

THE COMPETITIVE POSITION OF U.S. AND EUROPEAN COMMUNITY PORK IN THE UNITED STATES AND THIRD-COUNTRY MARKETS

**Report to the U.S. Senate
Committee on Finance on
Investigation No. 332-213
Under Section 332 of the
Tariff Act of 1930, as
Amended**

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PREFACE

The Commission 1/ instituted the present investigation on June 5, 1985, following the receipt of a letter of request therefor on May 2, 1985, from Senator Bob Packwood, 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 EC pork industries in U.S. and third country markets and the competitive positions of these industries in these markets. 2/ Specifically the Commission was asked to develop the following information:

(1) Provide an overview of the EC pork industry; (2) describe the EC pork market in terms of production, imports, exports, and consumption levels and trends; (3) discuss the role of EC exports in the U.S. pork market; (4) discuss the role of EC exports to third country markets; (5) describe the effect of tariffs, variable levies, and health and sanitary regulations on trade in pork products between the United States and the EC, and also trade regulations in other markets; (6) identify EC and member country assistance programs; and (7) discuss competitive conditions with respect to price, levels of technology, and so-forth.

Public notices of the investigation and hearing and change in location of hearing were given by posting copies of the notices at the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notices in the Federal Register of June 19, 1985, (50 F.R. 25475), September 12, 1985, (50 F.R. 37293) and September 24, 1985 (50 F.R. 38721-22). 3/ A public hearing in connection with this investigation was held on September 27, 1985, in Washington, DC. 4/

The information in this report was obtained from fieldwork, questionnaires, the public hearing, private individuals and organizations, and State, Federal, and foreign government sources.

The information and analysis in this report are for the purpose of this report only. Nothing in this report should be construed to indicate how the Commission would find in an investigation conducted under other statutory authority covering the same or similar matter.

1/ Chairwoman Paula Stern and Commissioner Seeley Lodwick did not participate in this investigation.

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

3/ A copy of the notices of the Commission's investigation and hearing and change in location of hearing are reproduced in app. B.

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pork is second only to beef in terms of the quantity and value of red meat consumed in the United States. During 1984, consumers spent about \$23.5 billion for 15.4 billion pounds of pork. Pork is produced throughout the United States, but production is concentrated in the Corn Belt and Southeastern States.

The world market for pork is extremely competitive, and many observers contend it will remain so for the foreseeable future. Production increased slightly in most major pork producing countries and areas of the world during 1980-84 (except in the United States, where it declined irregularly). Consumption, however, did not increase significantly in the major producing countries or areas. A number of countries and areas, including Taiwan, the European Community (EC), the nonmarket economies of Eastern Europe (NME's), Canada, and China, either became major pork exporters during 1980-84 or increased exports significantly; combined production in those countries and areas increased about 600 million pounds more than combined consumption increased. U.S. exports declined during the period.

Pork producers compete not only with each other but also with other meat producers. For example, in nearly all major pork consuming countries or areas of the world during 1980-84, per capita consumption of pork either declined or, at most, remained stable while per capita consumption of poultry meat increased. Trade in pork is also subject to abrupt changes in conditions owing to health and sanitary problems. For example, in recent years, owing to the presence of foot-and-mouth disease in Denmark, imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meats, including pork, from that country were prohibited by major importers, including the United States and Japan. The U.S. prohibition lasted from March 1982 until January 1984, and the Japanese prohibition was in effect from March 1982 until September 1983.

The general effect of the prohibition was to channel more fresh, chilled, and frozen pork from Denmark into the EC market and to channel more prepared or preserved pork from Denmark and the other EC exporters onto the world market. After Denmark reentered the Japanese market, alternative suppliers to the Japanese market were displaced. Some observers contend that Canadian exports that had been going to Japan were channeled to the U.S. market after the end of the prohibition.

Swine farmers and pork processors are affected by changes in the price of grains and other swine feeds because feed is by far the largest factor in the cost of swine production and, indirectly, in pork production. Demand for pork is also affected by general economic conditions.

Many members of Congress, swine farmers, and pork processors have expressed concerns about the competitive position of U.S. pork in the U.S. and third country markets, particularly in terms of competition from pork from the EC. They contend that swine farmers and pork processors in the EC benefit from government assistance, including export restitution payments, which make their products more competitive in the U.S. and third country markets, contributing to the economic difficulties currently being experienced by U.S. swine farmers.

