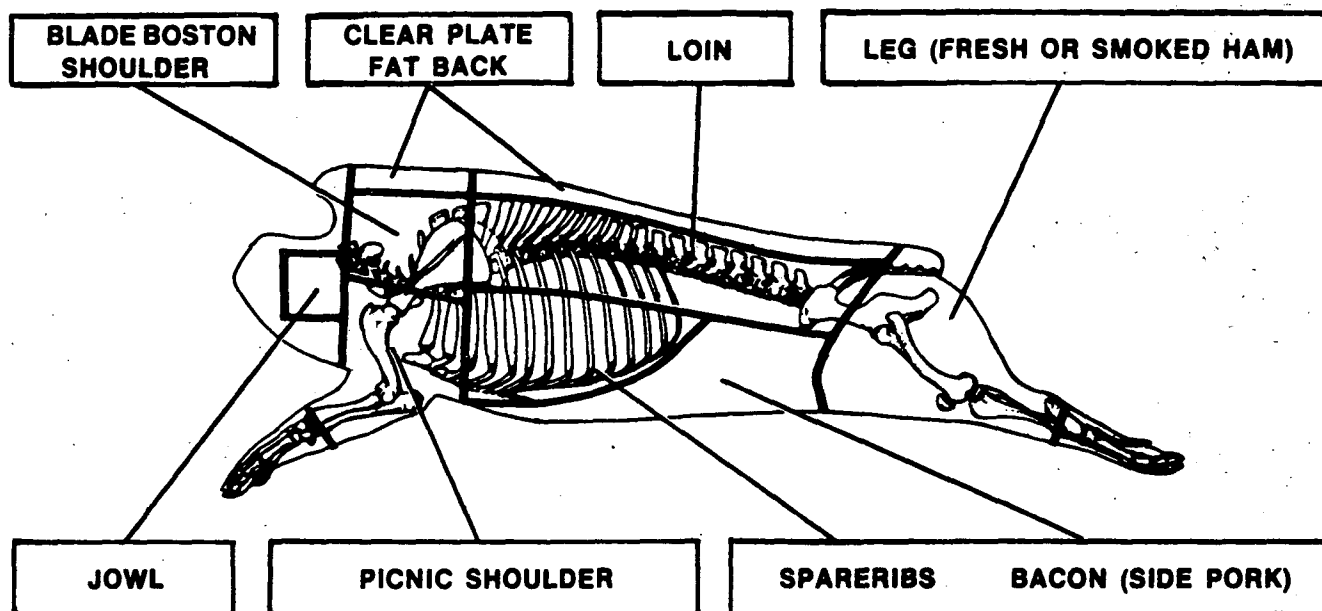
In common usage, meat of swine is referred to as pork. Pork is light red in color. White fat covers much of the swine carcass, and some fat is dispersed throughout the meat. Most slaughtered U.S. swine yield a carcass that weighs about 156 pounds, or about 71 percent of the live weight. Carcasses (and live swine) are graded by the USDA on the basis of yield, that is the percentage of primal cuts (hams, loins, and picnic shoulders) obtained from the major parts of the carcass. There are five yield grades: one, two, three, four, and utility. Grade one has the highest percentage of retail cuts, and grade utility has the lowest. In place of the USDA system, many meatpacking companies administer their own grading systems. Figures 1 and 2 show the location of the various cuts of the swine carcass.

Pork that is ready for cooking and consumption without further processing is often referred to as fresh pork (TSUS item 106.40), and a significant portion of some pork cuts, such as loins, are so consumed. Overall, fresh pork accounts for about one-third of total U.S. pork consumption. The fresh pork that is consumed in the United States is primarily from U.S.-raised

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<sup>1/</sup> Medical uses include the collection of pancreases for the production of insulin, replacement heart valves for humans, and pigskin for human skin grafts.

Figure 1

**PRIMAL (WHOLESALE) CUTS AND BONE STRUCTURE OF PORK.****FRESH PORK RETAIL NAMES**

While there are many ways to cut beef, the method of cutting pork carcasses is much the same in all sections of the United States (Fig. 1). Pork is fabricated and processed before it leaves the packing plant. About 35% is sold fresh, and the remaining 65% is cured by various methods or used in manufactured meat products.

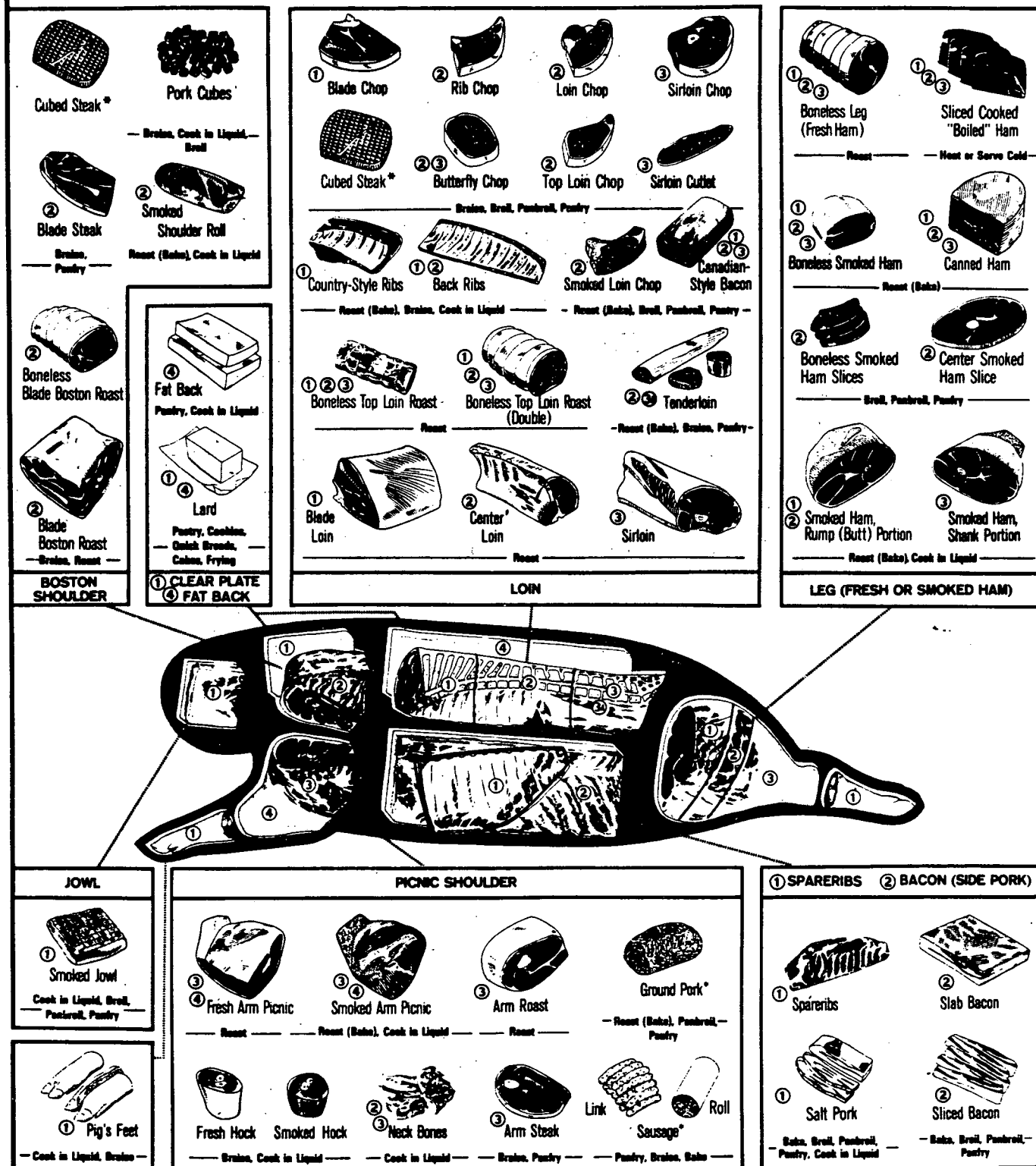
**Pork Shoulder**

The pork shoulder may be sold to the retailer by the packer as a whole New York Style Shoulder (untrimmed with the neck bones in and fat on) or as a trimmed N.Y. Style Shoulder with the neck bones removed and part of the clear plate (fat cover) removed. The most common practice, however, is for the packer to cut the N.Y. Style Shoulder, trimmed, into pieces: 1. Arm Picnic Shoulder and 2. Blade Boston Shoulder.

Figure 2.--

# RETAIL CUTS OF PORK

WHERE THEY COME FROM AND HOW TO COOK THEM.



\*May be made from Boston Shoulder, Picnic Shoulder, Loin or Leg.

This chart approved by  
National Live Stock and Meat Board

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slaughter hogs (swine slaughtered at about 220 pounds and about 6 months of age). Fresh pork sausages and other pork sausages (TSUS items 107.10 and 107.15, respectively) are ground pork to which spices have been added. Sausages are frequently put into casings. In addition to the trimmings from slaughter hogs, much, or all, of the carcass from older, heavyweight swine is used to make sausage.

In the United States some cuts of pork are usually prepared or preserved so as to alter the taste, consistency, or appearance of the meat and extend the shelf life. Smoking, drying, or injection of curing agents are common methods used to prepare or preserve pork. Legs are usually cured to make hams, and shoulders are frequently cured to make picnic shoulders. (Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) item 107.3020) and bellies are cured to make bacon (TSUSA item 107.3040). These products may be canned (canned hams and shoulders are classified under TSUSA items 107.3515 and 107.3525, and canned bacon, under TSUSA item 107.3540). <sup>1/</sup> In recent years there has been a trend toward the production of so-called sectioned and formed hams and shoulders. Such hams and shoulders have a uniform consistency and can be easily cut into thin slices. Virtually all domestic and imported canned hams and shoulders are of this type.

Other prepared or preserved pork (TSUSA item 107.3060) includes products such as luncheon meats and cured loins. <sup>2/</sup> These products may also be canned (TSUSA item 107.3560).

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<sup>1/</sup> TSUSA items 107.3020 and 107.3515 and 107.35 refer to hams and shoulders "in air tight containers." However, virtually all such airtight containers are believed to be metal cans, and hams account for 90 percent of imports, with shoulders accounting for the remaining 10 percent.

<sup>2/</sup> Canadian bacon is pork loin which has been cured by pickling and smoking; the term "Canadian" refers to the curing process and not to the country of origin. In Canada, "Canadian bacon" is referred to as "back bacon."

## CUSTOMS TREATMENT

## U.S. Customs Treatment

Tariff treatment

Live swine and pork are provided for in parts 1 and 2 of schedule 1 of the TSUSA which became effective on August 31, 1963. From June 18, 1930, to August 30, 1963, inclusive, these articles were classified under paragraphs 703 and 1606 of the Tariff Act of 1930. Appendix E contains a copy of pertinent portions of the TSUSA including the rates of duty applicable to U.S. imports of live swine and pork, relevant headnotes, and an explanation of the rates of duty.

Table L-1 shows the Tariff Act of 1930 statutory rates <sup>1/</sup> of duty, pre-multilateral trade negotiations (MTN) column 1 rates of duty, the staged rates of duty (reductions) resulting from the Tokyo round of the MTN, the column 2 rates of duty, and the average ad valorem equivalents of the 1983 column 1 rates of duty applicable to U.S. imports of live swine and pork. The rates of duty in column 1 are most-favored-nation (MFN) rates. The rates of duty in column 2 apply to imported products from those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the TSUSA. <sup>2/</sup> However, such rates do not apply to products of developing countries which are granted preferential tariff treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and/or the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI).

The GSP is a program of nonreciprocal tariff preferences granted by the United States to developing countries to aid their economic development by encouraging greater diversification and expansion of their production and exports. The GSP, implemented by Executive Order No. 11888 of November 24, 1975, and extended by the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, applies to merchandise imported on or after January 1, 1976, and is scheduled to remain in effect until July 4, 1993. It provides for duty-free treatment of eligible articles imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries. However, of the items covered by this investigation, only pork sausages (items 107.10 and 107.15) are eligible for GSP treatment, and U.S. imports of such sausages from countries eligible for GSP treatment are negligible.

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<sup>1/</sup> The term "statutory rates" refers to the rates of duty set by Congress in the Tariff Act of 1930, the so-called Smoot-Hawley tariff. Since that time, most rates have been negotiated downward, and sometimes eliminated, as a result of various bilateral and multilateral trade agreements, including the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

<sup>2/</sup> The only Communist countries currently eligible for MFN treatment are the People's Republic of China, Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia.



The CBI is a program of nonreciprocal tariff preferences granted by the United States to developing countries in the Caribbean Basin to aid their economic development by encouraging greater diversification and expansion of their production and exports. The CBI, implemented by Presidential Proclamation No. 5133 of November 30, 1983, applies to merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after January 1, 1984, and is scheduled to remain in effect until September 30, 1995. It provides for duty-free entry of eligible articles imported directly from designated developing countries in the Caribbean Basin area. All of the articles subject to this investigation could be eligible for such duty-free entry; however, U.S. imports of live swine and pork from the Caribbean Basin are negligible.

Virtually all imports of live swine enter the United States under item 100.85 and come from countries receiving the column 1 rate of duty, which for this item is free. A few minor breeds of swine are eligible for entry under the provision for purebred animals (TSUS item 100.01 (pt.)) and theoretically, swine can enter under certain provisions for animals temporarily exported (TSUS items 100.03 and 100.04). However, these provisions are seldom used, inasmuch as item 100.85 provides a duty rate of free. Thus, there is no incentive to use other provisions of the TSUS. The rate of duty for imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from Canada (as well as from all other countries receiving the col. 1 rate of duty) is free. <sup>1/</sup> The rates of duty for prepared or preserved pork, pork sausages, and canned hams range from 0.6¢ per pound to 3.25¢ per pound.

#### Health and sanitary regulations

Certain health and sanitary regulations with respect to U.S. imports of live swine and pork are administered by the USDA to protect the U.S. livestock industry and to ensure an adequate supply of safe meat for the consumer.

Rinderpest and foot-and-mouth diseases.—U.S. imports of certain live animals, including swine, and certain fresh, chilled, or frozen meats, including pork, are limited to countries that have been declared free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth diseases <sup>2/</sup> by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture. <sup>3/</sup> Canada has been declared free of such diseases, but because

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<sup>1/</sup> Most U.S. imports of pork from Canada are fresh, chilled, or frozen.

<sup>2/</sup> Rinderpest and foot-and-mouth diseases are highly contagious, infectious diseases which can afflict cloven-footed animals (such as cattle, sheep, swine, and deer). Because the diseases are easily transmitted and are debilitating, they are an ever-present threat to the U.S. livestock industry. These diseases do not pose a direct threat to human health.

<sup>3/</sup> Pursuant to sec. 306 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1306).

of the existence of these diseases in many of the important pork-producing countries of Europe, pork imports from those countries have generally been in the form of cooked, canned, or cured pork. U.S. imports of live swine from countries not declared free of the diseases are permitted only through a USDA-administered quarantine program.

The Federal Meat Inspection Act.—The USDA administers section 20 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 661 and 21 U.S.C. 620), which provides, among other things, that meat and meat products prepared or produced in foreign countries may not be imported into the United States "unless they comply with all the inspection, building construction standards, and all other provision of this chapter [ch. 12, Meat Inspection] and regulations issued thereunder applicable to such articles in commerce in the United States." Section 20 further provides that "All such imported articles shall, upon entry into the United States, be deemed and treated as domestic articles subject to the provisions of this chapter [ch. 12, Meat Inspection] and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act [21 U.S.C. 301]. . . ." Thus, section 20 requires that the foreign meat-exporting country enforce inspection and other requirements with respect to the preparation of the products covered that are at least equal to those applicable to preparation of like products at Federally inspected establishments in the United States, and that the imported products be subject to inspection and other requirements upon arrival in the United States to identify them and further ensure their freedom from adulteration and misbranding at the time of entry. 1/ However, section 20 does not provide that the imported products be inspected by U.S. inspectors during their preparation in the foreign country. 2/

The U.S. Secretary of Agriculture has assigned responsibility for the administration of the Department's section 20 functions to the Foreign Programs Division, Meat and Poultry Inspection Program, Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS). By 1983, the FSIS had certified 45 countries as having meat inspection systems with standards equal to those of the U.S. program. At the end of 1983, there were 1,174 approved foreign plants of which 546 were in Canada. 3/ In 1983, FSIS had 20 veterinarians assigned to review foreign meat plant operations. Nine of these 20 were stationed outside the United States (including one in Canada), and the others visited foreign operations as necessary. These FSIS officials made 2,130 reviews of certified plants in 1983. 4/ Plants exporting large volumes and other plants of special concern are visited at least four times annually; all other certified plants are visited at least once a year.

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1/ See U.S. Senate, Agriculture and Forestry Committee, Report on S. 2147, S. Rept. No. 799 (90th Cong. 2d sess.) 1967, as published in 2 U.S. Cong. & Adm. News 1967, p. 2,200. S. 2147, as modified, ultimately became Public Law 90-201 (the Wholesome Meat Act), approved Dec. 15, 1967.

2/ Ibid.

3/ The numbers of certifications refer to all meat, including pork. See U.S. Department of Agriculture Meat and Poultry Inspection, 1983 Report of the Secretary of Agriculture to the U.S. Congress, March 1984, p. 25 (hereinafter cited as Meat and Poultry Inspection 1983).

4/ Ibid., p. 6.

Since the passage of the 1981 Farm bill, <sup>1/</sup> the FSIS has placed increasing emphasis on review of a country's regulatory system as a whole rather than review of individual plants so as to be in compliance with that legislation. FSIS now evaluates country controls in seven basic risk areas; residues, disease, misuse of food additives, gross contamination, microscopic contamination, economic fraud, and product integrity. <sup>2/</sup> As required by the 1981 Farm Bill, FSIS also vigorously carries on a species identification program.

Under the Federal Meat Inspection Act, all imported meat being offered for entry into the United States must be accompanied by a meat inspection certificate issued by a responsible official of the exporting country. The certificate must identify the product by origin, destination, shipping marks, and amounts. It must certify that the meat comes from animals that received veterinary ante mortem and postmortem inspections; that it is wholesome, not adulterated or misbranded; and that it is otherwise in compliance with U.S. requirements. <sup>3/</sup>

Under the Federal Meat Inspection Act, U.S. inspectors at the port of entry inspect part of each shipment of meat. Representative sampling plans similar to those used in inspecting domestic meat are applied to each import shipment. Samples of frozen products are defrosted, canned meat containers are opened, and labels are verified for prior U.S. approval and stated weight accuracy. Specimens are routinely submitted to meat inspection laboratories to check compliance with compositional standards. Sample cans are also subjected to periods of incubation for signs of spoilage. Meat imports are also monitored for residues, such as pesticides, hormones, heavy metals, and antibiotics, by selecting representative samples for laboratory analysis. Special control measures are in effect for handling meat from countries when excessive amounts of residues are detected. These measures consist of refusing or withholding entry of the product until results of laboratory analysis are received. <sup>4/</sup>

During 1983, approximately 5.7 million pounds of pork—about 1 percent of U.S. imports—were refused entry for the following reasons: unsound cans; adulteration with extraneous material; short weight; failure to meet composition standards; undercooked; and, biological residues. Approximately 1.9 million pounds of that total was from Canada (0.6 percent of total pork imports from that country).

Currently there is a controversy between the United States and Canada involving chloramphenicol, a therapeutic drug authorized for use in Canada but banned in the United States by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Some U.S. swine farmers contend that unless the drug is found to be safe, U.S. imports of live swine and pork from Canada should be prohibited, because residues of the drug in pork could present a hazard to human health and detract from the image of the pork industry. Canadian Government officials indicate that authority for use of the drug in Canada is under review.

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<sup>1/</sup> Sec. 1122 of Public Law 97-98, dated Dec. 22, 1981.

<sup>2/</sup> Meat and Poultry Inspection, 1983, p. 47.

<sup>3/</sup> Ibid., p. 28.

<sup>4/</sup> Ibid., p. 28; and 327.2 of the Meat and Poultry Regulations (9 CFR 327.2).

### Canadian Customs Treatment and Health and Sanitary Regulations

Canadian rates of duty for live swine and pork are shown in appendix F. The rates of duty applicable to imports from the United States are those in the "Most Favored-Nation Tariff" column. As shown, live swine imported from the United States enter duty free. Also, fresh, chilled, or frozen pork, which accounts for the bulk of U.S. exports of pork to Canada, enters duty free. The rates of duty applicable to other types of pork are closely comparable with U.S. tariff rates.

Following a complaint by Canadian pork processors, the Canadian Government on April 12, 1984, imposed provisional countervailing duties on imports of certain canned hams and canned shoulders from Denmark and the Netherlands. The amounts of the countervailing duties were Can\$33 per pound (about 17 percent ad val.) for canned hams and Can\$41 per pound for canned shoulders from Denmark and Can\$27 per pound (about 22 percent ad val.) for canned ham and Can\$34 per pound for canned shoulders from the Netherlands. On August 7, 1984, the Canadian Government determined that imports of certain canned hams from Denmark and the Netherlands were injuring a domestic industry and countervailing duties that had been provisional would continue to be imposed. However, canned shoulders were not found to be causing injury or threat of injury, and, thus, the provisional countervailing duties were dropped.

Following another complaint by Canadian pork processors, the Canadian Government in May 1984 imposed provisional countervailing duties on imports of certain pork-based canned luncheon meats from Denmark and the Netherlands. The amount of the countervailing duties are approximately Can\$15 per pound (about 12 percent ad val.) for imports from Denmark and Can\$21 per pound (about 22 percent ad val.) for imports from the Netherlands. On August 7, 1984, the Canadian Government determined that the subject imports were injuring a domestic industry and the countervailing duties that had been provisional would continue to be imposed.

Canadian imports of live swine and pork from the United States are not subject to quantitative limitations, but imports of live swine from the United States are subject to regulations regarding Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease), a contagious disease of swine and cattle found in the United States. Cattle afflicted with the disease sometimes exhibit symptoms resembling the furious stage of rabies. Swine imports are permitted only from herds that are certified as having been free of Pseudorabies for 1 year, and imported animals even then must be quarantined for 30 days. The general effect of the regulations has been to limit U.S. exports of live swine to Canada to a small number of high-value, breeding animals. Veterinary officials of Agriculture Canada contend that Canada is free of Pseudorabies, but some U.S. interests contend it would be found if enough Canadian animals were tested for it.

### Japanese Customs Treatment and Health and Sanitary Regulations

Japanese imports of live swine are duty free, but imports of pork are subject to the higher of a variable levy or ad valorem duties. Japanese rates of duty are shown in appendix G. The rates for pork range up to as much as 25 percent ad valorem for certain prepared or preserved items. Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork is dutiable at 6.9 percent ad valorem, and this rate is scheduled to be reduced to 5 percent by Japanese fiscal year 1987. The higher of the ad valorem duty or the variable levy is imposed on imported pork to raise the price to the so-called midpoint price, which is the average of the Government-determined and enforced floor and ceiling price for pork in Japan. The midpoint price has been considerably higher than the world price in recent years.

Japan permits imports of live swine and fresh, chilled, or frozen meats, including pork, only from those countries found to be free of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. <sup>1/</sup> Because of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, Denmark was not authorized to ship live swine, or fresh, chilled, or frozen pork to Japan between March 1982 and September 1983.

### European Community Customs Treatment and Health and Sanitary Regulations

U.S. exports of pork to the European Community (EC) are subject to variable levies as a result of the EC's Common Agriculture Policy (CAP). The CAP insulates the EC from world markets through a combination of minimum import prices, or threshold prices, variable import levies, and export incentives which apply to various agricultural products, including pork. When world prices are less than EC minimum import prices, the EC imposes variable import levies that may change daily. When EC products are exported, restitutions or direct export incentive payments to exporters are granted to make the EC products competitive in world markets. According to officials of the USDA, effective May 21, 1984, the EC Commission lowered its export restitution payments for canned hams from \$493 to \$446 per ton. The export restitution payments for canned shoulders was lowered from \$411 to \$365 per ton. The EC said payments were being lowered in anticipation of rising pork prices in the United States. USDA officials reported that in late August 1984, the EC Commission again lowered the export restitution payment to \$390 per ton for canned hams and \$328 for canned shoulders.

The minimum import price is the threshold price which is derived from the target price (the price the EC wants the market price to approximate). The difference between target prices and threshold prices reflects transportation and marketing costs. The target price is fixed for the most deficit area in the EC, and the threshold price applies at all border points. The variable import levy is the difference (calculated daily) between the lowest offer price and the threshold price. U.S. exports of pork to the EC are also subject to health and sanitary regulations that limit the number of U.S. plants that are authorized to export to the EC.

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<sup>1/</sup> The United States and Canada are free of these diseases.

## THE U.S. AND CANADIAN INDUSTRIES

## U.S. Industry Profile

The live swine industry in the United States may be divided into three types of businesses: feeder pig producers; feeders or finishers; and, farrow-to-finish enterprises, the most common type. Gross income to farmers from live swine was \$9.8 billion in 1983, down 9 percent from \$10.8 billion in 1982, a record high.

Live swine are slaughtered and processed by meatpacking businesses. Most of these are companies whose stock trades on exchanges, but a few of the companies are owned and operated by live swine growers. Most of these are cooperatives. Consumer expenditures for pork amounted to about \$24.5 billion in 1983, up 3 percent from \$23.8 billion in 1982.

Live swine growers

Pigs are born (farrowed) after a gestation period which is normally 114 days. A few days after birth, most male pigs are castrated and are thereafter referred to as barrows. The barrows and gilts (female swine that have not farrowed) are raised to a weight of about 40 pounds in about 2 months. These animals are referred to as feeder pigs, and the businesses that raise them are referred to as feeder pig producers. The feeder pigs may be sold to so-called feeders or finishers, who raise them to a slaughter weight of about 220 pounds in about 4 months. At that point these animals are referred to as slaughter hogs. However, most U.S. swine today are produced by so-called farrow-to-finish enterprises, which combine the feeder pig production and finishing businesses into one operation. A few enterprises specialize in raising purebred animals for breeding. In 1983, there were 466,410 enterprises <sup>1/</sup> with swine in the United States, down 30 percent from a high of 670,350 in 1980 (table L-2).

Swine are grown throughout the United States, but production is concentrated in the Corn Belt States. <sup>2/</sup> During 1983, 214,200 of the swine enterprises (46 percent of the U.S. total) were located in the Corn Belt States, and these States accounted for 42,350,000 animals, or 76 percent of the December 1, 1983, swine inventory of 55,819,000 animals (table L-3). The Corn Belt States have large supplies of competitively priced swine feed, a large share of the most modern and efficient swine production facilities, and a large pool of skilled managers. In testimony presented at the public hearing Thatcher Johnson, Deputy Secretary, Iowa Department of Agriculture, stated that Iowa traditionally produced over 25 percent of the pork in the United States. <sup>3/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> An enterprise is any place having one or more swine on hand during the year.

<sup>2/</sup> The following States make up the Corn Belt States: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

<sup>3/</sup> Transcript of hearing, pp. 28 and 29.

During 1983, the Southeastern States <sup>1/</sup> accounted for 158,600 swine enterprises (34 percent of the U.S. total) but only 8,055,000 animals, or 14 percent of the inventory as of December 1, 1983. Although the Southeastern States are less competitive in the production of grain, their pig mortality is lower, and feed conversion ratios (the amount of weight gained from feed consumed) are higher than in the Corn Belt States because of the less severe climate in the Southeastern States.

In recent years there has been a trend toward concentration in the live swine industry. However, even the largest swine-raising operations are believed to account for only a small share of total U.S. production. The share of live swine businesses with 500 animals or more increased from 4.2 percent <sup>2/</sup> in 1979 to 6.0 percent in 1983 (table L-4). The share of the U.S. swine population kept on these large units increased from 40 percent in 1979 to 51 percent in 1983. Most live swine businesses are family owned, although a few large companies also are producers.

Swine are hardy, adaptable animals that can be raised under minimal shelter, although the death rate for baby pigs can be quite high under those conditions. In the United States, live swine shelter systems range from small, A-frame buildings for individual sows (female swine that have farrowed) and their litters to large-volume, total confinement systems in which swine are maintained in total environmentally controlled buildings throughout their lives. In recent years the trend has been toward more confinement in order to reduce swine labor requirements and to meet environmental protection regulations.

U.S. swine farmers are represented at the national level by the National Pork Producers Council (NPPC), a voluntary association of 110,000 swine farmers accounting for a large share of the U.S. industry. The officers of the NPPC are swine farmers elected by the membership. The NPPC is entirely funded by a voluntary check-off on sales of market swine and feeder pigs. The NPPC is made up of State associations that represent farmers at the State level, and the State associations, in turn, are made up of local associations. U.S. swine farmers are also represented by general farm organizations such as the Farm Bureau, the National Grange, and others.

### Meatpackers

In the slaughtering operation, live swine are stunned (usually by an electric charge), bled, scalded, dehaired, decapitated, and eviscerated. The animal's carcass is then generally split along the spinal column and chilled. The carcass may be partially or fully processed at the meatpacking plant or shipped to retail outlets for processing. The carcass is cut up to yield hams, loins, chops, and other parts. Trimmings are used in preparing products such as ground pork and sausages.

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<sup>1/</sup> The Southeastern States include Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

<sup>2/</sup> The percentage reflects average distributions based primarily on midyear surveys.

Domestic slaughterers, meat processors, and distributors who deal in the interstate commerce of meat, including pork, are subject to the Federal inspection regulations administered by the FSIS. Other meat plants are subject to State inspection regulations that have been certified by the FSIS. The primary objective of FSIS inspection of livestock and meat processing is to assure that the meat is wholesome, not adulterated, and properly marked, labeled, and packaged. In 1983, there were about 1,400 Federally inspected swine-slaughtering plants in the United States. In recent years, Federally inspected plants have accounted for more than 90 percent of the U.S. swine slaughter.

Concentration in the meatpacking industry is much greater than in the live swine industry. The number of plants slaughtering 100,000 or more swine per year and the share of total U.S. swine slaughter accounted for by these plants are shown in the following tabulation:

	<u>Number of plants slaughtering</u> <u>100,000 head or more annually</u>	<u>Percent of total</u> <u>Federally inspected</u> <u>slaughter</u>
1979-----	114	92.4
1980-----	115	91.5
1981-----	110	90.7
1982-----	101	90.7
1983-----	104	91.8

Although plants that slaughter 100,000 swine or more annually account for a large share of total Federally inspected swine slaughter, they account for less than 10 percent of all Federally inspected slaughtering plants; two-thirds of the Federally inspected plants each slaughter less than 1,000 swine per year. During 1980, the latest year for which data are available, swine-feeding activities, by or contracted by meatpacking companies, totaled about 58,400 animals, less than 1 percent of U.S. marketings. Plants that slaughter swine are generally not equipped to slaughter other species of animals.

### Transportation

U.S. feeders of live swine ship virtually all their animals to market in trucks they own or in trucks that are owned and operated by contract haulers. Feeders try to ship animals to the most profitable markets, bearing in mind that animals typically lose weight in transit, and longer transit times increase the risk of injury and death to animals. Density of load is critical in shipping animals. Too few animals in the load increases the risk of injury from falls and trampling, and too many animals in the load increases the risk of crowding and suffocation. Also, delays during shipment pose a threat of weight loss or death from excessive heat buildup, especially in hot weather. Most farmers are able to avoid long shipping distances—live swine shipments from farm to market average about 100 miles. Trucks used to transport swine are specialized, and although many times they may be used to transport other species of livestock, other transportation uses are more limited. Also, because most shipments are of animals to meatpacking plants, backhaul possibilities are generally limited. Transportation costs of live animals average less than 1 percent of the cost of production.



Pork is generally shipped in refrigerated trucks owned by retail distributors to the retailer's distribution warehouses.

#### Level of technology

A variety of advanced technological innovations are available to U.S. live swine producers and are utilized to varying degrees. As previously described, there has been a trend toward the use of total confinement housing. Along with this type of housing have come changes in waste disposal. Aerobic waste disposal systems located under the confinement housing now provide an environmentally and economically acceptable way to dispose of swine manure. Cooperative Federal, State, and producer programs have been developed and are being effectively enforced to control swine diseases such as cholera. Private feed companies, university research facilities, and USDA experimental farms continually strive to improve swine nutrition programs. Also, some farmers are now using small computers to assist in formulating the most economical feed programs and some have computerized their record keeping systems.

Improved knowledge of genetics has helped farmers improve breeding stock, and the improved breeding stock has contributed to improved industry efficiency. For example, there has been an approximate 50-percent reduction in backfat levels since the mid-1950's.

A number of biotechnological developments are also occurring in the live swine industry. For instance, some growers are using premium semen for artificial insemination, which allows for the introduction of new genetic material while limiting the threat of disease introduction. Research is also going on in the use of embryo transplants. One procedure exists whereby unborn pigs are surgically extracted from their mothers in a germ-free environment. This procedure is designed to produce disease-free or so-called SPF (specific pathogen free) pigs.

There have also been technological developments in pork processing. As previously mentioned, more swine skins, so called pigskins, are being processed into leather. The development of more efficient skinning machines, the increased demand and price of cattle hides, and the increased promotion and acceptance of swine leather have all contributed to this development. Also, further processing of pork, especially hams, at meatpacking plants has, to an extent, made obsolete the former practice of shipping hams with the skin still attached. Recently, irradiation of raw pork has been approved for some uses, thus increasing future pork-handling and marketing possibilities.

#### Trends in major cost elements of swine production 1/

The importance of various elements of costs differ between feeder pig producers and feeders or finishers, although feed is often the major cost factor for both types of business. Feed, primarily corn and protein supplement (most often soybean meal), accounted for nearly one-half of all

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1/ Based on material published by the USDA.

costs incurred by feeder pig producers in recent years. Fuel and electric costs—reflected by the need to provide heat and cooling for baby pig—as well as illumination accounted for about 10 percent of all costs incurred by feeder pig producers. Interest accounted for about another 10 percent of costs incurred by these producers. The remaining expenses (about 30 percent) were accounted for by machinery and building repairs, labor, and veterinary and medical expenses.

Feed accounted for 30 to 50 percent of all costs incurred by feeders or finishers during recent years. Feeder pigs are the other major cost factor for feeders or finishers; they accounted for 30 to 40 percent of total costs during recent years. Feeder pig prices are discussed in the "U.S. market" section. Interest accounted for another 7 percent of all costs, with the remaining expenses being mainly for machinery and building repairs, fuel, and electricity.

For farrow-to-finish operations, feed accounted for 50 to 60 percent of costs, and interest, for another 12 percent. The remaining expenses include fuel, electricity, and machinery and building repairs.

As shown in table L-5, corn prices remained stable during much of 1979 and 1980. Higher prices in late 1980 and January-June 1981 reflected reduced production from a severe heat wave in the summer of 1980. In July-December 1981, however, corn prices fell as production increased, and they remained relatively low throughout January-March 1983. After January-March 1983, corn prices rose, and for January-October averaged \$3.43 per bushel, up one-third from \$2.56 per bushel during all of 1982. The higher prices during April-December 1983 and January-June 1984 reflect, in part, the U.S. Government's payment-in-kind (PIK) program which contributed to sharply lower production during 1983. Severe and extensive drought and heat were also contributing factors to the lowered production in 1983. Soybean meal prices experienced a pattern similar to that of corn (table L-6).

The hog-corn price ratio is a measure of profitability of the swine-producing industry. The ratio is the number of bushels of corn equal in value to 100 pounds of hog, live weight. The ratio was more commonly used years ago when corn was almost the only thing fed to swine and accounted for the bulk of the cost of swine production. Although there are now more cost factors, corn is still significant, and the hog-corn price ratio is still cited. A ratio of 15 to 1 is generally considered the approximate breakeven point, and 20 to 1 is considered favorable. When the ratio declines to less than 15 to 1, very few producers are able to make a profit. At the public hearing, Dr. Glenn Grimes, a witness for the NPPC, stated that when the ratio is below 15 or 16 to 1, producers will opt to reduce production. <sup>1/</sup> As shown in table L-7, the ratio was highly favorable throughout 1982 and January-March 1983 as corn prices were relatively favorable, but it has averaged slightly below the breakeven point since then, although showing improvement in January-March 1984, as corn prices have been above the 1982 levels.

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<sup>1/</sup> Transcript of hearing, p. 101.

Another measure of profitability, calculated and published by the USDA, shows net margins to live swine producers. The net margin is the difference between the average market price for barrows and gilts in seven markets and the cost of feeding a 40- to 50-pound feeder pig to a 220-pound slaughter weight in the Corn Belt. Table L-8 shows that the only sustained periods of profitability during 1979-83 were January-March 1979, most of July-December 1980, and January-October 1982. Net margins were negative through January-June 1984. At the public hearing, in testimony prepared by Mr. Wayne Walter, NPPC president, the NPPC indicated that swine farmers had only had 1 good year of profit out of the last 5 years. <sup>1/</sup> Also at the public hearing, several witnesses, who were U.S. swine farmers, stated that their current cost of production was about \$52 per hundredweight and the price they were currently receiving was about \$48 per hundredweight. The witnesses also stated that studies done at Iowa State University showed that the current cost of production was about \$52 per hundredweight for average producers.

Gross income (receipts from marketings and the value of home consumption) for U.S. live swine growers is shown in the following tabulation:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Gross income</u> <u>(1,000 dollars)</u>
1979	9,281,863
1980	9,136,021
1981	9,991,532
1982	10,764,344
1983	9,830,792

### Capital

Most live swine businesses are privately owned, family operations and must raise capital from loans through financial institutions on the basis of the credit record of the business or family owning it. Most meatpacking is done by large companies whose stock trades on exchanges or subsidiaries of such companies. They may raise capital from stock offerings, bonds, loans, or from parent corporations.

### Farm-retail price spread

As reported by the USDA, the total annual farm-retail price spread for pork rose from 77.5 cents per pound in 1979 to 93.3 cents per pound in 1983. From 1979 to 1983, the farmers' share of the retail price fluctuated from a low of 45 percent (1980 and 1983) to a high of 50 percent (1982). During January-March 1984, the farmers' share was 47 percent.

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<sup>1/</sup> Transcript of the hearing, p. 36.

Data concerning the profitability of pork packers, beef packers, and all manufacturers are shown in table L-9. Pork packers' earnings as a share of net worth declined from 6.1 percent in 1981 to 3.9 percent in 1983; as a share of assets, they declined from 3.0 to 1.9 percent; and as a share of earnings sales, they declined from 0.7 to 0.4 percent. Profitability of pork packers was generally less than that of beef packers during 1981-83, except for earnings as a share of sales. Profitability of pork packers was considerably less than that of all manufacturers during 1981 and 1983, but slightly better than all manufacturers during 1982 (except for earnings as a share of sales). The bankruptcy of one company, reportedly the largest pork packer in the United States, and severe financial problems at another large pork packer, accounted for much of the overall decline in profitability in 1983 according to officials of the American Meat Institute.

In recent years live animals have accounted for slightly more than two-thirds of meatpackers' expenses; employee compensation, for another 15 percent; and supplies and containers, depreciation, interest, and so forth accounted for the remainder.

Although pork packers generally have been profitable in recent years, there have been exceptions such as the previously mentioned company, which filed for bankruptcy in April 1983; several other companies have filed for bankruptcy, changed their corporate structure, or renegotiated wage rates.

#### U.S. Government Programs

Although there are no U.S. Government price-support programs for live swine or pork and these products are not the subject of marketing orders, there are a number of other Government programs which are discussed in this section that affect the U.S. live swine and pork industries to some degree. Certain other programs associated with health and sanitary regulations were discussed earlier.

#### The payment-in-kind program

In 1983, the USDA implemented a payment-in-kind (PIK) program to reduce certain crop surpluses, including surpluses of corn. <sup>1/</sup> The USDA required that growers of corn who participated in the program idle a portion of their cropland, which then had to be put into soil conservation uses. Farmers participating in the program for corn received an amount of corn for their own use, or for sale, as payment for reducing their planted acreage. The PIK

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<sup>1/</sup> The PIK program also covered wheat, grain sorghum, rice, and upland cotton.

signup for corn was 21.4 million acres. The program was not continued for corn in 1984. Although some live swine producers participated in the PIK program, data concerning their participation are not available. Farmers received 1,955 million bushels of corn, 593 million bushels of wheat, and 205 million bushels of grain sorghum through the PIK. The total value of commodities received by farmers under the programs, for all commodities including cotton and rice, amounted to about \$5.0 billion in fiscal year 1983 and \$15.0 billion in fiscal year 1984. The value of the farmers receipts for corn, wheat, and grain sorghum is shown in the following tabulation (in billions of dollars):

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Commodity</u>			
	Corn	Wheat	Grain sorghum	Total
1983——	\$2.6	\$1.9	\$0.5	\$5.0
1984——	8.0	3.3	.9	12.2

The NPPC supplied information in a posthearing brief about the effects of the PIK on feed costs for swine farmers. <sup>1/</sup> The NPPC contends that the PIK and drought that reduced crop production in 1983, contributed to higher cost of production for swine farmers in 1983-84. The NPPC also contends that higher costs are of special concern to swine farmers who purchase a large share of swine feed. As shown in the following tabulations, developed from data supplied by the NPPC and derived from data collected by the University of Missouri Agricultural Experimental Station, the relative amount of feed purchased by U.S. swine farmers increases with the volume of output of the business:

<u>Swine marketings per year</u>	<u>Share of feed used</u>	<u>Share of farmers</u>
	<u>grown by farmer</u> (percent)	<u>raising no feed</u> (percent)
0 to 2,499——	86	13
2,500 to 4,999——	81	15
5,000 to 6,999——	71	24
7,000 to 15,000——	63	46
15,000 and more——	35	54

#### Federal income tax laws and regulations

Federal income tax laws and regulations provide that single-purpose agricultural structures, including unitary swine confinement facilities, and certain swine for breeding purposes are eligible for investment tax credit.

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<sup>1/</sup> Posthearing brief of NPPC, pp. 5-7.

Such laws and regulations first became effective in 1971, but their administration was clarified in 1978. The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, which was first effective for the 1981 tax year, provided that unitary swine confinement facilities are eligible for accelerated cost recovery systems (ACRS) (5-year depreciation). The investment tax credit and ACRS are scheduled to be in effect at least through the 1984 tax year.

#### Research and development

The USDA and many States support research and development activities on swine and pork through agricultural educational institutions and research facilities. Such research and development aids producers and processors and, according to many industry sources, ultimately contributes to lower pork prices for consumers. Companies, including feed companies, drug companies, equipment companies, and cooperatives, also spend large sums of money on research and development.

The NPPC also contributes to research and development. For example, during the year ended December 31, 1983, the NPPC funded 25 projects at a cost of \$185,000. In addition, in February 1983, it contributed \$100,000 to the USDA to initiate a Pseudorabies control program.

#### Animal waste disposal systems

With respect to animal waste disposal systems, two USDA agencies, the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), provide assistance to livestock farmers, including swine farmers. The SCS provides technical advice on the construction of animal waste disposal systems, and the ASCS provides limited construction cost sharing for such systems. These programs are applicable to waste from various species of livestock, and separate data on cost sharing for swine facilities are not available. For facilities for all species of animals, ASCS cost-sharing payments through its Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) amounted to \$7.6 million during 1981, \$5.5 million during 1982, and \$4.9 million during 1983. In addition, under other programs, the ASCS made cost-sharing payments totaling \$3.3 million from January 1980 to mid-1984, for construction of waste disposal systems. Many of these systems are installed in order to comply with environmental protection requirements.

#### National School Lunch Act

The Food and Nutrition Service of USDA is responsible for distributing pork, as well as other food items, under authority of the National School Lunch Act. In recent years, the agency has purchased and distributed pork and distributed funds which were used to purchase pork by local school districts. The program has no statutory limit on the amount of pork that can be purchased. However, the prices at which the USDA offers to purchase pork are often below market prices, and purchases under this program have been limited.

### Other U.S. Government programs through which pork may be purchased

U.S. Department of Defense officials report that there is no statutory limitation on the amount of pork which they may purchase but that as a practical matter, the number of military personnel limit such purchases. U.S. military consumption of pork amounted to about 89 million pounds in 1983, less than 1 percent of U.S. consumption. The Veterans Administration (VA) states that the purchases of pork for use in its hospitals are made by the individual hospitals. The total purchases are limited by the number of eligible participants in VA programs.

Other Federal purchases of pork, both direct and indirect, occur under section 4(a) of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-86). These purchases have been small, but according to an official of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, they could become larger if funded. Programs operating under this authority include "Aid to Needy Families" and the "Supplemental Food Program" (for certain infants, young people, and pregnant women). Limited quantities of pork also are purchased under authority of the Older American's Act of 1965 (Public Law 95-65).

Indirect Federal purchases of pork occurs through the food stamp program (Public Law 95-113). The U.S. Department of Agriculture, which administers the program, estimates that approximately 30 percent of the total value of purchases with food stamps is for red meat. On the basis of total purchases under the food stamp program of \$11.2 billion in fiscal year 1983, purchases of red meat by program recipients are estimated at \$3.3 billion. Individual food stamp recipients determine the share of their food stamps that they use for pork.

### The Meat Export Federation

The Meat Export Federation is a private, nonprofit trade group which cooperates with the U.S. Government for the purpose of promoting exports of U.S. beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton, and variety meats. U.S. Government funds equal to funds provided by the Meat Export Federation are commingled, and generic exports of the subject meats are promoted through trade shows, in store promotions, distribution of cooking recipes, and so forth. In recent years, U.S. Government contributions to the program have amounted to about \$1.3 million annually.

### Canadian Industry Profile

The live swine industry in Canada, as in the United States, may be divided into three types of businesses: feeder pig <sup>1/</sup> operations, feeders or finishers, and farrow-to-finish enterprises (the most common type of swine operation in Canada as well as in the United States). Cash receipts to farmers from sales of live swine amounted to about Can\$1.75 billion in 1983 down from Can\$1.9 billion in 1982, which was a year of unusually high Canadian swine prices.

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<sup>1/</sup> Feeder pigs are commonly referred to as weaners in Canada.

Almost all swine in Canada are slaughtered and processed by private meatpacking companies or meatpacking companies whose stock trades on Canadian exchanges. However, one plant, which slaughters swine from the prairie Provinces, is owned by a farmer's cooperative. Less than 5 percent of the Canadian meatpacking industry is owned by non-Canadian interests.

#### Live swine growers

Live swine are raised in Canada in much the same way as in the United States. The most common breeds of swine in Canada are the Yorkshire, which account for nearly one-half of the total, and Landrace, which account for about one-third; other breeds include the Hampshire, Duroc, and Lacombe. In Canada the Yorkshire, Landrace, and Lacombe are referred to as white breeds, and the Hampshire (which is black with a white band around the shoulder) and Duroc (which is brick red) are referred to as colored breeds. Many farmers breed so-called colored boars with white sows. These farmers contend that the resulting litters are more hardy and profitable than purebred animals of any single breed. Canadian animals tend to be slaughtered at slightly lighter weights than the U.S. swine (200 and 220 pounds, respectively). Canadian researchers contend that Canadian swine average somewhat leaner than U.S. swine but agree that they are somewhat less heavily muscled. The leanness and lighter muscling reflects, in part, the greater influence of bacon-type swine on Canadian breeds. At the public hearing several witnesses presented testimony that Canadian swine, and consequently, pork cuts are somewhat leaner than U.S. swine and pork cuts. Mr. John Morris, Canadian Pork Producers Council, Saskatchewan Province contended that the somewhat leaner Canadian pork was preferred by processors supplying leaner, higher priced, pork cuts. 1/

During World War II and in the years immediately thereafter, the British Isles were a major outlet for Canadian pork exports. In subsequent years, however, that market was supplied by other European producers, especially Denmark.

Swine farmers in Canada are represented by the Canadian Pork Council (CPC). The CPC is the vehicle through which Canadian swine farmers develop national programs and policies to enhance the industry. These programs and policies are made operative either by the Council itself, or through its members, or by the Council working with governments and/or nongovernment organizations. In recent years, the CPC has represented member interests in issues such as administration of the existing national hog stabilization program and the development of a proposed replacement program, the so-called tripartite program described in the section entitled "Canadian Government Programs." The CPC has worked with the Canadian and foreign governments to promote actions and policies with respect to health and sanitary measures affecting the Canadian live swine and pork industries. The CPC also promotes pork marketing both in Canada and in export markets. 2/

In addition to the CPC, swine farmers in every Province of Canada are represented by Provincial boards. The boards are funded primarily by mandatory marketing charges for all swine sold for slaughter and are

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1/ Transcript of the hearing, pp. 157 and 158.

2/ See testimony of Mr. Howard Malcolm, president, CPC, transcript of the hearing, p. 124.



controlled by the farmer members through elections. In addition, in all Provinces except Newfoundland and Quebec, where farmers market their own swine or they are marketed by companies that have contracted to supply services, the Provincial boards are responsible for the marketing of all swine for slaughter. <sup>1/</sup> These marketing boards have sole legal authority to market swine for slaughter. These boards market the swine to meatpackers, including U.S. meatpackers, through auction systems.

The beginning inventory of live swine in Canada rose from 8.0 million animals in 1979 to 9.7 million in 1980 before declining to 9.6 million in 1981 (table L-10). High interest rates in Canada during 1980 restrained expansion and contributed to the decision of some farmers to depart from the industry. Also, relatively high pork production put downward pressure on swine prices. Reduced pig births and slaughter in 1982 contributed to reduced pork production (table L-11). Consequently, pork prices rose. Also, grain prices were lower than in the previous year. Hence, higher levels of profitability were realized by Canadian farmers during 1982. These higher levels of profitability contributed to expansion of the industry; thereafter, the beginning inventory rose to 10.4 million animals in 1984, up 29 percent from the level of 1979. Canadian farmers contend, however, that 1982 was the last year of acceptable levels of profitability, and they predict that prices during the late summer of 1984 were hardly high enough to sustain production at existing levels. At the public hearing, Mr. Howard Malcolm, president, CPC, contended that many Canadian swine farmers are experiencing severe financial problems. <sup>2/</sup>

According to the most recent Agricultural Census (1981), there were about 55,000 farms in Canada which kept swine. Slightly more than 40 percent had fewer than 20 per farm, accounting for less than 2 percent of the total swine inventory. About 80 percent were held on the 10,000 largest farms. <sup>3/</sup> Although sales of live swine accounted for 10 percent of all Canadian cash receipts from farming operations in 1982, the relative share of such sales varies from Province to Province, as shown in the following tabulation:

Province	Share of farm cash receipts derived from swine operations during 1982 (percent)
Ontario	13
Quebec	24
Alberta	6
Manitoba	10
Saskatchewan	2
British Columbia	6
Nova Scotia	14
Prince Edward Island	15
New Brunswick	11
Newfoundland	15

<sup>1/</sup> Officials of the Provincial boards acknowledge, however, that some individual Canadian farmers could independently market their live swine in the United States and avoid marketing board charges.

<sup>2/</sup> Transcript of the hearing, pp. 169 and 170.

<sup>3/</sup> Prehearing brief of CPC. p. 2.

Although every Province in Canada has a live swine industry, about two-thirds of production is concentrated about equally in the Eastern Provinces of Quebec and Ontario (table L-12). The Prairie Provinces (Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, with about 12, 9, and 5 percent of production, respectively) together account for most of the remaining one-third of production. As shown in the following tabulation, Quebec and the Prairie Provinces produce more pork than they are estimated to consume:

<u>Approximate Provincial production of pork as a share of estimated Provincial consumption</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>(percent)</u>
Quebec	134	
Ontario	92	
Atlantic Provinces <u>1/</u>	45	
Alberta	124	
Manitoba	223	
Saskatchewan	117	
British Columbia	22	

<sup>1/</sup> Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and New Brunswick.

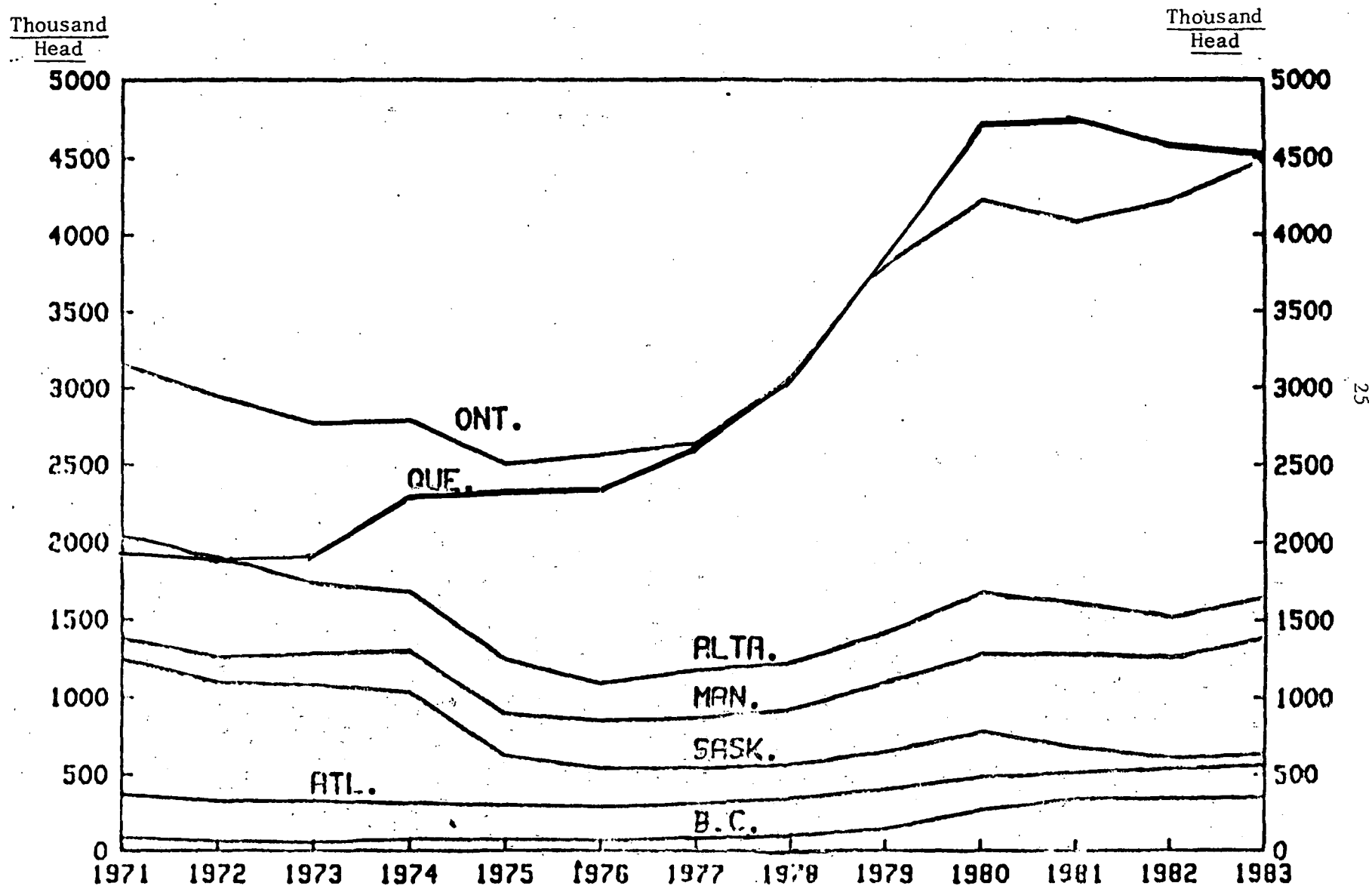
A number of factors converged in the mid-1970's to contribute to the rather rapid growth experienced by the Quebec and Ontario swine industries during those years, as evidenced by increased swine marketings (fig. 3).

In the early 1970's, companies, including feed companies, became interested in fostering expansion of the Quebec livestock industry. These companies wanted to promote contractual-type programs to supply farmers with feeder pigs, feed, veterinary services, technical advice, and, in some cases, marketing services. <sup>1/</sup> In Canada these companies are referred to as integrators. At that time Federal and Provincial supply (production) controls were in effect, and still are in effect, for eggs, poultry meat, and dairy products. In view of these supply controls the swine industry was a logical area for expansion. The feed company programs have apparently proven successful and in the posthearing brief of the CPC it was reported that

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<sup>1/</sup> At the public hearing Mr. Jean-Marc Belanger of the Canadian Pork Council, Province of Quebec, stated that swine produced under contract there are sold and processed in the Province. Transcript of the hearing, p. 181.

Figure 3.-- CANADA'S HOG MARKETINGS: GRADINGS AND LIVE EXPORTS. <sup>1/</sup>



<sup>1/</sup> Includes domestic sales and exports of live animals.

Source: Agriculture Canada.

55 percent of swine raising in Quebec is under contractual arrangements. <sup>1/</sup> The programs have apparently helped to move Quebec from being a net importer of pork in the early 1970's to a net exporter of pork currently. As shown in the tabulation on page 24, Quebec currently produces a quantity of pork equal to 134 percent of it's consumption.

Because the feed companies purchase feeder pigs, Quebec tends to have a higher share of feeder pig operations and feeders or finishers, as opposed to farrow-to-finish enterprises, than the other Provinces of Canada. Swine operations tend to be located on small farms in Quebec. Because of geographical factors, primarily lower soil fertility that makes Quebec less competitive in the production of feed than the Prairie Provinces and parts of the United States, Quebec ships in a significant share of its swine feed. In Canada such livestock production is referred to as not being "land based." Officials of the Quebec Pork Producers Board report that U.S. corn accounts for a significant share of the grain and U.S. soybean meal accounts for the bulk of the protein meal fed to swine in the Province.

Another factor contributing to the expansion of the swine industry in Quebec, and also in Ontario, was the decline in pork production in the Prairie Provinces. With the sharp increase in grain prices in the 1970's, following worldwide disruptions in grain production and trade, many farmers in the Prairie Provinces went to full-time grain production and left the swine industry. Quebec Provincial Government programs may also have contributed to expansion of the swine industry. The Quebec Provincial Government has given serious consideration to political independence, and some observers contend that food production self-sufficiency, including pork self-sufficiency, is a political strategic decision.

The growth in swine production in Ontario reflects the aforementioned supply controls and decline in pork production in the Prairie Provinces. In addition, officials of the Ontario Pork Producers' Marketing Board contend that they were able to improve marketing conditions for swine farmers, thus encouraging expansion of the industry in the Province.

Because of the severe winters in Canada, the great bulk of swine production is conducted in total-confinement-type facilities. In recent years, there has been a trend toward concentration in the live swine industry in Canada (table L-13) comparable with that occurring in the United States. The share of live swine farms with 528 or more animals increased from 2 percent of the total swine farms in 1976 to 8 percent in 1981, the latest year for which data are available. The share of the Canadian swine population kept on these units increased from 42 percent in 1976 to 61 percent in 1981. In some Provinces, especially Quebec and British Columbia, the largest operations are believed to account for a significant share of total production. Most of

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<sup>1/</sup> Posthearing brief of CPC, p. 15.

the live swine businesses are family owned, although a few large companies are also producers. In its posthearing brief, <sup>1/</sup> the CPC reported that Cargill, a U.S.-based, multinational company, raises swine on its own farm in British Columbia and also contracts for some production there. The total of production on its own farm and under contract is about 30,000 animals per year, or 10 percent of total British Columbia production. The posthearing brief also reported that in Manitoba, Cargill contracts to provide feeder pigs, credit, feed, or management expertise to producers, which provide housing and labor for the enterprise while Cargill usually retains ownership of the animals. Other companies have contracts of one kind or another with producers in Saskatchewan and New Brunswick accounting for less than 5 percent and between 20 and 25 percent of swine production, respectively.

The Prairie Provinces of Canada experienced a severe drought during the summer of 1984 which caused severe damage to pasture and sharply reduced grain production. In mid-August 1984, a joint Federal and Provincial government emergency aid program was announced. The program is restricted to cattle, horse, sheep, and goat farmers. The drought has contributed to some increase in grain prices in Canada.

#### Meatpackers

Swine-slaughtering and processing procedures in Canada are basically the same as those in the United States.

Canadian slaughters, meat processors, and distributors who deal in the interprovince commerce and export of meat are subject to Federal inspection regulations administered by Agriculture Canada. Other meat plants are subject to Provincial regulations. In 1984, there were about 520 meat (including poultry) establishments operating under Canadian Federal inspection. In recent years, Federal inspection has accounted for 85 to 90 percent of the Canadian meat industry. Canadian officials report that 23 processing plants account for a large share of Canadian swine slaughter.

Officials of the Canadian Meat Council, the meatpackers' trade association, contend that declining worker wage rates in the United States have placed the Canadian industry at a competitive disadvantage compared with the U.S. industry.

#### Transportation

Live swine in Canada (except Quebec) are generally shipped by truck to marketing-board-designated collection points. After the animals are sold, the marketing boards arrange for trucking to the slaughtering plants, whether in

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<sup>1/</sup> Posthearing brief of CPC, pp. 14 and 15.

the United States or in Canada. Live swine in Quebec are trucked to market by individual farmers or by companies that have contracted with the farmers to provide services including transportation. Individual meatpacking companies in Canada arrange for transportation of the pork they produce. In general, many of the aspects of transportation are the same in Canada and the United States.

#### Trends in major cost elements of production

Agriculture Canada publishes information on the importance of various cash costs of swine production for farrow-to-finish enterprises. Feed (corn, barley, and protein supplements) is by far the largest cost item, accounting for more than three-fourths of total costs. Other leading cost items include interest (about 5 percent) and utilities (about 5 percent). Other minor costs include repairs and maintenance of buildings and equipment, veterinary and health expenses, and hired labor. Costs not included are those for labor or management supplied by the farmer, and there is no provision for return on investment, and so forth.

The average cost of growing live swine in Canada, as determined by Agriculture Canada, is shown in the following tabulation:

<u>Hog year 1/</u>	<u>Average cash cost of growing live swine per 100 pounds</u>
1978/79	\$Can35.83
1979/80	41.75
1980/81	46.83
1981/82	53.01
1982/83	48.22
1983/84	50.48

1/ Hog year is from Apr. 1 through Mar. 31.

Cash costs of production vary considerably from Province to Province. Costs tend to be higher in Quebec, because feed production in the Province is limited and the bulk of the feed must be shipped in, incurring shipping expenses. Costs of production in Ontario tend to be near the average for all Canadian production. Costs in the Prairie Provinces tend to be below the Canadian average, but the Prairie Provinces probably have higher marketing costs for live swine.

#### Capital

Most live swine businesses in Canada, as in the United States, are privately owned, family operations that usually raise capital from loans through financial institutions on the basis of the credit record of the business or the family owning it. Most meatpacking in Canada is done by large companies that raise capital from stock offerings, bonds, and loans.

## Canadian Government Programs

Federal Government programs

The Canadian Hog Carcass Grading/Settlement System.—The current Canadian Hog Carcass Grading/Settlement System, which became effective on March 29, 1982, is a program administered by the Federal Government that is used to evaluate carcasses of an estimated 99 percent of all Canadian swine sold for slaughter and is the basis on which farmers are paid for swine. Under the system, swine carcasses receive a numerical rating, the so-called index, on the basis of carcass weight and the depth of backfat of the carcass measured by an employee of the Canadian Federal Government. Index points are deducted for undesirable factors such as abnormal fat color or texture and other factors. Meatpackers pay farmers an additional 1 percent for each index point above index 100 and 1 percent less for each index point less than 100 for the carcasses derived from the swine they sell. Appendix H shows how the index is determined.

The Federal Hog Stabilization Program.—The Federal Hog Stabilization Program of the Agricultural Stabilization Act, which became effective in 1975, provides for, among other things, mandatory price supports for swine in order to protect swine farmers from sharp price declines and serious financial loss. The program, which provides financial payments to swine farmers, is administered and funded by the Federal Government. In the hog years <sup>1/</sup> that the program has been in effect, stabilization payments have been made twice and are scheduled to be made for the 1983 hog year.

For the 1979 hog year, farmers received payments totaling Can\$46 million, and for the 1980 hog year, farmers received payments totaling Can\$106 million. For the 1981 and 1982 hog years, the average price received by farmers exceeded the support price, thus there was no eligibility for Federal payments. For the 1983 hog year, the Canadian Agricultural Minister estimates that farmers will receive payments totaling Can\$59.1 million. <sup>2/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> A hog year runs from Apr. 1 through Mar. 31; thus, the 1984 hog year began Apr. 1, 1984.

<sup>2/</sup> Payment amounts are calculated by Agriculture Canada following the end of the hog year and subsequently announced by the Agricultural Minister. Individual participants must then apply to receive the payments. Applications must then be processed and payments disbursed; thus, farmers may not receive the payments until several months after the end of the hog year. For example, the announcement of payments for the 1983 hog year was made on July 18, 1984; application forms were generally not available to farmers until August and September 1984, and many farmers anticipate that they will not receive payments until early 1985. Agriculture Canada officials estimate that for various reasons, approximately 3 percent of eligible farmers never apply for payments.

Federal Government payments per hog and total payments, as obtained from Agriculture Canada, are shown in the following tabulation:

<u>Hog year</u>	<u>Payments per hog</u>	<u>Total Payments</u> (millions of Canadian dollars)
1979-----	<u>1/</u> \$Can4.92	46.0
1980-----	8.96	106.0
1981-----	—	—
1982-----	—	—
1983-----	6.54	<u>2/</u> 59.1

1/ Estimated on basis of 200-pound average hog. For the 1979 hog year, the actual payment was \$2.46 per hundredweight.

2/ Estimated by Agriculture Canada.

Payments are intended to be limited to sales of slaughter hogs; thus, only those hogs of specified weights and grades are eligible for payments. For the 1983 hog year, net Provincial payments are scheduled to be deducted from Federal payments. If the Provincial payment exceeds the calculated Federal payment, there is to be no eligibility for Federal payment. 1/

The 1983 hog year payments are scheduled to be made only for that portion of Canada's production used domestically (i.e., those swine and meat from those swine not exported). Agriculture Canada has determined Canada's domestic use accounted for 79.8 percent of production during the 1983 hog year, and accordingly, the calculated payment was reduced by 20.2 percent, or from Can\$8.19 to Can\$6.54 per hog.

The Federal Hog Stabilization Program requires a support level of at least 90 percent of the 5-year average market price for hogs indexed for changes in the cash costs of production. There is discretionary authority for higher levels; in the 1983 hog year ended March 31, 1984, for example, the support level was 95 percent. A detailed description of the procedure for calculating the support level is shown in appendix J.

Tripartite.—On April 9, 1984, the Agricultural Minister announced a proposed stabilization program for specified agricultural products, including swine, that would replace the existing Agricultural Stabilization Act. Although the program was not enacted by the recently concluded session of the Canadian legislature, officials of the Canadian Pork Council anticipate that the program will again be proposed at the next session of the legislature. The proposed program is referred to as the tripartite. Key features of the proposed program include the following:

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1/ Page 6 of appendix I, which is a copy of an application form for payment for the 1983 hog year, shows the deemed net Provincial contribution, which varies among Provinces, and the corresponding Federal payment.



- Coverage would be restricted to Canadian consumption;
- Provinces and producers may join the program on a voluntary basis;
- The Federal Government, participating producers, and Provinces will contribute equal amounts of money to an actuarially-sound stabilization fund;
- Payments will be made from the stabilization fund when market prices fall below the national support levels.

Under the proposed tripartite program, Provinces would be authorized to maintain the support price they selected, however, the combined contributions of the Federal Government and provincial governments would not be allowed to exceed 6 percent of gross receipts of participating producers. Also, participants would be limited to a maximum of 12,000 animals per year, and no more than 3,000 animals per quarter.

Agriculture Canada estimated amounts of stabilization payments that would have been made had the tripartite program been in effect during 1979-83 are shown in the following tabulation:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Payment</u> (millions of Canadian dollars)
1979-----	Can\$80.0
1980-----	213.0
1981-----	139.2
1982-----	6.7
1983-----	92.4

Other Canadian Federal Government programs.---The Canadian Federal Government, through Agricultural Canada and Cooperative Provincial Governments, operate eight boar-testing stations throughout Canada as part of the so-called Record of Performance Program (ROP). The stations are jointly funded by the Federal Government, and the Provinces, with some cost sharing by farmers. Boars evaluated at the test stations may be sold at public auctions held at the test stations. In recent years, such sales have amounted to about 1,200 boars annually. In addition to the test stations, Agriculture Canada conducts on-the-farm boar testing for Canadian swine farmers as part of the ROP program. The great bulk of swine sold for breeding purposes in Canada are either tested at these stations or have been evaluated under the on the farm program. Agriculture Canada also operates three artificial insemination stations---one in Quebec, one in Ontario, and one in Alberta. Canadian farmers can obtain semen from the centers or have their sows impregnated there.

### Provincial Government programs

Every Province in Canada except Newfoundland, which accounts for less than 1 percent of Canadian swine production, operates a price stabilization program for live swine. Canadian officials describe the programs as being designed to insulate swine farmers from sharp fluctuations in live swine prices. Generally, the programs are producer contributory, with the producer providing from one-third to two-thirds of the funds and the Province providing the remainder. However, in Alberta the program is completely funded by producers, although the Provincial Government provided a start-up grant of Can\$10 million (Canadian) when the program was initiated in July 1981. Manitoba's program also received a Provincial startup grant of Can\$5 million in early 1981. A brief summation of the Provincial price-support programs, (except the Ontario program, which is for feeder pigs only) is included in appendix K. The operation and scope of the programs vary from Province to Province.

Quebec.—During the late 1960's and early 1970's, it became generally recognized that the meatpacking industry in Quebec was in need of quality improvements. The meat-processing industry was characterized as having a large number of small-volume plants and widely divergent quality controls. A Provincial grant program was instituted to assist and encourage meatpackers to install quality improvement projects in their plants. Approved projects are eligible for grants of up to Can\$200,000 each, and an individual plant or company may receive one or more grants for projects. The grants are not intended to increase capacity, projects that would result in increasing capacity by more than 15 percent are ineligible for approval. Although the program is still in effect, most of the improvements were made in the late 1970's and early 1980's. Through mid-1984, a total of 148 enterprises had received grants on 182 projects; total Provincial grants under the program amounted to Can\$16.3 million. There has been a sharp decline in the number of small-volume plants and an increase in the share of meat packed by large-volume packers associated with quality improvements.

Also, Quebec Provincial grants of approximately Can\$4,000 are made to certain individuals who establish enterprises growing specified agricultural products including live swine. Although statistics are not available, Quebec officials contend that there have been few grants to individuals to establish live swine enterprises.

Quebec has operated a stabilization program for producers of feeder pigs since June 1978. Under the voluntary program, producers contribute one-third of the funds for operation and the Province contributes two-thirds. Producers are guaranteed a return equal to the calculated cost of production plus 70 percent of a skilled worker's annual wage. Although there was no payment to producers during the first year of the program, annual payments have since averaged about Can\$7.5 million.

Also, Quebec has operated a voluntary stabilization program for slaughter swine producers since April 1981. Producers' contributions to the program are based on the number of swine they enroll. Producer contributions increased from Can\$1.00 per swine during the first year of the program to Can\$4.00 per swine during the current year. Payments under the slaughter swine program are

calculated much the same as under the feeder pig program. Payments to producers during the first year of the program amounted to Can\$11.9 million; there were no payments during the second year. Payments for the fiscal year ended March 1984 amounted to Can\$52.8 million, or more than Can\$24 per swine. The intent of the program is to not benefit the companies referred to as integrators, and consequently, certain integrator associated swine are ineligible for participation in the stabilization programs.

Ontario.—Ontario Province has operated a stabilization program for feeder pigs, referred to in Ontario as a sow-weaner program, since April 1980 under authority of the Provincial Farm Income Stabilization Act. It is a 5-year voluntary program open to producers with four sows or more. Under the program an annual enrollment fee is determined where the producer pays one-third and the Ontario Provincial government pays two-thirds. A support price per sow is calculated on the basis of the difference between market returns for slaughter hogs and 95 percent of the 5-year average adjusted for changes in the cash costs of production over that period. Participation in the program has ranged from 75 percent of Provincial production in early years to about 50 percent in recent years. Total payments under the program, as reported by officials of the Ontario Hog Producers' Association, are shown in the following tabulation:

<u>Fiscal year 1/</u>	<u>Total payments</u> <u>(Million Canadian dollars)</u>
1980.....	10.1
1981.....	10.5
1982.....	8.4
1983.....	3.9

1/ The first year of the program was from April 1980 to September 1980; the second year was from October 1980 to April 1981; thereafter, the fiscal year was from Apr. 1 to Mar. 31.

Manitoba.—Beginning in early 1981 Manitoba Province provided a Can\$5 million grant for a 2-year stabilization program. The program was also funded by producer contributions ranging from 1.5 to 3 percent of producer gross sales. In May 1983 a 4-year stabilization program was instituted. Under the current program, the Provincial contribution is fixed at an amount equal to 2 percent of market returns of swine farmers participating in the program. The Provincial contribution through the end of the first year was slightly less than Can\$1 million.

Saskatchewan.—The Saskatchewan Hog Assured Returns Program (SHARP), a stabilization program, has been in effect since July 1976. The program is producer contributory (currently 50 percent producer and 50 percent Provincial government). The program sets a quarterly support price on the basis of cash costs plus 85 percent of other costs including interest on capital, depreciation, and return to labor. Payments are made equal to the difference between the calculated support price and the average realized market returns.

Total payments under the program are shown in the following tabulation:

<u>Hog year</u>	<u>Total payments</u> <u>(Million Canadian dollars)</u>
1976/77-----	—
1977/78-----	—
1978/79-----	—
1979/80-----	0.2
1980/81-----	3.46
1981/82-----	1.67
1982/83-----	.76
1983/84-----	2.37

Alberta.—Between April 1, 1980, and March 31, 1981, Alberta Province operated a so-called Temporary Stop-Loss Program designed to provide producers a specified return (\$35.00) per animal over feed costs. Total expenditures under the program were Can\$16.6 million. In July 1981, a so-called Market Assurance Plan which offers producers a guaranteed margin over feed costs which is regularly adjusted for inflation was initiated. The program is entirely producer funded, with producer premiums ranging from 1 to 4 percent of producer gross receipts from swine marketings. The program did, however, receive a Can\$10 million startup grant from the Province.

British Columbia.—British Columbia has operated a stabilization program for swine since 1975 under authority of the Province's Farm Income Assurance Act. The producers contribute 50 percent to the cost of the program, and the Province contributes the other 50 percent. The support price is calculated monthly on the basis of 100 percent of the cost of production (excluding returns to management and land), and payments are made when the average monthly market price falls below the support price. Payments to producers are made quarterly. Data are not available on total payments under the program, but through 1982 such payments are estimated to have been about Can\$9.4 million.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.—All of these Provinces except Newfoundland operate stabilization programs; however, data concerning expenditures are not available. All four Provinces combined account for less than 5 percent of Canadian swine production.

#### U.S. MARKET

##### Description of Market

The U.S. live swine market is supplied almost entirely by domestic producers. Although U.S. imports have increased in absolute numbers and as a share of U.S. consumption, the highest level of import penetration was 1.5 percent of production during January-June 1984 (table L-14). Exports were equal to less than 1 percent of U.S. production annually during 1979-83.

U.S. international trade in pork is relatively larger than in live swine. U.S. imports, on a carcass equivalent basis, increased from 499 million pounds (3.3 percent of U.S. consumption) in 1979 to 702 million pounds (4.6 percent) in 1983 (table L-15). U.S. exports declined irregularly from 291 million pounds (1.9 percent of U.S. production) in 1979 to 219 million pounds (1.4 percent) in 1983.

Imports have accounted for a significant share of U.S. canned ham and shoulder consumption. Imports accounted for about 42 percent of U.S. consumption of canned hams and shoulders during 1979-81, 48 percent in 1982, and 57 percent in 1983 (table L-16). The share of consumption accounted for by imports from the EC increased irregularly from 14 percent in 1979 and 1980 to 32 percent in 1983. The share of consumption accounted for by the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) of Eastern Europe declined from 27 percent in 1979 to 19 percent in 1982 before increasing to 24 percent in 1983. Poland was the largest supplier from the NME's and its share of U.S. consumption declined from 16 percent in 1979 to 8 percent in 1982 before increasing to 13 percent in 1983. Officials of the NPPC indicate their organization is considering filing a countervailing duty complaint against canned hams and shoulders from the EC and the NME's.

Table L-17 shows that per capita consumption of pork in the United States during 1979-83 fluctuated from a high of 68.3 pounds in 1980 to a low of 59 pounds in 1982. Pork accounted for 35 to 38 percent of U.S. red meat consumption annually during 1979-83. Per capita consumption of poultry meat increased steadily from 61.1 pounds in 1979 to 65.7 pounds in 1983. Beef and veal per capita consumption increased irregularly from 107.5 pounds in 1979 to 108.5 pounds in 1983.

### Consumption

U.S. consumption (commercial slaughter) of swine declined steadily from 96.1 million animals in 1980 to 82.2 million animals in 1982 (table L-18). The reduced slaughter in 1982 reflected, in part, reduced swine numbers. The beginning inventory was reduced at the start of 1982 following more than 2 years of economically difficult times for swine farmers. Lower feed costs and higher prices for live swine during 1982 encouraged swine farmers to build up their herds, also contributing to reduced slaughter. Higher inventories and production in 1983, plus higher feed prices, contributed to increased slaughter, which amounted to 87.2 million animals in 1983.

Pork consumption in the United States closely paralleled swine slaughter, declining from 16.6 billion pounds in 1980 to a low of 14.4 billion pounds in 1982. Consumption then rose to 15.4 billion pounds in 1983 (table L-19). Data on cold-storage stocks of pork are shown in table L-20. Table L-20 shows that inventories were unusually high during January-June 1984, and some observers contend the unusually high stocks exerted downward pressure on pork prices.

### Production

Swine production (pig births) declined from 103 million head in 1979 to 84 million head in 1982 and then increased to 92 million head in 1983 (table L-18). Commercial pork production (in pounds) followed a somewhat similar, but slightly less sharp, trend as pig births. Pork production declined from 16.6 billion pounds in 1980 to 14.2 billion pounds in 1982 and then increased to 15.2 billion pounds in 1983 (table L-19).

During the past 30 years, overall pork production generally increased within a somewhat cyclical pattern commonly referred to as the hog cycle. There appears to have been a peak and a trough in pork production about every 4 years from the 1950's into the 1970's (fig. 4). Since the mid-1970's, however, this cycle has been less pronounced probably because of more volatile prices for corn and soybeans than in earlier years. Such prices have resulted from climatic conditions, as well as changing levels of U.S. grain exports, crop surpluses, and Government crop programs. Increased swine production under confinement has smoothed out seasonal fluctuations and resulted in more nearly uniform production throughout the year. At the public hearing, Dr. Glenn Grimes stated that because of the higher fixed-cost investment in modern swine production units, farmers had less flexibility in entering and exiting from the industry than in earlier years. <sup>1/</sup>

In the posthearing brief of the NPPC <sup>2/</sup> Dr. Grimes contended that the long-run limited opportunity cost for capital (i.e., pork production facilities, primarily the confinement facilities) and short-run limited opportunity cost for labor contributed to sustained production by swine farmers in the face of substantially depressed profits.