1. Overview of the EC pork industry

- o Agriculture accounted for about 6 percent of the total GDP of the EC but 11 percent of the value of exports of all products.

Agricultural production in the EC totaled US\$133 billion or 6 percent of the EC's gross domestic product (GDP) of US\$2,307 billion in 1983. Livestock products accounted for about US\$76 billion or 57 percent of agricultural production. Agricultural exports from the EC totaled US\$65 billion or 11 percent of the US\$570 billion total EC exports of all products, including intra-EC trade (trade among EC member countries). Excluding intra-EC trade agricultural exports from the EC totaled US\$22 billion or 7 percent of total EC exports of all products of US\$299 billion. For Denmark and the Netherlands, the two largest EC pork exporters, agricultural products accounted for 30 percent (US\$4.8 billion) and 22 percent (US\$14.3 billion), respectively, of the value of those countries exports of all products (page 17 of text).

- o Pork accounted for 20 percent of the value of livestock production in the EC as a whole, but represented a larger share in certain member countries.

EC pork production was valued at US\$15 billion in 1983, representing 20 percent of the value of all EC livestock production (US\$76 billion). In Denmark, pork production totaled US\$1.5 billion, or 40 percent of the value of that country's livestock production. In the Netherlands, pork production, at US\$2.0 billion, accounted for 26 percent of the value of that country's livestock production (pages 19-20 of text).

- o The EC swine farmer and pork processor is significantly insulated from the effects of the world market.

Pork production costs in the EC are generally higher than in other producing countries in part because of higher domestic feed costs. Variable levies are applied to most pork products imported into the EC in order to make up this cost difference and maintain internal EC prices. Refunds are paid to EC pork exporters to ensure a competitive position on world markets (pages 3 to 11 of text).

- o The number of swine enterprises in the EC declined during 1979-83 and concentration increased.

The number of swine enterprises in the EC declined from 2.1 million in 1979 to 1.9 million in 1983, or by 12 percent, as modern management practices in the EC, as in other areas of the world, pressured farmers to invest in large volume, expensive production facilities, or exit from the industry. As the number of enterprises declined, concentration increased. For example, the share of the EC swine inventory held by enterprises with 1,000 or more animals increased from 18 percent in 1979 to 23 percent in 1983. The total swine inventory in the EC remained about level, at about 78 million animals during 1981-85 (pages 20 and 21 of text).

- o EC support for pork is limited compared with that of other agricultural sectors.

Like most EC agricultural products, pork production and trade is subject to the EC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). In 1984, over \$14 billion was budgeted for CAP support of all commodities, of which \$162 million, or 1.2 percent of the total, was spent on pork. Of the total 1984 EC expenditure on red meat, pork accounted for 7.5 percent, while beef accounted for 74.2 percent, and lamb, mutton, and goatmeat accounted for 18.3 percent (page 11 of text).

- o EC export refunds for pork have declined over the past 5 years.

EC export refunds for pork are usually fixed quarterly but can be adjusted more frequently depending on market conditions. Refunds are payments made to offset EC swine feed costs, which are generally higher than world prices. Between 1980 and 1983, refund levels for major pork product exports were lowered by small percentages each year. In 1984, the EC began adjusting refund levels more frequently while continuing to reduce them. In March 1984, refund levels were reduced on certain pork products destined for the U.S. and Canada and by May 1985, refunds in effect for exports to these countries were equivalent to only 1 to 2 cents per pound. The EC has been able to reduce restitution levels and still maintain a competitive position in the U.S. market in part because of the strength of the U.S. dollar. Refund levels on similar pork products exported to Japan and other third markets have remained at 8 to 12 cents per pound since January 1985 (pages 8 to 9 of text).

2. The EC pork market

- o The EC is one of the largest pork producing areas of the world, and production increased slightly during 1980-84.