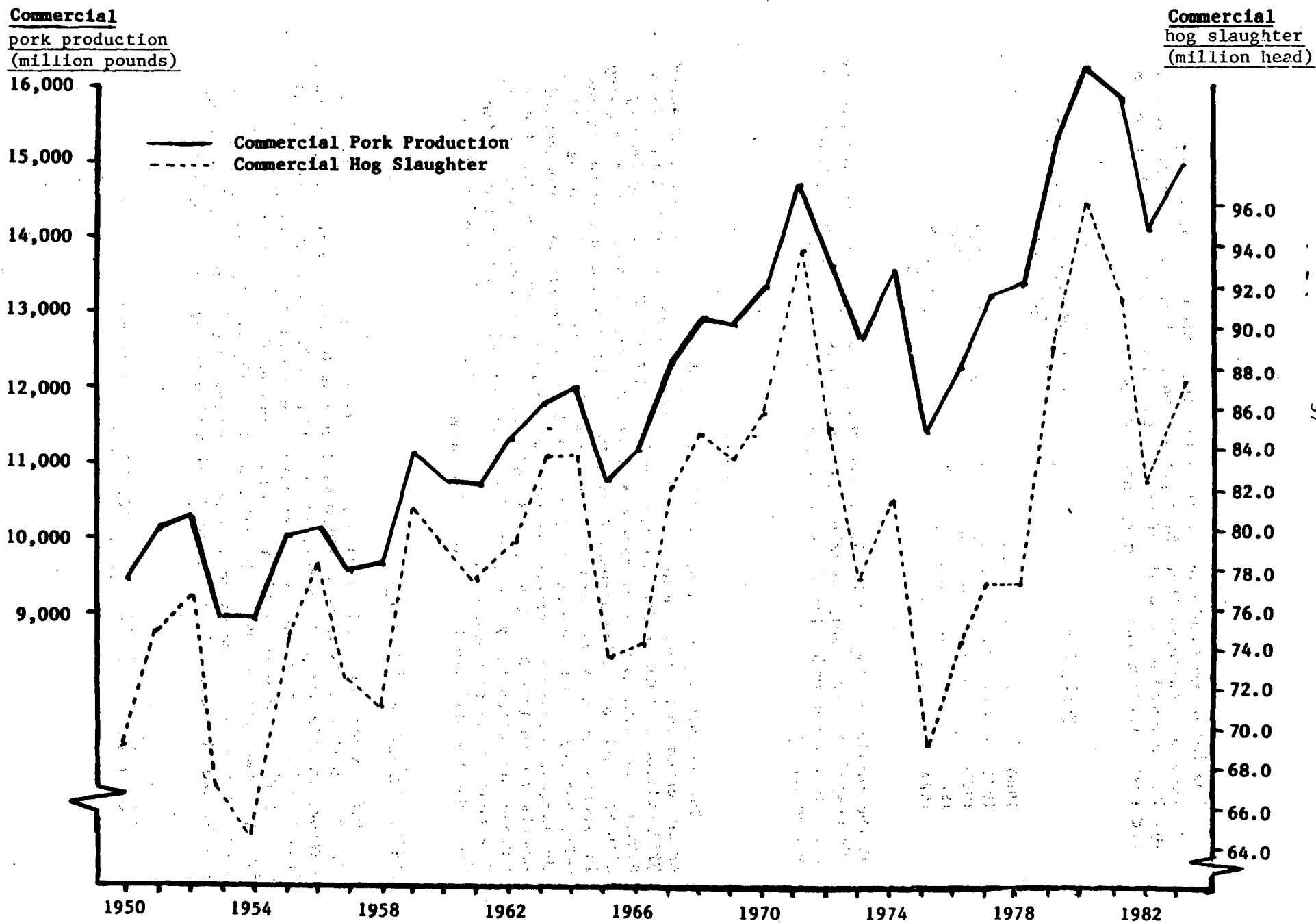
The hog cycle enters its expansion phase when producers decide that it is profitable to increase swine numbers. Producers then hold back gilts for breeding that would normally go to feedlots and in addition retain sows that would otherwise be sent to slaughter. The retention of sows and gilts reduces the supply of swine available for slaughter and generally results in higher swine prices. Growers typically then respond to the higher prices by saving additional breeding stock. Eventually, the liquidation phase of the cycle begins when either feed conditions become expensive in relation to prices received by producers for their live swine (causing producers to sell their swine) and/or the supplies of pork become too large to be sold at the prevailing prices. In either event, the production of pork ultimately outruns demand at the prevailing prices, and prices begin to decline. Falling prices result in reduced profits, and growers begin to cull breeding stock. The culled breeding stock add to the already-substantial quantity of pork being marketed, further depressing prices and reducing profits. Young animals that would normally be retained for breeding are also sold for slaughter, resulting in additional supplies of meat (however, animals are frequently sold at lighter weights). The liquidation phase of the cycle continues until conditions (principally a combination of swine prices and cost of feed supplies) are such that producers once again decide to expand their breeding herds because of anticipated profits, and a new cycle begins.

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<sup>1/</sup> Transcript of the hearing, pp. 101 and 102.

<sup>2/</sup> Posthearing brief of NPPC, pp. 8 and 10.

Figure 4. --U.S. commercial pork production and commercial hog slaughter, 1950-83.



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The following tabulation, which shows the September 1 inventory of swine for breeding, indicates that the expansion phase of the most recent cycle may have been aborted as a result of the unusual circumstances of 1983 (e.g., high feed costs, PIK program, drought, increased imports):

<u>Sept. 1—</u>	<u>Inventory of swine for breeding</u> <u>(Thousands)</u>
1980—	6,546
1981—	6,357
1982—	5,553
1983—	5,829
1984—	5,515

At the public hearing, officials of the NPPC stated that in June 1983 the NPPC encouraged its membership to make a 10 percent reduction in swine inventories and a 10-percent reduction in market weight to prevent excess pork production. <sup>1/</sup>

#### Exports

During 1979-83, U.S. exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork, prepared or preserved pork, pork sausages, and live swine decreased irregularly, from \$243 million in 1979 to \$203 million in 1983 (table L-21). During January-August 1984, U.S. exports of pork and swine amounted to \$95 million, compared with \$138 million during January-August 1983. Monthly and annual variations in exports during 1979-83 and January-August 1984 are shown in tables L-22, L-23, and L-24. U.S. exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork represented the largest portion of exports, accounting for 74 percent, by value, of all exports during 1979-83. U.S. exports of prepared or preserved pork and pork sausages accounted for 22 percent of all exports; live swine accounted for 4 percent of all pork and swine exports. U.S. exports of canned hams and shoulders are believed to be negligible or nil.

#### Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork

U.S. exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork were erratic during 1979-83. Such exports were near 170 million pounds annually in 1979 and 1981; however, in 1982 and 1983, annual exports dropped to about 120 million pounds (table L-25). During January-August 1984, exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork amounted to 67 million pounds compared with 82 million pounds during January-August 1983. The value of U.S. exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork exceeded the value of imports during 1979-81; however, the value of U.S. exports fell well below the level posted by imports during 1982 and 1983.

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<sup>1/</sup> Transcript of the hearing, pp. 44 and 45.



Japan, Canada, and Mexico accounted for 49, 16, and 15 percent, respectively, of the quantity of such exports during 1979-83. Over the 5-year period, fresh, chilled, or frozen pork exports to Canada declined at a faster rate than those to other countries, from 31 million pounds in 1979 to 15 million pounds in 1983. Monthly variations in exports of fresh, chilled, and frozen pork are presented in table L-22.

#### Prepared or preserved pork and pork sausages

U.S. exports of prepared or preserved pork and pork sausages were consistently greater than U.S. imports of such products during 1979-83. U.S. exports during 1979-83 rose from 54 million pounds, valued at \$51 million, in 1979 to 58 million pounds, valued at \$60 million, in 1981 but then fell to 38 million pounds, valued at \$46 million, in 1983 (table L-26). During January-August 1984, exports of prepared or preserved pork amounted to 19 million pounds compared with 24 million pounds during January-August 1983. During 1979-83, Canada, Venezuela, the Bahamas, and Japan accounted for 20, 9, 9, and 8 percent, respectively, of the quantity of exports. Over this period, exports to Japan steadily increased, but exports to Canada steadily decreased. U.S. exports to Canada of these pork products decreased from 17 million pounds, valued at \$16 million, in 1979 to 7 million pounds, valued at \$8 million, in 1983. Monthly variations in exports of prepared, preserved, and other pork are presented in table L-23.

#### Live swine

During 1979-83, the quantity of U.S. exports of live swine was slightly less than one-tenth the level of U.S. imports. Most U.S. exports of live swine are believed to be used for breeding purposes rather than for pork production.

U.S. exports of live swine increased steadily from 13,449 head in 1979 to 36,830 head in 1982 before declining to 23,326 head in 1983 (table L-27). During January-August 1984, exports of live swine amounted to 7,889 head compared with 17,802 head during January-August 1983. During 1979-83, the Dominican Republic, Japan, Taiwan, and Canada accounted for 16, 8, 8, and 2 percent, respectively, of such exports. In general, the level of annual U.S. exports of live swine to individual markets varied widely during the period. U.S. exports of live swine to Canada increased from 305 head in 1979 to 1,044 head in 1982 before sharply declining to 203 head in 1983. Monthly variations in exports of live swine are presented in table L-24.

#### Imports

From 1979 to 1983, U.S. imports of pork and swine (i.e., canned hams and shoulders; fresh, chilled, or frozen pork; live swine; prepared or preserved pork; and pork sausages) increased in value by 35 percent, from \$494 million to \$667 million (table L-28). During January-August 1984, U.S. imports of pork and swine amounted to \$596 million, compared with \$464 million during January-August 1983. Monthly and annual variations in imports during 1979-83

and January–August 1984 are shown in tables L-29 to L-32. The greatest annual increase occurred between 1981 and 1982, when pork and swine imports increased by 26 percent from \$513 million to \$644 million and U.S. pork production was down. U.S. imports of canned hams and shoulders represent the largest portion of pork and swine imports, having accounted for 62 percent, by value, of all such imports during 1979–83. Of the remaining pork and swine imports, fresh, chilled, or frozen pork accounted for 28 percent, live swine, for 6 percent, and other prepared or preserved pork, sausages, bacon, and other pork products, for 4 percent.

The NPPC contends that in assessing the affect of imports from Canada on the U.S. industry, the import penetration ratio for pork from Canada should include imports of pork plus meat derived from imported live swine. The following tabulation shows, in million pounds, the estimated carcass weight equivalent of meat obtained from imported live swine (derived by multiplying the pounds of imported live swine by the estimated dressed weight yield of 71 percent), the carcass weight equivalent of U.S. imports of pork from Canada, U.S. production of pork from U.S. swine and U.S. imports from Canada as a percent of U.S. production.

Period	Pork from live swine <sup>1/</sup>	Pork from Canada	Total	U.S. pork production from U.S. swine	U.S. imports from Canada as a percent of U.S. production
1979—	29.7	108	138	15,420	0.9
1980—	51.6	203	255	16,564	1.5
1981—	33.3	201	234	15,839	1.5
1982—	58.4	208	338	14,171	2.4
1983—	85.8	275	361	15,113	2.4
Jan.–Aug. 1983—	58.7	187	246	9,658	2.5
1984—	150.9	240	391	9,520	4.1

<sup>1/</sup> Carcass weight equivalent of U.S. pork derived from U.S. imports of live swine.

#### Canned hams and shoulders

U.S. imports of canned hams and shoulders, mostly from the EC and NME's of Eastern Europe, are generally considered of high quality. A significant portion of such imports are used for slicing and repacking into retail-sized plastic containers. U.S. annual imports of canned hams and shoulders, fluctuated during 1979–83. Such imports decreased from 236 million pounds, valued at \$380 million, in 1979 to 198 million pounds, valued at \$315 million, in 1981 (table L-33). Annual imports then increased reaching 259 million pounds, valued at \$381 million, in 1983. During January–August 1984, U.S.

imports of canned hams and shoulders amounted to 198 million pounds compared with 171 million pounds during January–August 1983. During 1979–83, Denmark was the largest supplier of U.S. imports of canned hams and shoulders, accounting for 38 percent, by quantity, of imports. Imports of canned hams and shoulders from Canada during 1979–83 represented less than 1 percent of all U.S. imports of canned ham and shoulders. Imports of canned hams and shoulders from Canada increased from 294,623 pounds, valued at \$551,000, in 1979 to 2.6 million pounds, valued at \$5.1 million, in 1982 and then dropped to 1.9 million pounds, valued at \$3.3 million, in 1983. Monthly variations in imports of canned hams and shoulders are presented in table L-29.

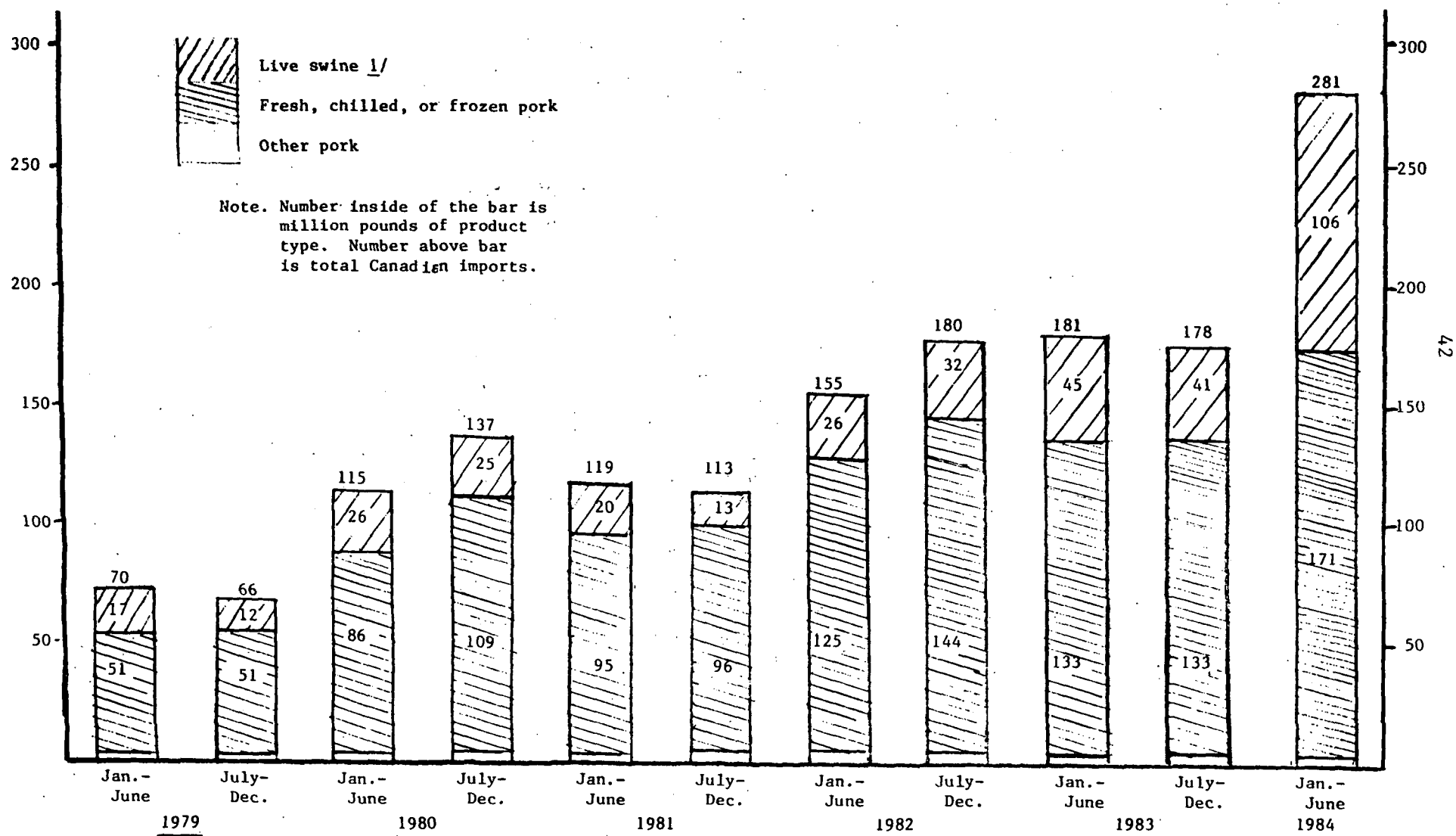
#### Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork

U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork increased from 102 million pounds, valued at \$70 million, in 1979 to 276 million pounds, valued at \$239 million, in 1982 and then dropped slightly to 268 million pounds, valued at \$197 million, in 1983 (table L-34). During January–August 1984, U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork reached \$221 million (302 million pounds) compared with \$138 million (183 million pounds) during January–August 1983. During 1979–83, annual U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from Canada ranged between 89 percent, by quantity (1981), to nearly 100 percent (1979 and 1983) of all fresh, chilled, or frozen pork imports. U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from Canada rose sharply from 1979 to 1980, when imports increased by 93 million pounds, and again from 1981 to 1982, when imports increased by 77 million pounds, (figs. 5 and 6). In recent years, fresh hams accounted for about 40 percent of the fresh, chilled, or frozen pork imported from Canada. Shoulders accounted for 19 percent; bellies accounted for 16 percent; ribs accounted for 4 percent; and carcasses and other cuts accounted for the remainder of the imports from Canada of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork.

During 1981, Denmark accounted for 11 percent of the U.S. import market for fresh, chilled, or frozen pork. However, because of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Denmark during March 1982, Denmark lost authorization to ship fresh, chilled, or frozen meat to the United States and accounted for only 2 percent of such imports during 1982. Denmark was not again authorized to ship fresh, chilled, or frozen meat to the United States until January 1984, when it was declared free of foot-and-mouth disease. During January–April 1984, Canada accounted for 82 percent and Denmark accounted for 14 percent of U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, and frozen pork. During 1979–83, the U.S. Customs Districts of Ogdensburg, NY, and Buffalo, NY, combined accounted for about three-fourths of U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from Canada (table L-35). Monthly variations in imports of fresh, chilled, and frozen pork are presented in table L-30. Canadian officials report that most of the pork exported from Canada to the United States is from Quebec. Ontario officials report that some pork from Quebec is shipped into Ontario, thus displacing some Ontario live swine into the U.S. market.

Million  
Pounds

Figure 5--U.S. imports from Canada of pork and swine, by product types, 1979-84 (million pounds)

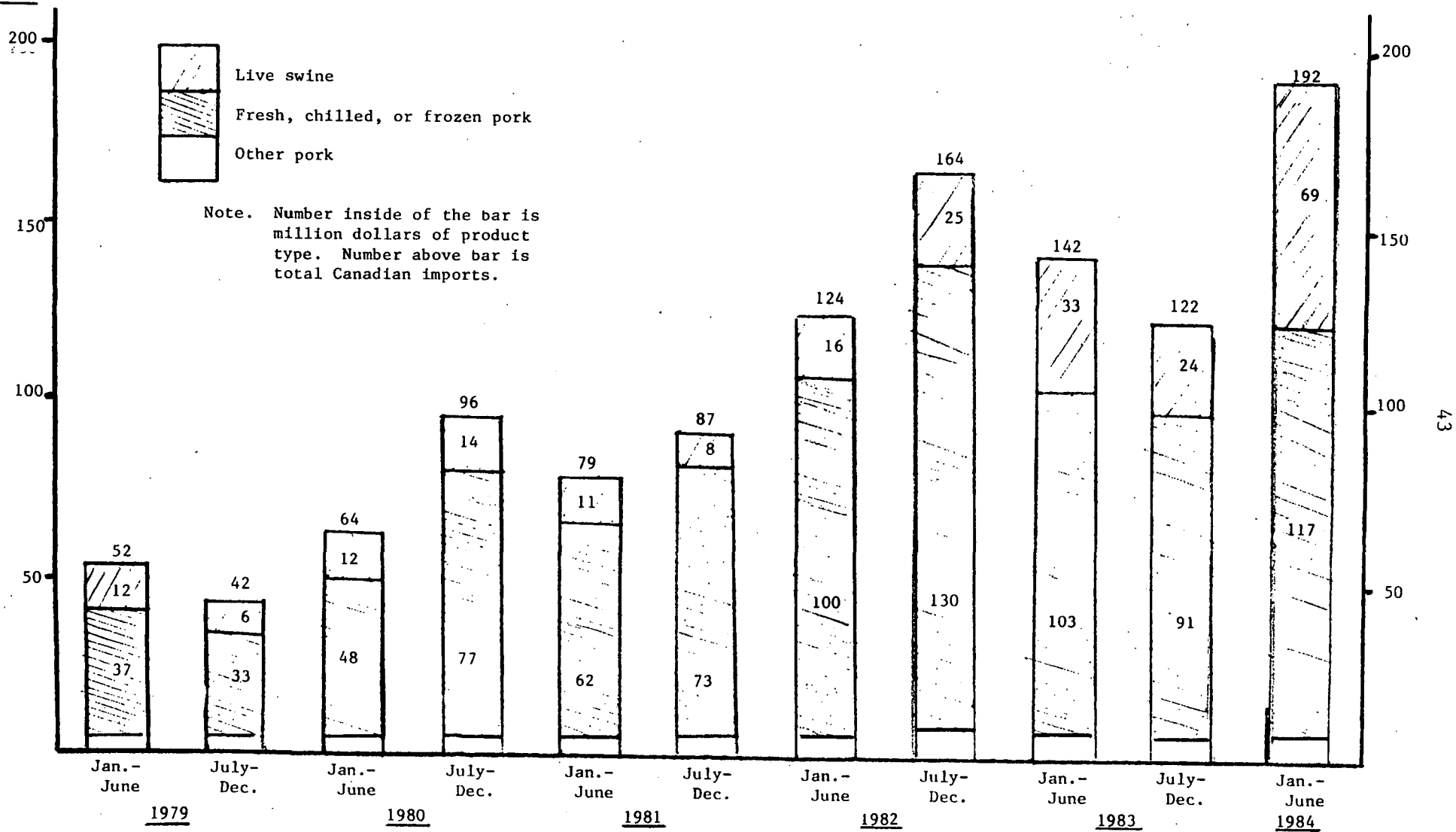


<sup>1/</sup> Swine weight is based on carcass weight of imports (71 percent of the live weight).

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 6.--U.S. imports from Canada of pork and swine, by product types, 1979-84 (million dollars)

Million  
dollars



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

### Live swine

During 1979-83, U.S. imports of live swine were almost all from Canada (table 36). Officials of the Ontario Pork Producers' Marketing Board report that in 1983, 73 percent of sales of live swine to the United States consisted of slaughter hogs, and 27 percent were cull sows and boars. The officials report that the market for the cull sows and boars consists of a limited number of firms that specialize in sausage production. Because of this specialization, demand is strong, and the Board reports receiving good prices for sows and boars.

Live swine imports from Canada increased considerably but irregularly during 1979-83. From 1979 to 1980, such imports increased from 136,516 to 247,247 head; in 1981, imports dropped to 145,652 head. In 1982, however, imports from Canada increased to 294,933 head, and in 1983, they rose to 447,391 head. During January-August 1984, U.S. imports of live swine from Canada amounted to 861,462 head compared with 315,912 head during January-August 1983. Data for imports of live swine from Canada, by half years, on a carcass weight basis and a value basis, is presented in figures 5 and 6. Officials of the Canadian Meat Council report that strikes of packing plant workers, particularly those in Manitoba, affected capacity and are a short-term factor in the increased live hog movement. <sup>1/</sup> The president of the National Pork Producers Council stated that Canadian pork producers appear to be targeting much of their production for U.S. markets.

During 1979-83, the U.S. Customs Districts of Pembina, ND and Detroit, MI, together accounted for about three-fourths of the U.S. imports of live swine from Canada (table L-37); most imports are from Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Monthly variations in U.S. imports of live swine are shown in table L-31.

The CPC supplied information in its posthearing brief about the number of Canadian exports of live swine to the United States that consisted of feeder animals. <sup>2/</sup> Data on such exports, developed from data supplied by the CPC and derived from Agriculture Canada, are shown in Table 1.

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<sup>1/</sup> Prehearing brief of Canadian Meat Council, p. 7.

<sup>2/</sup> Posthearing brief of CPC, pp. 11 and 12.

Table 1.—Number of feeder pigs exported to the United States,  
by Provinces and by months, January–August, 1984

Province	Jan- uary	Feb- ruary	March	April	May	June	July	Aug- ust	Total
Ontario—	42	215	2,502	5,069	2,716	2,530	2,222	765	16,061
Manitoba—	0	0	0	383	706	0	619	0	1,708
British Columbia—	0	16	26	42	0	184	276	115	659
Maritimes—	41	42	48	251	2	0	192	0	576
Saskatchewan—	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	105
Total—	83	273	2,576	5,745	3,424	2,819	3,309	880	19,109

Inasmuch as total U.S. imports of live swine amounted to about 861,000 animals during January–August 1984, 2 percent of imports apparently consisted of feeder animals.

#### Prepared or preserved pork, pork sausages, bacon, and other pork products

U.S. imports of prepared or preserved pork, pork sausages, bacon, and other pork products declined from 23 million pounds in 1979 to 16 million pounds in 1982 before increasing to 28 million pounds in 1983 (table L-38). Canada and Denmark supplied 24 and 23 percent, by quantity, of such imports during 1979–83. During January–August 1983 and January–August 1984, imports of such pork amounted to 19 million pounds. U.S. imports of these products from Canada increased from 4.4 million pounds in 1979 to 5.5 million pound in 1982 before declining slightly to 5.4 million pounds in 1983. Monthly variations in imports of prepared, preserved, and other pork are presented in table L-32.

#### CANADIAN MARKET

##### Description of Market

As shown in table L-39, the Canadian market for live swine is largely supplied by Canadian producers. Although exports rose, both in absolute numbers and as a share of Canadian production during 1979–83, the highest level of exports was 3.1 percent of production in 1983. Imports were equal to less than 1 percent of Canadian production every year during 1979–83.

Like the U.S. industry, the Canadian industry is subject to sharp fluctuations in production and consumption levels. However, the Canadian industry is much smaller, with swine production being equal to only about 15 percent of the U.S. level.

International trade accounts for a larger share of the Canadian pork market than of the swine market. As shown in table L-40, exports of pork as a share of Canadian production increased from 11 percent in 1979 to 20 percent in 1982 before declining to 18 percent in 1983. Imports of pork as a share of consumption declined irregularly from 5 percent in 1979 to 3 percent in 1983. Total Canadian pork consumption is only about 10 percent as large as U.S. consumption. Canadian pork consumption is relatively smaller compared with U.S. consumption than the Canadian live swine industry is compared with the U.S. industry, reflecting the higher level of Canadian exports and the fact that Canadian swine are slaughtered at somewhat lighter weights, thus, less meat is produced.

Per capita consumption of pork in Canada during 1979-83 fluctuated from a high of 69.0 pounds in 1980 to a low of 61.5 pounds in 1982 (table L-41). Per capita consumption in Canada was slightly higher than in the United States during 1979-82 but slightly lower in 1983. Pork accounted for about 40 percent of red meat consumption annually during 1979-83. Per capita consumption of poultry meat in Canada was about 50 pounds annually during 1979-83. Beef and veal consumption increased regularly from 90.8 pounds in 1979 to 93.3 pounds in 1983.

#### Consumption

Apparent consumption (slaughter) of swine in Canada increased from 12.2 million animals in 1979 to a peak of 14.3 million in 1980 and remained at about that level in 1981, as many farmers experienced financial difficulties, in part because of high interest rates, and sold off their animals (table L-10). As swine prices improved during 1982, farmers retained animals to build up herds, and slaughter declined to 13.4 million. With larger inventories in 1983, slaughter amounted to 13.7 million. In 1983, slaughter was also affected by labor problems as described in the section entitled "Conditions of Competition." Also, increased exports of live swine to the United States reduced Canadian slaughter.

Pork consumption closely reflects the pattern of slaughter. During 1979-83, Canadian pork consumption increased, from 1.6 billion pounds in 1979 to 1.7 billion pounds in 1980 and 1981, before declining to 1.5 billion pounds in 1982, the year of reduced swine slaughter. Consumption rose to 1.6 billion pounds in 1983. (table L-11).

#### Production

Swine production (pig births) in Canada was about one-seventh the size of U.S. swine production during 1979-83. Swine production in Canada increased from 14.1 million animals in 1979 to 14.5 million animals in 1980; it then declined to 14.0 million animals in 1982 before rising to 14.6 million animals in 1983 (table L-39). The share of Canadian swine production that went to export markets increased from 1.0 percent of production in 1981 to 3.1 percent of production in 1983. Quebec and Ontario accounted for about 36 and 32 percent, respectively, of all Canadian swine production during 1979-83 (table L-12). In 1981, about three-quarters of all Canadian swine enterprises had inventories of less than 123 animals; however, about three-fifths of the



Canadian swine inventory was held by enterprises having more than 527 animals (table L-13).

Pork production in Canada was about one-eighth the size of U.S. pork production during 1979-83. Pork production followed the same pattern as swine production, rising from 1.7 billion pounds in 1979 to 1.9 billion pounds in 1980 and 1981 before declining to 1.8 billion pounds in 1982 (table L-11). Production then recovered to 1.9 billion pounds in 1983. The share of Canadian pork production that went to export markets increased from about 11 percent in 1979 to about 20 percent in 1982 and then decreased to 18 percent in 1983 (table L-40). The portion of Canadian pork production that was exported to the United States increased from 6 percent in 1979 to about 15 percent in 1982 and 1983.

### Exports

The text and tables (tables L-42 thru L-51) that concern Canadian exports and imports are derived from data of Statistics Canada. Value figures are in Canadian dollars. Quantity data are slightly different than comparable U.S. data (e.g., Canadian exports to the United States, as reported by Statistics Canada versus U.S. imports from Canada reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce). In the majority of cases, Canadian quantity data (for both imports and exports) are slightly greater when compared to the U.S. equivalents.

Canadian exports of live swine and pork (i.e., live swine; fresh or frozen, and prepared, or preserved pork; and canned hams) increased significantly from Can \$277 million (Canadian dollars) in 1979 to Can\$598 million in 1982 (table L-42). In 1983, total Canadian exports dropped to Can\$548 million. Of Canadian exports of live swine and pork during 1979-83, 87 percent consisted of fresh or frozen pork; 8 percent, of live swine; 4 percent, of prepared or preserved pork; and less than 1 percent, of canned hams.

#### Live swine

Virtually all Canadian exports of live swine were shipped to the United States during 1979-83. During 1979-81, exports to the United States fluctuated from 128,600 head (1979) to 235,700 head (1980) (table L-43). After 1981, Canadian exports of live swine to the United States increased dramatically, and by 1983, amounted to 453,900 head, valued at Can\$69 million. As of April 1984, live swine exports from Canada to the United States amounted to 400,700 head. Most of the Canadian exports were swine for slaughter.

#### Fresh or frozen pork

Canadian exports of fresh or frozen pork increased steadily from 243 million pounds, valued at Can\$245 million, in 1979 to 467 million pounds, valued at Can\$522 million, in 1982 (table L-44). In 1983, exports dropped slightly to 447 million pounds, valued at Can\$457 million. By quantity, the United States and Japan accounted for 66 and 22 percent, respectively, of Canadian fresh or frozen pork exports during 1979-83. However, by value, the United States and Japan accounted for 50 and 43 percent, respectively, of those Canadian exports.

This difference in quantity and value for Canadian exports between the U.S. and Japanese markets is attributable to more further processed (deboned) products being shipped to Japan. Canadian exports of fresh and frozen pork to the United States increased from 132 million pounds, valued at Can\$88 million, in 1979 to 300 million pounds, valued at Can\$291 million in 1982. In 1983, Canadian exports to the United States dropped slightly to 296 million pounds, valued at Can\$250 million. Canadian exports of fresh and frozen pork to Japan increased from 70 million pounds, valued at Can\$135 million, in 1979 to 97 million pounds, valued at Can\$202 million, in 1982. In 1983, such Canadian exports to Japan declined slightly to 93 million pounds, valued at Can\$184 million. Although detailed statistics are not available, it appears that through May 1984, Japan's imports of pork from Canada had declined by about 20 percent from the level in the corresponding period of 1983. Officials of the Canadian Meat Council contend that developments with respect to foot-and-mouth disease in Japan account for much of the change. Because of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Denmark in March 1982, Denmark was prohibited from shipping fresh, chilled, or frozen meat, including pork, to Japan; the prohibition lasted until September 1983. The absence of Denmark from the Japanese market provided an opportunity for Canada to increase exports; however, Canada still had to compete with other suppliers including the United States and Taiwan. With the reentry of Denmark into the Japanese market in September 1983, Canadian exports to that market declined; some observers contend that these exports were diverted to the U.S. market.

#### Prepared or preserved pork and canned hams

Canadian exports of prepared or preserved pork fell from 10.5 million pounds in 1979 to 8.6 million pounds in 1980 but then rose steadily to 10.8 million pounds in 1983 (table L-45). The value of such exports increased irregularly from Can\$13 million in 1979 to Can\$19 million in 1983. The United States accounted for about 65 percent of Canadian prepared or preserved pork exports during 1979-83. Most of the remainder was shipped to the Caribbean Basin and Bermuda. Canadian exports of prepared or preserved pork to the United States decreased from 6.4 million pounds, valued at Can\$9.1 million, in 1979 to 5.6 million pounds, valued at Can\$8.9 million, in 1980 before increasing to 7.6 million pounds, valued at Can\$15.6 million in 1983. The rate of such exports to the United States, thus far in 1984, seems to be paralleling the 1983 rate of exports. Canadian exports to the Bahamas decreased from 1.3 million pounds in 1979 to 0.5 million pounds in 1983; annual exports to Bermuda ranged between 0.5 million and 0.6 million pounds during that same period. Canadian exports of canned hams increased irregularly from Can\$467,000 in 1979 to Can\$2.2 million in 1983 (table L-46).

#### Imports

During 1979-83, Canadian imports of live swine and pork (i.e., live swine; fresh, frozen, prepared or preserved pork; and canned hams) ranged from Can\$73 million in 1979 to Can\$41 million in 1980 (table L-47). During 1979-83, import of fresh or frozen pork, the largest Canadian import category—accounting for about 80 percent of all pork and swine imports—decreased irregularly from Can\$63 million in 1979 to Can\$36 million in 1983. Canadian

imports of prepared or preserved pork fluctuated between Can\$6 million and Can\$9 million per year during the period and imports of canned hams fluctuated from about Can\$500,000 per year to around Can\$3 million per year, and imports of live swine accounted for less than Can\$500,000 per year.

#### Live swine

Canadian import data for live swine are reported in pounds, whereas U.S. live swine exports to Canada as well as other markets are reported by the head. Canadian imports of live swine decreased irregularly from 252,296 pounds in 1979 to 99,738 pounds in 1982 but then increased to 109,262 pounds in 1983 (table L-48). The United States is by far the largest supplier of such Canadian imports, but Sweden and the United Kingdom were also suppliers of note in certain years. The value of live swine imports during 1979-83 fluctuated from Can\$265,000 in 1982 to Can\$432,000 in 1981. In 1983, Canadian swine imports were valued at Can\$327,000. During 1979-83, the United States annually supplied from 75 percent to 100 percent of the quantity of Canadian imports. Canadian imports of live swine from the United States decreased steadily from 219,176 pounds, valued at Can\$319,000, in 1979 to 92,606 pounds, valued at Can\$260,000, in 1983. Swine imports from the United States are adversely affected by the 30-day Canadian quarantine, which has been in effect since 1977, to prevent the spread of Pseudorabies through imported swine. It is also believed that Canadian swine imports from the United States are not slaughter hogs, but rather purebred swine for breeding.

#### Fresh or frozen pork

Canadian imports of fresh or frozen pork decreased irregularly from 62 million pounds in 1979 to 28 million pounds in 1983 (table L-49). During 1979-83, about 98 percent of Canadian pork imports were supplied by the United States. The greatest decrease occurred between 1979 and 1980, when imports dropped in half to 29 million pounds. The value of imports dropped from Can\$63 million in 1979 to Can\$31 million in 1980. The value of Canadian imports of fresh or frozen pork supplied by the United States amounted to Can\$36 million in 1983.

#### Prepared or preserved pork

Canadian imports of prepared or preserved pork are also almost all exclusively supplied by the United States. During 1979-83, imports fluctuated from 3.6 million pounds (1982) to 7.5 million pounds (1980) (table L-50).

#### Canned hams

Canadian annual imports of canned hams fluctuated between 225,000 pounds and 2.3 million pounds during 1979-83 (table L-51). Canadian imports of canned hams are almost all exclusively supplied by Europe (both the EC and Communist countries); such Canadian imports from the United States are

negligible. Canned ham imports were at a level of 2.2 million pounds in 1979 and less than 800,000 pounds per year during 1980-82. In 1983, such imports rose to 2.3 million pounds, valued at Can\$3.3 million.

## COMPETITIVE CONDITIONS

### U.S.-Canadian Trade Balance

The U.S.-Canadian trade balance for live swine and pork shifted several times between 1960 and 1979. <sup>1/</sup> Since 1979, this trade balance has favored Canada (fig. 7). The balance, in favor of Canada, increased steadily from \$16 million in the second half of 1979 to \$183 million in the first half of 1984.

U.S. exports to Canada of live swine and pork decreased from \$56 million in 1979 to \$26 million in 1982 and 1983 and were at a level of \$9 million in the first half of 1984. This data is shown by half-year increments in figure 7. Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork accounts for two-thirds, by value, of U.S. live swine and pork exports to Canada. Prepared or preserved pork accounts for about one-third of such exports to Canada, and live swine accounts for less than 1 percent. U.S. exports of pork to Canada (excluding live swine) dropped from 56 million pounds in 1979 to 22 million pounds in 1983. Figure 8 depicts this data by half-year increments.

Canadian exports of live swine and pork to the United States increased from \$94 million in 1979 to \$287 million in 1982. In 1983, Canadian exports to the United States dropped slightly to \$264 million; however, as of June 1984, these exports already totaled \$192 million (fig. 7). On a quantity basis, Canadian exports of pork (excluding live swine) to the United States increased from 106 million pounds in 1979 to 277 million pounds in 1982 and then dropped slightly to 273 million pounds in 1983. In June 1984, such exports already totaled 175 million pounds for the year (fig. 8).

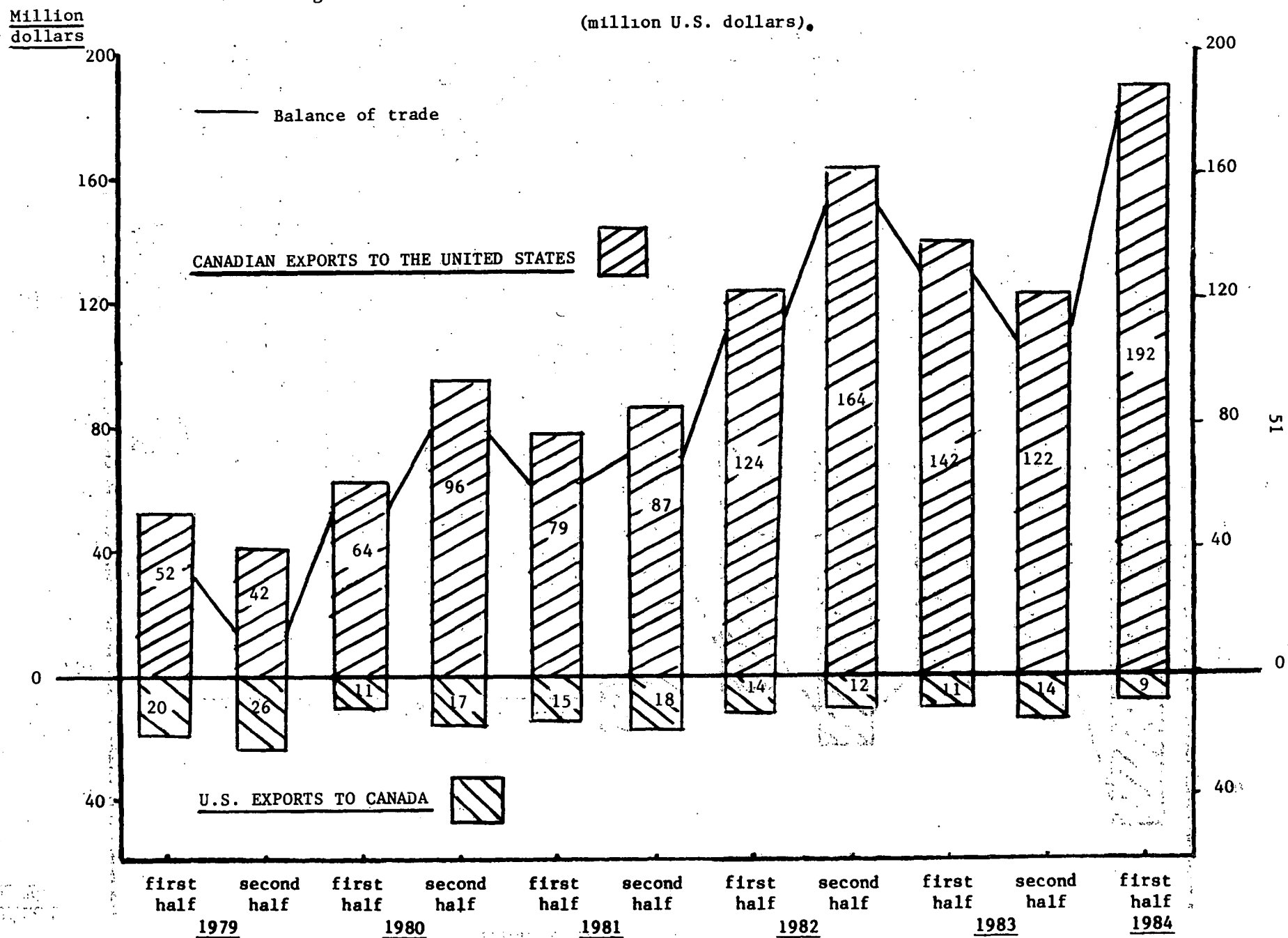
### Product price

Table L-52 shows that average prices paid for barrows and gilts during 1979-83 ranged from a low of \$40.04 during 1980, a year of high pork production, to a high of \$55.44 during 1982, a year of low pork production. The price pattern for sows closely followed that for barrows and gilts (table L-53). Although prices for feeder pigs generally followed the prices for barrows and gilts, the declines in feeder pig prices during the July-September and October-December were more pronounced than was that for barrows and gilts (table L-54). This decline may have reflected concern on the part of feeders and finishers that feed prices would be prohibitively high following the drought and the PIK program which was in effect that year. Retail pork prices were also highest in 1982 and lowest in 1980 (table L-55).

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<sup>1/</sup> At the public hearing, Mr. Martin Rice of the CPC presented testimony contending that Canada had a positive trade balance for live swine and pork in the early 1970's and from 1980 through 1984 but that the United States had a positive balance from 1975 through 1979. Transcript of the hearing, p. 126.

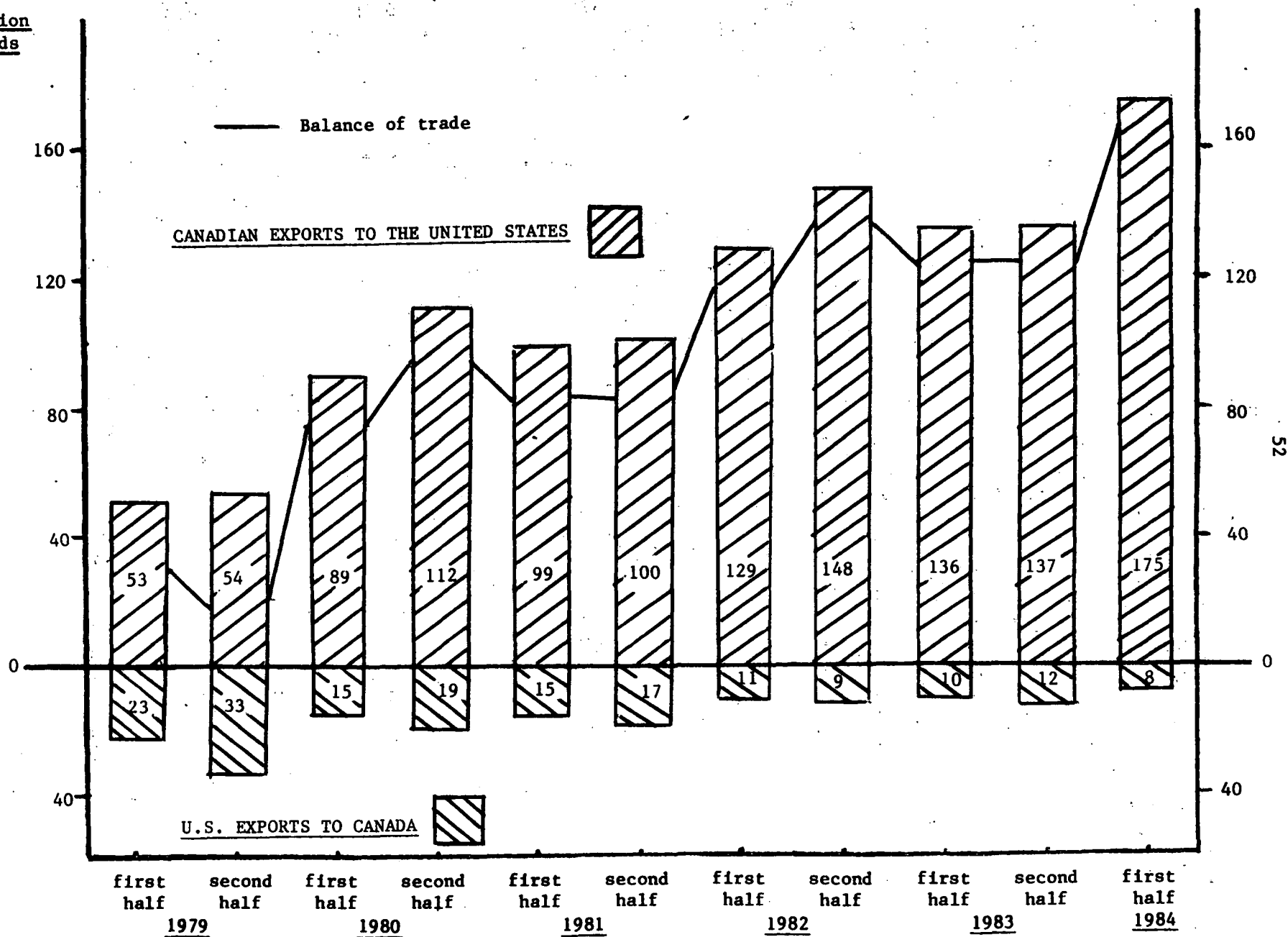
Figure 7.~Pork and swine: U.S.-Canadian trade balance, by half years, 1979-84  
(million U.S. dollars).



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 8.--Pork <sup>1/</sup> U.S.-Canadian trade balance, by half years, 1979-84  
(million pounds).

Million  
pounds



<sup>1/</sup> Does not include live swine.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table L-56 shows the average of prices received by the Ontario Pork Producers' Marketing Board for live swine sold to U.S. and Canadian meatpackers. These prices are adjusted by the carcass weight index (as described in the section entitled "The Canadian Hog Carcass Grading Settlement System") and the U.S. exchange rate to determine the U.S. dollar equivalent of prices received by Canadian farmers (table L-57). Table L-57 shows that prices received during October-December 1983 and January-March 1984 were sharply below the levels of the corresponding periods of 1982 and 1983, respectively.

Figure 9 shows that during 1983, except late in the year, prices in the United States and Canada were very close. Figure 9 also shows that when the U.S. market price was high compared with the Ontario prices, sales to the United States rose, and when the U.S. market price was low compared with the Ontario price, sales to the United States declined. Figure 10 indicates that during most of 1979-84, U.S. and Canadian swine prices were close. A number of factors discussed in this report, including labor difficulties in Canada, declines in Canadian exports of pork to Japan, and increased Canadian swine production, may have contributed to the lower Canadian prices in 1983 and 1984. Also, the closing of a major pork-packing plant in Toronto, Ontario, in December 1983 may have reduced demand and prices for live swine. In early 1984, remodeled plants in Kitchener, Ontario, and Burlington, Ontario were opened to replace the Toronto plant.

Inasmuch as Canadian and U.S. packers bid for swine in an open market, the prices for swine in Canada are closely competitive with U.S. prices.

Tables L-58, L-59, and L-60 show U.S. wholesale prices for pork cuts (hams, loins, and bellies). The tables show that during January 1981-June 1984, prices were highest during April-December 1982, the period of reduced pork production. Prices were generally slightly higher in April-June 1984 than in January-March.

Tables L-61, L-62, and L-63 show wholesale prices for hams, loins, and bellies in Southern Ontario markets. The trend in these prices is the same as U.S. prices, with all three cuts being higher during April-December 1982, when pork production in Canada, as in the United States, was lower, and prices being slightly higher in April-June 1984 than in January-March.

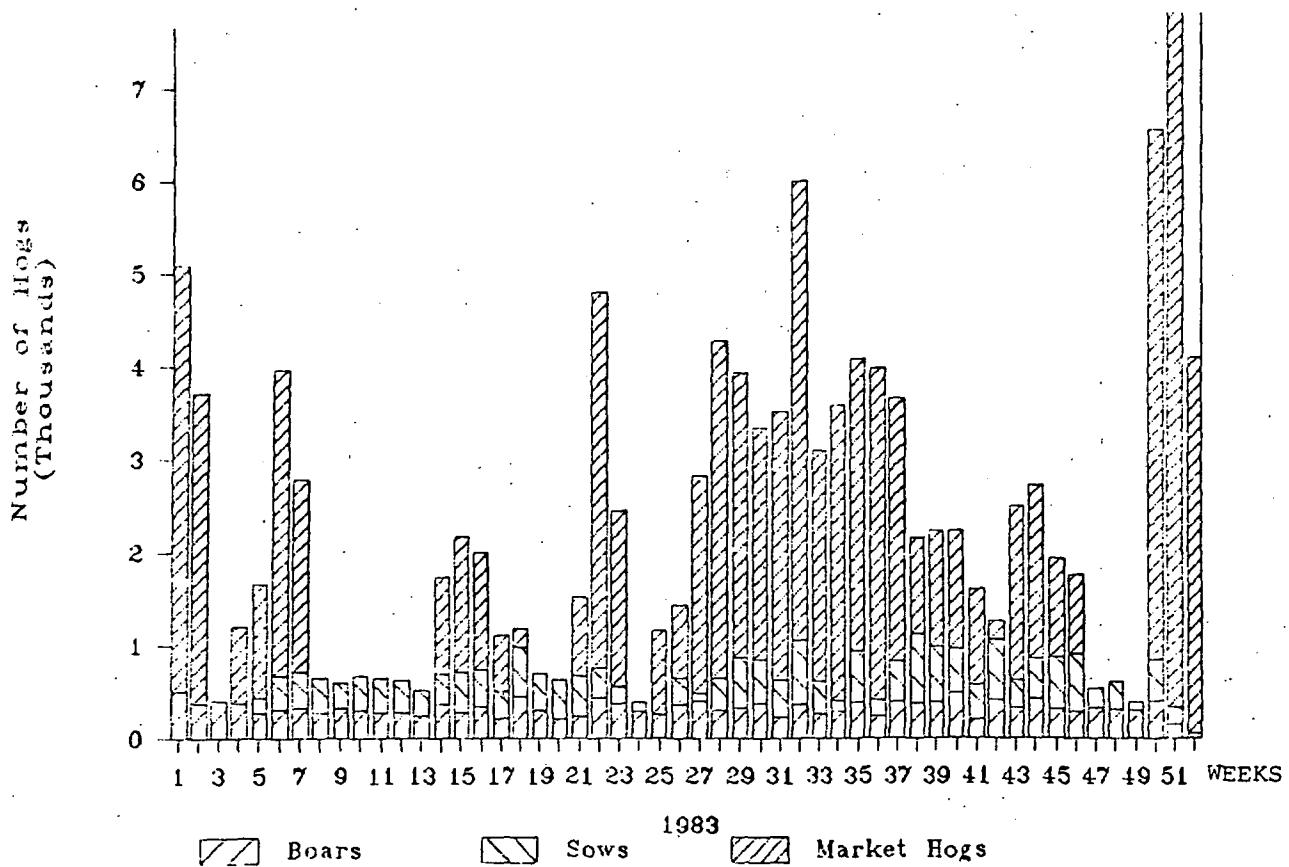
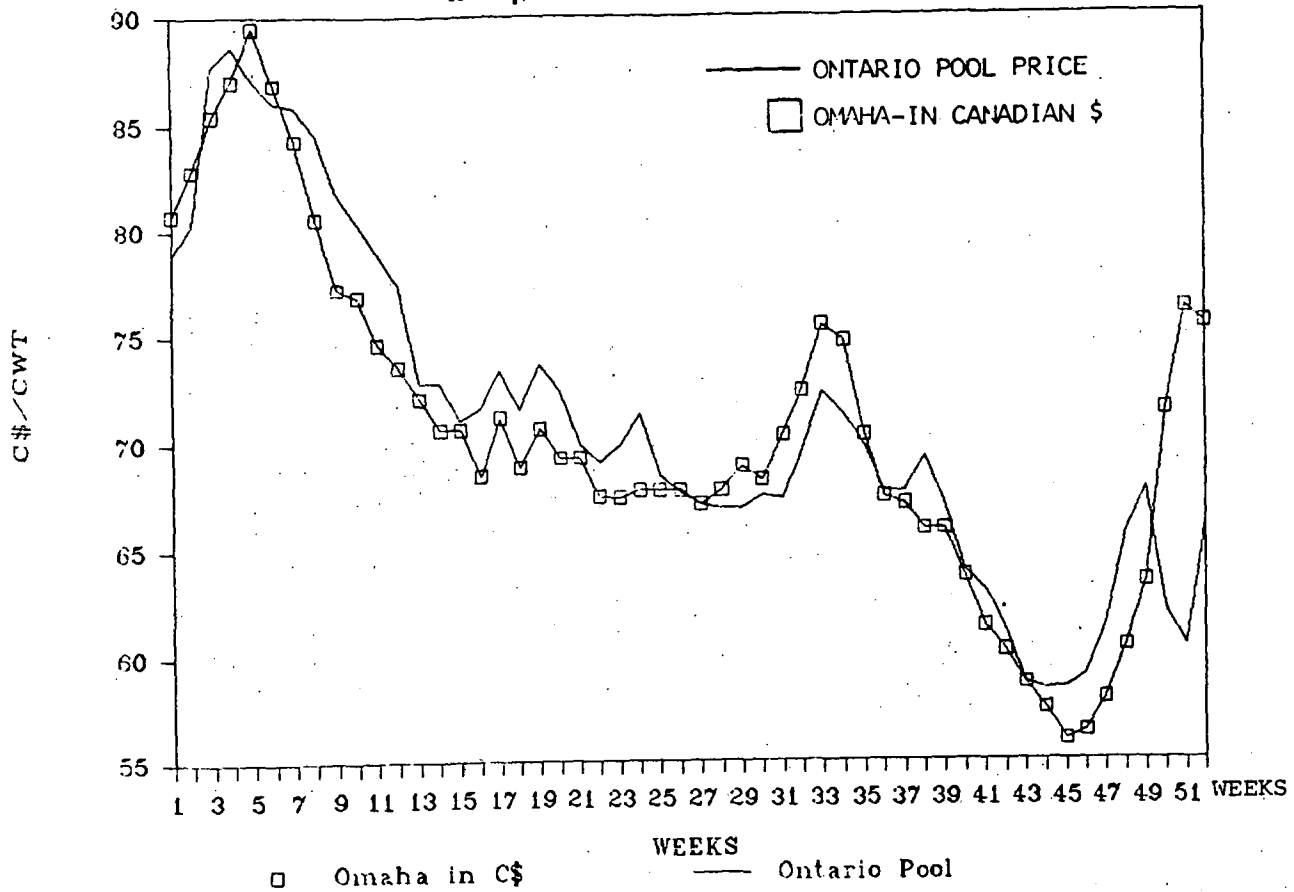
Officials of the Canadian Meat Council contend that pork prices in the United States and Canada are interrelated stating—

"It is a dictum in the Canadian livestock and meat business that the U.S. puts both a floor and a ceiling on Canadian prices. It has been a fact of life that Canadian prices can rise only to the point where (exchange, duty and transportation considered) U.S. product rolls in, in sufficient quantity to stop the price rise or even reduce it slightly. Similarly, if Canadian prices decline, they will only drop to the point where (exchange, duty and transportation considered) movement will commence to the U.S." <sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> Prehearing brief of Canadian Meat Council, p. 2.

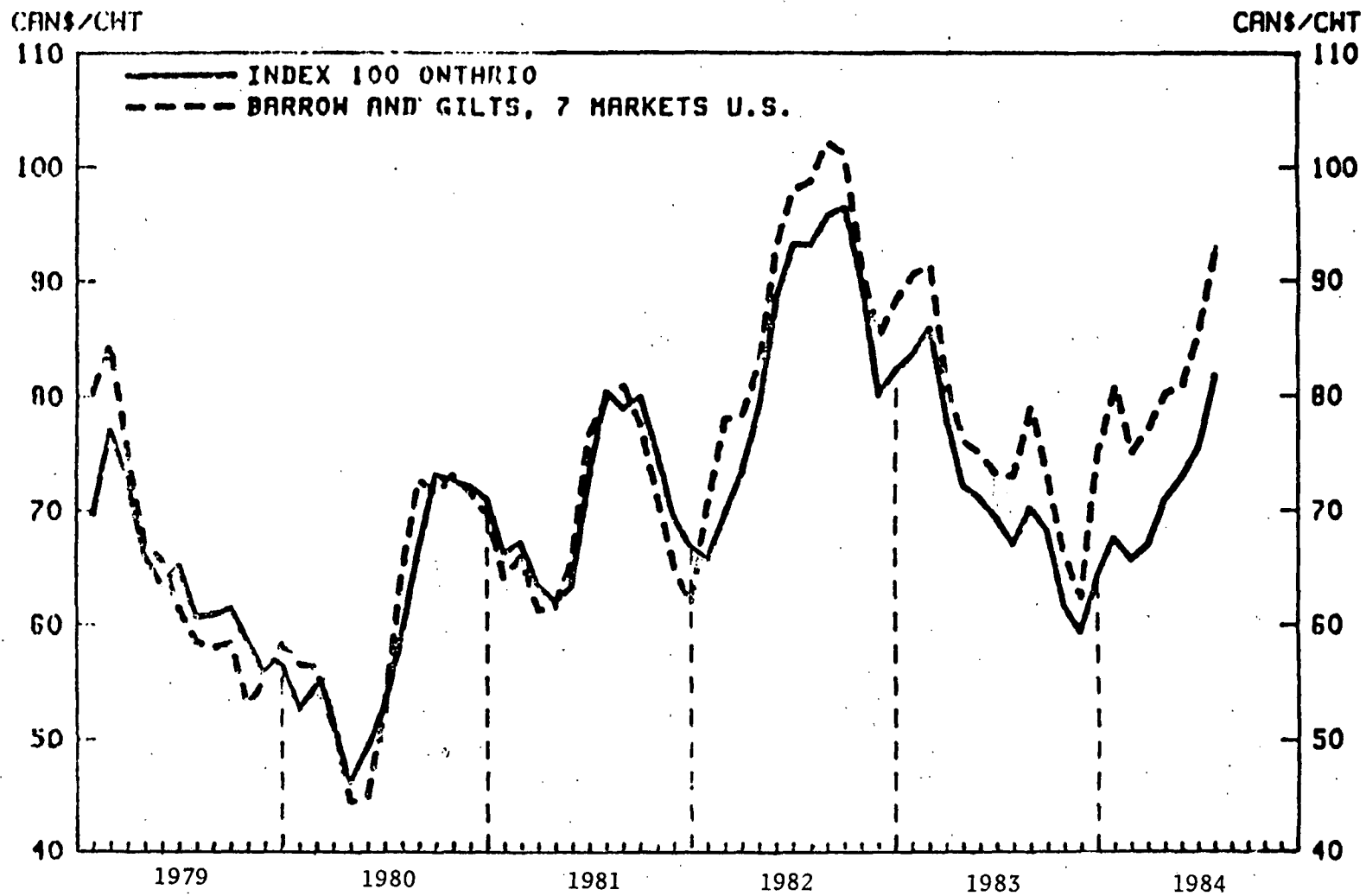
Figure 9.--Live Swine: Average prices in Omaha and pool prices in Ontario  
IN C\$/CWT DRESSED WEIGHT, 1983



Source: Ontario Pork Producers' Marketing Board.



Figure 10.-- MARKET HOG PRICES,  
CANADA - UNITED STATES, 1979 TO 1984.



Source: Agriculture Canada.

### Transportation

Officials of the Ontario Pork Producer's Marketing Board contend that in some cases, they have a competitive advantage in transporting live swine to U.S. meatpacking plants. <sup>1/</sup> Specifically, they contend that meatpacking plants located in and near Detroit, MI, are geographically closer to the major swine-growing area of Southern Ontario than they are to the major swine-growing areas of the United States. Officials of some of the Prairie Provinces' meatpacking boards also contend that the distance they ship live swine to U.S. packing plants in the Northwest United States may be less than the distance for some U.S. farmers. Canadian officials contend that through their marketing boards they are able to schedule marketings more precisely than U.S. farmers and thus are able to negotiate favorable shipping rates with truckers.

Officials of the Canadian Meat Council, the trade association of Canadian meatpackers, contend that meatpackers in Ontario and Quebec have a competitive advantage over the major meatpackers in the Corn Belt States, because they are closer to major East Coast pork markets such as Boston, MA, and New York, NY. They contend that because Canada imports significant quantities of food from the United States, backhaul arrangements can frequently be arranged that lower unit costs of transportation.

### Marketing

In the United States almost all live swine marketing reflects the individual decision of the farmer to sell his animals through an outlet he chooses. Most swine are purchased from the farmer on a per-100-pound-live-weight basis. Most live swine are sold directly or indirectly to meatpackers whose stock trades on major stock exchanges. Among major packers only one is a cooperative, and cooperatives are reported by officials of the USDA to account for only a small share of live swine purchases. Officials of the NPPC estimate that at most 5 to 10 percent of live swine sales are hedged through commodities futures exchanges.

In the United States live swine are marketed through three major types of outlets: (1) country dealers, or directly to packers; (2) terminal markets; or (3) auction markets. In recent years marketings through country dealers or directly to packers have accounted for about three-fourths of sales, terminal markets, for about 15 percent, and auction markets, for about 10 percent, as shown in the following tabulation.

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<sup>1/</sup> Transcript of the hearing, p. 166.

Type of market	1978	1979	1980
Quantity (1,000 head)			
Direct, country dealers, etc.-----	54,444	61,607	71,256
Terminal markets-----	11,744	12,178	12,541
Auction markets-----	7,588	8,845	9,192
Total-----	73,776	82,630	92,989
(Percent of total)			
Direct, country dealers, etc.-----	73.8	74.6	76.6
Terminal markets-----	15.9	14.7	13.5
Auction markets-----	10.3	10.7	9.9
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

With increased concentration in the live swine industry over the years, direct sales and sales through country dealers have grown. Terminal markets are located near large population centers and were more important many years ago prior to practical shipments of refrigerated meat. Auction markets are more common outlets for small lots of livestock.

Packer purchases of swine on the basis of grade or weight of the carcass derived from the live animal has accounted for slightly more than 10 percent of total sales annually in recent years (table L-64). Pork is sold by meatpackers to processors, wholesalers, and retailers through brokers and branch houses of the meatpackers.

In contrast to the methods by which swine are marketed by farmers in the United States, Canadian swine for slaughter are sold by the Provincial Marketing Boards through auction systems (except in Quebec, where they are sold by individual farmers or through integrators). The auctions are conducted by the Provincial Marketing Board officers. Farmers are paid for their swine sold by the marketing boards on the basis of the carcass derived from the animal. Because of transportation costs, meatpackers in Eastern Canada normally buy from sellers in Quebec or from the Ontario Pork Producer's Marketing Board. Meatpackers in Western Canada generally buy from one or more of the Provincial marketing boards. Because of the relatively smaller size of the Canadian swine industry, there are far fewer meatpackers in Canada than in the United States; however, the United States is an alternative market for Canadian swine sales.

Canadian swine marketers contend that their marketing system is highly efficient in that all purchasers have access to current market prices and swine availabilities. <sup>1/</sup> They also contend that by paying on the basis of the carcass derived from the swine, producers are efficiently rewarded for producing the desired product.

<sup>1/</sup> Prehearing brief of CPC, pp. 8 and 9.

## Labor

In the late 1970's and during 1980, companies in the U.S. beef-packing industry negotiated contracts with labor that provided for some restraint in wage rate increases; also, companies expanded the use of nonunion labor. Subsequently, there was pressure for pork packers to restrain wage rates. In late 1980, a major U.S. pork packing company was sold to its workers, and wage rates were reduced. <sup>1/</sup> Throughout 1981 and 1982, smaller volume pork processors reduced wage rates, thus exerting pressure on larger volume operations, according to officials of the United Food and Commercial Workers Union (UFCW), the largest labor union in the meatpacking industry. <sup>2/</sup> Average hourly earnings increased by 9.8 percent from 1979 to 1980 (\$7.73 to \$8.49) and by 5.6 percent from 1980 to 1981 (\$8.49 to \$8.97). However, they increased by less than 1 percent from 1981 to 1982 (\$8.97 to \$9.00) and declined by 4.7 percent from 1982 to 1983 (\$9.00 to \$8.57) (table L-65). Officials of the UFCW estimate that wages will average \$8.25 to \$8.50 in 1984, 1 percent to 4 percent less than in 1983. These wage rates have prevailed notwithstanding the current labor union master contract, <sup>3/</sup> which prescribes a base wage rate of \$10.69 per hour. The average hourly earnings are less than the rate prescribed by the master contract for a number of reasons, including the fact that some employees are not subject to the master contract, and some who are subject to it are covered by agreements that provide for lower wage rates.

In April 1983, one company, reportedly the largest pork processor in the United States, filed for bankruptcy. The company had long indicated that it was experiencing deteriorating financial conditions, citing several factors, but primarily the large and growing disparity between the company's wage and benefit costs and those of competitors in the pork industry. The company has also complained of injury from imports, especially imported canned hams from Europe.

The company contended that the filing for bankruptcy automatically nullified its union contract and announced that worker wages at some plants were being reduced by 40 percent—from \$10.69 per hour to \$6.50 per hour. Subsequently, following a brief strike, wage rates were renegotiated; wage rates currently average about \$8.00 to \$8.25 per hour and are scheduled to be raised by \$0.50 per hour in June 1985.

Another company, formerly a subsidiary, became independent in April 1981 and lowered wage rates from \$10.69 per hour to about \$8.23 at some of its plants in 1983.

Still another meatpacking company was sold by its parent in December 1983 to a private company and wage rates were lowered from about \$10.69 per hour to about \$6.00 per hour, according to officials of the UFCW.

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<sup>1/</sup> The company filed for bankruptcy in July 1984.

<sup>2/</sup> Union workers account for 90 percent or more of swine slaughter in both the United States and Canada according to the UFCW.

<sup>3/</sup> The union master contract is the suggested contract devised by officers of the International Office.

By mid-1984, wage rates at most U.S. pork-packing plants had been renegotiated and only two companies among the major pork-packing companies, were operating at rates prescribed by the labor union master contract. Further, these plants were undergoing negotiations. Wage rates were renegotiated to about \$8.25 per hour at a plant at Ottumwa, IA in mid-1984. Labor union contracts at most major U.S. pork-packing companies are scheduled to expire on September 1, 1985.

Many sources contend that labor problems and wage rates have made the pork-packing industry in Canada less competitive and, thus, many animals have been shipped to the United States for slaughter. In contrast to the United States, major meatpackers in Canada have generally been operating at the rate prescribed by the union master contract, Can\$11.99 per hour. However, officials of the USDA report that by early 1984, Ontario's pork-packing industry was experiencing economic and labor contract problems and that two plants had closed, reducing killing capacity by 15,000 head weekly. Officials of the Ontario Pork Producers' Marketing Board report that on June 3, 1983, three pork packing plants in Quebec representing 25 percent of Quebec's swine-slaughtering capacity, were closed by a workers' strike. One of the plants reopened on December 3, 1983, another reopened on February 13, 1984, and another reopened on May 9, 1984. Officials of the Canadian Government report that traditionally the larger meatpackers reached agreements with their labor unions and that these agreements established the pattern for agreements throughout the country. However, in recent years, and especially in 1983, the smaller plants reached agreements at reduced wage rates and thus pressured the larger companies to seek wage concessions. In June 1984, a number of plants operated by a company that was reportedly one of the largest Canadian pork and beef packers were struck by the labor unions when the company sought to negotiate lower wage rates. As a result, some plants were closed in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario. According to one Canadian Government official, one of these plants, in Calgary, Alberta, accounted for 35 percent of the Provinces' swine slaughter. On August 6, 1984, another large beef and pork packer was struck closing plants in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario. On September 5, 1984, Canadian officials reported that the strike at that company had been settled, with workers agreeing to freeze wages at current levels (Can\$11.99) for 2 years.

#### Level of Technology and Costs of Production

Because of the free flow of information between the United States and Canada, technological innovations in the live swine and meat industries in one country are usually readily available in the other country. Information is exchanged informally between U.S. and Canadian farmers through trade publications, scholarly publications and scientific research reports, and conferences. Also, commercial companies generally are eager to sell materials to swine farmers and meatpackers in both countries. At the public hearing testimony was presented indicating that companies sell the same equipment in both the U.S. and Canadian markets <sup>1/</sup>. Also, animals for breeding purposes are exchanged between the United States and Canada, making available a common genetic pool.

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<sup>1/</sup> Transcript of hearing, p. 118.

## Exchange Rates

Between 1976 and 1979, the Canadian dollar depreciated relative to the U.S. dollar by about 16 percent. From 1979 to 1983, the currency exchange rates between the United States and Canada changed slightly and appear to have been only a minor factor acting upon pork and swine trade during that 5-year period. In 1984, the exchange rate could have encouraged Canadian exports of pork and swine into the United States. Table 2 presents nominal and real (adjusted by the ratio of the U.S. Wholesale Price Index to the Canadian Producer Price Index) exchange rate indexes between the Canadian dollar, and the U.S. dollar as well as the approximate average value of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

Table 2.—Indexes of nominal and real exchange rates between U.S. and Canadian dollars and average value of the Canadian dollar, 1979–83 and Jan.–June 1984

Type	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Jan.–June 1984
Nominal Canadian dollar 1979=100	100.0	100.2	97.7	95.0	95.0	91.9
Real Canadian dollar 1979=100	100.0	99.7	98.2	99.1	101.3	98.9
Average value of the Canadian dollar U.S. cents	.85	.86	.83	.81	.81	.78

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the International Monetary Fund.

From 1979 to 1983, the Canadian dollar dropped by 5 percent in nominal terms. Because of a higher inflation rate in Canada than in the United States, the real exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Canadian dollar, during 1979–83, changed little. The Canadian dollar appreciated by 1.3 percent in real terms from 1979 to 1983. During January–June 1984, the nominal exchange rate dropped by about 3 percent from the average nominal exchange rate posted during 1983, and the real exchange rate dropped by about 2 percent from the 1983 average real exchange rate.

A more indepth quarterly exchange-rate analysis between the U.S. dollar and the Canadian dollar from January–March 1979 to April–June 1984 follows. From 1979 to 1984, quarterly exchange rates between the two countries followed the same trend as the full year averages, although actual values differ slightly (because of different bases for the index, e.g. the first quarter 1979 versus the entire year 1979). Table 3 presents these data.

Table 3.—Indexes of nominal and real exchange rates between U.S. and Canadian dollars, by quarters, January 1, 1979–June 1984

(January–March 1979=100)			
Period	U.S. dollars per Canadian dollars (nominal rate indexed)	U.S. dollars per Canadian dollars (real rate)	
1979:			
January–March	100.0	100.0	
April–June	102.4	102.1	
July–September	101.7	101.7	
October–December	101.0	100.5	
1980:			
January–March	101.9	101.6	
April–June	101.4	100.1	
July–September	102.4	100.6	
October–December	100.2	99.6	
1981:			
January–March	99.4	98.6	
April–June	99.0	98.0	
July–September	97.9	98.2	
October–December	99.5	101.2	
1982:			
January–March	98.1	100.4	
April–June	95.3	99.2	
July–September	94.9	99.0	
October–December	96.3	100.8	
1983:			
January–March	96.7	101.7	
April–June	96.4	102.5	
July–September	96.2	102.3	
October–December	95.8	101.8	
1984:			
January–March	94.5	100.8	
April–June	91.8	98.4	

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the International Monetary Fund.

On a quarterly basis, from January–March 1979 to October–December 1983, the nominal value of the Canadian dollar in terms of the U.S. dollar declined by 4.2 percent. However, when these figures are adjusted by the relative rates of inflation, the real exchange rate actually increased by 1.8 percent. However, when comparing data from October–December 1983 to April–June 1984, the nominal exchange rate dropped by another 4.2 percent and the real exchange rate dropped by 3.3 percent. From this quarterly analysis, we also draw the conclusion that real exchange rates had little effect on overall trade between the United States and Canada during the period ranging from January–March 1979 to October–December 1983. But during the first half of 1984, the real exchange rate fell from its high in 1983. Thus during the first half of 1984, Canadian pork producers and swine growers may have become more competitive in U.S. markets due to a slightly more favorable real exchange rate.





APPENDIX A

COPY OF LETTER TO CHAIRMAN ECKES FROM SENATOR ROBERT J. DOLE,  
CHAIRMAN, U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

ROBERT J. DOLE, KANS., CHAIRMAN

64

JOE PACKWOOD, OREG.  
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OMN C. DANFORTH, MO.  
OMN H. CHAFEE, R.I.  
KERN HEINZ, PA.  
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DAVID L. BOREN, OKLA.  
BILL BRADLEY, N.J.  
GEORGE J. MITCHELL, MAINE  
DAVID PRYOR, ARK.

RODERICK A. DEARBENT, CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR  
MICHAEL STERN, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

# United States Senate RECEIVED

264782  
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

1984 MAY 21 PM 4: 22

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
DOCKET/USITC

May 15, 1984

RECEIVED  
MAY 21 PM 2: 48  
DOCKET/USITC

DOCKET NUMBER
1057
Office of the Secretary The Honorable Alfred Eckes Chairman

International Trade Commission  
701 E Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20436

Dear Chairman Eckes:

The United States Senate Committee on Finance requests that the United States International Trade Commission conduct an investigation under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 on the competitive position of Canadian live swine and pork in the United States market.

The Commission's study should analyze all relevant conditions relating to the importation of Canadian live swine and pork into the United States as well as examine competitive conditions in the swine and pork industries of the United States and Canada over the last five years. The study should concentrate on the competitive position of swine and pork from Canada in U.S. industries and markets, but the Commission's assessment also should include a review of the competitive position of pork from other major sources, such as Poland and Denmark.

The products to be investigated should include live swine and pork, especially fresh pork which reportedly accounts for the bulk of U.S. imports of pork from Canada. The Commission should define the individual swine and pork imports on a market-by-market basis by distinguishing between U.S. growers, processors, exporters, and importers.

In examining the competitive factors in the Canadian and U.S. industries, the Commission should, to the extent the information can be obtained:

- A. Profile the U.S. and Canadian industries, describing factors such as number of producers, industry concentration, and geographic distribution.

The Honorable Alfred Eckes--Page 2

B. Describe the U.S. and Canadian markets in terms of consumption levels and trends, production, and both import and export levels and trends.

C. Describe the volume of trade in swine and pork, including a description of the variations in the levels of those exports on a yearly and monthly basis. To the extent possible, the Commission should determine geographic concentration of imports.

D. Describe the effect of tariffs and health and sanitary regulations on trade in swine and pork between the two nations, and also of trade regulations in other markets, such as Japan, which may affect the U.S. and Canada's export marketing strategies.

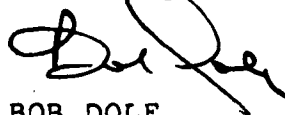
E. Identify Federal, State, and Provincial government assistance programs which are available to the swine growing and processing industries. Such government assistance programs may include assistance which reduces fixed costs (such as direct grants, loan guarantees, forgivable loans, discounted interest rates and insurance rates, or start-up assistance), assistance which reduces variable costs and assistance which enhances revenues (such as retroactive bonuses or other payments to processors, price support payments to growers or processors based on units sold, tax credits or exemptions, marketing or advertising assistance).

F. Discuss competitive conditions with respect to factors such as product price, transportation advantages, and so forth.

The Committee requests that during the course of the investigation, the Commission hold a hearing in Iowa at a place and time convenient for industry representatives and other interested individuals to present their views.

The final report should be transmitted to the Committee on Finance not later than six months after receipt of this request.

Sincerely,



BOB DOLE  
Chairman

BD:tkk



APPENDIX B

NOTICE OF INSTITUTION OF INVESTIGATION NO. 332-186 AND PRELIMINARY  
NOTICE OF HEARING

approximately 4 weeks after the meeting.

Dated: June 21, 1984.

Robert M. Baker,

*Regional Director, Southeast Region.*

[FR Doc. 84-17779 Filed 7-3-84; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

**Death Valley National Monument,  
Death Valley California and Nevada;  
Intent To Prepare a General  
Management Plan**

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with National Park Service policy, a general management plan for Death Valley National Monument will be prepared to guide the management of the monument for the next 10-15 years. A Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan for the monument was previously completed and approved and will be incorporated in the general management plan by reference. This planning effort will primarily address issues related to visitor services and facilities, management facilities, and land protection strategies. A wilderness proposal is currently before Congress.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Superintendent, Death Valley National Monument, Death Valley, California 92328, telephone (619) 786-2331.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The scoping process for this planning effort was initiated in January 1984 and will continue through October 1984. The scoping process will consist of:

- (1) Meetings with agencies and organizations who have expressed an interest in the project.
- (2) Mailings announcing the initiation of the project to persons and organizations who have indicated by past involvement, an interest in the future management of the Monument.
- (3) Contact with visitors to the Monument through brochures and programs.
- (4) Solicitation of the above agencies, organizations, and individuals to express their comments on concerns, issues, and opportunities and their desire to participate in interdisciplinary team meetings.

All interested parties are invited to participate in the scoping process. The scoping process will:

- (1) Identify those issues, concerns and opportunities to be addressed in depth in both the plan and environmental analysis.
- (2) Eliminate insignificant issues, concerns, and opportunities or those that have been covered by a previous environmental analysis.

The planning process is expected to take about 30 months. Major steps in the planning process include: scoping; analysis of available data; development of alternative management strategies; assessment of the potential environmental consequences of proposals and alternatives; public and agency review; analysis of comments; and a determination on the need to prepare an environmental impact statement. Should analysis and review indicate the potential for significant environmental consequences of any of the proposed actions, a Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement will be published.

Written comments and suggestions, and/or requests to receive any published documents and notices of meetings should be sent to the Superintendent, Death Valley National Monument at the above address.

Dated: June 28, 1984.

W. Lowell White,

*Acting Regional Director, Western Region,  
National Park Service.*

[FR Doc. 84-17779 Filed 7-3-84; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE  
COMMISSION**

[Investigation No. 701-TA-209 (Final)]

**Carbon Steel Wire Rod From Spain  
Determination**

On the basis of the record<sup>1</sup> developed in investigation No. 701-TA-209 (Final), the Commission determines,<sup>2</sup> pursuant to section 705(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671d(b)), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of carbon steel wire rod from Spain, provided for in item 607.17 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), which have been found by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) to be subsidized by the Government of Spain.

Counsel for petitioners alleged that imports of carbon steel wire rod from Spain present "critical circumstances." Commerce examined such imports and determined under section 705(a)(2) of the Act that there were massive imports of the merchandise subject to the investigation over a relatively short period benefitting from a subsidy inconsistent with the subsidies code. Because Commerce has made this affirmative critical circumstances determination, the Commission is required to determine whether there is material injury which will be difficult to

repair and whether the material injury was by reason of such massive imports. Pursuant to section 705(b)(4)(A), the Commission determines<sup>3</sup> that there is no material injury by reason of such massive imports of the subsidized merchandise over a short period of time, which will be difficult to repair. Accordingly, critical circumstances do not exist.

**Background**

The Commission instituted this final investigation following a preliminary determination by the Department of Commerce that subsidies were being provided to the manufacturers, producers, or exporters of carbon steel wire rod in Spain. Commerce's preliminary subsidy determination was published in the Federal Register on February 24, 1984 (49 FR 6962).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's final investigation and scheduling of the public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, and by publishing the notice in the Federal Register on March 21, 1984 (49 FR 10586). On May 8, 1984, Commerce published in the Federal Register (49 FR 19551) its affirmative final countervailing duty determination with respect to carbon steel wire rod from Spain. The Commission's hearing was held in Washington, D.C. on May 7, 1984, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or through counsel.

The Commission transmitted its report on this investigation to the Secretary of Commerce on June 22, 1984. A public version of the Commission's report, Carbon Steel Wire Rod from Spain (investigation No. 701-TA-209 (Final), USITC Publication 1544, 1984) contains the views of the Commission and information developed during the investigation.

Issued: June 22, 1984.

By order of the Commission.

Kenneth R. Mason,  
*Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 84-17800 Filed 7-3-84 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[332-186]

**Conditions of Competition Between  
the U.S. and Canadian Live Swine and  
Pork Industries**

**AGENCY:** United States International  
Trade Commission.

<sup>3</sup> Chairman Eckes dissenting.