After China, the EC is the largest pork producing area in the world. Pork production in the EC rose from 20.5 billion pounds in 1980 to 21.5 billion pounds in 1984. Production in the United States, by contrast, declined irregularly from 16.6 billion pounds in 1980 to 14.8 billion pounds in 1984. Within the EC, the largest pork producers are the Federal Republic of Germany, where production averaged about 6 billion pounds annually during 1980-84, and France, where production averaged about 3.5 billion pounds. In the Netherlands and Denmark, the largest pork exporters in the EC, annual production averaged about 2.6 billion pounds and 2.2 billion pounds respectively, during 1980-84.

During 1980-84, pork accounted for about 55 percent of red meat production in the EC as a whole, but for about 80 percent in Denmark and 70 percent in the Netherlands (pages 23 to 24 of text).

- o The EC is also one of the largest pork consuming areas of the world but consumption is less than production.

Consumption of pork in the EC rose slightly, from 20.3 billion pounds in 1980 to 21 billion in 1984, but the rise in consumption was less than the

increase in production. Consumption of pork in the EC was less than production in every year during 1980-84.

Per capita consumption of pork in the EC increased only slightly--from 75 pounds annually in 1980 to 77 pounds in 1983 and 1984. Pork accounted for 55 percent of red meat consumption in 1984, and pork's share of red meat consumption generally increased slightly in the EC during 1980-84 (pages 24 and 25 of text).

- o The EC is a major pork importer (with only the United States and Japan importing larger quantities), although intra-EC trade accounts for most imports.

Intra-EC trade (trade among EC member countries) accounted for about 90 percent of EC imports of pork during 1980-84; such imports increased from 3.7 billion pounds in 1980 to 4.2 billion pounds in 1984. Excluding intra-EC trade, pork imports declined irregularly from 368 million pounds in 1980 to 271 million pounds in 1984.

Excluding intra-EC trade, the NME's of Eastern Europe were the largest suppliers of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork imports into the EC, although imports from Sweden increased both in quantity and share in 1984. The NME's also supplied nearly all EC imports of live swine (pages 26 to 28 of text).

3. EC exports

- o The EC is one of the world's leading pork exporting areas.

Intra-EC trade accounts for the bulk of EC exports; however, even when intra-EC trade is excluded, the EC is second only to the NME's in terms of world pork exports. EC exports of pork, including intra-EC trade, increased from 4.0 billion pounds in 1980 (19 percent of production) to 4.8 billion pounds (22 percent of production) in 1984. Excluding intra-EC trade, EC exports rose from 604 million pounds (3 percent of production) in 1980 to 861 million pounds (4 percent) in 1984. While the EC imports significant quantities of pork, it is by far a net exporter, and the ratio of exports to imports has increased. In 1980, imports (excluding intra-EC trade) were equal to 60 percent of exports, but by 1984, imports were only about 31 percent as large as exports.

EC exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork went from 2.2 billion pounds, valued at US\$2.4 billion, in 1980, to 2.7 billion pounds, valued at US\$2.2 billion, in 1984, with intra-EC trade accounting for 85 to 92 percent of the total. The Federal Republic of Germany, France, and Italy were the largest markets within the EC, and Japan and the United States were important markets outside the EC. Intra-EC trade accounted for the great bulk of EC exports of live swine (pages 39 and 40 of text).

- o Exports accounted for a large share of Danish pork production during 1980-84.

Exports of pork from Denmark, including intra-EC trade, rose from 1.5 billion pounds (70 percent of production) in 1980 to 1.7 billion pounds in 1983 and 1984 (74 percent and 73 percent of production, respectively). A large share of Danish exports normally go to countries outside the EC, although, as mentioned earlier, Danish exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meats, including pork, were prohibited in many major markets during much of 1982 and 1983. In part, as a result of the prohibitions, Denmark exported more fresh, chilled, or frozen pork to other EC member countries, and more prepared or preserved pork outside the EC, including more canned hams and shoulders to the United States. During 1980-83, Danish exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork to non-EC countries fluctuated from a high of 260 million pounds in 1981 to a low of 58 million pounds in 1982. Japan was by far the largest non-EC market for fresh, chilled, or frozen pork during 1980-84, but the United States became an increasingly important market.

Danish exports of prepared or preserved pork increased from 283 million pounds in 1980 to 370 million pounds in 1983, although data for January-September 1984 (the latest data available) suggest that the increase is leveling off, apparently reflecting the shift to exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork. The United States was by far Denmark's largest non-EC market for prepared or preserved pork during 1980-84. Within the EC, the United Kingdom was the largest market (pages 44 to 47 of text).