<sup>1</sup> The "record" is defined in § 207.2(i) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 U.S.C. 207.2(i)).

<sup>2</sup> Commissioner Haggart not participating.

**ACTION:** Institution of an investigation under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)) for the purpose of assessing the competitive position of Canadian live swine and pork in the U.S. market.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** June 25, 1984.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. David E. Ludwick, Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forest Products Division, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20436, telephone 202-724-1763.

#### Background and Scope of Investigation

At the request of the United States Senate Committee on Finance, the Commission has instituted investigation No. 332-186 under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)), for the purpose of gathering and presenting information on the competitive and economic factors affecting the U.S. and Canadian live swine and pork industries in U.S. markets and will analyze these industries' competitive position in these markets. Specifically, the Commission has been asked to:

- (A) Profile the U.S. and Canadian industries;
- (B) Describe the U.S. and Canadian markets in terms of consumption, production, and trade;
- (C) Describe the monthly and annual variations in trade;
- (D) Describe the effect of tariffs and health and sanitary regulations on trade between the U.S. and Canada, and the effect of trade regulations in other markets, such as Japan, which may affect U.S. and Canadian export strategies.
- (E) Identify Federal, State, and Provincial government assistance programs for the swine growing and processing industries; and
- (F) Discuss competitive conditions as they relate to factors such as product price and transportation advantages.

The Commission expects to complete its study by November 21, 1984.

#### Public Hearing

A public hearing in connection with the investigation will be held beginning September 21, 1984, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa at a time and place to be announced. All persons shall have the right to appear by counsel or in person, to present information and to be heard. Requests to appear at the public hearing should be filed with the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20436, not later than noon, September 11, 1984.

#### Written Submissions

In lieu of or in addition to appearances at the public hearing, interested persons are invited to submit written statements concerning the investigation. Commercial or financial information which a submitter desires the Commission to treat as confidential must be submitted on separate sheets of paper, each clearly marked "Confidential Business Information" at the top. All submissions requesting confidential treatment must conform with the requirements of § 201.6 of the Commission's *Rules of Practice and Procedure* (19 CFR 201.6). All written submissions, except for confidential business information, will be made available for inspection by interested persons. To be ensured of consideration by the Commission, written statements should be received by the Commission at the earliest practicable date, but not later than September 14, 1984. All submissions should be addressed to the Secretary at the Commission's office in Washington, D.C.

Issued: June 28, 1984.

By order of the Commission.  
Kenneth R. Mason,  
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 84-17805 Filed 7-3-84; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

#### [Investigation No. 337-TA-196]

##### Certain Apparatus for Installing Electrical Lines and Components Thereof; Order

Pursuant to my authority as Chief Administrative Law Judge of this Commission, I hereby designate Administrative Law Judge Janet D. Saxon as Presiding Officer in this investigation.

The Secretary shall serve a copy of this order upon all parties of record and shall publish it in the Federal Register.

Issued: June 22, 1984.

Donald K. Duval,  
Chief Administrative Law Judge.

[FR Doc. 84-17804 Filed 7-3-84; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

#### [Investigation No. 337-TA-162]

##### Certain Cardiac Pacemakers and Components Thereof; Commission Determination not to Review an Initial Determination Terminating Certain Patent Claims as to Certain Respondents

**AGENCY:** U.S. International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** The Commission has determined not to review an initial determination (ID) to terminate the above-captioned investigation regarding U.S. Letters Patent 3,595,242 as to U.S. Teletronics respondents.

**Authority:** 19 U.S.C. 1337; 19 CFR 210.53(c) and (h).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On February 1, 1984, the Teletronics respondents moved (Motion No. 162-30) for summary determination, under 19 CFR 210.51, that they were not infringing U.S. Letters Patent 3,595,242, on the grounds that they had acquired a license under the patent from parties whose rights were superior to those of complainant Medtronic.

On May 23, 1984, the presiding officer issued an ID (Order No. 52) granting the motion. The ID traced the ownership of the patent rights and concluded that the Teletronics respondents had acquired, from parties with rights superior to Medtronic, the rights to make use and sell articles covered by the patent.

A petition for review was filed by complainant and opposed by the Teletronics respondents and the Commission investigative attorney. No comments were received from other Government agencies.

This determination does not terminate the investigation regarding U.S. Letters Patent 3,595,242, as to the other respondents in the investigation.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jack Simmons, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, telephone 202-523-0493.

Issued: June 28, 1984.

By order of the Commission.  
Kenneth R. Mason,  
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 84-17801 Filed 7-3-84; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

#### [Investigation No. 731-TA-163 (Final)]

##### Cell-Site Transceivers and Subassemblies Thereof From Japan

**AGENCY:** United States International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Institution of a final antidumping investigation and scheduling of a hearing to be held in connection with the investigation.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** June 12, 1984.

**SUMMARY:** As a result of an affirmative preliminary determination by the U.S. Department of Commerce that on a reasonable basis to believe or surmise that imports from Japan of cell-site





APPENDIX C

WITNESSES AT THE HEARING

# TENTATIVE CALENDAR OF PUBLIC HEARING

Those listed below appeared as witnesses at the United States International Trade Commission's hearing:

Subject : Conditions of Competition between the  
U.S. and Canadian Live Swine  
and Pork

Inv. No. : 332-186

Date and time: September 21, 1984 - 10:00 a.m.

Sessions were held in connection with the investigation in the Sheraton Inn, 525 33rd Avenue, SW, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa

## Congressional and State appearances:

Honorable Roger W. Jepsen, United States Senator, State of Iowa

Honorable Berkley Bedell, United States Representative,  
State of Iowa

George Palmer, on behalf of: Honorable Tom Harkin, United States Representative, State of Iowa

Honorable Joe Bertram, State Senator, State of Minnesota

Honorable Thatcher Johnson, Deputy Secretary, Iowa Department of Agriculture

- more -

WITNESS AND ORGANIZATION

Domestic:

Thompson, Hine & Flory--Counsel  
Washington, D.C.  
on behalf of

The National Pork Producers Council

William (Bill) F. A. Goette, Vice President

Russell Rowe, Michigan Pork Producers

Ms. Donna Keppy; Iowa Pork Producers

Glenn Grimes, Agriculture Economist, University  
of Missouri

Mark Roy Sandstrom--OF COUNSEL

Robert Joslin, Vice President, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation,  
West Des Moines, Iowa

Iowa Pork Producers Association, West Des Moines, Iowa

Don Gingerich, Chairman of the Legislative Committee

Dave Hinman, Associate member

Importers:

Cameron, Hornbostel, Adelman & Buttermann--Counsel  
Washington, D.C.  
on behalf of

Canadian Pork Council

Howard Malcolm, President, Canadian Pork Council

Bill Vaags, Vice President, Canadian Pork Council  
and Chairman, Manitoba Hog Producers' Marketing Board

Cameron, Hornbostel, Adelman & Buttermann (Continued)

William Hamilton, Executive Secretary,  
Canadian Pork Council

Martin T. Rice, Assistant Secretary,  
Canadian Pork Council

Jean-Marc Bélanger, Secretary, Quebec Federation  
of Pork Producers

Helmut F. Loewen, General Manager, Ontario Pork  
Producers' Marketing Board

Jim Morris, General Manager, Saskatchewan Pork  
Producers Marketing Board

William K. Ince)  
William Monroe )--OF COUNSEL

APPENDIX D  
SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICE OF HEARING

General Counsel, telephone 202-523-0492.

Authority: 19 U.S.C. 1337; 19 CFR 210.60(a).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: August 21, 1984.

Kenneth R. Mason,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 84-22945 Filed 8-23-84; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[332-186]

### Conditions of Competition Between the U.S. and Canadian Live Swine and Pork

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Time and place of public hearing.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the public hearing in this matter will be held beginning on Friday, September 21, 1984, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at the Sheraton Inn, 525 33rd Avenue SW., at 10:00 a.m.

Notice of the investigation and hearing was published in the *Federal Register* of July 5, 1984 (49 FR 27640).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: August 23, 1984.

Kenneth R. Mason,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 84-22951 Filed 8-23-84; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Drug Enforcement Administration

#### Eradication of Cannabis on Federal Lands in the Continental United States; Extension of Comment Period of Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Pursuant to section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), has prepared a draft programmatic environmental impact statement (DEIS) on the possible environmental and health implications in the United States associated with the eradication of cannabis on Federal lands and intermingled forests and rangelands in the lower-48 States.

The period for receiving written comments concerning the DEIS has been extended until Monday, September 10, 1984. Written comments should be addressed to Mr. Thomas G. Byrne, Chief, Cannabis Investigations Section, Room 629, 1405 I Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20537.

Dated: August 20, 1984.

Francis M. Muller, Jr.,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 84-22874 Filed 8-23-84; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-05-M

## NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON OCEANS AND ATMOSPHERE

### Meeting

August 24, 1984.

Pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. 1 (1982), as amended, notice is hereby given that the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere (NACOA) will hold a meeting on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 12-14, 1984. The meeting will be held in Page Building #1, Rooms 416 and B-100, 2001 Wisconsin Avenue, NW., Washington, DC. The meeting will commence at 9:00 a.m. and end at 5:00 p.m. September 12 and September 13. On September 14 the meeting will commence at 8:30 a.m. and end at 3:30 p.m. The Committee, consisting of 18 non-Federal members appointed by the President from academia, business and industry, public interest organizations, and State and local government, was established by Congress by Pub. L. 95-63, on July 5, 1977. Its duties are to (1) undertake a continuing review, on a selective basis, of national ocean policy, coastal zone management, and the status of the marine and atmospheric science and service programs of the United States; (2) advise the Secretary of Commerce with respect to carrying out of the programs administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and (3) submit an annual report to the President and to the Congress setting forth an assessment, on a selective basis, of the status of the Nation's marine and atmospheric activities, and submit other reports as may from time to time be requested by the President or Congress.

The tentative agenda is as follows:

**Wednesday, September 12, 1984**

2001 Wisconsin Avenue, NW., Page Building #1, Room B-100, Washington, DC

#### Panel Meeting

9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

- North Pacific Fur Seal Treaty, Chairman: Charles Black Room B-100 Topic: Panel Work Session Speakers: TBA

#### Lunch

12:00 Noon-1:00 p.m.

1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.

- North Pacific Fur Seal Treaty Chairman: Charles Black Room B-100 Topic: Panel Work Session Speakers: TBA

#### Recess

5:00 p.m.

**Thursday, September 13, 1984**

2001 Wisconsin Avenue, NW., Page Building #1, Room 416, Washington, DC

#### Plenary

8:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon

9:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.

- Introductory Remarks
- Swearing-In Ceremony for Mary Ellen McCaffree

9:30 a.m.-12:00 Noon

- To Be Announced

#### Lunch

12:00 Noon-1:00 p.m.

#### Panel Meetings

1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.

- OCS and Coastal Zone Issues Chairman: John Norton Moore Room 416 Topic: Panel Work Session Speakers: TBA

3:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.

- Underwater Vehicles Chairman: Don Walsh Room B-100 Topic: Panel Work Session Speakers: None

#### Recess

5:00 p.m.

**Friday, September 14, 1984**

2001 Wisconsin Avenue, NW., Page Building #1, Room 416, Washington, DC

#### Panel Meeting

8:30 a.m.-10:30 a.m.

- Shipbuilding Chairman: Don Walsh Room 416 Topic: Panel Work Session Speakers: TBA

#### Plenary

10:30 a.m.-12:00 Noon

- North Pacific Fur Seal Treaty Discussion of Panel Activities by Panel Chairman Speakers: None

#### Lunch

12:00 Noon-1:00 p.m.

**APPENDIX E**

**EXPLANATION OF THE RATES OF DUTY APPLICABLE TO SWINE AND PORK AND SELECTED  
PORTIONS OF THE TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED**

Explanation of the rates of duty applicable to swine and pork

The rates of duty in column 1 are most-favored-nation (MFN) rates and are applicable to imported products from all countries except those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the TSUSA. <sup>1/</sup> However, such rates would not apply to products of developing countries which are granted preferential tariff treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) or under the "LDDC" column.

The rates of duty in the "LDDC" column are preferential rates (reflecting the full U.S. MTN concession rate for a particular item without staging of duty reductions) and are applicable to products of the least developed developing countries designated in general headnote 3(d) of the TSUSA which are not granted duty-free treatment under the GSP. If no rate of duty is provided in the "LDDC" column for a particular item, the column 1 rate applies.

The rates of duty in column 2 apply to imported products from those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the TSUSA.

The GSP is a program of nonreciprocal tariff preferences granted by the United States to developing countries to aid their economic development by encouraging greater diversification and expansion of their production and exports. The GSP, implemented by Executive Order No. 11888 of November 24, 1975, applies to merchandise imported on or after January 1, 1976, and is scheduled to remain in effect until January 4, 1985. It provides for duty-free treatment of eligible articles imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries. Eligible articles are identified in the column entitled "GSP" with an "A" or "A\*." The designation "A" means that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for the GSP, and "A\*" indicates that certain developing countries, specified in general headnote 3(c) of the TSUSA, are not eligible.

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<sup>1/</sup> The only Communist countries currently eligible for MFN treatment are the People's Republic of China, Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia.



## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1984)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS  
Part 1. - Live Animals

Page 1-3

P- 1 --  
100.01 - 100.05

C S P	Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
					1	LDDC	2
			<b>PART 1. - LIVE ANIMALS</b>				
			<u>Part 1 headnotes:</u>				
			1. This part covers all live animals, vertebrate and invertebrate, except fish and shellfish (see parts 3 and 15 of this schedule) and microbial cultures (see part 3 of schedule 4), but including whales and other sea mammals.				
			2. Unless the context requires otherwise, each provision for named or described animals applies to such animals regardless of their size or age, e.g., "sheep" includes lambs.				
			3. Certain special provisions applying to live animals are in schedule 8.				
	100.01		Animals (except black, silver, or platinum foxes, and any fox which is a mutation, or type developed, therefrom), certified to the collector of customs by the Department of Agriculture as being pure bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed, imported by a citizen or agency of the United States specially for breeding purposes, whether intended to be used by the importer himself or for sale for such purposes.....	.....	Free		Free
			Horses:				
		10	Male.....	No.			
		20	Female.....	No.			
			Cattle:				
		30	Male.....	No.			
			Female:				
		40	Dairy.....	No.			
		50	Other.....	No.			
		80	Animals, not specially provided for.....	No.			
			Animals, domesticated, straying across the boundary line into any foreign country, or driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only, together with their offspring:				
	100.03	00	If brought back to the United States within 8 months.....	No.....	Free		Free
	100.04	00	Other.....	No.....	Subject to rates set forth in this part		Subject to rates set forth in this part
	100.05	00	Animals, game, imported to be liberated in the United States for stocking purposes.....	No.....	Free		Free

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1984)

Page 1-4

## SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

## Part 1. - Live Animals

1 - 1 --  
100.07 - 100.79

C S P	Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
					1	LDDC	2
	100.07	00	Live birds: Chickens, ducks, geese, guineas, and turkeys: In the downy stage with quills not dis- cernible.....	No.....	2c each		4c each
	100.09	00	Other.....	Lb.....	2c per lb.		8c per lb.
	100.15	00	Pigeons, fancy or racing.....	No.....	Free		Free
	100.20	00	Quail, bobwhite.....	No.....	15c each		50c each
A	100.25		Other live birds: Valued not over \$5 each.....		8c each		50c each
		20	Canaries.....	No.			
		40	Other.....	No.			
	100.30	00	Valued over \$5 each: Canaries.....	No.....	5% ad val.		20% ad val.
A	100.31	00	Other.....	No.....	4% ad val.		20% ad val.
	100.35	00	Live animals other than birds: Asses and burros.....	No.....	15% ad val.		15% ad val.
	100.40	00	Cattle: Weighing under 200 pounds each: For not over 200,000 head entered in the 12-month period beginning April 1, in any year.....	No.....v Lb.	1c per lb.		2.5c per lb.
	100.43	00	Other.....	No.....v Lb.	1c per lb.		2.5c per lb.
	100.45	00	Weighing 200 pounds or more but under 700 pounds each.....	No.....v Lb.	1c per lb.		2.5c per lb.
	100.50	00	Weighing 700 pounds or more each: Cows imported specially for dairy purposes.....	No.....v Lb.	Free		3c per lb.
	100.53	00	Other: For not over 400,000 head entered in the 12-month period beginning April 1, in any year, of which not over 120,000 shall be en- tered in any quarter beginning April 1, July 1, October 1, or January 1.....	No.....v Lb.	1c per lb.		3c per lb.
	100.55	00	Other.....	No.....v Lb.	1c per lb.		3c per lb.
	100.60	00	Foxes: Silver or black.....	No.....	7.5% ad val.		15% ad val.
	100.63	00	Other.....	No.....	7.5% ad val.		15% ad val.
	100.65	00	Goats.....	No.....	\$1.50 per head		\$3 per head
	100.70	00	Horses and mules: Imported for immediate slaughter.....	No.....	Free		Free
			Other: Horses: Valued not over \$150 per head.....	No.....	Free		\$30 per head
	100.75	00	Valued over \$150 per head.....	No.....	Free		20% ad val.
	100.77	00	Mules: Valued not over \$150 per head.....	No.....	\$15 per head		\$30 per head
	100.79	00	Valued over \$150 per head.....	No.....	10% ad val.		20% ad val.

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A\*" in  
the column entitled "CSP", see general headnote 3(c).

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1984)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS  
Part 1. - Live Animals

Page 1-5

1 - 1 --  
100.81 - 100.95

G S P	Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
					1	LDDC	2
	100.81	00	Live animals other than birds (con.):	No.....	Free		\$3 per head
	100.85	00	Sheep.....	No.....v	Free		2c per lb.
			Swine.....	Lb.....			
	100.90	00	Turtles.....	Lb.....	Free		Free
	100.95		Other.....	.....	Free		15% ad val.
		20	Monkeys and other primates.....	No.			
		40	Worms.....	X			
		70	Animals of a kind chiefly used for human food.....	No.			
		80	Other.....	X			

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1984)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS  
Part 2. - Meats

Page 1-7

1 - 2 - A  
105.10 - 105.84

C S P	Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
					1	LDDC	2
			<b>PART 2. - MEATS</b>				
			<u>Part 2 headnotes:</u>				
			1. This part covers only meats, including meat offal, fit for human consumption. The meats of all animals, including whales and other sea mammals but not fish and shellfish (see parts 3 and 13 of this schedule), are covered, and unless the context requires otherwise, reference to an animal includes such animal regardless of size or age.				
			2. In assessing the duty on meats, no allowance shall be made for normal components thereof such as bones, fat, and hide or skin. The dutiable weight of meats in airtight containers subject to specific rates includes the entire contents of the containers.				
			<b>Subpart A. - Bird Meat</b>				
			Birds (dead), fresh, chilled, or frozen, if whole, or if plucked, beheaded, eviscerated, or cut into pieces (including edible offal), but not otherwise prepared or preserved:				
			Birds, whole, or which have been plucked only:				
	105.10	00	Chickens, ducks, geese, and guineas.....	Lb.....	3c per lb.		10c per lb.
	105.20	00	Turkeys.....	Lb.....	8.5c per lb.		10c per lb.
A	105.30	00	Other.....	Lb.....	2.5c per lb.		10c per lb.
			Birds which have been plucked, beheaded, and eviscerated (including birds with any edible offal retained in or returned to the abdominal cavity), whether or not the feet have been removed, but not cut into pieces:				
	105.40	00	Chickens.....	Lb.....	5c per lb.		10c per lb.
			Turkeys:				
	105.50	00	Valued under 40 cents per pound.....	Lb.....	5c per lb.		10c per lb.
	105.55	00	Valued 40 or more cents per pound.....	Lb.....	12.5% ad val.		25% ad val.
A	105.60	00	Other.....	Lb.....	5c per lb.		10c per lb.
	105.70	00	Other.....	Lb.....	10c per lb.		10c per lb.
			Birds otherwise prepared or preserved:				
	105.82	00	Goose-liver products.....	Lb.....	3.5c per lb.		10c per lb.
A	105.84	00	Other.....	Lb.....	5c per lb.		10c per lb.

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A" in the column entitled "CSP", see general headnote 3(c).

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1984)

Page 1-8

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS  
Part 2. - Meats

1 - 2 - B

106.10 - 106.25

C S P	Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
					1	LDCC	2
			Subpart B. - Meats Other Than Bird Meat				
			Subpart B headnote:				
			1. For the purposes of this subpart -- (a) The term "fresh, chilled, or frozen" covers meats even though completely detendonized and deboned, but does not cover meats which have been prepared or preserved; and (b) the term "prepared or preserved" covers meats even if in a fresh, chilled, or frozen state if such meats have been ground or comminuted, diced or cut into sizes for stew meat or similar uses, rolled and skewered, or specially processed into fancy cuts, special shapes, or otherwise made ready for particular uses by the retail consumer; and also covers meats which have been subjected to processes such as drying, curing, smoking, cooking, seasoning, flavoring, or to any combination of such processes.				
			Meats (except meat offal), fresh, chilled, or frozen, of all animals (except birds):				
	106.10	1/	Cattle.....		2c per lb.		6c per lb.
		20	Beef, with bone:				
		40	Fresh or chilled.....	Lb.			
		60	Frozen.....	Lb.			
		80	Beef, without bone.....	Lb.			
			Other (veal).....	Lb.			
	106.22	001/	Sheep (except lambs).....	Lb.....	1.8c per lb.	1.5c per lb.	5c per lb.
	106.25	001/	Goats.....	Lb.....	0.9c per lb.	Free	5c per lb.
			1/ P.L. 88-482, as amended, provides that meats covered by the tariff descriptions in items 106.10, 106.22, 106.25, 107.55, 107.61, and 107.62 may be made subject to an absolute quota by Presidential proclamation.				

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A\*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

## APPENDIX F

RATES OF DUTY APPLICABLE TO SWINE AND PORK AND SELECTED PORTIONS OF THE  
CANADIAN TARIFF SCHEDULES

## SCHEDULE "A"

Group I  
Page 1

Tariff Items Date and No. of Memo	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Prefer- ential Tariff	Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff	General Tariff	General Prefer- ential Tariff	U.K. and Ireland
<b>GROUP I</b>						
<b>ANIMALS, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, FISH AND PROVISIONS</b>						
<b>100-1</b> 30/11/06	Horses, cattle, sheep, goats, asses, swine and dogs, for the improvement of stock, under regulations prescribed by the Governor in Council .....	Free	Free	Free	—	Free
<b>200-1</b> 2/6/31, 424-B	Domestic fowls, pure-bred, for the improvement of stock, homing or messenger pigeons, and pheasants .....	Free	Free	Free	—	Free
<b>205-1</b>	Rabbits, pure-bred, for the improvement of stock, under regulations prescribed by the Minister .....	Free	Free	Free	—	Free
<b>300-1</b> 30/11/06	Bees .....	Free	Free	Free	—	Free
<b>400-1</b>	Horses, n.o.p. .... each  ----- Animals, living, n.o.p.:	Free	Free	\$25.00	—	Free
<b>501-1</b> P.C. 1980-3442 18/12/80	Cattle ..... per pound on and after January 1, 1982	Free	1.5 cts. 1 ct.	3 cts.	—	.5 ct. 1 ct.
<b>502-1</b>	Sheep, lambs and goats ..... per head	Free	\$1.00	\$3.00	—	\$1.00
<b>503-1</b>	Silver or black foxes .....	Free	Free	25 p.c.	—	Free
<b>504-1</b>	Cows imported specially for dairy purposes ..... per pound	Free	Free	3 cts.	—	Free
<b>505-1</b>	N.o.p. .... -----	Free	Free	25 p.c.	—	Free



Group 1  
Page 2

## SCHEDULE "A"

Tariff Items Date and No. of Memo	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Prefer- ential Tariff	Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff	General Tariff	General Prefer- ential Tariff	U.K. and Ireland
600-1	Live hogs ..... per pound  ----- Meats, fresh, n.o.p.:	Free	Free	3 cts.	—	Free
701-1	Beef and veal ..... per pound MFN scheduled rate changes: Table 1, Line 2.	2 cts.	2 cts.	8 cts.	—	2 cts.
703-1	Lamb and mutton ..... per pound MFN scheduled rate changes: Table 1, Line 3.  <i>Australian Trade Agreement</i> ..... per pound 1/2 ct.	4 cts.	4.1 cts.	8 cts.	—	4 cts.
703-2	Lamb, when the growth, produce or manufacture of New Zealand ..... Free  Note: In accordance with Article I of the Australian Trade Agreement, lamb from that country is admissible free of duty, on account of the treatment extended to importations of lamb from New Zealand.					
703-3	New Zealand Mutton ..... per pound 0.5 ct.					
704-1	Pork ..... per pound	Free	Free	5 cts.	—	Free
705-1	N.o.p. .... per pound	Free	Free	5 cts.	—	Free
707-1	Edible meat offal of all animals ..... per pound  -----	Free	Free	5 cts.	—	Free
800-1	Canned beef .....  <i>Australian Trade Agreement</i> ..... Free  New Zealand ..... Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	35 p.c.	—	15 p.c.

## SCHEDULE "A"

Group 1

Page 3

Tariff Items Date and No. of Memo	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Prefer- ential Tariff	Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff	General Tariff	General Prefer- ential Tariff	U.K. and Ireland
800-2	<i>Australian Trade Agreement</i> Canned corned beef ..... Free					
805-1	Canned pork .....  New Zealand ..... Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	35 p.c.	10 p.c.	15 p.c.
810-1	Canned hams .....  New Zealand ..... Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	35 p.c.	—	15 p.c.
815-1	Pâtés de foie gras, foies gras, preserved, in tins or otherwise; lark pâtés .....	Free	Free	35 p.c.	—	Free
820-1	Animal liver paste .....	Free	Free	35 p.c.	—	Free
825-1	Canned meats, n.o.p. ....  Canned snails of the genus <i>Helix</i> .....  New Zealand ..... Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	35 p.c.	12.5 p.c.	15 p.c.
		7.5 p.c.	7.5 p.c.		—	7.5 p.c.
830-1	Canned poultry or game, n.o.p. ....  New Zealand ..... Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	35 p.c.	—	15 p.c.

## SCHEDULE "A"

Tariff Items Date and No. of Memo	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Prefer- ential Tariff	Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff	General Tariff	General Prefer- ential Tariff	U.K. and Ireland
835-1	Extracts of meat and fluid beef, not medicated .....	Free	10 p.c.	35 p.c.	—	10 p.c.
905-1	Live poultry, n.o.p. .... per pound	2 cts.	2 cts.	5 cts.	—	2 cts.
910-1	Quails, partridges, and squabs, live or dead, n.o.p. ...	Free	Free	30 p.c.	—	Free
915-1	Turkey poults, baby ducklings and baby goslings .....	12.5 p.c.	12.5 p.c.	20 p.c.	Free	12.5 p.c.
920-1	Baby chicks, n.o.p. .... each	Free	2 cts.	5 cts.	—	2 cts.
925-1	Dead poultry, n.o.p. ....	12.5 p.c.	12.5 p.c.	20 p.c.		12.5 p.c.
930-1	Eviscerated poultry, whether or not divided into portions and whether or not cooked ..... but not less than, per pound or more than, per pound	12.5 p.c. 5 cts. 10 cts.	12.5 p.c. 5 cts. 10 cts.	35 p.c.	—	12.5 p.c. 5 cts. 10 cts.
935-1	Game, n.o.p. ....	Free	Free	20 p.c.	—	Free
935-2	<i>Australian Trade Agreement</i> <i>Rabbits, frozen ..... Free</i>					

## SCHEDULE "A"

Group 1  
Page 5

Tariff Items Date and No. of Memo	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Prefer- ential Tariff	Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff	General Tariff	General Prefer- ential Tariff	U.K. and Ireland
940-1	Horse meat, tripe and other animal offal, ground or unground, unfit for human consumption; whale meat; feeds consisting wholly or in part of cereals but not including baked biscuits; all the foregoing when for use exclusively in the feeding of fur-bearing animals or in the manufacture of feeds for such purposes	Free	Free	Free	—	Free
942-1 D12-2-1	Animal offal for use in the manufacture of prepared foods for cats and dogs ..... (Temporary tariff item: see Appendix 1)	Free	Free	Free	—	Free
945-1	Feeds for use exclusively in the feeding of trout and salmon MFN scheduled rate changes: Table 2, Line 166.	5 p.c.	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	—	5 p.c.
-----						
Meats, prepared or preserved, other than canned:						
1001-1	Bacon, hams, shoulders and other pork ..... per pound	Free	1 ct.	5 cts.	—	1 ct.
1001-2	Salt pork in barrels .....	Free	Free		—	Free
1001-3 D12-2-1	Dry salt pork fatback for processing into salt pork in brine ..... per pound (Temporary tariff item: see Appendix 1)	Free	Free	5 cts.	—	Free
1001-4	Pork sausages ..... per pound	Free	.6 ct.	5 cts.	—	.6 ct.
1002-1	N.o.p. .... per pound	Free	1 ct.	6 cts.	Free	1 ct.
1002-2	Salt beef in barrels .....	Free	Free		—	Free
-----						
1100-1	Raw Rennet .....	Free	Free	Free	—	Free
1200-1 30/11/06	Sausage skins or casings, not cleaned .....	Free	Free	Free	—	Free

## SCHEDULE "A"

Tariff Items Date and No. of Memo	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Prefer- ential Tariff	Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff	General Tariff	General Prefer- ential Tariff	U.K. and Ireland
1205-1	Sausage skins or casings, cleaned ..... MFN scheduled rate changes: Table 2, Line 76.	Free	3.8 p.c.	17.5 p.c.	—	Free
1210-1	Sausage casings, synthetic, of paper ..... MFN scheduled rate changes: Table 2, Line 158.	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	35 p.c.	10 p.c.	13.2 p.c.
1300-1	Lard and animal stearine of all kinds, n.o.p. .... per pound  New Zealand ..... Free	1 ct.	1 ct.	2 cts.	Free	1 ct.
1305-1	Lard compound and similar substances, n.o.p. .... per pound  New Zealand ..... Free	1 ct.	1 ct.	2 cts.	.5 ct.	1 ct.
1400-1	Tallow ..... MFN scheduled rate changes: Table 2, Line 167.	Free	4 p.c.	20 p.c.	Free	4 p.c.
1505-1	Beeswax, unrefined .....	Free	Free	Free	—	Free
1510-1	Beeswax, refined but not bleached ..... MFN scheduled rate changes: Table 2, Line 85.	Free	4.7 p.c.	20 p.c.	Free	3 p.c.
1515-1	Beeswax, n.o.p. .... MFN scheduled rate changes: Table 2, Line 85.	4.7 p.c.	4.7 p.c.	20 p.c.	Free	4.7 p.c.
1520-1	Honey-comb foundations, of wax ..... MFN scheduled rate changes: Table 2, Line 85. GPT scheduled rate changes: Table 3, Line 85.	4.7 p.c.	4.7 p.c.	20 p.c.	3 p.c.	4.7 p.c.



APPENDIX G

RATES OF DUTY APPLICABLE TO SWINE AND PORK AND CUSTOMS TARIFF SCHEDULES  
OF JAPAN

# 実 行 関 税 率 表

**CUSTOMS TARIFF SCHEDULES  
OF JAPAN**

**1983**

**日 本 関 税 協 会 発 行**

**PUBLISHED BY**

**JAPAN TARIFF ASSOCIATION**



番号 No.	統計 細分 Stat. Code No.	NACS 用	品 名	税 率 Rate of Duty				単位 Unit	Description	
				特 定 General	協 定 GATT		特 定 Prefer- ential			暫 定 Temporary
					12 '31 '83	3 '31 '84				
01.02			牛 (生きているものに限る。)… - 牛 (水牛を除く。)	(無税) Free					Live animals of the bovine species	
	100	5	- 改良増殖用に供するものである旨が政令で定めるところにより証明されたもの…	無税 Free	(無税) Free	(無税) Free		NO	Bovine other than buffaloes:  Certified as being those used for ameliorative multiplication by the means stipulated by a Cabinet Order	
			- - - その他のもの						Other:	
			* (1) 1頭当たりの重量が300キログラム以下のもの						* (1) Weighing not more than 300 kg per head:	
	911	4	* (i) 肉用として肥育される牛について、当該年度における国内需要見込数量から国内生産見込数量を控除した数量を基準とし、国際市況その他の条件を勘案して政令で定める数量以内のもの				無税 Free	NO	* (i) Intended to be brought up to beef cattle: for the quantity (quota) stipulated by a Cabinet Order, on the basis of the quantity of prospective domestic demand in the coming fiscal year (April-March) with deduction of the quantity of prospective domestic production, and also in consideration of international market situation and other relevant conditions	
	912	5	* (ii) その他のもの				45,000 円(yen)/ 頭(head)	NO	* (ii) Other	
	919	5	* (2) その他のもの…				75,000 円(yen)/ 頭(head)	NO	* (2) Other	
	920	6	- 水牛……………	無税 Free	(無税) Free	(無税) Free		NO	Buffaloes	
01.03			豚 (生きているものに限る。)…	(無税) Free					Live swine	
	010	5	- 改良増殖用に供するものである旨が政令で定めるところにより証明されたもの…	無税 Free				NO	Certified as being those used for ameliorative multiplication by the means stipulated by a Cabinet Order	
			- - - その他のもの						Other:	
	091	2	* (1) 1頭当たりの重量が50キログラム以下のもの……………				10%	NO	* (1) Weighing not more than 50 kg per head	
			* (2) その他のもの						* (2) Other:	

(注) 01.02, 01.03 家畜伝染病予防法

(Note) 01.02, 01.03 { Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control  
Law

番号 No.	統計 Stat. Code No.	NACS 用	品名	税率 Rate of Duty				単位 Unit	Description	
				基本 General	協定 GATT		特恵 Prefer- ential			暫定 Temporary
					12 31 83	3 31 84				
(01.03)	099	†	*(i) 1頭当たりの屠 税価格が政令で 定める規格の屠 肉について畜産 物の価格安定等 に関する法律 (昭和36年法律 第183号)第3 条第1項の規定 により定められ ている1キログ ラム当たりの安 定基準価格及び 安定上位価格の 合計額の2分の 1に相当する額 とが定めらるる (以下「基準輸入 価格」という。) のうち、肉のた ねに54を乗じ、 これを1.1で除し て得た額以下の もの……………						*(i) Not more than the value per head obtained by multi- plying the stand- ard import price for skinned pig carcass by 49 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>11</sub> , in value for cus- toms duty No.e: The standard import price shall be provided by the Minister of Finance, for certain grades of pig meat stipulated by a Cabinet Order, being taken the arithmetic aver- age of the basic and maximum stabilisation prices per kg referred to in Paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Price Stabilisa- tion Law for Live Stock Pro- ducts (Law No. 183, 1961).	
	099	3	*(ii) その他のもの… 羊及びやぎ (生きているものに 限る。)					1頭につ き、当該 基準輸入 価格に54 を乗じて 得た額と 屠税価格 との差額 For each head, the differ- ence between the value for customs duty and the value obtained by multi- plying the said standard import price by 54	NO	
01.04								10%	NO	*(ii) Other Live sheep and goats:
	100	3	1 羊 ……………	無税 Free	(無税) (Free)	(無税) (Free)			NO	1 Sheep
	200	5	2 やぎ ……………	無税 Free	(無税) (Free)	(無税) (Free)			NO	2 Goats

(注) 01.04 家畜伝染病予防法

(Note) 01.04 { Domestic Animal Infection Disease Control  
Law

番号 No.	統計 細分 Stat. Code No.	N A C S 用	品 名	税 率 Rate of Duty				単位 Unit	Description	
				基 本 General	協 定 GATT		特 恵 Prefer- ential			暫 定 Tempo- rary
					12 31 83	3 31 84				
02.01			肉及び食用のくず肉（第01.01号、第01.02号、第01.03号又は第01.04号に該当する動物のもので、生鮮、冷蔵又は冷凍のものに限る。）						Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading Nos. 01.01, 01.02, 01.03 or 01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen:	
			1 牛の肉及びくず肉……………	25%					1 Meat and meat offals, of bovine animals	
			- 生鮮又は冷蔵の肉						Meat, fresh or chilled:	
111	1		-- 骨付きのもの……					KG	With bone in	
119	2		-- その他のもの……					KG	Other	
			- 冷凍の肉						Meat, frozen:	
121	4		-- 骨付きのもの……					KG	With bone in	
129	5		-- その他のもの……					KG	Other	
			- くず肉						Meat offals:	
131	0		-- 臓器及び舌……………		(20%) *18.8%	18.8%		KG	Internal organs and tongue	
139	1		-- その他のもの……					KG	Other	
			2 豚の肉及びくず肉……………	(10%)					2 Meat and meat offals, of pigs	
292	0		臓器……………	10%				KG	Internal organs	
			* (1) 枝肉						* (1) Carcass:	
			はく皮したもの		*6.9%又は は1キログラムに つきはく皮した枝 肉の基準輸入価格 と課税額との差額 のうちいずれか 高い税率 *6.9% or for each kilo- gram, the dif- ference between the value for customs duty and the said standard import price for skinned pig car- cass, which- ever is the greater	*6.9%又は は1キログラムに つきはく皮した枝 肉の基準輸入価格 と課税額との差額 のうちいずれか 高い税率 *6.9% or for each kilo- gram, the dif- ference between the value for customs duty and the said standard import price for skinned pig car- cass, which- ever is the greater		Skinned		

(注) 02.01 { 家畜伝染病予防法  
食品衛生法

(Notes)

02.01 { Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control  
Law  
Food Sanitation Law02.01-1 のうち牛の肉及びくず肉（内  
臓及び舌を除く。） I Qex02.01-1 Meat and offals, of bovine animals, fresh,  
chilled or frozen, excluding tongue and  
internal organs : I Q

番号 No.	統計 Stat. Code No.	N A C C S 用	品 名	税 率 Rate of Duty				単位 Unit	Description	
				基 本 General	協 定 GATT		特 恵 Prefer- ential			暫 定 Tempo- rary
					12/31/83	3/31/84				
(02.01 -2)	210	↑1	*(i) 課税価格が1キログラムにつき、はく皮した枝肉に係る基準輸入価格を1.1で除して得た額以下のものに課る。……………					1キログラムにつき、当該基準輸入価格と課税価格との差額 For each kilo-gram, the difference between the value for customs duty and the said standard import price	KG                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             <	

番号 No.	統計 細分 Stat. Code No.	N A C C S 用	品 名	税 率 Rate of Duty				単位 Unit	Description	
				基 本 General	協定 GATT		特 恵 Prefer- ential			暫 定 Tempo- rary
					12 31 83	3 31 84				
(02.01 -2)	210	↑	* (ii) 課税価格が1 キログラムにつ き、はく皮 してない枝肉 に係る基準輸 入価格を1.1 で除して得た 額以下のもの に限る。……					1キログ ラムにつ き、当該 基準輸入 価格と課 税価格と の差額 For each kilo- gram, the diffe- rence between the value for customs duty and the said standard import price	KG                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  <	

16

番号 No.	統計 細分 Stat. Code No.	N A C C S 用	品 名	税 率 Rate of Duty				単位 Unit	Description
				基 本 General	協 定 GATT		特 恵 Prefer- ential		
					12/31/83	3/31/84			
(82.01 -2)			課税価格が1 キログラムに つき、はく皮 した猪肉に係 る基準輸入価 格を0.825で 除して得た額 以下のものに 課税。.....						Not more than the value per kg obtain- ed by dividing the standard import price for skinned pig car- cass by 0.825, in value for customs duty
							1キログ ラムにつ き、当該 基準輸入 価格を 0.75で除 して得た 額と課税 価格との 差額 For each kilo- gram, the diffe- rence between the value for customs duty and the value obtained by dividing the said standard import price by 0.75		
	291	↑ <sub>1</sub>	- 肉.....					KG	Meat of pigs
	293	↑ <sub>2</sub>	- くず肉.....					KG	Meat offals
			その他のもの	10%					Other
	291	↑ <sub>3</sub>	- 肉.....					KG	Meat of pigs
	293	↑ <sub>4</sub>	- くず肉.....					KG	Meat offals
			3 その他のもの.....	(10%)			無税 Free		3 Other
	310	4	- 羊の肉.....		(3.8%)	(2.8%)		KG	Meat of sheep or lambs
	320	0	- やぎの肉.....		(7.5%)	(7.5%)		KG	Meat of goats
	330	3	- いのしじの肉.....		(7.5%)	(7.5%)		KG	Meat of wild boars
	340	6	- 馬, ろ馬, ら馬又は ヒューの肉.....		(3.8%)	(2.8%)		KG	Meat of horses, asses, mules and hinnies
	390	0	- くず肉.....		(7.5%)	(7.5%)		KG	Meat offals

## 第 4 部

調製食料品、飲料、アルコール、  
食酢及びたばこ

## Section IV

PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES,  
SPIRITS AND VINEGAR;  
TOBACCO

## 第 16 類 肉、魚、甲殻類又は軟体動物の調製品

Chapter 16 Preparations of meat, of fish, of  
crustaceans or molluscs.

注

この類には、第 2 類又は第 3 類に記載する方法により調製した肉、くず肉、魚、甲殻類及び軟体動物を含まない。

Note.

This Chapter does not cover meat, meat offal, fish, crustaceans or molluscs, prepared or preserved by the processes specified in Chapters 2 and 3.

番号 No.	統計 区分 Stat. Code No.	N A C S 用	品 名	税 率 Rate of Duty				単位 Unit	Description	
				基 本 General	協 定 GATT		特 恵 Prefer- ential			暫 定 Tempo- rary
					12 31 83	3 31 84				
16.01	000	2	ソーセージ及びこれに類する物 品（肉、くず肉又は動物の血で 製造したものに限る。）……………	25%	(25%)	(25%)		KG	Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood	
16.02			肉又はくず肉のその他の調製品						Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal	
	100	3	1 動物の腸、ぼうこう又は 胃の全形のもの及び断片 （単に水煮したものに限 る。）……………	無税 Free	(無税) (Free)	(無税) (Free)		KG	1 Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals, whole and pieces thereof, simply boiled in water	
			2 その他のもの						2 Other	
			(1) 単に水煮した後に乾燥 したもの……………	15%					(1) Dried after simply boiled in water	
	210	1	- 牛若しくは豚の肉又は は牛若しくは豚のく ず肉を含有するもの					KG	Containing meat or meat offal of bovine animals or pigs	
	210	1	- その他のもの……………		11% 10%	10%		KG	Other	
			(2) その他のもの……………	25%					(2) Other	
			- 牛若しくは豚の肉又は は牛若しくは豚のく ず肉を含有するもの						Containing meat or meat offal of bovine animals or pigs	
			- 牛の肉又は牛のく ず肉のもの						Of meat or meat offal of bovine animals	
			- 気密容器入りの もの						In airtight contain- ers	
	221	5	----- コーンビーフ					KG	Corned beef	
			----- その他のもの						Other	

(注) 16.01, 16.02 食品衛生法  
16.01, 16.02 家畜伝染病予防法

16.02-2 のうち牛肉、豚肉又はこれらのくず肉のその他の調製品及びこれらを主成分としたその他の調製品（気密容器入りのハム又はベーコンであつて滅菌したものを除く。）IQ

(Notes) 16.01, 16.02 Food Sanitation Law  
16.01, 16.02 (Domestic Animal) Infectious Disease Control Law

ex16.02-2 Prepared or preserved products, consisting wholly or chiefly of meat or offals of bovine animals or pigs, excluding ham and bacon, sterilised and packed in airtight containers: IQ

番号 No.	統計 細分 Stat. Code No.	N A C C S 用	品 名	税 率 Rate of Duty				単位 Unit	Description
				基 本 General	協定 GATT		特 恵 Prefer- ential		
					12/31/83	3/31/84			
(16.02 -2-(2))	222	6	-----野菜入りの もの.....		(25%)	(25%)		KG	Containing vegi- tables
	222	6	-----その他のも の.....					KG	Other
			----その他のもの						Other:
	223	8	-----単に水煮した もの.....					KG	Simply boiled in water
	224	1	-----その他のもの --その他のもの					KG	Other
			----その他のもの						Other:
	225	2	----気密容器入りの もの.....					KG	In airtight con- tainers
	226	3	----その他のもの...					KG	Other
			- その他のもの .....	17.5% *15.6%	15.6%	15.6% *無税 Free			Other
	227	4	-- 気密容器入りのも の .....					KG	In airtight containers
229	6	-- その他のもの .....					KG	Other	
16.03			肉エキス、ミートジュース及び 魚エキス .....	(20%)			8% *無税 Free		Meat extracts and meat juices; fish extracts
	010	3	* (1) 肉エキス及びミート ジュース .....		(20%)	(20%)		16% KG	* (1) Meat extracts and meat juices
	020	6	* (2) 魚エキス .....		(15%)	(15%)		12% KG	* (2) Fish extracts
16.04			魚の調製品 (キャビア及びその 代用物を含む。)				6% *無税 Free		Prepared or preserved fish, includ- ing caviar and caviar substitutes:
			1 キャビア及びその代用物	(20%)	(10%)	(10%)		8% KG	1 Caviar and caviar substitutes
	110	4	- イクラ .....					KG	Ikura
	190	8	- その他のもの .....					KG	Other
			2 その他のもの .....	(20%)					2 Other:
			* (1) 魚卵						* (1) Hard roes:
			* (i) にしん (タルベア 属の魚) のもの .....		(18%)	(17.5%)		16% KG	* (i) Of Nishin (genus Clupea):
	211	0	- 気密容器入りの もの .....				12% *無税 Free	KG	In airtight con- tainers
	219	1	- その他のもの .....					KG	Other

(注) 16.03, 16.04 食品衛生法

(Note) 16.03, 16.04 Food Sanitation Law



APPENDIX H

THE CANADIAN HOG CARCASS GRADING/CARCASS  
SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

CANADIAN PORK COUNCIL  
111 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA, K1P 5B5

**Effective March 29, 1982**

**THE  
CANADIAN  
HOG  
CARCASS  
GRADING/  
SETTLEMENT  
SYSTEM**

---

**SYSTÈME  
CANADIEN  
DE CLASSEMENT  
INDEXÉ  
DES CARCASSES  
DE PORC**

**En vigueur le 29 mars 1982**

CONSEIL CANADIEN DU PORC  
111; RUE SPARKS, OTTAWA K1P 5B5

**TABLE OF INDICIES/TABLEAU D'INDICES**

Weight Class/ Catégorie de poids		*kg.	40.8-56.5	56.6-58.7	58.8-63.3	63.4-67.8	67.9-72.3	72.4-76.9	77.0-81.4	81.5-86.0	86.1-90.5	90.6-95.0	95.1 +
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		lbs.	90-124	125-129	130-139	140-149	150-159	160-169	170-179	180-189	190-199	200-209	210 +
Fat Class/ Cat. de gras	Loin Fat in Tenths of Inches/ Matière grasse à la longe en dixièmes de pouce	Grade Index/Indice de classement											
1.	<0.8	87	105	107	108	110	113	114	113	112	90	80	
2.	0.8	87	103	105	107	108	112	113	112	110	90	80	
3.	0.9	87	102	103	105	107	110	112	110	108	90	80	
4.	1.0	87	100	102	103	105	108	110	108	107	90	80	
5.	1.1	87	98	100	102	103	107	108	107	105	90	80	
6.	1.2	87	97	98	100	102	105	107	105	103	90	80	
7.	1.3	87	95	97	98	100	103	105	103	102	90	80	
8.	1.4	87	93	95	97	98	102	103	102	100	90	80	
9.	1.5	87	92	93	95	97	100	102	100	98	90	80	
10.	1.6	87	90	92	93	95	98	100	98	97	90	80	
11.	1.7	87	88	90	92	93	97	98	97	95	90	80	
12.	1.8	87	87	88	90	92	95	97	95	93	80	80	
13.	1.9	85	85	87	88	90	93	95	93	92	80	80	
14.	2.0	83	83	85	87	88	90	90	90	90	80	80	
15.	2.1	82	82	83	85	87	88	88	88	88	80	80	
16.	2.2	80	80	82	83	85	87	87	87	87	80	80	
17.	2.3 +	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	

**DEMERITS**    **Type**                      — Subnormal belly, and roughness — Less 3 index points  
                     **Quality**                      — Abnormal fat, colour or texture — Less 10 index points  
                     **Trimable**                      — The actual weight reduction from the hot carcass weight if the demerit is of farm origin  
                     **Ridglings**                      — Index 67

**TARES**    **Type**                      — Ventre en deçà de la normale, et rugosité: 3 points de moins à l'indice  
                     **Qualité**                      — Gras, couleur ou texture anormaux: 10 points de moins à l'indice  
                     **Parage insuffisant**                      — Le poids retranché par rapport au poids de la carcasse fraîche si la tare provient de la ferme  
                     **Cryptorchides**                      — Indice de 67

\*Where hogs are purchased on metric weights, the hogs will be weighed in kilograms and converted to pounds by multiplying the kilograms by 2.2046.

\*Dans les cas où le système métrique est utilisé pour les ventes, le poids sera exprimé en kilogrammes et converti en livres en multipliant le nombre de kilogrammes par 2,2046.

## SYSTÈME CANADIEN DE CLASSEMENT INDEXÉ DES CARCASSES DE PORC

A compter du 29 mars 1982, les carcasses de porc seront classées par les inspecteurs du gouvernement fédéral en tenant compte des indices de classement indiqués au tableau (verso).

### UNE SEULE MESURE DE L'ÉPAISSEUR DE MATIÈRE GRASSE

Ce tableau a été conçu par suite de la décision de mesurer la matière grasse uniquement à la longe plutôt qu'à l'épaule et à la longe comme c'était le cas auparavant.

Seule la colonne indiquant l'épaisseur de matière grasse correspondant à chaque catégorie a été modifiée. Les indices sont les mêmes que ceux indiqués dans le tableau antérieur.

### EXAMEN CONTINU

Ce tableau sera utilisé jusqu'à avis contraire à moins d'une entente mutuelle entre le CCV et le CCP pour recommander des modifications. Les deux conseils surveilleront les effets du nouveau tableau et en feront une revue continue, et si son utilisation entraîne des changements marqués ou non souhaitables pour l'industrie, des entretiens seront immédiatement amorcés pour étudier les correctifs à apporter.

### UTILISATION DU TABLEAU

Voici un exemple de l'utilisation du tableau. Supposons qu'une carcasse pèse 170 lb, que la matière grasse mesurée au point maximal de matière grasse est de 1,3 pouce et que le prix est de 75¢ la livre.

L'indice de classement serait de 105. Le prix serait déterminé de la façon suivante:

$$170 \times (.75 \times 105/100) = \$133.88$$

## THE CANADIAN HOG CARCASS GRADING/SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

Starting March 29, 1982 hog carcasses graded by federal government graders will be settled for on the grade indices shown on the table (over).

### SINGLE FAT MEASUREMENT

This table has been developed to accommodate the change to the use of a single loin fat measurement rather than the shoulder and loin measurement as before.

Only the column showing the fat measurements per class has been changed. The indices remain as they were in the previously used table.

### CONTINUOUS REVIEW

This table will apply until further notice unless there is a mutual agreement by the CMC and CPC to recommend change of it. The two Councils will monitor and review the effects of the new table continually and if its use results in marked and undesirable changes to the industry immediate discussion will be undertaken to consider appropriate remedial action.

### USE OF TABLE

The following is an example of the use of the table. Assume a carcass weighed 170 lbs. and the fat as measured at the maximum loin fat was 1.3 inches and that the bid price was 75¢ per pound.

The index grade would be 105. Settlement would be as follows:

$$170 \times (.75 \times \frac{105}{100}) = \$133.88$$

APPENDIX I

APPLICATION FOR CANADIAN HOG STABILIZATION PROGRAM



Agriculture  
Stabilization Board

Office de stabilité  
des prix agricoles

108

Canada

1983-1984  
FEDERAL HOG STABILIZATION  
PROGRAM

1983-1984  
PROGRAMME FÉDÉRAL DE  
STABILISATION DU PRIX DU PORC

Office Use  
À l'usage du bureau

1 Producer — Producteur(trice)  
2 Claim — Réclamation

IMPORTANT — PLEASE READ GUIDE ON THE REVERSE SIDE  
BEFORE COMPLETING CLAIM

IMPORTANT — VEUILLEZ LIRE LE GUIDE AU VERSO  
AVANT DE COMPLÉTER LA RÉCLAMATION

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS SECTION — VEUILLEZ COMPLÉTER CETTE SECTION

Producer's Surname — Nom de famille du producteur		S.I. No. — N° d'assur. sociale	
Full Given Names — Prénoms		Area Code Rég. — Tel. No. Téléphone	
Mailing Address — Adresse postale		Postal Code — Code postal	

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

À L'USAGE DU BUREAU SEULEMENT

3	9
4	10
5	11
6	7
8	

Ontario and Quebec — Ontario et Québec				Manitoba and West — Manitoba et à l'ouest				
Location of Farm Enterprise — Emplacement de l'entreprise agricole	County or District — Comté ou district	Lot	Concession	Quarter — Quart	Section	Township — Canton	Range — Rangée	Plan N°

Does any other person or firm have a financial or other interest in any of the hogs claimed for payment?  
Est-ce qu'une autre personne ou firme a un intérêt financier ou autre dans les porcs qui font l'objet d'une demande de paiement?

Yes  
Oui

No  
Non

If yes, identify person(s) or firm by name  
Si oui, fournir le(s) nom(s)

PAYMENT RATE

The support level has been set at 95% of the preceding five-year average market price adjusted for increases in cash costs of production.

Payment will be made on only that portion of Canada's hog production used for domestic requirements. This amounted to 79.8% during the 1983-84 marketing period. Accordingly, the deficiency payment of \$8.19 per hog has been reduced to \$6.54 per hog (\$8.19 x 79.8%) and will be paid on all hogs index 80 or better sold for slaughter between April 1, 1983 and March 31, 1984, and not covered under a provincial program.

The maximum number of hogs eligible is 12 000 per producer/entreprise.

See "Payment By Province" for details on partial eligibility.

TAUX DE PAIEMENT

Le niveau de soutien a été fixé à 95% du prix moyen du marché des cinq dernières années, indexé en fonction de l'augmentation des coûts de production en espèces.

Le paiement ne sera versé que sur la proportion de la production porcine au Canada vendue pour la consommation domestique, pour un total de 79.8% pendant la campagne de 1983-1984. En conséquence, le paiement d'appoint calculé à 8,19\$ le porc a été réduit à 6,54\$ (soit 8,19\$ x 79.8%) le porc d'indice 80 ou plus, vendu pour l'abattage entre le 1er avril 1983 et le 31 mars 1984, et non assujéti à un régime provincial de stabilisation.

Le nombre maximum de porcs admissibles est de 12 000 par producteur/entreprise.

Voir le détail des critères d'admissibilité partielle en "Paiements Par Province".

Please indicate if you are a participant in any provincial stabilization scheme for hogs marketed between April 1, 1983 and March 31, 1984.

Veillez indiquer si vous participez à un plan provincial de stabilisation pour les porcs vendus entre le 1er avril 1983 et le 31 mars 1984.

Yes  
Oui

No  
Non

Indicate the number of hogs covered provincially  
Indiquer le nombre de porcs impliqués au plan provincial

Complete the Declaration on the reverse of this page.  
Compléter la Déclaration au verso.

**PRODUCER CERTIFICATION:** I hereby certify that I was the producer and the eligible claimant for the production claimed and that the supporting documents are true and correct. I further acknowledge that any misrepresentation will warrant exclusion from any benefits under this program, and recovery plus interest on all monies received by me. I hereby consent to a detailed audit verification, if required, including on-farm inspection. I agree to the terms and conditions of this payment and I further agree to any adjustment or refund to the Government of Canada that may be required.

**ATTESTATION DU PRODUCTEUR:** Je certifie par la présente être le producteur et être admissible pour la production demandée et que les pièces justificatives sont exactes et authentiques. Je reconnais aussi que toute fausse déclaration m'exclura de tout bénéfice et sera l'objet d'un recouvrement de tous les versements, capital et intérêts touchés dans le cadre de ce programme. Je consens à une vérification détaillée, si nécessaire, y compris une inspection sur les lieux de l'entreprise. Je consens aux conditions de ce paiement, et j'admetts et consens à tout ajustement ou remboursement au Gouvernement du Canada, si demandé.

Signature of Producer — Signature du producteur	Date	Official language wishing to use. Langue officielle que je désire utiliser.	English — Anglais <input type="checkbox"/> French — Français <input type="checkbox"/>
-------------------------------------------------	------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

TOTAL SOLD (As per record of sales) TOTAL DES VENTES (Tel qu'au sommaire des ventes)	12 No. of Head/ N° d'animaux	Office Use — À l'usage du bureau
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------------

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY — À L'USAGE DU BUREAU				
13 Stamped — Timbré Date (Received — Reçu)	14 Data entry Entrée des données	15 Batch no. — N° de lot	16 Date returned Date de renvoi	17 Date re-submitted Date de retour
	18 Quantity eligible — Prov. Quantité admissible — prov.	19 Quantity eligible — Fed. Quantité admissible — féd.	20 Payment — Paiement	21 Processor — Préposé
	22 Operator — Opérateur	23 Pre-audit Pré-vérification	24 Authorized by Autorisé par	25 Requisition no. N° de réquisition
	26 PF-3 Verified/ Véifié	REMARKS — REMARQUES		

**ONLY FOR PRODUCERS NOT PARTICIPATING  
IN A PROVINCIAL HOG STABILIZATION  
PROGRAM**

For the purposes of the 1983-84 Hog Stabilization Program, the Agricultural Stabilization Board will be assuming that the producer is participating in his province's hog stabilization plan unless he completes and signs the following declaration.

**DECLARATION**

Canada )  
PROVINCE of/de \_\_\_\_\_ )

I/Je, \_\_\_\_\_, of/de \_\_\_\_\_  
(municipality/municipalité)

in the province of  
dans la province de \_\_\_\_\_

do solemnly declare that:  
déclare solennellement:

- 1) I am a hog producer in the Province of \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 2) I have made an application for Federal stabilization for hogs marketed between April 1, 1983 and March 31, 1984;
- 3) I have not participated in any provincial stabilization scheme for hogs marketed in the same period, nor will I be participating in any such scheme for that period;
- 4) the statements made in my application form for Federal stabilization for hogs for the 1983-84 production year are true.

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

- 1) être un producteur de porc dans la province de \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- 2) avoir fait une demande de paiement en vertu du Programme fédéral de stabilisation pour les porcs mis en marché entre le 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1983 et le 31 mars 1984;
- 3) ne pas avoir participé, ni participer éventuellement à aucun programme provincial de stabilisation pour les porcs mis en marché au cours de la dite période;
- 4) que les faits rapportés dans ma demande de paiement en vertu du Programme fédéral de stabilisation du prix du porc pour l'année-récolte 1983-1984 sont véridiques.

Je fais cette déclaration solennelle en toute bonne foi, la sachant de même force et effet que si proférée sous serment en vertu de la Loi sur la preuve au Canada.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of applicant/Signature du demandeur

DECLARED BEFORE ME IN  
DÉCLARÉ DEVANT MOI A \_\_\_\_\_

(municipality/municipalité)

this  
ce

day of  
jour de \_\_\_\_\_ 198\_\_

\* Commissioner for Taking Oaths in and for the Province of  
Commissaire à l'assermentation en la province de \_\_\_\_\_

My commission expires  
Ma commission expire le \_\_\_\_\_

\* For your information, commissioners for taking oaths include lawyers, notaries, aldermen, reeves and court officials.

\* À titre de renseignement, les commissaires à l'assermentation peuvent être avocat, notaire, maire, greffier ou secrétaire-trésorier d'une municipalité, juge de paix, protonotaire ou greffier d'une court de justice ou son adjoint.

## STABILIZATION PROGRAM RECORD OF SALES

**THIS SECTION MUST BE COMPLETED FOR SALES  
OTHER THAN THOSE REPORTED IN THE  
MARKETING BOARD STATEMENT. INFORMATION  
MUST MATCH THAT ON SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS.**

## PROGRAMME DE STABILISATION SOMMAIRE DES VENTES

CETTE SECTION DOIT ÊTRE COMPLÉTÉE DANS LE CAS DES VENTES NON RAPPORTÉES DANS LES RÉSUMÉS DES OFFICES DE COMMERCIALISATION. LES DONNÉES DOIVENT CORRESPONDRE A CELLES DES PIÈCES JUSTIFICATIVES.

[illegible]

**TOTAL NUMBER OF RECEIPTS**   
**NOMBRE TOTAL DE FACTURES**

SUB-TOTAL/SOUS-TOTAL  
PAGE 1

SUB-TOTAL/SOUS-TOTAL  
PAGE 2

**TOTAL SOLD** (Please enter in box 12 on the front page)      . . . . .  
**TOTAL DES VENTES** (Veuillez reporter à la case 12 de la première page)

For Office Use — À l'usage du bureau	
27	29
28	30



CETTE SECTION DOIT ÊTRE COMPLÉTÉE DANS LE CAS DES VENTES NON RAPPORTÉES DANS LES RÉSUMÉS DES OFFICES DE COMMERCIALISATION; LES DONNÉES DOIVENT CORRESPONDRE A CELLES DES PIÈCES JUSTIFICATIVES.

Please transfer this amount in appropriate box on the preceding page.  
Veuillez reporter ce montant à la case appropriée de la page précédente.

Si l'espace est insuffisant, utiliser une feuille supplémentaire.  
Veuillez y inscrire votre nom (ou celui de l'entreprise) et  
votre adresse.

## GUIDE FOR COMPLETION OF CLAIM

## GUIDE POUR REMPLIR LA DEMANDE

## A GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Please print or type and return one copy of the claim form.
2. Retain "your copy" for reference and audit purposes.
3. **IMPORTANT:** This claim and all documents, records and accounts in support of payments to be made are subject to audit by officials of Agriculture Canada, the Agricultural Stabilization Board or their representatives and any over-payment resulting from this claim will be subject to recovery.
4. A selected number of producer claims may be chosen for detailed audit verification including on-farm inspection. The producer will be required to assist in this audit process.
5. Supporting receipts will be returned to the claimant only after the audit is completed. The documents cannot be returned with the subsidy payment. Please allow a minimum of 8 weeks for processing.
6. For stabilization purposes, a producer/enterprise is defined as an individual (or group of individuals such as a family farm operation, partnership, cooperative or corporation) who operates in Canada and raises hogs for marketing and slaughter, on his own behalf or under contract.
7. Sign certification in ink. This application will be returned if the signature is written in pencil or printed. Mail to:  

Agricultural Stabilization Board  
930 Carling Avenue  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0C5

Telephone Inquiries: (613) 994-1610

## B REQUIREMENTS FOR CHEQUE ISSUE

In accordance with cheque issue regulations and to prevent incorrect mailing or endorsement, you must provide the following:

1. If your farm is not legally incorporated, give complete surname(s), full given names and addresses of all individuals involved.
2. If your farm is legally incorporated, give full corporate business name and attach sheet giving names and addresses of principals.
3. Telephone number including area code must be provided.
4. The Social Insurance Number assists in identifying producers and speeds processing.
5. Give a complete description of the land location of the enterprise. If you do not own the land location described, give detailed information on a separate sheet: name of owner, rental agreement or other arrangements.
6. Payment may be delayed if information is not complete.

## C REQUIREMENTS FOR SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

1. Please submit the marketing board summary statement (except in Québec where there is no marketing board), as well as the grading statement/proof of slaughter for sales not reported in the summary statement. The latter two types of supporting documents must provide the following information:

- |                                  |                   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| a) name of seller (your name)    | e) price received |
| b) name and address of purchaser | f) index.         |
| c) type of animal                |                   |
| d) date sold                     |                   |

Do not submit grading statement/proof of slaughter for sales reported in the marketing board summary.

2. The Record of Sales must be completed, otherwise the application form may be returned or the payment delayed.
3. Please note that the present stabilization program covers only those hogs sold for slaughter which graded index 80 or better pursuant to the Hog Carcass Grading Regulations. The price for these must have been determined for settlement between April 1, 1983 and March 31, 1984. Animals for which insurance settlements were recovered are not to be included since these were not marketed for slaughter nor graded with an appropriate index. Sows, ridglings, stags and boars are also to be excluded.

## A RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX

1. Veuillez remplir la demande en lettres moulées ou à la dactylo et retourner une copie de la réclamation dûment complétée.
2. Veuillez conserver "votre copie" pour fins de référence et de vérification.
3. **IMPORTANT:** La présente demande et tous les documents, dossiers et comptes à l'appui des paiements à verser sont sujets à vérification par des agents d'Agriculture Canada, de l'Office de stabilisation des prix agricoles ou de leurs représentants. Les paiements en trop, faits à l'égard de cette demande, feront l'objet d'un recouvrement par le ministère.
4. Un certain nombre de réclamations seront sélectionnées pour une vérification détaillée comprenant une visite des lieux de l'entreprise. Le producteur devra fournir l'aide nécessaire pour cette vérification.
5. Les factures seront retournées au réclamant seulement lorsque la vérification sera complétée. Ces documents ne peuvent pas être retournés avec le paiement de subvention. Prévoir un délai minimum de 8 semaines pour le traitement de la demande.
6. Dans le cadre des programmes de stabilisation, un producteur/une entreprise est un individu (ou un groupe d'individus tel une ferme familiale, une association, une coopérative ou une corporation) qui fonctionne au Canada et élève des porcs pour la commercialisation et l'abattage, à son propre compte ou à contrat.
7. Veuillez signer l'attestation à l'encre. Cette réclamation sera retournée si la signature est au crayon ou en lettres moulées. Poster à:  

L'Office de stabilisation des prix agricoles  
930, avenue Carling  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0C5

Renseignements: téléphone (613) 994-1610

## B EXIGENCES POUR L'ÉMISSION DE CHÈQUE

Conformément au règlement sur l'émission de chèque, veuillez fournir les renseignements:

1. Si votre entreprise n'est pas incorporée, veuillez inscrire le nom et les prénoms complets de chaque individu impliqué dans l'entreprise.
2. Si votre entreprise est incorporée, veuillez indiquer son nom légal complet et fournir les noms et adresses des actionnaires.
3. Le numéro de téléphone et l'indicatif régional sont obligatoires.
4. Le numéro d'assurance sociale aide à identifier les producteurs et à accélérer le traitement.
5. Veuillez fournir la description complète du site de l'établissement. Si vous n'êtes pas propriétaire de l'emplacement décrit, fournir sur une autre feuille les renseignements détaillés: le nom du propriétaire, l'entente de location ou autre.
6. Le paiement pourrait être retardé si les renseignements sont incomplets.

## C EXIGENCES POUR LES PIÈCES JUSTIFICATIVES

1. Veuillez soumettre le résumé émis par l'office de commercialisation de votre province (sauf au Québec où il n'existe pas d'office), de même que le certificat de classement/preuve d'abattage dans le cas des ventes non rapportées dans ce résumé. Ces deux derniers types de pièces justificatives doivent fournir les données suivantes:

- |                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| a) nom du vendeur (votre nom)   | e) prix reçu |
| b) nom et adresse de l'acheteur | f) indice.   |
| c) genre d'animal               |              |
| d) date de vente                |              |

Ne pas soumettre de certificat de classement/preuve d'abattage dans le cas de ventes rapportées dans le résumé de votre Office de commercialisation.

2. Le sommaire des ventes doit être complété, sans quoi la réclamation pourrait être retournée ou le paiement retardé.
3. Prière de noter que le présent programme de stabilisation ne s'applique qu'aux porcs vendus pour l'abattage et ayant obtenu un indice de 80 ou plus selon les règlements sur la classification du porc. Le prix doit en avoir été fixé définitivement entre le 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1983 et le 31 mars 1984. Les animaux ayant fait l'objet de remboursement d'assurance sont exclus, n'ayant été ni vendu pour l'abattage ni classé selon l'indice requis. Les truies, verrats, verrats castrés et cryptochides sont également exclus.

## 1983-1984 FEDERAL HOG STABILIZATION PROGRAM

## PROGRAMME FÉDÉRAL DE STABILISATION DU PRIX DU PORC 1983-1984

## PAYMENTS BY PROVINCE

## PAIEMENTS PAR PROVINCE

DEEMED NET PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION	CORRESPONDING FEDERAL PAYMENT	PROVINCE	CONTRIBUTION PROVINCIALE NETTE ESTIMÉE	PROGRAMME FÉDÉRAL
\$0.85 per hog, 100% of hogs covered.	\$5.69 per hog sold up to a maximum of 12 000.	NEWFOUNDLAND TERRE-NEUVE	0,85\$ le porc, 100% des porcs assurés.	5,69\$ le porc vendu jusqu'à un maximum de 12 000.
\$9.33 per hog on a maximum of 3400 hogs.	No federal payment on the first 3400 hogs sold and \$6.54 per hog for the remainder up to a maximum of 12 000.	P.E.I. ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD	9,33\$ le porc, maximum de 3400 porcs.	Aucun paiement pour les premiers 3400 porcs vendus et 6,54\$ pour les autres jusqu'à un maximum de 12 000.
\$8.37 per hog, 100% of hogs covered.	No federal payment.	NOVA SCOTIA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE	8,37\$ le porc, 100% des porcs assurés.	Aucun paiement.
\$9.12 per hog, 100% of hogs covered.	No federal payment.	NEW BRUNSWICK NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK	9,12\$ le porc, 100% des porcs assurés.	Aucun paiement.
\$10.50 per hog on a maximum of 5000 hogs.	No federal payment on the first 5000 hogs sold and \$6.54 per hog for the remainder up to a maximum of 12 000.	QUÉBEC	10,50\$ le porc, maximum de 5000 porcs.	Aucun paiement pour les premiers 5000 porcs vendus et 6,54\$ pour les autres jusqu'à un maximum de 12 000.
None.	\$6.54 per hog sold up to a maximum of 12 000.	ONTARIO	Aucun.	6,54\$ le porc vendu jusqu'à un maximum de 12 000.
\$5.77 per hog on a maximum of 6000 hogs.	\$6.54 per hog sold during April 1983. \$0.77 per hog on the first 6000 hogs sold between May 1, 1983 and March 31, 1984 with \$6.54 per hog for the remainder. Maximum eligibility 12 000 hogs.	MANITOBA	5,77\$ le porc, maximum de 6000 porcs.	6,54\$ le porc vendu en avril 1983. 0,77\$ le porc pour les premiers 6000 porcs vendus entre le 1 <sup>er</sup> mai 1983 et le 31 mars 1984, puis 6,54\$ pour les autres. Maximum de 12 000 porcs.
\$8.09 per hog on a maximum of 4875 hogs.	No federal payment on the first 4875 hogs sold and \$6.54 per hog for the remainder up to a maximum of 12 000.	SASKATCHEWAN	8,09\$ le porc, maximum de 4875 porcs.	Aucun paiement pour les premiers 4875 porcs vendus et 6,54\$ pour les autres jusqu'à un maximum de 12 000.
\$3.12 per hog registered.	\$3.42 per hog registered under the provincial program and \$6.54 for the remainder up to a maximum of 12 000.	ALBERTA	3,12\$ le porc inscrit.	3,42\$ le porc pour ceux inscrits au plan provincial et 6,54\$ pour les autres jusqu'à un maximum de 12 000.
\$11.55 per hog on a maximum of 1800 hogs.	No federal payment on the first 1800 hogs sold and \$6.54 per hog for the remainder up to a maximum of 12 000.	BRITISH COLUMBIA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE	11,55\$ le porc, maximum de 1800 porcs.	Aucun paiement pour les premiers 1800 porcs vendus et 6,54\$ pour les autres jusqu'à un maximum de 12 000.



## APPENDIX J

CANADIAN HOG CASH PRODUCTION COSTS MODEL FOR USE  
IN A.S.A. CALCULATIONS

HOG CASH PRODUCTION COSTS MODEL FOR USE  
IN A.S.A. CALCULATIONS

February 1983

- Appendices A: Major Assumption of the A.S.A. Hog Model  
B: Details of the A.S.A. Hog Model  
C: Example Output Used in the 1981 Support Level Calculations  
D: Modifications and Extensions of the Model

### Hog Cash Production Costs Model for Use in A.S.A. Calculations

The model is designed to calculate the cash production costs of hogs as required by the Agricultural Stabilization Act (A.S.A.) and its regulations. The calculation of the A.S.A. support level takes into account increasing production costs by adjusting 90% of the previous 5 year average market price for hogs by the change in the cash production costs of hogs.

The basic formula is:

$$\text{Support Price} = 0.9 \times \left[ \frac{\text{Previous Five Year Average Index 100 Price}}{\text{Current Year Cash Cost}} - \frac{\text{Previous Five Year Average Cash Costs}}{\text{Current Year Cash Cost}} \right]$$

The requirements of this formula are a national average cash production costs of a hog for the current year and the five previous years. To arrive at the national figures the model makes some simplifying assumptions. (Details are attached). Base period budgets are estimated for the Atlantic region and each of the other provinces. Whenever possible physical coefficients are estimated, then price series are used to estimate the cost components for the different periods. In other cases the total cost of the components is estimated then indexed to the different periods using the most appropriate index. The national average cash costs of producing a hog is a weighted average of the provincial estimates. The weights are the number of hogs marketed in each province. Comparing the current cash cost to the average of the previous five years provides a fair measure of the effects of inflation on pork production.

It is important to remember that this model is estimating the average cash costs of producing a hog in Canada, not the costs of the average producer. This average hog will be produced in specialized hog production facilities on

-2-

an above average size farm. The budgets will represent technologically viable hog enterprises but because of the large variety of equipment and management used in the industry, actual farms may differ greatly from the budgets. We are modeling an efficient producer with good equipment and management and committed to pork production in a meaningful way. Just as there are bound to be farmers with higher feed costs, so there will be farmers who get the grain at lower prices or utilize high moisture grain or by-product feed at lower costs.



1. Farrow to Finish
  - The majority of hogs in Canada are raised in farrow to finish operations because of the costs of moving piglets from one farm to another. In Québec the separation of farrowing and finishing operations is the most common, but because of the problems of pricing weaners, estimating transfer costs and adjusting for shifts in the enterprise structure, it was decided to have a farrow to finish operation across the country.
2. 65 Sows and 1,000 Market Hogs
  - 50% of Canadian hogs come from farms producing 1,000 or more hogs. There are very few technical advantages of scale for operations over 35 sows.
3. 16 Piglets Per Sow Per Year
  - This is above the Canadian average of around 15 piglets per year and represents an efficient producer with above average facilities and management practices.
4. Feed Conversion Rate of 3.23 to 1 in 1981
  - This is 1.3 times the R.O.P. boar test results. Ten percent of the 30% increase is to allow for the difference between boars and barrows and gilts and 20% is to allow for commercial versus test station conditions.
5. Feed Based on Grains and Supplements Not Commercial Feeds
  - The rations are based on barley, corn, feed wheat and hog concentrate with a feed processing charge.
6. Feed Prices
  - In Ontario and the Prairies most hogs are raised in areas where feed grains are produced so they are valued at local prices. In Québec, B.C. and the Maritimes where most feed grains must be imported, grain is priced at the wholesale level in the nearest major market.
7. Feed Transportation
  - In Québec, B.C. and the Maritimes, where grain is imported feed transportation costs were examined. In these areas there are several factors to consider, amount of local grain, plan C - shipments from the Prairies, direct Ontario corn shipments to the mills and feed freight assistance. In B.C. and the Maritimes with considerable local grain (P.E.I. even exports some), the farmers' price is assumed equal to the terminal price. In Québec, where pork production is almost entirely dependent on imported feed the price is the terminal price and transportation costs from the terminal market to the farm are added as an expense.

**8. Manure Costs and Value**

- Manure is a by-product of hog production that has value as fertilizer on crops on the hog farm or neighbour's farms. The model incorporates the spreading costs less a value of the manure based on its nutrient content adjusted for losses and unusable ingredients.

**9. Price of Hog Supplement**

- Supplement is used in the ration as it includes the required vitamins and minerals plus protein. The only source of price data is the Livestock Feed Board survey of mills. These data varies in quality from month to month.

APPENDIX B: Details of the A.S.A. Hog ModelModel Assumptions

Assumptions used in constructing the hog model are outlined in the following subsections. The global assumptions are that cash costs will be calculated for each of the Maritimes, Québec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. All base costs are for the period of July-September, 1980 (3rd Quarter, 1980). These regional costs of production are subsequently weighted by regional slaughterings to arrive at a national cash cost of production.

1. Overall Description of the Enterprise

## a) Size of Enterprise

- Farrow to finish
- 65 sows and 4 boars; Ratio 16 1/2:1
- 2.0 litters per sow per year
- 9.0 piglets born per farrowing
- 8.0 piglets weaned per farrowing (piglet rate of death loss 11.1%)
- 1040 piglets weaned per year
- 1009 hogs sold per year (includes both market hogs and culled sows)
- 3% death loss of grower/finisher hogs

## b) Breeding Stock

## Sows

- culled after an average of 5 litters
- value of the culled sow equals the cost of home grown replacement gilts.
- 2% sow death loss replaced with quality purchased gilts

## Boars

- culled after 2 years in the enterprise
- all replacements purchased

## c) Market Hogs

## Weaners

- 0 to 20 kg live weight

## Growers

- 20 to 55 kg live weight; 35 kg. gain

## Finishers

- 55 to 100 kg live weight; 45 kg. gain

## Slaughter Hogs

- 77 kg (169.7 lbs.) dress weight
- dressed weight = 77% of live weight

d) Buildings and Equipment

- one five-year old barn, large enough for the farrowing and finishing operations.
- 700 m<sup>2</sup> manure pit (covered, outside) sufficient for 7 months manure storage.
- 55 tonnes of feed storage capacity.
- feed processing equipment on the farm.
- equipment includes manure wagon, pump,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton truck.
- capital cost of Ontario, Québec and the Maritimes is \$2,700/sow of which \$1,181 is for buildings and \$1,519 for equipment.
- capital cost in Prairies and British Columbia is \$2,300/sow of which \$1,006 is for buildings and \$1,294 for equipment.

Capital Cost Per Hog Marketed

	<u>Building</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
East	76.08	97.85	173.93
West	64.81	83.36	148.17

2. Feed

a) Ration Composition

	<u>Starter</u>	<u>Grower</u>	<u>Finisher</u>
	- Percentages -		
Protein	18	16	14
<u>Québec</u>			
Corn	60	57	43
Barley	10	20	42
38% Supplement*		23	15
40% Supplement*	30		
<u>Ontario</u>			
Corn	70	76.75	82.5
38% Supplement*		23.25	17.5
40% Supplement*	30		
<u>Maritimes, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and B.C.</u>			
Barley	29	48	70
Wheat	50	37	20
38% Supplement*		15	10
40% Supplement*	21		

\* The supplements include protein concentrate; limestone, calcium, phosphate cobalt iodized salt (macro-premix); vitamin-mineral premix (micro-premix) and sources of additional energy.

b) Quantity Fed

Breeding Stock

- Breeding Stock are fed the 14% Finisher ration
- Sows consume 5.5 kg/day for 84 days (2 litters) and 2.3 kg/day for 281 days for a total feed consumption of 1,108 kg per year or 69.25 kg per pig weaned; 71.39 kg per hog marketed.\*
- Boars consume 1000 kg of feed per year or 3.85 kg per pig weaned; 2.97 kg per hog marketed.\*

Weaners

- Weaners consume 30 kg of starter (18%); 30.93 kg per hog marketed.\*

\* kg per hog marketed = kg per pig/.97 to allow for a 3% death loss of growers.

Starter, Sow and Boar feed in terms of kg of grains and supplements.

<u>Québec Ration</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Corn</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>40% Suppl.</u>	<u>38% Suppl.</u>
			-kg-		
Starter (18%)	30.93	18.56	3.09	9.28	
Sow (14%)	71.39	30.70	29.98		10.71
Boar (14%)	3.97	1.71	1.67		.59
TOTAL	106.29	50.97	34.74	9.28	11.30

<u>Ontario Ration</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Corn</u>	<u>40% Suppl.</u>	<u>38% Suppl.</u>
		-kg-		
Starter (18%)	30.93	21.65	9.28	
Sow (14%)	71.39	58.90		12.49
Boar (14%)	3.97	3.28		.69
TOTAL	106.29	83.83	9.28	13.18

<u>Maritimes, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and B.C. Ration</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>40% Suppl.</u>	<u>38% Suppl.</u>
			-kg-		
Starter (18%)	30.93	8.97	15.46	6.50	
Sow (14%)	71.39	49.97	14.28		7.14
Boar (14%)	3.97	2.78	.79		.40
TOTAL	106.29	61.72	30.53	6.50	7.54

Grower/Finisher

- Grower/Finishers consume a total quantity of feed equal to the live weight gained (20-100 kg) times the feed conversion rate (FCR). This rate is 1.3 times the average of the R.O.P. boar test feed conversion rates of the most recent three years. The feed conversion rate for 1981 was 3.23 to 1.