- o Exports also account for a large share of the Netherlands' pork production.

Exports of pork from the Netherlands increased from 1.3 billion pounds (57 percent of production) in 1980 to 1.7 billion pounds (60 percent of production) in 1984. Because of the presence of foot-and-mouth disease, the Netherlands' exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat, including pork, are limited principally to other EC member countries where these diseases also occur. Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork exports increased from slightly under 1 billion pounds in 1980 to 1.2 billion pounds in 1983. The Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, and France were the leading markets. The Netherlands' exports of prepared or preserved pork increased irregularly from 147 million pounds in 1980 to 150 million pounds in 1983. Other EC member countries, especially the United Kingdom, accounted for the largest share of exports. Among non-EC member countries, the United States was a major market, accounting for nearly one-half the value of the Netherlands' exports of prepared or preserved pork to non-EC countries during 1983 (pages 42 to 44 of text).

4. The U.S. market

- o The United States is the world's largest importer of pork, and U.S. imports of pork increased during 1980-84.

The United States is by far the world's largest importer of pork (excluding intra-EC trade). U.S. imports of pork increased from 546 million

pounds (carcass weight equivalent) (3 percent of consumption), valued at \$486 million, in 1980 to 943 million pounds (6 percent of consumption), valued at \$755 million, in 1984. Imports during January-June 1985 at 595 million pounds were equal to 8 percent of U.S. consumption compared with 449 million pounds, 6 percent of U.S. consumption, during January-June 1984.

Imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork increased from 205 million pounds (product weight), valued at \$136 million, in 1980 to 458 million pounds, valued at \$335 million, in 1984. Imports of canned hams and shoulders, the other major type of pork product imported into the United States, rose from 210 million pounds, valued at \$329 million, in 1980 to 296 million pounds, valued at \$388 million, in 1984 (pages 59 to 61 of text).

o The EC, Canada, and the NME's accounted for the bulk of U.S. imports of pork during 1980-84.

U.S. imports of pork from the EC increased from 119 million pounds (22 percent of the U.S. total), valued at \$133 million (27 percent of the U.S. total), in 1980 to 380 million pounds (40 percent of the U.S. total), valued at \$327 million (43 percent of the U.S. total), in 1984. Within the EC, Denmark and the Netherlands were the leading suppliers. Denmark's share of the value of U.S. imports from the EC declined from 88 percent (\$116 million) in 1980 to 82 percent in 1982 and 1983 (\$177 million and \$199 million, respectively) before recovering to 88 percent (\$288 million) in 1984. The Netherlands' share increased from 10 percent (\$13 million) in 1980 to 14 percent during 1981-83 before declining to 9 percent (\$30 million) in 1984.

Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding 3 pounds and over were the leading type of pork product imported by the United States from the EC during 1980-84. Their valued ranged from a high of 88 percent (\$191 million) of the value of all pork products during 1982 to a low of 69 percent (\$225 million) in 1984. Of all U.S. pork product imports from the EC, fresh, chilled, or frozen pork, virtually all from Denmark, ranged from a high of 23 percent (\$74 million) in 1984 to a low of 0 in 1983, when U.S. imports from nearly all EC suppliers were prohibited.

Canada was another major supplier of U.S. imports of pork. U.S. pork imports from Canada increased from 203 million pounds (37 percent of the total), valued at \$134 million (27 percent), in 1980 to 355 million pounds (38 percent), valued at \$262 million (35 percent), in 1984. Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork accounted for 95 percent of the value of U.S. imports of pork from Canada during 1980-84.

U.S. imports from the NME's declined irregularly from 221 million pounds (40 percent), valued at \$216 million (45 percent), in 1980 to 130 million pounds, valued at \$138 million, in 1982 before recovering to 189 million pounds (20 percent), valued at \$150 million (20 percent), in 1984. Poland was the leading NME supplier of U.S. imports during 1980-84. Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding 3 pounds and over accounted for the great bulk of U.S. imports of pork from the NME's (pages 62 to 64 of text).

- o Imports accounted for an increasing share of U.S. consumption of canned hams during 1980-84.