Growers (20 to 55 kg)

- Gain 35 kg and have superior feed conversion rate that is 84% of the over all rate. Grower Feed (GF) per hog is

$$GF = 35 \text{ kg} \times .84 \times FCR$$

Therefore (GF)/.97 per hog marketed to allow for a 3% death loss.

Finishers (55 to 100 kg)

- Gain 55 kg and is calculated as a residual. Finisher Feed (FF) per hog is

$$FF = 80 \text{ kg} \times FCR - GF$$

(No death loss adjustment as deaths are assumed to occur before the finisher stage).

Grower/Finisher Grain

- The amounts of the grains and supplements in the grower and finisher rations must be calculated after the total ration is determined and is proportional to their percent of the ration. For example corn is 43% of the Québec Finisher ration and so the amount of corn is .43 x FF.

3. Feed Transportation (Québec only)

- Since the Québec hog industry is almost completely dependent on imported grain (more so than in the Maritimes and B.C.), an additional Feed Transportation cost component was added to the Québec budget. The base value was set at \$10.00 per T based on an average of 45 miles from terminal market to the producer's farm.

4. Feed Processing

- Feed is mixed on the farm using grain (either from another farm enterprise or from off the farm) and a supplement.
- This cost covers the operating (hydro) cost of the feed mixing equipment (18 K.W.H./tonne).
- The quantity of grain processed is .37T and the base price is \$.72 per T. for all regions.

5. Repairs and Maintenance

- Repairs and maintenance of the buildings and equipment, are taken as 2% of half of the replacement cost of the buildings and 4% of half the replacement cost of the equipment.

6. Utilities

- Covers heat, light, ventilation, telephone, etc.

7. Property Tax

- Base year value is 0.75% of half of the replacement value of the buildings.

## 8. Veterinary and Health Expenses

- Covers routine veterinary and health costs, including supplies for tail docking, castration, iron injections, vitamins, bran for the sow etc.

## 9. Insurance

- Building and Equipment insurance is \$.80 per \$100 on  $\frac{1}{2}$  the replacement costs.
- Breeding Stock are insured at \$.45 per \$100 for the total replacement value of the breeding stock.

## 10. Breeding Herd Replacement

### a) Boars

- Replacement boars are purchased at a cost of five times the average market price of slaughter hogs. The market returns for cull boars are one-half the average index 100 price per 100 lbs. (45.37 kg) of live weight. Cull boars weight 450 lbs. (204.17 kg).

### b) Gilts

- Gilts are purchased to replace only sows lost through death. Cost of these gilts is three times the index 100 market price of slaughter hogs.

## 11. Manure

Each finished hog produces 250 gallons of diluted manure. An opportunity value can be placed on it, based on its fertilizer nutrient constituents adjusted for quality. On the other side are the costs of removing and spreading the manure. Base values are given in the table below.

	(a) Gross Value of Manure/hog as Fertilizer <sup>1</sup>	(b) Value adjusted for Quality <sup>3</sup>	(c) Less Cost of Spreading <sup>4</sup>	(d) Net Value of Manure/hog
Atlantic	\$5.92	\$4.44	\$2.50	\$1.92
Québec	5.92	4.44	3.75	0.69
Ontario	5.92 <sup>2</sup>	4.44	2.50	1.94
Manitoba	5.23 <sup>2</sup>	3.92	2.50	1.42
Saskatchewan	5.23 <sup>2</sup>	3.92	2.50	1.42
Alberta	5.23 <sup>2</sup>	3.92	2.50	1.42
B.C.	5.92	4.44	2.50	1.94

<sup>1</sup> Based on 250 gallons of manure containing 9.5 lbs. of nitrogen (31 cents/lb.), 8 lbs. of phosphorous (28.5 cents/lb.) and 5 lbs. of potash (14 cents/lb.).

<sup>2</sup> Excludes value of potash for Prairie Provinces

<sup>3</sup> 25% of gross value deducted to take into account variability in quality and non-homogeneity.

<sup>4</sup> Cost of spreading equals 1 cent per gallon, except in Québec where high concentration of production in certain locations requires greater transportation.

12. Labour

	<u>Enterprise</u>	<u>Per Sow</u>	<u>Per Pig</u>
Operator	1362 hr.	21.0 hr.	1.35 hr.
Hired	454 hr.	7.0 hr.	.45 hr.
TOTAL	1816 hr.	27.9 hr.	1.80 hr.

Hired labour of .45 hr is priced at the quarterly Farm Labour Wage Rate (without board) in each region. Operator labour is not included in cash cost.

13. Interest

Interest charges on cash costs are calculated on half the total cash costs (less interest) for six months at the prime business interest rate plus 1.5% in all regions.

14. Time Lag

All costs, except feed costs for breeding stock and weaners, for Quarter  $n$  are based on the values in Quarter  $n-1$ . The breeding stock and starter feeds are values from Quarter  $n-2$ .

15. Output Prices

The index 100 price is the price of slaughtered hogs that are graded as index 100 and is available as price series for Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Maritime and Québec prices are assumed to be the Ontario price while the British Columbia price is assumed to be the Alberta price.

16. Price Series and Indexes

Sow/Boar Starter Ration  
 Grower Ration  
 Finisher Ration  
 Feed Transportation  
 Feed Processing  
 Repairs and Maintenance  
 Utilities  
 Property Tax  
 Vet. & Health  
 Insurance  
 Breeding Herd Replacement  
 Manure Credit  
 Hired Labor  
 Interest on Operating Capital

Feed Grain Prices  
 Hog Concentrate Index  
  
 Machinery Operating Index  
 Electrical Index  
 Building Replacement Index  
 Electrical Index  
 Property Tax Index  
 A.I. Index  
 Market Hog Price  
 Market Hog Price  
 Fertilizer and Machinery Operating Ind  
 Farm Wage Rate  
 Prime Bank Rate



## APPENDIX K

## SUMMATION OF CANADIAN PROVINCIAL PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAMS

SLAUGHTER HOGS

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

EFFECTIVE DATE	1975
% OF CANADIAN PRODUCTION	2.8%
ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTION COVERED	64.4%
PRODUCER SHARE FOR PROGRAM COST	50 %
SUPPORT PERIODS	quarterly
SUPPORT FORMULA	ASA cash costs plus capital costs land rental & operator's labor
PROGRAMS FOR:	
1979-80	yes
1980-81	yes
1981-82	no
1982-83	yes
1983-84	\$11.55/hog
MAXIMUM ELIGIBILITY	1,800

COMMENTS

Program undertaken as compensation for land use policy

SLAUGHTER HOGS

## ALBERTA

EFFECTIVE DATE	1980
% OF CANADIAN PRODUCTION	12.4%
ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTION COVERED	77 %
PRODUCER SHARE FOR PROGRAM COST	100 %
SUPPORT PERIODS	monthly

SUPPORT FORMULA	feed costs plus \$35. per hog
-----------------	-------------------------------

## PROGRAMS FOR:

1979-80	no	
1980-81	yes	
1981-82	yes	
1982-83	no	
1983-84	yes	\$3.12 per hog

MAXIMUM ELIGIBILITY	110% of previous year's production
---------------------	------------------------------------

COMMENTS

Provincial start-up grant of \$10. million

SLAUGHTER HOGS

## SASKATCHEWAN

EFFECTIVE DATE	1976
% OF CANADIAN PRODUCTION	4.3%
ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTION COVERED	91 %
PRODUCER SHARE FOR PROGRAM COST	50 %
SUPPORT PERIODS	quarterly
SUPPORT FORMULA	current cash cost plus 85% of non cash costs
PROGRAMS FOR:	
1979-80	no
1980-81	yes
1981-82	yes
1982-83	no
1983-84	yes \$8.09 per hog
MAXIMUM ELIGIBILITY	4,875 hogs

COMMENTS

SLAUGHTER HOGS

MANITOBA

EFFECTIVE DATE

1975, *revised* 1983

% OF CANADIAN PRODUCTION

10.3 %

ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTION COVERED

50 %

PRODUCER SHARE FOR PROGRAM COST

66 %

SUPPORT PERIODS

quarterly

SUPPORT FORMULA

current cash costs plus  
operator's labor, marketing  
and trucking costs

PROGRAMS FOR:

1979-80

no

1980-81

yes

1981-82

yes

1982-83

no

1983-84

yes \$5.77 per hog *equivalent.*

MAXIMUM ELIGIBILITY

6,000 hogs

COMMENTS

Provincial share of program cost is fixed at 2% of market returns. Producer share estimated at 4% but can be increased to cover any deficit.

SLAUGHTER HOGS

QUEBEC

EFFECTIVE DATE	April 1981
% OF CANADIAN PRODUCTION	33.9 %
ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTION COVERED	20 to 46%
PRODUCER SHARE FOR PROGRAM COST	33 %
SUPPORT PERIODS	annual

## SUPPORT FORMULA

current cash cost, fixed cost  
+ 90% of skilled labor wage  
rate for operator's labor.

## PROGRAMS FOR:

1979-80	no
1980-81	no
1981-82	yes
1982-83	no
1983-84	yes
	\$13.50 per hog
MAXIMUM ELIGIBILITY	5,000 hogs

COMMENTS

No vertical integration permitted

SLAUGHTER HOGS

	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.
EFFECTIVE DATE	1973	1974	1974
% OF CANADIAN PRODUCTION	1.0%	1.5%	1.1%
ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTION COVERED	100 %	100 %	87.5%
PRODUCER SHARE FOR PROGRAM COST	50 %	50 %	50 %
SUPPORT PERIODS	monthly	weekly	quarterly
SUPPORT FORMULA	95 % of current cash costs	100% of current cash costs	95 % of current cash costs
PROGRAMS FOR:			
1979-80	yes	yes	yes
1980-81	yes	yes	yes
1981-82	yes	yes	yes
1982-83	no	no	no
1983-84	yes \$9.15/hog	yes \$8.37/hog	yes \$9.33/hog
MAXIMUM ELIGIBILITY	5,000 hogs	none	3,400 hogs

COMMENTS

Newfoundland - cash advance of \$14.10 per hog  
 - 100% covered  
 - advance repayable in 1985





APPENDIX L  
STATISTICAL TABLES

Table L-1.--Live swine and pork: U.S. rates of duty, by TSUS items

TSUS item No. 1/	Description	1930 rate of duty 3/	Pre-MTN col. 1 rate of duty 2/	Staged col. 1 rate of duty 3/ effective with respect to articles entered on or after Jan. 1--								Col. 2 rate of duty	Average ad valorem of 1983 duty Percent
				1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987		
100.01	Purebred swine for breeding.	2¢ per lb	Free	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	Free	-
100.85	Other swine-----	2¢ per lb	0.5¢ per lb.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	2¢ per lb.	-
106.40	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled, or frozen.	2-1/2¢ per lb	.5¢ per lb	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	2.5¢ per lb	-
107.10A	Fresh pork sausages.	3-1/4¢ per lb	1.6¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	3.25¢ per lb	0.2
107.15A	Pork sausages (except fresh).	3-1/4¢ per lb	1.6¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	3.25¢ per lb	.4
107.30	Pork, prepared or preserved (except sausages), not boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers.	3-1/4¢ per lb	2¢ per lb	1¢ per lb	1¢ per lb	1¢ per lb	1¢ per lb	1¢ per lb	1¢ per lb	1¢ per lb	1¢ per lb	3.25¢ per lb	.6
107.35	Pork, prepared or preserved (except sausages), boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers.	3-1/4¢ per lb	3¢ per lb	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	3¢ per lb.	2.4

1/ The designation "A" indicates that the item is currently designated as an eligible article for duty-free treatment under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences and that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for the GSP.

2/ Rate effective immediately prior to Jan. 1, 1980.

3/ Rate mandated by the Tariff Act of 1930.

4/ Rate not modified in the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

Table L-2.—U.S. swine enterprises 1/, by regions, 1979-83

Region	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	(Quantity)				
Corn Belt <u>2/</u>	285,600	282,600	252,200	215,700	214,200
Southeastern States <u>3/</u>	240,500	253,500	209,500	168,000	158,600
All other	127,500	134,250	118,360	98,490	93,610
Total	653,600	670,350	580,060	482,190	466,410
	(Percent of total)				
Corn Belt <u>2/</u>	44	42	44	45	46
Southeastern States <u>3/</u>	37	38	36	35	34
All other	19	20	20	20	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100

1/ An enterprise is any place having 1 or more swine on hand at any time during the year.

2/ Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

3/ Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table L-3.—U.S. swine population by regions, as of Dec. 1 of 1979-83

Region	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Quantity (1,000 animals)					
Corn Belt <u>1</u> /—	48,780	48,840	44,540	40,910	42,350
Southeastern States <u>2</u> /—	11,830	11,030	8,452	7,895	8,055
All other—	6,743	6,642	5,696	5,130	5,414
Total—	67,353	64,512	58,688	53,935	55,819
(Percent of total)					
Corn Belt <u>1</u> /—	72	73	76	76	76
Southeastern States <u>2</u> /—	18	17	14	15	14
All other—	10	10	10	9	10
Total—	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

2/ Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table L-4.—Percentage distribution of U.S. swine enterprises and swine inventories, by size of enterprises, 1979-83

(In percent)				
Year	1 to 99 head	100 to 499 head	500 or more head	Total
Enterprises				
1979	76.8	19.0	4.2	100
1980	77.3	18.5	4.2	100
1981	76.8	18.5	4.7	100
1982	76.1	18.8	5.1	100
1983	73.7	20.3	6.0	100
Swine inventory				
1979	16.5	43.1	40.4	100
1980	15.8	42.2	42.0	100
1981	14.4	39.9	45.7	100
1982	12.6	32.9	48.5	100
1983	11.3	37.8	50.9	100

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table L-5.—No. 2 Yellow corn: Average cash prices at St. Louis, by quarters, 1979-84

(Per bushel)					
Year	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	Average
1979	\$2.40	\$2.63	\$2.79	\$2.59	\$2.60
1980	2.56	2.60	3.19	3.49	2.96
1981	3.50	3.41	2.99	2.55	3.11
1982	2.64	2.77	2.47	2.35	2.56
1983	2.77	3.25	3.56	3.49	3.27
1984	3.42	3.59			

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table L-6.—Soybean meal: Prices at Decatur, by quarters, 1979-84

(Per ton)					
Year	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	Average
1979	\$190	\$194	\$193	\$183	\$190
1980	173	175	210	242	200
1981	215	215	199	182	203
1982	189	189	171	170	180
1983	178	183	219	224	201
1984	194	184			

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table L-7.—Hog-corn price ratio, by quarters, 1979-84

(In percent)					
Year	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	Average
1979	23.3	17.9	14.5	14.9	17.8
1980	14.7	12.3	15.4	14.7	14.3
1981	12.5	13.2	17.3	17.5	15.1
1982	18.9	21.4	26.1	25.5	23.0
1983	21.0	15.1	14.3	13.1	15.9
1984	15.3	14.8	1/	1/	1/

1/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table L-8.—Swine: Net margins <sup>1/</sup> to U.S. feeders, by months, January 1979–June 1984

Month	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
January	\$2.50	\$-5.24	\$-8.35	\$-5.62	\$-2.50	\$1.94
February	4.63	-1.94	-9.89	1.79	2.47	-.09
March	1.11	-7.10	-13.64	3.22	-.58	-1.24
April	-2.19	-12.26	-8.40	6.98	-5.77	-1.00
May	-2.64	-13.63	-8.61	11.21	-9.51	-4.40
June	-11.89	-10.59	-4.46	8.56	-13.03	-6.30
July	-14.12	.15	-2.05	3.14	-12.25	<u>2/</u>
August	-14.18	8.41	-4.17	3.98	-5.92	<u>2/</u>
September	-9.21	8.58	-3.49	2.54	-5.81	<u>2/</u>
October	-8.68	8.09	-8.01	-.80	-5.60	<u>2/</u>
November	-6.31	3.63	-9.02	-4.26	-5.93	<u>2/</u>
December	-2.45	-4.28	-12.60	-5.06	-1.76	<u>2/</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Difference between price received by farmers for slaughter hogs and all costs (feeder animal, feed, labor and management, interest on purchase, and so forth) for raising feeder pigs from 40 pounds to a slaughter weight of 220 pounds.

<sup>2/</sup> Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table L-9.—U.S. pork packers, beef packers, and all manufacturing companies:  
earnings as a share of sales, assets, and net worth, 1981-83

(Percent)			
	1981	1982	1983
Earnings of pork packers			
as a share of—			
Net worth—	6.1	9.4	3.9
Assets—	3.0	4.6	1.9
Sales—	.7	1.0	.4
Earnings of beef packers			
as a share of—			
Net worth—	7.5	10.4	11.1
Assets—	3.6	5.3	5.1
Sales—	.6	.8	.6
Earnings of all manufacturers			
as a share of—			
Net worth—	13.3	9.1	10.3
Assets—	6.5	4.4	5.1
Sales—	4.7	3.5	4.1

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the American Meat Institute and the U.S. Department of Commerce.



Table L-10.—Live swine: Canadian beginning inventory, production, imports, exports, apparent consumption, losses, and ending inventory, 1979-85

(In thousands)							
Year	Beginning inventory	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption <sup>2/</sup>	Losses	Ending inventory
1979	8,009	14,100	<u>3/</u>	138	12,216	67	9,688
1980	9,688	14,500	1	248	14,311	76	9,554
1981	9,554	14,200	1	147	14,152	0	10,035
1982	10,035	14,000	1	296	13,449	221	10,070
1983	10,070	14,600	<u>3/</u>	451	13,694	145	10,380
1984	10,380	<u>4/</u> 14,750	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u> 700	<u>4/</u> 13,950	<u>4/</u> 200	10,280
1985 <u>4/</u>	10,280	14,700	<u>3/</u>	500	14,100	250	10,130

1/ Pig births.

2/ Commercial slaughter.

3/ Less than 500 head.

4/ Forecast.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table L-11.—Pork: Canadian beginning inventory, production, imports, exports, apparent consumption, and ending inventory, 1979-85

(Million pounds, carcass weight equivalent)						
Year	Beginning inventory	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ending inventory
1979	26	1,653	74	175	1,552	26
1980	26	1,933	43	260	1,716	32
1981	32	1,916	44	248	1,718	26
1982	26	1,836	31	359	1,514	20
1983	20	1,878	42	346	1,572	22
1984	22	<u>1/</u> 1,918	<u>1/</u> 31	<u>1/</u> 375	<u>1/</u> 1,570	<u>1/</u> 26
1985 <u>1/</u>	26	1,940	22	375	1,580	33

1/ Forecast.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table L-12.—Canadian live swine: Share of production,  
by Provinces, 1979-83

(In percent)					
Province	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Eastern Canada:					
Quebec	36	37	36	37	34
Ontario	32	31	31	31	33
Atlantic Provinces 1/-	4	4	4	4	4
Total	71	71	71	73	72
Western Canada:					
Alberta	12	13	12	12	12
Manitoba	9	9	9	8	9
Saskatchewan	5	5	5	4	4
British Columbia	2	2	3	2	2
Total	29	29	29	27	28

1/ Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Agriculture Canada.

Note: Figures may not add to totals shown due to rounding.

Table L-13.—Percentage distribution of Canadian swine enterprises and  
swine inventories, by sizes of enterprises, 1976 and 1981

(In percent)				
Year	1 to 122 animals	123 to 527 animals	528 or more animals	Total
Enterprises				
1976	85	13	2	100
1981	73	19	8	100
Swine inventory				
1976	22	36	42	100
1981	11	28	61	100

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Agriculture Canada.

Table L-14.—Live swine: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1979-83 and January-June 1983-84

(In thousands)						
Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports	Apparent Consumption <u>3/</u>	Ratio (percent) of imports to	
					Production	Consumption
1979—	102,691	137	13	89,099	0.1	0.1
1980—	101,542	247	16	96,074	.2	.3
1981—	93,776	146	24	91,547	.2	.2
1982—	84,021	295	37	82,191	.4	.4
1983—	92,154	447	23	87,242	.5	.5
Jan-June—						
1983—	46,765	243	16	41,878	.5	.9
1984—	41,478	604	6	42,922	1.5	1.4

1/ Births.

2/ Canada accounts for nearly all U.S. imports of live swine.

3/ Does not include deaths, losses, or changes in inventory

Source: Production and apparent consumption, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table L-15.—Pork: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1979-83, and January-June 1983, and January-August 1984

Period	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption <u>1/</u>	Imports:	U.S. imports from Canada		Exports:	U.S. exports to Canada	
					as a share of consumption	Quantity	Percent of total U.S. consumption	as a share of production	Quantity	Percent of total Canadian consumption
					Percent:	Million pounds		Percent:	Million pounds	
1979	15,450	499	291	15,353	3.3	108	0.7	1.9	68	4.4
1980	16,616	550	252	16,574	3.3	203	1.2	1.5	42	2.4
1981	15,872	541	307	15,927	3.4	201	1.3	1.9	39	2.3
1982	14,229	612	214	14,425	4.2	280	1.9	1.5	25	1.7
1983	15,199	702	219	15,369	4.6	275	1.8	1.4	27	1.7
Jan.-Aug.										
1983 <u>3/</u>	9,717	466	144	10,039	4.6	187	1.9	1.5	17	1.6
1984	9,671	625	122	10,174	6.1	240	2.4	1.3	14	1.4

<sup>1/</sup> Does not include changes in inventory.

<sup>2/</sup> Not available.

<sup>3/</sup> Estimated by staff of USITC.

Source: Production and apparent consumption, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, imports and exports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table L-16.--Canned hams and shoulders: U.S. production, imports for consumption, total, from the EC <sup>1/</sup> and from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) and apparent consumption, 1979-83

Year	Pro- duction	Imports for con- sumption	Apparent consumption	Imports as a share of: con- sumption	Imports from--							
					Total EC		Denmark		Total NMEs		Poland	
					Quantity	Share of consumption	Quantity	Share of consumption	Quantity	Share of consumption	Quantity	Share of consumption
					<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	(Percent)	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	Percent	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	Percent	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	Percent
1979---	335,947	236,001	571,948	41	80,536	14	71,547	13	154,589	27	90,027	16
1980---	280,714	210,196	490,910	43	66,896	14	57,749	12	140,920	29	90,655	19
1981---	277,714	197,825	475,539	42	87,178	18	70,669	15	106,729	22	55,937	12
1982---	223,335	206,110	429,445	48	119,802	28	95,960	22	82,261	19	34,219	8
1983---	194,354	259,145	453,499	57	146,739	32	122,745	27	109,018	24	58,526	13

<sup>1/</sup> Industry sources and officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture report that U.S. exports are negligible or nil.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table L-17.—Meat: Per capita consumption in the United States, 1979-83

(In pounds, carcass weight equivalent)					
Year	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb, mutton, goat meat	Total, red meat	Poultry
1979	107.5	63.8	1.6	177.8	61.1
1980	105.2	68.3	1.5	180.2	61.3
1981	106.2	65.0	1.5	177.8	63.1
1982	106.4	59.0	1.6	170.6	64.5
1983	108.5	66.2	1.7	176.3	65.7

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table L-18.—Live swine: U.S. beginning inventory, production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, apparent consumption, losses, and ending inventory, 1979-83

(In thousands)							
Year	Beginning inven- tory 1/	Product- tion 2/	Imports	Exports	Apparent consum- tion 3/	Los- ses 4/	Ending inven- tory 5/
1979—	60,356	102,691	137	13	89,099	6,719	67,353
1980—	67,353	101,542	247	16	96,074	8,540	64,512
1981—	64,512	93,776	146	24	91,547	8,172	58,688
1982—	58,688	84,021	295	37	82,191	5,190	53,935
1983—	53,935	92,154	447	23	87,242	4,045	55,819

1/ Inventory as of Dec. 1 of the previous year.

2/ Births from Dec. 1 of the previous year through Nov. 30 of indicated year.

3/ Commercial slaughter.

4/ Includes deaths and so forth from Dec. 1 of the previous year through Nov. 30 of indicated year.

5/ As of Dec. 1.

Source: Imports and exports, compiled from official statistic of the U.S. Department of Commerce; other data, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table L-19.—Pork: U.S. beginning inventory, production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, apparent consumption, and ending inventory, 1979-83

(In millions of pounds, carcass weight equivalent)						
Year	Begin- ning inventory	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consump- tion	Ending inventory
1979—	242	15,450	499	291	15,353	281
1980—	281	16,616	550	252	16,574	349
1981—	349	15,872	541	307	15,927	264
1982—	264	14,229	612	214	14,425	219
1983—	219	15,199	702	219	15,369	301

Source: Imports and exports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; other data, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table L-20.--Pork: U.S. cold-storage stocks, by months, 1979-83 and January-June 1984

(In million of pounds)												
Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1979----	242	225	220	246	278	290	270	227	182	179	220	258
1980----	281	284	271	291	345	357	316	364	217	222	269	321
1981----	349	351	356	361	404	394	347	283	225	207	238	255
1982----	264	247	246	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	264	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	183	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	225
1983----	224	216	235	273	293	280	253	253	210	240	295	301
1984----	295	312	351	390	438	406	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.



Table L-21.—Pork and live swine: U.S. exports,  
by product types, 1979-83

(In thousands of dollars)					
Product type	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Fresh, chilled, or					
frozen pork <u>1/</u> —	186,198	150,754	204,515	149,552	146,402
Prepared or preserved					
pork and sausages <u>2/</u> —	50,645	48,103	59,844	49,290	46,064
Live swine <u>3/</u> —	5,980	6,732	9,126	13,886	10,556
Total—	242,823	205,590	273,486	212,729	203,022

1/ Schedule B items 106.4020, 106.4040, and 106.4060.

2/ Schedule B items 107.0100, 107.0200, 107.3715, 107.3725, 107.3740, 107.3750, and 107.3770.

3/ Schedule B item 100.8300.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table L-22.—Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by markets and by months, 1979-83 and January-August 1984

Period and Market	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)													
1979:													
Canada	1,013	1,532	2,827	2,363	2,309	3,922	3,298	3,932	7,821	6,099	2,691	1,767	39,574
Other	12,791	8,098	8,295	10,763	15,492	11,272	10,521	7,330	9,457	10,803	7,414	15,832	128,067
Total	13,803	9,629	11,122	13,126	17,801	15,194	13,819	11,262	17,277	16,902	10,105	17,599	167,641
1980:													
Canada	2,202	1,152	1,044	1,594	2,458	2,050	1,014	1,139	3,827	3,078	2,775	2,203	24,538
Other	7,817	6,776	9,654	12,348	12,733	14,141	8,239	5,994	4,737	8,153	12,230	13,621	116,542
Total	10,019	7,928	10,698	13,942	15,191	16,291	9,253	7,133	8,564	11,231	15,005	15,824	141,080
1981:													
Canada	2,562	2,306	1,383	1,950	1,370	1,185	814	1,088	3,604	1,931	2,155	2,084	22,381
Other	13,106	17,114	19,121	15,805	19,740	13,931	6,465	5,427	5,400	8,139	13,726	12,163	150,138
Total	15,668	19,420	20,504	17,755	21,060	15,116	7,279	6,516	9,004	10,070	15,882	14,246	172,519
1982:													
Canada	1,688	555	1,569	1,097	1,680	847	1,001	1,274	1,138	1,224	623	769	13,463
Other	13,885	7,681	6,335	10,126	19,659	12,773	6,046	5,413	4,622	4,352	5,867	6,761	103,548
Total	15,572	8,236	7,904	11,222	21,340	13,620	7,047	6,717	5,760	5,575	6,490	7,530	117,012
1983:													
Canada	1,025	619	861	968	1,114	1,737	1,517	1,011	1,835	1,435	1,599	1,429	15,148
Other	4,096	7,695	10,177	16,160	11,633	10,592	6,447	6,527	6,772	7,931	11,227	10,438	109,697
Total	5,120	8,313	11,038	17,128	12,747	12,329	7,964	7,538	8,607	9,366	12,826	11,868	124,846
1984 (January-August)													
Canada	433	262	989	527	1,037	770	695	776	-	-	-	-	5,489
Other	9,373	8,380	9,187	10,554	8,162	5,324	6,335	4,600	-	-	-	-	62,015
Total	9,806	8,642	10,176	11,081	9,189	6,095	7,030	5,376	-	-	-	-	67,405
Value (1,000 dollars)													
1979:													
Canada	921	1,112	2,139	1,818	1,777	2,966	2,666	2,678	5,886	4,450	1,854	1,312	29,578
Other	15,060	8,513	9,951	14,109	22,776	15,319	11,279	7,155	11,042	12,687	8,119	20,608	156,620
Total	15,981	9,625	12,090	15,927	24,553	18,285	13,945	9,833	16,928	17,137	9,973	21,920	186,198
1980:													
Canada	1,726	837	672	979	1,620	1,509	783	923	3,334	2,547	2,209	1,918	19,056
Other	9,059	6,410	10,888	14,953	14,523	13,572	8,252	4,814	4,726	9,632	17,212	17,956	131,698
Total	10,785	7,247	11,260	15,932	16,143	15,081	9,035	5,737	8,060	12,179	19,421	19,874	150,754
1981:													
Canada	2,186	1,984	1,602	2,212	1,565	1,322	958	1,197	3,869	2,005	2,331	2,015	23,246
Other	16,235	23,046	27,821	21,926	27,539	16,748	6,482	3,918	3,950	6,889	13,260	13,455	181,269
Total	18,421	25,030	29,423	24,138	29,104	18,070	7,440	5,115	7,819	8,894	15,591	15,470	204,515
1982:													
Canada	1,749	716	1,897	1,473	2,182	1,140	1,307	1,750	1,623	1,709	702	913	17,162
Other	15,337	7,993	5,775	12,134	27,130	20,220	8,186	6,634	5,334	6,272	9,096	8,278	132,390
Total	17,086	8,709	7,672	13,607	29,312	21,360	9,496	8,384	6,957	7,981	9,798	9,191	149,552
1983:													
Canada	1,271	811	1,024	1,007	1,255	1,944	1,618	1,572	2,287	1,773	1,661	1,554	17,776
Other	4,679	10,245	14,745	20,150	14,809	12,650	7,966	5,578	5,931	8,096	11,527	12,251	128,626
Total	5,950	11,056	15,769	21,157	16,064	14,594	9,584	7,150	8,218	9,869	13,188	13,805	146,402
1984 (January-August)													
Canada	508	278	1,008	692	1,245	919	829	940	-	-	-	-	6,420
Other	9,993	8,336	9,978	12,264	9,385	4,830	4,678	3,305	-	-	-	-	62,768
Total	10,501	8,614	10,986	12,956	10,630	5,749	5,507	4,245	-	-	-	-	69,188

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table L-23.—Pork, prepared or other: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by months, 1979-83, and January-August 1984

Period and market	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)													
1979:													
Canada	981	1,269	2,195	2,298	1,059	1,157	1,622	1,388	934	1,909	1,234	693	16,741
Other	3,683	2,263	2,552	2,729	2,209	2,656	2,912	2,981	2,898	3,191	3,979	4,878	36,936
Total	4,664	3,532	4,747	5,027	3,268	3,813	4,534	4,369	3,832	5,100	5,213	5,571	53,671
1980:													
Canada	560	694	575	748	1,007	970	704	858	872	646	1,101	842	9,576
Other	3,236	3,257	2,976	3,424	4,251	2,702	2,661	2,746	2,900	3,250	5,817	5,056	42,275
Total	3,795	3,951	3,550	4,172	5,257	3,672	3,366	3,604	3,772	3,896	6,918	5,898	51,851
1981:													
Canada	851	566	903	555	511	422	570	962	1,035	878	969	626	8,848
Other	3,481	3,587	4,912	4,632	3,607	3,910	2,690	3,347	2,874	4,756	5,304	6,365	49,465
Total	4,332	4,153	5,815	5,187	4,119	4,332	3,260	4,309	3,908	5,634	6,273	6,991	58,314
1982:													
Canada	384	329	755	1,001	843	750	595	447	442	680	636	386	7,249
Other	4,706	3,101	2,385	3,558	4,033	3,237	2,606	1,832	1,993	2,253	3,775	2,927	36,410
Total	5,091	3,430	3,140	4,559	4,877	3,987	3,201	2,280	2,436	2,935	4,410	3,313	43,659
1983:													
Canada	579	586	579	816	629	485	614	572	313	682	768	327	6,940
Other	1,556	2,705	2,177	4,054	2,745	2,071	2,236	1,883	2,220	2,572	3,773	3,253	31,246
Total	2,135	3,292	2,747	4,870	3,374	2,556	2,850	2,455	2,533	3,253	4,541	3,580	38,186
1984 (January-August)													
Canada	372	769	456	1,105	773	391	311	746	-	-	-	-	4,923
Other	2,421	1,621	2,156	1,465	1,509	1,718	1,106	1,850	-	-	-	-	13,847
Total	2,793	2,391	2,612	2,570	2,282	2,109	1,417	2,597	-	-	-	-	18,770
Value (1,000 dollars)													
1979:													
Canada	944	1,343	2,202	2,217	1,016	1,168	1,551	1,308	905	1,654	1,048	577	15,932
Other	3,325	2,294	2,632	2,719	2,089	2,469	2,859	2,437	2,480	2,832	4,117	4,460	34,713
Total	4,269	3,637	4,834	4,936	3,105	3,637	4,410	3,745	3,385	4,486	5,165	5,037	50,645
1980:													
Canada	450	633	513	600	841	810	665	817	906	703	1,130	905	8,972
Other	2,886	2,746	2,557	2,937	3,501	2,294	2,546	3,018	2,663	3,218	5,806	4,957	39,131
Total	3,336	3,379	3,070	3,537	4,342	3,104	3,211	3,835	3,569	3,921	6,936	5,862	48,103
1981:													
Canada	818	542	1,126	612	519	514	639	1,033	1,125	945	961	671	9,505
Other	3,653	3,360	4,586	4,485	3,458	3,614	2,726	3,732	2,913	4,781	5,756	7,275	50,339
Total	4,471	3,902	5,712	5,097	3,977	4,128	3,365	4,765	4,038	5,726	6,717	7,946	59,844
1982:													
Canada	394	382	777	1,108	1,006	920	724	552	521	787	736	447	8,354
Other	4,810	3,655	2,678	3,450	4,380	3,866	2,881	2,205	2,118	2,713	4,616	3,564	40,936
Total	5,204	4,037	3,455	4,558	5,386	4,786	3,605	2,757	2,639	3,500	5,352	4,011	49,290
1983:													
Canada	736	641	640	892	643	532	780	692	286	712	883	407	7,845
Other	1,839	3,472	3,038	5,610	3,722	2,059	2,323	2,098	2,305	3,305	4,560	3,891	38,219
Total	2,575	4,113	3,678	6,502	4,365	2,591	3,103	2,790	2,591	4,017	5,443	4,298	46,064
1984 (January-August)													
Canada	477	808	460	1,095	847	477	367	867	-	-	-	-	5,398
Other	2,647	1,721	2,363	1,574	1,739	1,757	1,347	2,057	-	-	-	-	15,204
Total	3,124	2,529	2,823	2,669	2,586	2,234	1,714	2,924	-	-	-	-	20,602

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table L-24.—Live swine: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by markets and by months, 1979-83 and January-August 1984

Period and country	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Quantity (head)													
1979:													
Canada	16	56	0	0	48	1	0	73	12	28	47	24	305
Other	1,004	334	624	985	1,346	808	2,201	886	794	1,818	1,182	1,162	13,144
Total	1,020	390	624	985	1,394	809	2,201	959	806	1,846	1,229	1,186	13,449
1980:													
Canada	39	0	15	18	70	86	142	30	0	104	22	0	526
Other	997	1,170	817	858	570	1,410	2,330	1,223	1,461	1,386	1,472	2,081	15,765
Total	1,036	1,170	832	876	640	1,496	2,472	1,253	1,461	1,490	1,494	2,081	16,291
1981:													
Canada	150	5	39	10	52	48	0	220	40	0	0	208	772
Other	1,342	742	1,194	1,202	1,751	2,333	2,498	1,032	2,204	2,381	3,675	2,998	23,352
Total	1,492	747	1,233	1,212	1,803	2,381	2,498	1,252	2,244	2,381	3,675	3,206	24,124
1982:													
Canada	19	40	29	389	117	21	353	42	0	34	0	0	1,044
Other	2,520	2,237	2,373	2,471	4,149	2,584	2,976	2,534	3,283	2,997	4,445	3,217	35,786
Total	2,539	2,277	2,402	2,860	4,266	2,605	3,329	2,576	3,283	3,031	4,445	3,217	36,830
1983:													
Canada	30	0	48	8	23	4	0	32	0	15	43	0	203
Other	2,416	1,420	2,346	3,421	2,944	2,893	978	1,239	877	1,822	1,502	1,265	23,123
Total	2,446	1,420	2,394	3,429	2,967	2,897	978	1,271	877	1,837	1,545	1,265	23,326
1984 (January-August)													
Canada	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	23
Other	859	1,147	602	428	1,005	1,722	403	1,700	-	-	-	-	7,866
Total	859	1,147	625	428	1,005	1,722	403	1,700	-	-	-	-	7,889
Value (1,000 dollars)													
1979:													
Canada	3	26	-	-	19	2	-	31	4	11	13	10	117
Other	628	79	331	791	507	341	597	204	261	915	679	528	5,863
Total	631	105	331	791	526	343	597	235	265	926	692	538	5,980
1980:													
Canada	8	-	6	8	17	28	43	8	-	28	5	-	151
Other	551	539	698	263	175	493	802	405	423	797	661	775	6,581
Total	559	539	704	271	192	521	845	413	423	825	666	775	6,732
1981:													
Canada	36	4	10	6	14	11	-	49	16	-	-	43	188
Other	704	352	342	476	678	552	874	471	1,014	1,150	1,308	1,017	8,938
Total	740	356	352	482	692	563	874	520	1,030	1,150	1,308	1,060	9,126
1982:													
Canada	9	7	9	95	27	5	35	11	-	7	-	-	207
Other	570	557	1,279	755	1,294	921	1,018	948	1,691	1,556	1,916	1,174	13,679
Total	579	564	1,288	850	1,321	926	1,053	959	1,691	1,563	1,916	1,174	13,886
1983:													
Canada	2	-	11	3	5	2	-	11	-	9	10	-	52
Other	829	493	955	737	1,748	1,301	552	628	607	1,043	1,041	569	10,504
Total	831	493	966	740	1,753	1,303	552	639	607	1,052	1,051	569	10,556
1984 (January-August)													
Canada	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other	690	1,209	315	287	450	1,014	276	720	-	-	-	-	4,961
Total	690	1,209	320	287	450	1,014	276	720	-	-	-	-	4,966

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table L-25.—Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1979-83

Market	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Japan	69,341	60,116	86,744	64,904	70,331
Canada	30,574	24,538	22,381	13,463	15,148
Mexico	22,970	18,888	27,568	19,602	21,393
All other	35,756	37,538	35,826	19,043	17,974
Total	167,641	141,080	172,519	117,012	124,846
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan	115,671	94,156	141,910	108,758	109,889
Canada	29,578	19,056	23,246	17,162	17,776
Mexico	7,425	6,377	8,984	6,218	5,913
All other	33,524	31,165	30,375	17,414	12,824
Total	186,198	150,754	204,515	149,552	146,402

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table L-26.—Pork, prepared or preserved, and pork sausages: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1979-83

Market	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Japan	2,338	1,685	2,025	4,013	9,074
Canada	16,741	9,576	8,848	7,249	6,940
Bahamas	4,507	4,474	5,155	3,306	3,676
Panama	2,780	3,691	2,420	1,739	1,946
Venezuela	3,107	4,546	7,852	5,068	1,293
All other	24,198	27,879	32,014	22,284	15,257
Total	53,671	51,851	58,314	43,659	38,186
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan	3,270	2,481	2,754	5,908	14,292
Canada	15,932	8,972	9,505	8,354	7,845
Bahamas	4,891	4,557	5,194	3,718	3,940
Panama	1,854	3,176	2,334	2,290	2,570
Venezuela	3,546	4,891	9,275	6,501	1,713
All other	21,152	24,026	30,782	22,519	15,704
Total	50,645	48,103	59,844	49,290	46,064

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table L-27.—Live swine: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1979-83

Market	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Quantity					
Japan	645	1,469	1,096	3,055	3,379
Dominican Republic	0	319	1,012	9,530	7,700
Taiwan	1,539	2,270	1,216	2,492	1,932
Canada	305	526	772	1,044	203
All other	10,960	11,707	20,028	20,709	10,112
Total	13,449	16,291	24,124	36,830	23,326
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan	942	1,566	986	2,335	2,166
Dominican Republic	—	100	294	2,722	1,909
Taiwan	919	824	1,158	1,545	1,764
Canada	117	151	188	207	52
All other	4,002	4,091	6,500	7,077	4,665
Total	5,980	6,732	9,126	13,886	10,556

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table L-28.—Pork and live swine: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by product types, 1979-83

(In thousands of dollars)

Product type	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Canned hams and shoulders <u>1/</u> -----	380,120	328,868	314,990	341,367	380,821
Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork <u>2/</u> -----	70,141	136,414	158,013	239,478	196,664
Live swine <u>3/</u> -----	17,374	26,108	18,879	41,887	56,753
Other <u>4/</u> -----	25,908	20,890	20,889	21,361	33,160
Total-----	493,543	512,281	512,771	644,092	667,399

1/ TSUSA items 107.3515 and 107.3525.