The share of U.S. consumption of canned hams and shoulders accounted for by imports increased from 39 percent in 1980 to 63 percent in 1984. The increase reflects both a rise in imports, from 210 million pounds in 1980 to 296 million pounds in 1984 and a decline in U.S. production, from 333 million pounds in 1980 to 173 million pounds in 1984. U.S. production has declined in part because a larger share of hams and shoulders that are processed by the same techniques--used in producing canned hams and shoulders (the-so-called sectioned and formed techniques) are packed in airtight containers other than cans. Imports from the EC increased in both quantity, from 67 million pounds in 1980 to 175 million pounds in 1984, and share of U.S. consumption, from 12 percent to 36 percent.

Imports from the NME's declined from 141 million pounds in 1980 (26 percent of U.S. consumption) to 82 million pounds (20 percent of U.S. consumption) in 1982 before recovering to 118 million pounds (25 percent of U.S. consumption) in 1984.

The share of U.S. consumption of all sectioned and formed hams and shoulders (which includes canned hams and shoulders) accounted for by imports rose from 22 percent in 1980 to 35 percent in 1984 (pages 65 to 71 of text).

- o U.S. exports of pork declined during 1980-84.

U.S. exports of pork declined irregularly from 246 million pounds, valued at \$189 million, in 1980 to 160 million pounds, valued at \$113 million, in 1984. The decline in exports has been attributed to a number of factors, including declining U.S. production, a strong U.S. dollar, and increasing competition from EC and Canadian pork which benefit from EC and Canadian Government programs. Japan was by far the largest U.S. export market for pork during 1980-84, accounting for more than half of the value of U.S. exports annually during the period and about two-thirds of the value (\$124 million) in 1983. Canada accounted for about 12 percent of U.S. pork exports during the period, and Mexico for 5 to 8 percent annually. Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork accounted for 87 percent of the value of U.S. exports during 1980-84 (pages 71 and 72 of text).

5. Third Country Markets

- o Japan is one of the largest pork importers in the world, and it took generally increasing quantities of pork during 1980-84.

Japan is the second largest importer of pork in the world (excluding intra-EC trade). Japanese imports of pork increased irregularly from 342 million pounds in 1980 to 628 million pounds in 1984, representing an increase of 84 percent. The share of Japanese pork consumption accounted for by imports rose from 9 percent in 1980 to 17 percent in 1984. A large share of Japan's imports of pork are fresh, chilled, or frozen. Japan's imports of fresh,

chilled, or frozen pork increased from 239 million pounds, valued at US\$408 million, in 1980 to 367 million pounds, valued at US\$645 million, in 1983 (pages 73 and 74 of text).

- o Although imports have expanded, the Japanese market is extremely competitive, with an increasing number of suppliers competing for market share.

Japanese imports of pork from most major suppliers, except Denmark, generally increased from 1980 to 1983. Japanese imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from Denmark increased from 64 million pounds, valued at US\$108 million, in 1980 to 160 million pounds, valued at US\$278 million, in 1981, accounting for about 40 percent of the quantity and value of such imports in 1981. However, because of foot-and-mouth disease in Denmark, Japan prohibited imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meats, including pork, from Denmark between March 1982 and September 1983.

Japanese imports of fresh chilled or frozen pork from Denmark declined to 39 million pounds, valued at US\$65 million, in 1983, or about 10 percent of total Japanese imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from all sources. The absence of Denmark from the Japanese market apparently allowed other suppliers to increase exports, and a number of countries responded to the opportunity. Although imports from the United States increased in both quantity and value from 1980 to 1983, the share supplied by the United States declined from 28 percent of the quantity and value in 1980 to 21 percent of the quantity and 24 percent of the value in 1983. Canada, the largest supplier, showed a similar pattern -- its share of Japanese imports declined from 28 percent of the quantity and value in 1980 to 25 percent in 1983. Japanese imports from Taiwan and Sweden increased in quantity and value as well as in share of Japanese imports.

After pork from Denmark returned to the Japanese market, Canadian and U.S. export statistics indicate that both countries' exports to Japan declined sharply. Some observers contend that some Canadian pork that would otherwise have been exported to Japan was instead sold in the U.S. market. Indeed U.S. imports of Canadian pork did increase from 280 million pounds in 1982 to 355 million pounds in 1984 (pages 74 to 75 of text).

- o Canada is not one of the world's leading pork importers, but it is the second largest U.S. export market.

Canadian imports of pork fluctuated during 1980-84, ranging from 44 million pounds in 1981 to 32 million pounds in 1982 and 1984. The bulk of Canadian imports of pork during 1980-84 were fresh, chilled, or frozen, with the United States supplying nearly all of the total during 1982 and 1983, when Denmark was prohibited from exporting to Canada because of foot-and-mouth disease. The Canadian prohibition on imports from Denmark was in effect from March 1982 until March 1984 (pages 78 and 79 of text).

- o Canada imported increasing quantities of prepared or preserved pork from the EC during 1980-84, and imposed countervailing duties in 1984.

Although Canadian import statistics show that imports of prepared or preserved pork from the United States declined from 7.5 million pounds in 1980 to 3.2 million pounds in 1984, imports from other suppliers rose from 1.0 million pounds in 1980 to 4.6 million pounds in 1984. A significant share of such imports are reported to have been canned pork from the EC. On April 12, 1984, the Canadian Government imposed countervailing duties on imports of canned hams from Denmark and the Netherlands. The duties were equal to 17 percent ad valorem on imports from Denmark and 22 percent ad valorem on imports from the Netherlands. In May, 1984, Canada imposed countervailing duties on imports of certain pork based luncheon meats from Denmark and the Netherlands. The duties were equal to about 12 percent ad valorem on imports from Denmark and about 22 percent ad valorem on imports from the Netherlands (page 79 of text).

6. Competitive conditions in U.S. and third country markets.

- o Although U.S. swine farmers and pork processors appear to have an overall advantage in the U.S. pork market, the EC is a strong competitor in the U.S. canned ham market. Also, the EC is competitive in the specialized U.S. market for back ribs for restaurants.

During 1980-84, the EC supplied 1 to 2 percent of U.S. pork consumption; during January-June 1985, the EC's share was 3 percent. For canned hams and shoulders, however, the EC's share was much higher, rising from 12 percent in 1980 to 36 percent in 1984 (pages 99 and 100 of report). EC canned hams have an advantage in the U.S. market because they are generally perceived as being high quality. The imports also appear to benefit from brand name recognition and brand loyalty (page 65 of report).

Preliminary indications are that price has not provided a major EC competitive advantage for fresh, chilled, or frozen wholesale cuts in the U.S. market. EC canned hams and shoulders sold at a premium compared with U.S. products until 1983 and 1984--years when the value of the U.S. dollar was high. The latest technological innovations in both live swine raising and pork processing are generally available worldwide, and so no country or area appears to have a significant advantage. Costs of production may be somewhat higher in the EC than in the United States. In part because of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), EC swine farmers have feed costs that are at least as high as, and in some cases higher than, feed costs incurred by U.S. farmers. Worker wage rates in EC pork processing plants declined slightly in real terms during 1980-84, but not to the degree that such workers' wage rates in U.S. pork processing plants declined.

Government assistance to the EC pork industry is more comprehensive than that available to the U.S. pork industry. For example, when domestic pork prices fall below a certain "target" level, the EC will assist farmers in removing surplus supplies from the market in an effort to strengthen prices. EC imports of pork are also subject to more constraints, such as variable

levies, than are U.S. imports. Also, EC exporters benefit from export restitution payments, which at times are significant (page 88 report).

- o Appreciation of the U.S. dollar has made U.S. pork more expensive relative to EC pork. Recent efforts to bring down the value of the dollar, if successful, should reverse this trend.

The U.S. dollar rose about 25 percent in real terms against the Danish Krone from 1981 to the second quarter of 1985. This helped Danish producers, the major EC exporters, to compete against U.S. producers in both U.S. and third-country markets. Since the second quarter of 1985, the U.S. dollar has fallen about 16 percent against the Krone. The currencies of the Netherlands and Belgium showed similar trends (pages 82 and 83 of report).

- o U.S. swine farmers and pork processors appear to be less competitive in third country markets than in the domestic market.