2/ TSUSA items 106.4020 and 106.4040.

3/ TSUSA item 100.8500.

4/ TSUSA items 107.1000, 107.1500, 107.3020, 107.3040, 107.3060, 107.3540,  
and 107.3560.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of  
Commerce.

Table L-29.—Canned hams and shoulders: U.S. imports, by months, 1979-83 and January-August 1984

Period and country	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)													
1979:													
Canada	2	1	11	14	47	32	35	29	16	46	27	36	295
Other	20,029	16,107	19,593	23,880	18,627	26,543	19,943	16,829	16,515	19,134	19,051	19,486	235,706
Total	20,032	16,108	19,604	23,864	18,674	26,575	19,978	16,857	16,531	19,180	19,077	19,522	236,001
1980:													
Canada	12	53	88	26	9	96	16	43	146	42	200	256	989
Other	18,491	16,313	18,981	15,044	18,087	18,000	18,192	15,216	13,177	20,443	17,691	19,748	209,206
Total	18,503	16,366	19,069	15,070	18,096	18,096	18,208	15,259	13,323	20,485	17,899	20,004	210,196
1981:													
Canada	142	213	233	221	291	139	94	194	157	235	239	176	2,334
Other	21,264	14,644	18,659	17,733	15,321	14,800	15,084	16,396	10,748	19,021	16,536	15,284	195,491
Total	21,406	14,857	18,892	17,954	15,612	14,939	15,178	16,590	10,905	19,256	16,775	15,460	197,825
1982:													
Canada	196	249	225	114	345	351	142	154	226	269	147	179	2,596
Other	13,056	9,255	13,844	13,281	19,836	23,717	16,537	17,606	16,904	16,677	23,383	19,416	203,514
Total	13,257	9,504	14,069	13,395	20,181	24,068	16,679	17,760	17,130	16,946	23,530	19,595	206,110
1983:													
Canada	15	101	147	102	146	143	183	201	212	214	165	243	1,873
Other	27,471	21,296	21,897	21,681	20,303	21,063	22,007	14,685	18,576	26,351	19,288	22,655	257,272
Total	27,486	21,397	22,044	21,783	20,449	21,206	22,190	14,886	18,788	26,565	19,453	22,898	259,145
1984 (January-August)													
Canada	101	83	114	161	82	91	67	144	-	-	-	-	843
Other	24,683	20,676	23,912	27,556	25,387	20,018	30,697	23,810	-	-	-	-	196,737
Total	24,784	20,759	24,026	27,717	25,469	20,109	30,764	23,954	-	-	-	-	197,580
Value (1,000 dollars)													
1979:													
Canada	2	1	23	32	84	64	61	54	30	84	48	66	551
Other	33,751	27,809	33,522	40,752	31,547	43,584	32,307	26,154	24,787	27,810	27,904	29,644	379,569
Total	33,753	27,810	33,545	40,784	31,631	43,648	32,368	26,208	24,817	27,894	27,952	29,710	380,120
1980:													
Canada	23	89	123	46	15	134	29	63	251	89	397	472	1,731
Other	28,395	26,089	28,487	29,463	22,372	25,710	25,736	21,925	21,261	33,230	29,970	34,499	327,137
Total	28,418	26,178	28,610	29,509	22,387	25,844	25,765	21,988	21,512	33,319	30,367	34,971	328,868
1981:													
Canada	270	362	394	327	410	183	179	356	304	466	489	383	4,121
Other	36,812	24,696	30,289	27,088	22,380	21,417	21,832	24,499	16,926	30,799	27,772	26,357	310,869
Total	37,082	25,058	30,683	27,415	22,790	21,600	22,011	24,855	17,230	31,265	28,261	26,740	314,990
1982:													
Canada	385	469	417	209	623	643	267	297	455	559	356	418	5,099
Other	21,877	15,682	23,063	21,830	31,868	38,068	27,361	28,941	28,443	27,766	39,184	32,185	336,268
Total	22,262	16,151	23,480	22,039	32,491	38,711	27,628	29,239	28,898	28,325	39,540	32,603	341,367
1983:													
Canada	47	221	276	197	257	271	315	339	346	324	261	405	3,259
Other	45,271	34,400	35,132	34,395	30,179	29,921	30,613	20,095	25,359	35,358	26,219	30,620	377,562
Total	45,318	34,621	35,408	34,592	30,436	30,192	30,928	20,434	25,705	35,682	26,480	31,025	380,821
1984 (January-August)													
Canada	157	130	182	241	132	159	125	205	-	-	-	-	1,330
Other	32,519	26,024	29,617	34,412	31,273	25,273	40,561	32,212	-	-	-	-	251,814
Total	32,676	26,154	29,799	34,653	31,405	25,354	40,686	32,417	-	-	-	-	253,144

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.



Table L-30.—Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen: U.S. imports, by sources and by months, 1979-83 and January-August 1984

Period and source	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)													
1979:													
Canada	8,716	9,308	11,672	6,746	8,118	6,051	5,603	8,140	6,875	7,427	11,159	11,896	101,712
Other	61	9	-	-	16	-	18	-	12	40	70	65	290
Total	8,777	9,318	11,672	6,746	8,134	6,051	5,621	8,140	6,887	7,467	11,229	11,961	102,002
1980:													
Canada	11,823	15,731	17,041	13,282	13,943	14,452	23,615	21,610	15,834	15,699	15,794	16,311	195,136
Other	312	245	549	640	498	620	641	1,029	962	1,833	1,409	1,469	10,207
Total	12,135	15,977	17,590	13,922	14,441	15,072	24,256	22,639	16,796	17,532	17,203	17,780	205,343
1981:													
Canada	11,752	16,100	15,099	14,357	17,707	20,334	19,088	19,822	13,987	13,324	15,391	14,739	191,700
Other	1,893	1,185	1,600	2,091	1,509	1,837	2,779	3,242	3,119	2,750	1,063	1,780	24,848
Total	13,645	17,285	16,699	16,448	19,216	22,171	21,867	23,064	17,106	16,074	16,454	16,519	216,548
1982:													
Canada	13,569	18,941	28,949	18,484	21,022	24,096	23,388	26,039	25,262	23,929	26,465	18,977	269,122
Other	1,625	1,015	7,250	1,510	223	85	230	-	106	-	30	-	7,072
Total	15,194	19,956	31,199	19,994	21,245	24,181	23,618	26,039	25,368	23,929	26,495	18,977	276,194
1983:													
Canada	19,676	19,042	24,933	24,043	22,924	22,141	21,030	27,544	24,142	20,061	21,766	18,473	265,775
Other	62	93	141	266	197	156	217	206	197	369	434	200	2,539
Total	19,738	19,135	25,074	24,309	23,121	22,297	21,247	27,750	24,339	20,430	22,200	18,673	268,314
1984 (January-August)													
Canada	25,233	27,968	28,313	29,223	32,369	27,980	29,828	32,946	-	-	-	-	233,860
Other	657	755	1,135	15,434	13,350	12,305	14,699	10,121	-	-	-	-	68,458
Total	25,890	28,723	29,448	44,657	45,719	40,285	44,527	43,067	-	-	-	-	302,317
Value (1,000 dollars)													
1979:													
Canada	6,576	7,225	8,860	4,798	5,431	4,095	3,733	5,167	4,158	4,909	7,308	7,601	69,861
Other	47	7	-	-	14	-	17	-	11	7	85	93	280
Total	6,623	7,232	8,860	4,798	5,445	4,095	3,750	5,167	4,169	4,916	7,393	7,694	70,141
1980:													
Canada	7,316	9,416	9,894	6,655	7,030	7,512	15,315	15,799	11,618	11,575	11,513	11,149	124,792
Other	395	303	762	871	687	838	775	1,162	968	2,017	1,566	1,275	11,622
Total	7,711	9,719	10,656	7,527	7,717	8,350	16,090	16,961	12,586	13,592	13,079	12,424	136,414
1981:													
Canada	7,234	10,117	9,570	9,249	11,441	14,423	14,640	15,372	10,943	10,007	11,234	10,536	134,767
Other	1,676	1,049	1,573	1,839	1,412	1,498	2,663	2,938	2,835	2,344	1,325	2,095	23,246
Total	8,910	11,166	11,143	11,088	12,853	15,921	17,303	18,310	13,778	12,351	12,559	12,631	158,013
1982:													
Canada	9,354	14,052	22,195	14,638	18,045	21,999	21,507	23,731	23,297	21,692	23,478	16,771	230,761
Other	1,833	1,381	2,958	1,866	223	113	195	-	111	-	38	1	8,717
Total	11,187	15,433	25,153	16,504	18,268	22,112	21,702	23,731	23,408	21,692	23,516	16,772	239,478
1983:													
Canada	16,497	15,551	20,506	18,057	16,521	15,791	14,385	18,762	17,186	13,259	14,314	12,998	193,827
Other	84	132	186	288	201	180	251	274	192	339	573	137	2,837
Total	16,581	15,683	20,692	18,345	16,722	15,971	14,636	19,036	17,378	13,598	14,887	13,135	196,664
1984 (January-August)													
Canada	17,179	19,249	19,239	19,636	22,045	19,578	23,055	24,505	-	-	-	-	164,486
Other	792	662	1,067	13,435	10,253	10,409	12,421	7,246	-	-	-	-	56,285
Total	17,971	19,911	20,306	33,071	32,298	29,987	35,476	31,751	-	-	-	-	220,771

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table L-31.—Live swine: U.S. imports by sources and by months, 1979-83 and January-August 1984

Period and country	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Quantity (1,000 head)													
1979:													
Canada	33	17	15	4	13	7	6	5	6	6	7	17	137
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	17	15	4	13	7	6	5	6	6	7	17	137
1980:													
Canada	32	11	21	22	18	26	32	27	13	17	16	13	247
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	11	21	22	18	26	32	27	13	17	16	13	247
1981:													
Canada	15	15	15	16	21	11	8	9	8	10	9	9	146
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15	15	15	16	21	11	8	9	8	10	9	9	146
1982:													
Canada	13	27	36	18	14	17	21	19	25	25	42	37	295
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	27	36	18	14	17	21	19	25	25	42	37	295
1983:													
Canada	69	34	41	40	27	33	30	42	38	30	31	32	447
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	69	34	41	40	27	33	30	42	38	30	31	32	447
1984 (January-August)													
Canada	92	88	94	115	97	117	137	121	0	0	0	0	861
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	92	88	94	115	97	117	137	121	-	-	-	-	861
Value (1,000 dollars)													
1979:													
Canada	4,072	2,351	2,180	672	1,661	842	694	621	831	771	942	1,689	17,326
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	41	-	47
Total	4,072	2,351	2,180	672	1,661	842	694	621	838	771	982	1,689	17,374
1980:													
Canada	2,899	1,313	1,983	1,820	1,520	2,385	3,347	3,042	1,833	2,202	2,064	1,692	26,099
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
Total	2,899	1,313	1,983	1,820	1,520	2,385	3,347	3,042	1,833	2,202	2,064	1,701	26,108
1981:													
Canada	1,763	1,893	1,858	1,765	2,378	1,464	1,263	1,335	1,191	1,590	1,253	1,067	18,820
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	59
Total	1,763	1,893	1,858	1,765	2,378	1,464	1,263	1,335	1,191	1,590	1,253	1,126	18,879
1982:													
Canada	1,445	3,178	4,426	2,453	2,051	2,916	3,256	3,234	3,889	3,943	5,844	5,239	41,884
Other	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	1,459	3,178	4,426	2,453	2,051	2,916	3,256	3,234	3,889	3,943	5,844	5,239	41,887
1983:													
Canada	9,086	4,926	5,972	5,122	3,489	4,072	3,610	4,931	4,523	3,801	3,474	3,738	56,743
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Total	9,086	4,926	5,972	5,122	3,489	4,072	3,610	4,931	4,523	3,801	3,474	3,748	56,753
1984 (January-August)													
Canada	10,282	10,095	10,160	12,923	11,304	14,173	17,230	15,635	-	-	-	-	101,802
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10,282	10,095	10,160	12,923	11,304	14,173	17,230	15,635	-	-	-	-	101,802

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table L-32.—Pork, prepared and preserved: U.S. imports, by sources and by months, 1979-83 and January-August 1984

Period and Source	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)													
1979:													
Canada	299	356	414	357	317	421	244	310	311	392	576	394	4,392
Other	1,645	1,054	1,407	1,912	1,357	2,419	1,709	1,542	1,578	1,340	1,868	874	18,705
Total	1,944	1,411	1,822	2,269	1,674	2,840	1,953	1,852	1,889	1,731	2,444	1,267	23,097
1980:													
Canada	257	491	448	314	412	355	439	419	409	371	384	493	4,793
Other	1,017	1,039	920	1,298	1,178	1,068	1,268	1,086	901	1,289	1,101	907	13,072
Total	1,275	1,530	1,368	1,612	1,590	1,423	1,707	1,505	1,310	1,660	1,485	1,400	17,865
1981:													
Canada	343	419	387	355	474	388	380	470	463	406	387	363	4,834
Other	1,217	846	661	770	1,360	1,358	1,697	1,471	546	713	1,062	661	12,361
Total	1,560	1,265	1,048	1,124	1,833	1,745	2,077	1,941	1,009	1,119	1,449	1,023	17,194
1982:													
Canada	416	273	498	421	477	508	477	482	423	463	461	600	5,500
Other	701	378	475	535	899	1,228	828	921	909	1,386	993	1,228	10,502
Total	1,117	651	973	956	1,377	1,756	1,305	1,403	1,332	1,849	1,454	1,827	16,001
1983:													
Canada	397	324	393	399	491	477	502	586	514	394	371	532	5,378
Other	2,328	1,397	1,064	1,482	2,511	2,047	2,179	1,938	1,491	2,573	1,865	1,352	22,226
Total	2,725	1,720	1,457	1,881	3,002	2,523	2,680	2,523	2,004	2,967	2,236	1,884	27,603
1984 (January-August)													
Canada	398	513	557	444	524	478	472	338	-	-	-	-	3,724
Other	2,245	2,415	1,910	1,876	1,834	1,348	2,123	1,617	-	-	-	-	15,368
Total	2,643	2,928	2,467	2,320	2,320	1,827	2,595	1,955	-	-	-	-	19,092
Value (1,000 dollars)													
1979:													
Canada	492	527	536	553	465	636	392	446	475	587	674	612	6,395
Other	2,033	1,149	1,460	1,996	1,504	2,393	1,770	1,679	1,467	1,209	1,909	943	19,513
Total	2,525	1,676	1,996	2,549	1,969	3,029	2,162	2,125	1,942	1,796	2,583	1,555	25,908
1980:													
Canada	362	676	750	447	601	540	561	597	620	620	607	741	7,122
Other	1,022	1,117	894	1,352	1,228	1,120	1,325	1,142	987	1,331	1,243	1,008	13,768
Total	1,384	1,793	1,644	1,799	1,829	1,660	1,886	1,739	1,607	1,951	1,850	1,749	20,890
1981:													
Canada	609	673	611	523	709	598	625	704	697	717	708	637	7,811
Other	1,597	995	684	763	1,578	1,346	1,684	1,420	524	705	1,038	644	13,078
Total	2,206	1,668	1,295	1,286	2,287	1,944	2,309	2,124	1,221	1,422	1,846	1,281	20,889
1982:													
Canada	621	471	765	687	761	883	844	868	826	929	920	1,022	9,597
Other	702	473	537	575	959	1,280	829	1,069	980	1,788	1,097	1,475	11,764
Total	1,323	944	1,302	1,262	1,720	1,163	1,673	1,937	1,806	2,717	2,017	2,497	21,361
1983:													
Canada	721	645	780	805	913	860	849	998	873	808	795	1,005	10,051
Other	2,785	1,502	1,250	1,682	2,694	2,144	2,113	2,199	1,427	2,332	1,751	1,228	23,109
Total	3,506	2,147	2,030	2,487	3,607	3,004	2,964	3,197	2,300	3,140	2,546	2,233	33,160
1984 (January-August)													
Canada	787	961	877	773	955	756	932	653	-	-	-	-	6,695
Other	1,906	2,121	1,720	1,638	1,661	1,191	1,825	1,326	-	-	-	-	13,386
Total	2,693	3,082	2,597	2,411	2,616	1,947	2,757	1,976	-	-	-	-	20,081

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table L-33.—Canned hams and shoulders: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1979-83

Source	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Denmark—	71,547	57,749	70,669	95,960	122,745
Other EC <u>1/</u> —	8,989	9,147	16,509	23,842	23,994
Poland—	90,027	90,655	55,937	34,219	58,526
Other NME's <u>2/</u> —	64,562	50,265	50,786	48,042	50,492
Canada—	295	989	2,334	2,596	1,873
All other—	582	1,391	1,590	1,451	1,515
Total—	236,001	210,196	197,825	206,110	259,145
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Denmark—	127,094	100,630	118,930	163,773	191,176
Other EC <u>1/</u> —	14,904	15,423	26,193	38,069	34,847
Poland—	141,017	135,605	87,976	57,060	84,618
Other NME's <u>2/</u> —	95,663	73,422	75,237	75,013	64,792
Canada—	551	1,731	4,121	5,099	3,259
All other—	891	2,057	2,535	2,355	2,130
Total—	380,120	328,868	314,990	341,367	380,821

1/ Belgium, France, West Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Denmark, United Kingdom, and Luxembourg.

2/ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table L-34.—Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1979-83

Source	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Canada	101,712	195,136	191,700	269,122	265,775
Denmark	105	9,767	24,258	6,618	0
All other	185	439	590	454	2,539
Total	102,002	205,343	216,548	276,194	268,314
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada	69,861	124,792	134,767	230,761	193,827
Denmark	143	11,121	22,529	8,213	—
All other	137	500	718	503	2,838
Total	70,141	136,414	158,013	239,478	196,664

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table L-35.—Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork: U.S. imports from Canada, by customs districts, 1979-83

(In thousands of pounds)					
District	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Ogdensburg, NY	60,983	99,765	106,969	136,156	117,081
Buffalo, NY	28,384	54,630	38,769	59,346	72,005
Detroit, MI	1,850	9,810	13,263	24,043	21,208
St Albans, VT	2,243	8,030	9,415	13,542	15,798
Great Falls, MT	2,200	5,361	6,739	9,566	15,789
Pembina, ND	2,668	9,901	7,766	11,813	13,527
Portland, ME	2,118	5,457	6,832	11,155	8,913
Seattle, WA	1,102	1,849	1,722	3,285	3,878
All other	164	333	225	216	954
Total	101,712	195,136	191,700	269,122	265,775

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table L-36.—Live swine: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1979-83

Source	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Quantity (1,000 head)					
Canada	136.5	247.2	145.7	294.9	447.4
All other	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total	136.6	247.3	145.7	294.9	447.5
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada	17,326	26,099	18,820	41,884	56,743
All other	47	9	59	3	10
Total	17,374	26,108	18,879	41,887	56,753

1/ Less than 500 head.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table L-37.—Live swine: U.S. imports from Canada,  
by customs districts, 1979-83

(In thousands)

District	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Pembina, ND	51.0	146.1	90.6	176.5	211.6
Detroit, MI	38.6	33.2	27.4	89.6	127.1
Seattle, WA	3.0	11.1	6.4	21.1	52.5
Great Falls, MT	9.4	36.8	18.5	3.2	51.7
Ogdensburg, NY	28.8	17.9	1.0	3.3	1.9
All other	5.7	2.1	1.8	1.2	2.6
Total	136.5	247.2	145.7	294.9	447.4

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table L-38.—Prepared or preserved pork, pork sausages, bacon, and other pork:  
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1979-83

Source	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Canada	4,392	4,793	4,834	5,500	5,378
Denmark	3,873	4,321	2,782	4,953	7,501
Netherlands	1,492	1,723	2,888	833	5,099
Hungary	2,518	2,862	2,334	2,152	3,994
Romania	5,804	1,092	2,524	1,592	2,676
Poland	4,840	2,778	1,433	841	1,924
All other	179	296	400	130	1,031
Total	23,097	17,865	17,194	16,001	27,603
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada	6,395	7,122	7,811	9,597	10,051
Denmark	3,882	4,702	2,870	5,379	7,482
Netherlands	1,017	1,262	2,112	647	5,160
Hungary	2,733	3,025	2,520	2,498	4,522
Romania	6,140	1,261	2,953	1,763	2,481
Poland	5,430	3,017	2,001	1,166	2,185
All other	310	501	619	311	1,280
Total	25,908	20,890	20,889	21,361	33,160

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table L-39.—Live swine: Canadian production, exports to the United States, 1/ and apparent consumption, 1979-83 2/

(In thousands)				
Year	Production <u>3/</u>	Exports	Apparent consumption <u>4/</u>	Ratio (percent) of exports to production
1979	14,100	137	12,216	1.0
1980	14,500	247	14,311	1.7
1981	14,200	146	14,152	1.0
1982	14,000	295	13,449	2.1
1983	14,600	447	13,694	3.1

1/ The United States is virtually the entire market for Canadian exports.

2/ Canadian imports are equal to less than 1 percent of production.

3/ Births.

4/ Slaughter; does not account for changes in inventory, death losses, and so forth.

Source: Production and apparent consumption, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; exports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.



Table L-40.—Pork: Canadian production, imports, exports, apparent consumption, ratio of exports to production, and ratio of imports to consumption, 1979-83

Year	Pro- duction	Imports	Exports	Apparent consump- tion 1/	Exports as a share of produc- tion	Exports to U.S.		Imports as a share of apparent consumption	Imports from the U.S.	
						Quantity	Share of produc- tion 2/		Quantity	Share of consump- tion 2/
		Million pounds			Percent	Million pounds	Percent	Percent	Million pounds	Percent
1979—	1,653	74	175	1,552	10.6	108	6.5	4.8	68	4.4
1980—	1,933	43	260	1,716	13.5	203	10.5	2.5	42	2.4
1981—	1,916	44	248	1,718	12.9	201	10.5	2.6	39	2.3
1982—	1,836	31	359	1,514	19.6	280	15.2	2.0	25	1.7
1983—	1,878	42	346	1,572	18.4	275	14.6	2.7	27	1.7

1/ Does not include changes in inventories.

Source: Production, imports, exports, and apparent consumption, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; exports to the United States and imports from the United States, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table L-41.—Meat: Canadian per capita consumption, 1979-83

(In pounds)

Year	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb, mutton, goat meat	Total, red meat	Poultry
1979	90.8	65.0	2.3	158.1	51.1
1980	90.2	69.0	1.7	160.9	50.7
1981	93.0	66.4	1.5	160.9	50.5
1982	92.8	61.5	1.6	155.9	49.8
1983	93.3	64.6	1.6	159.5	50.0

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table L-42.—Pork and live swine: Canadian exports, by product types, 1979-83  
and January-April 1984

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

Product type	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	January- April 1984
Fresh or frozen						
pork <u>1/</u> —	244,593	303,766	383,563	522,177	456,683	157,460
Live swine <u>2/</u> —	18,588	28,887	21,975	52,415	69,682	55,788
Prepared or						
preserved pork <u>3/</u> —	13,382	12,060	14,927	18,500	19,054	6,131
Canned hams <u>4/</u> —	467	1,917	3,993	4,505	2,233	85
Total—	277,030	346,630	424,458	597,597	547,652	219,464

1/ Canadian commodities Nos. 13-23, 13-24, 13-29, 15-09, 15-18, and 15-24.

2/ Canadian commodities Nos. 3-49.

3/ Canadian commodities Nos. 13-24, 13-29, 15-09, 15-18, and 15-24.

4/ Canadian commodities Nos. 17-24 and 17-29.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Statistics Canada.

Table L-43.—Live swine: 1/ Canadian exports, by principal markets, 1979-83 and January-April 1984

Market	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	January-April 1984
Quantity (1,000 head)						
United States	128.6	235.7	143.8	302.5	453.9	400.7
Other Western hemisphere <u>2/</u>	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Europe <u>3/</u>	.7	.8	1.2	1.2	2.5	.3
Far East <u>5/</u>	4/	.0	4/	.0	.0	.0
Total	129.4	236.5	145.0	303.7	456.4	401.0
Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)						
United States	18,422	28,767	21,779	52,131	69,307	55,766
Other Western hemisphere <u>2/</u>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Europe <u>3/</u>	132	121	179	284	376	22
Far East <u>5/</u>	19	—	1	—	—	—
Total	18,588	28,887	21,975	52,415	69,682	55,788

1/ Canadian commodity Nos. 3-49.

2/ St. Pierre-Miquelon, Trinidad-Tobago, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, and Greenland.

3/ France and Sweden.

4/ Less than 500 head.

5/ The Republic of Korea and New Zealand.

Source: Compiled from Statistics Canada.

Table L-44.—Fresh or frozen pork: 1/ Canadian exports, by principal markets, 1979-83 and January-April 1984

Market	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	January-April 1984
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
United States	131,860	219,318	226,257	299,527	296,333	122,062
Japan	70,410	70,419	94,924	97,154	92,808	26,671
United Kingdom	20,985	33,944	38,472	33,985	28,410	9,543
New Zealand	3,441	1,489	3,620	4,121	3,203	1,013
All other	15,816	24,938	25,063	32,561	25,923	9,461
Total	242,512	350,108	388,336	467,348	446,677	168,750
Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)						
United States	88,138	150,138	174,354	290,737	250,028	99,579
Japan	135,276	125,341	180,294	201,659	183,763	51,067
United Kingdom	7,220	11,133	10,386	8,303	6,127	1,939
New Zealand	3,534	1,537	3,835	4,699	3,572	1,005
All other	10,425	15,617	14,694	16,779	13,193	3,870
Total	244,593	303,766	383,563	522,177	456,683	157,460

1/ Canadian commodities Nos. 11-22, 11-24, 11-28, 11-29, and 11-52.

Source: Compiled from Statistic Canada.

Table L-45.—Prepared or preserved pork, pork sausages, and bacon: <sup>1/</sup> Canadian exports, by principal markets, 1979-83 and January-April 1984

Market	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	January-April 1984
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
United States	6,374	5,607	6,199	7,020	7,573	2,363
Bahamas	1,252	997	1,034	785	545	219
Bermuda	633	535	453	564	505	91
All other	2,238	1,420	2,343	2,157	2,201	701
Total	10,497	8,559	10,029	10,526	10,824	3,374
Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)						
United States	9,069	8,927	11,013	14,452	15,634	5,095
Bahamas	1,273	1,035	1,056	810	561	201
Bermuda	799	700	724	964	876	193
All other	2,241	1,398	2,134	2,274	1,983	642
Total	13,382	12,060	14,927	18,500	19,054	6,131

<sup>1/</sup> Canadian commodities Nos. 13-23, 13-24, 13-29, 15-09, 15-18, and 15-24.

Source: Compiled from Statistics Canada.

Table L-46.—Canned hams and other canned pork: 1/ Canadian exports, by principal markets, 1979-83 and January-April 1984

Market	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	January-April 1984
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
United States	91	575	1,362	1,866	1,147	38
Australia	0	390	200	60	0	0
United Kingdom	38	60	215	0	0	0
Japan	58	0	0	2	0	0
All other	90	23	136	106	32	8
Total	277	1,048	1,914	2,035	1,179	46
Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)						
United States	152	1046	3,011	4,213	2,204	68
Australia	—	728	414	133	—	—
United Kingdom	51	116	439	—	—	—
Japan	161	—	—	5	—	—
All other	104	25	128	155	29	17
Total	467	1,917	3,993	4,505	2,233	85

1/ Canadian commodities Nos. 17-24 and 17-29.

Source: Compiled from Statistics Canada.

Table L-47.—Pork and live swine: Canadian imports, by product types, 1979-83  
and January-April 1984

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

Product type	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	January- April 1984
Fresh or frozen						
pork <u>2/</u> —	62,808	30,645	42,175	37,779	36,491	5,625
Prepared or						
preserved pork <u>3/</u> —	7,538	9,022	7,834	6,062	7,489	2,144
Canned hams <u>4/</u> —	2,330	865	428	436	3,333	1,463
Live swine <u>5/</u> —	352	335	432	265	327	49
Total	73,028	40,867	50,869	44,542	47,640	9,281

1/ Canadian commodities Nos. 11-22, 11-24, 11-25, 11-28, and 11-29.

2/ Canadian commodities Nos. 13-20, 13-23, 13-25, 13-29, and 15-19.

3/ Canadian commodities Nos. 17-24.

4/ Canadian commodities Nos. 3-19.

Source: Compiled from Statistics Canada.



Table L-48.—Live swine: 1/ Canadian imports, by principal sources, 1979-83 and January-April 1984

Source	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	January-April 1984
Quantity (pounds)						
United States	219,176	149,169	140,022	99,738	92,606	13,340
Sweden	0	4,884	0	0	16,656	0
United Kingdom	8,112	0	47,201	0	0	0
All other	25,008	824	0	0	0	0
Total	252,296	154,877	187,223	99,738	109,262	13,340
Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)						
United States	319	279	302	265	260	49
Sweden	-	32	-	-	68	-
United Kingdom	24	-	129	-	-	-
All other	9	23	-	-	-	-
Total	352	335	432	265	327	49

1/ Canadian commodity No. 3-19.

Source: Compiled from Statistics Canada.

Table L-49.—Fresh or frozen pork: 1/ Canadian imports, by principal sources, 1979-83 and January-April 1984

Source	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	January-April 1984
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
United States	61,767	28,886	33,376	25,735	28,022	4,702
All other	1	163	2,189	460	1	
Total	61,768	29,049	35,565	26,195	28,023	4,702
Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)						
United States	62,807	30,354	38,732	36,637	36,489	5,625
All other	1	291	3,442	1,141	2	
Total	62,808	30,645	42,175	37,779	36,491	5,625

1/ Canadian commodities Nos. 11-22, 11-24, 11-25, 11-28, and 11-29.

Source: Compiled from Statistics Canada.

Table L-50.—Prepared or preserved pork and pork sausages: 1/ Canadian imports, by principal sources, 1979-83 and January-April 1984

Source	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	January-April 1984
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
United States	6,772	7,498	5,974	3,614	5,279	1,120
All other	18	2/	2/	0	4	0
Total	6,790	7,499	5,974	3,614	5,283	1,120
Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)						
United States	7,521	9,022	7,833	6,062	7,483	2,144
All other	17	2/	3/	—	6	—
Total	7,538	9,022	7,834	6,062	7,489	2,144

1/ Canadian commodities Nos. 13-20, 13-23, 13-25, 13-29, and 15-19.

2/ Less than 500 pounds.

3/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from Statistics Canada.

Table 51.—Canned hams: 1/ Canadian imports, by principal sources, 1979-83 and January-April 1984

Source	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	January-April 1984
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
EC <u>2/</u>	46	44	41	120	2,229	1,039
NME's <u>3/</u>	2,113	738	317	104	30	0
United States	0	11	15	1	31	0
Total	2,159	793	373	225	2,290	1,039
Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)						
EC <u>2/</u>	82	81	58	195	3,254	1,463
NME's <u>3/</u>	2,248	753	352	238	45	—
United States	—	31	19	3	33	—
Total	2,330	865	428	436	3,333	1,463

1/ Canadian commodity No. 17-24.

2/ Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium-Luxemborg, and the United Kingdom.

3/ Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania, and China.

Source: Compiled from Statistics Canada.

Table L-52.—Barrows and gilts: Average prices paid at 7 U.S. markets, 1/ by quarters 1979-83 and January-June 1984

(Per 100 pounds)					
Year	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	Average
1979	\$51.98	\$43.04	\$38.52	\$36.39	\$42.48
1980	36.31	31.18	46.23	46.44	40.04
1981	41.13	43.63	50.42	45.62	45.20
1982	48.17	56.46	61.99	55.12	55.44
1983	55.00	46.74	46.90	42.18	47.71
1984	47.68	48.91	-	-	-

1/ Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, S. St. Joseph, S. St. Paul, Indianapolis, and National Stock Yards.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table L-53.—Sows: Average prices paid at 7 U.S. markets, 1/ by quarters, 1979-83 and January-June 1984

(Per 100 pounds)					
Year	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	Average
1979	\$46.96	\$38.43	\$31.24	\$30.09	\$36.43
1980	33.68	27.22	40.98	42.28	36.04
1981	37.99	39.09	45.00	45.00	41.77
1982	43.61	51.89	54.72	49.56	49.95
1983	51.19	41.18	37.79	36.08	41.56
1984	44.97	44.48	-	-	-

1/ Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, S. St. Joseph, S. St. Paul, Indianapolis, and National Stock Yards.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table L-54.—Nos. 1 and 2 feeder pigs: Average prices paid at South Missouri, by quarters, 1981-83 and January-June 1984

(Per head)					
Year	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	Average
1979	\$49.31	\$40.61	\$26.01	\$25.09	\$35.26
1980	31.44	22.16	30.40	36.56	30.14
1981	34.73	37.77	37.22	31.73	35.36
1982	41.23	55.64	58.74	48.95	51.14
1983	53.57	34.98	22.74	24.82	34.03
1984	41.40	44.47	-	-	-

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table L-55.—Pork: U.S. average retail prices, by quarters, 1979-83 and January-March 1984

(Per pound)					
Year	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	Average
1979	\$1.56	\$1.48	\$1.38	\$1.34	\$1.44
1980	1.34	1.25	1.44	1.55	1.40
1981	1.49	1.45	1.58	1.60	1.53
1982	1.60	1.69	1.85	1.87	1.75
1983	1.83	1.71	1.65	1.60	1.70
1984	1.62	-	-	-	-

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table L-56.—Canadian swine: Average prices in Ontario,  
by quarters, 1981-83 and January-June 1984

(Per 100 pounds)					
Year	January- March <u>1/</u>	April- June <u>1/</u>	July- Septem- ber <u>2/</u>	October- December <u>1/</u>	Average <u>2/</u>
1981	Can\$64.72	Can\$65.66	Can\$79.04	Can\$69.60	Can\$69.57
1982	69.40	86.32	94.66	83.15	83.05
1983	82.47	71.05	68.52	61.95	70.91
1984	66.79	73.22	-	-	-

1/ 3-month, nonweighted average.

2/ Weighted, annual average.

Source: Compiled from data supplied by the Ontario Pork Producers' Marketing Board.

Table L-57.—Canadian swine: U.S. equivalent of average prices received  
by farmers in Ontario, by quarters, 1981-83 and January-June 1984

(Per 100 pounds)					
Year	January- March <u>1/</u>	April- June <u>1/</u>	July-Sep- tember <u>1/</u>	October- December <u>1/</u>	Average <u>2/</u>
1981	US\$44.56	US\$44.67	US\$53.52	US\$47.92	US\$47.67
1982	46.09	54.50	62.55	55.22	54.59
1983	54.56	47.30	45.39	40.68	46.98
1984	42.72	45.33	-	-	-

1/ 3-month, weighted average.

2/ Nonweighted, annual average.

Source: Compiled from data supplied by the Ontario Pork Producers' Marketing Board.

Table L-58.—Hams: 1/ U.S. average wholesale prices,  
by quarters, 1981-83 and January-June 1984

(Per hundredweight)					
Year	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	Average
1981	\$66.90	\$73.91	\$83.96	\$85.55	\$77.58
1982	81.04	84.80	94.52	105.51	91.47
1983	85.41	66.61	70.69	79.68	75.60
1984	72.41	74.66	-	-	-

1/ 14 to 17 pounds.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table L-59.—Pork loins: 1/ U.S. average wholesale prices,  
by quarters, 1981-83 and January-June 1984

(Per hundredweight)					
Year	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	Average
1981	\$94.99	\$94.10	\$105.05	\$92.08	\$96.56
1982	101.12	114.54	122.29	108.09	111.51
1983	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1984	95.93	94.92	-	-	-

1/ 14 to 17 pounds, prior to January 1984 prices are 8 to 14 pounds.

2/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table L-60.—Pork bellies: 1/ U.S. average wholesale prices,  
by quarters, 1981-83 and January-June 1984

(Per hundredweight)					
Year	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	Average
1981	\$46.92	\$49.64	\$58.12	\$54.49	\$52.29
1982	65.58	77.31	89.57	73.69	76.54
1983	<u>2/</u>	61.90	60.03	51.52	57.82
1984	58.58	60.93	-	-	-

1/ 12 to 14 pounds.

2/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table L-61.—Hams: 1/ Southern Ontario's average wholesale prices,  
by quarters, 1981-83 and January-June 1984

(Per hundredweight)					
Year	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	Average
1981	\$70.05	\$74.25	\$86.84	\$86.39	\$79.38
1982	80.02	86.14	98.58	102.12	91.72
1983	86.65	71.30	79.37	82.93	80.06
1984	76.91	77.35	-	-	-

1/ 15 to 18 pounds.

Source: Derived from statistics supplied by Agriculture Canada.

Table L-62.—Pork loins: 1/ Southern Ontario's average wholesale prices  
by quarters, 1981-83 and January-June 1984

(Per hundredweight)					
Year	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	Average
1981	\$117.92	\$119.26	\$131.55	\$119.70	\$122.11
1982	115.41	135.42	150.31	125.32	131.62
1983	133.57	129.31	120.04	104.72	121.91
1984	104.88	110.80	-	-	-

1/ 9 to 15 pounds.

Source: Derived from statistics supplied by Agriculture Canada.

Table L-63.—Pork bellies: 1/ Southern Ontario's average wholesale prices  
by quarters, 1981-83 and January-June 1984

(Per hundredweight)					
Year	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	Average
1981	\$57.58	\$59.73	\$74.54	\$68.00	\$64.96
1982	73.06	87.39	118.34	93.43	93.06
1983	90.85	82.02	92.30	61.52	81.67
1984	76.33	82.33	-	-	-

1/ 9 to 11 pounds.

Source: Derived from statistics supplied by Agriculture Canada.



Table L-64.—Live swine: U.S. packer purchases on a carcass grade and weight basis

Year	Total packer purchases —————1,000 animals—————	Packer purchases on a carcass grade and weight basis	Share of purchases on a carcass grade and weight basis Percent
1978—	73,778	7,709	10.4
1979—	82,630	9,482	11.5
1980—	92,989	9,979	10.7

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table L-65.—U.S. average hourly earnings, average weekly hours worked, and average weekly earnings, in the meatpacking industry and all manufacturing industries 1979-83

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Meatpacking—					
Average hourly earnings—	\$7.73	\$8.49	\$8.97	\$9.00	\$8.57
Average weekly hours worked—	47.1	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3
Average weekly earning—	\$322.34	\$351.49	\$371.36	\$371.70	\$353.94
All manufacturing:					
Average hourly earnings—	\$6.70	\$7.27	\$7.99	\$8.49	\$8.83
Average weekly hours worked—	40.2	39.7	39.8	39.8	40.1
Average weekly earning—	\$269.34	\$288.62	\$318.00	\$330.26	\$354.08

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.





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