U.S. exports accounted for about 1 to 2 percent of U.S. pork production during 1980-84. The bulk of the exports consist of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork rather than higher valued processed products. U.S. swine farmers and pork processors have traditionally concentrated their efforts on the large U.S. market. Domestic interests contend that U.S. exports are less than they otherwise would be because EC exports which benefit from export restitution payments have been able to capture a disproportionately large share of the world market (page 128 of report).

EC pork is lean and trimmed and packaged to meet the requirements of foreign markets, particularly the important Japanese market. Exports have traditionally been very important for EC member countries. For example, Denmark exported more than 70 percent of its pork production during 1980-84 (pages 39 and 40 of report).

INTRODUCTION

International trade in live swine and pork has become increasingly important to U.S. swine farmers and pork processors in recent years. The share of U.S. pork consumption accounted for by imports rose from 3 percent during 1980-81 to 6 percent during 1984. The share continued to rise during 1985, from 6 percent during January-June 1984 to 8 percent during the corresponding period of 1985. The value of U.S. imports of pork rose from \$486 million in 1980 to \$755 million in 1984. U.S. exports of pork declined from 246 million pounds, valued at \$189 million, in 1980 to 160 million pounds, valued at \$113 million, in 1984. They declined from 104 million pounds, valued at \$78 million, during January-July 1984 to 78 million pounds, valued at \$42 million, during the corresponding period of 1985. The increased U.S. imports and declining U.S. exports of pork coincided with seriously adverse economic conditions in many segments of U.S. agriculture, including swine farming and pork processing.

The increase in U.S. imports and decline in U.S. exports of pork has been attributed to a variety of reasons. Some are the strong U.S. dollar, excess production of pork in certain major pork producing and exporting countries or areas, and reduced demand for pork worldwide caused, in part, by increased supplies of other protein sources, primarily poultry. Also, domestic interests contend that swine farmers and pork processors in the European Community (EC), Canada, and possibly other areas, benefit from government programs that make their live swine and the pork produced therefrom more competitive in the United States and third country markets than they otherwise would be.

On May 21, 1984, the U.S. Senate Committee on Finance requested the U.S. International Trade Commission to conduct an investigation on the competitive position of Canadian live swine and pork in the United States market. As a part of that investigation, the Commission issued a publication, Conditions of Competition Between the U.S. and Canadian Live Swine and Pork Industries, in November 1984. Live swine and pork from Canada were subsequently the subject of a countervailing duty investigation which was completed in 1985.

It is in this setting that the U.S. Senate Committee on Finance requested the Trade Commission to conduct an investigation on the competitive position of U.S. imports of pork from the EC and on the effect of EC exports upon sales to third country markets, including Japan.

This investigation is limited to a fact-finding study and is organized in accordance with the specific requests outlined in the Committee's letter to the Commission requesting the investigation. The Committee specified that recent studies had carefully analyzed the U.S. swine and pork industries and indicated that an in-depth analysis of the EC swine and pork industries would be particularly timely and valuable. The Committee did not ask the Commission to make recommendations.

This investigation provides an overview of the EC and member country Government programs (including the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)) affecting swine and pork industries. It also describes the EC market in terms of production, consumption and imports and provides a more detailed review of

exports. The U.S. market is also reviewed as are third-country markets. Finally, competitive conditions in U.S. and third country markets are discussed.

OVERVIEW OF THE EC PORK INDUSTRY

EC and Member Countries' Government Programs

The Common Agricultural Policy

Pork production and trade in the European Community (EC) ^{1/} are influenced by the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). In general, the CAP is designed to maintain common price levels throughout the Community and insulate EC producers from effects of the world market. The specific arrangements for pork, in effect since July 1, 1967, apply to live swine (except for pedigree animals), edible pork and offal, lard and unrendered fat, and processed pork products (including canned pork and sausages). The essential elements of the system include: (1) internal price and market support measures; (2) a system of sluicgate (minimum import) prices and variable import levies; and (3) export refunds.

Internal Measures.--Internal market support arrangements for pork provide for the removal of surplus supplies from the market either through intervention measures or private storage aid schemes. Two indicator prices, the basic price and the reference price, are used to gauge the relative strength or weakness of the market and determine the need for public support. The basic price, a type of target price, was established as part of the annual EC farm price package and applies for a 12 month pork marketing period beginning November 1 of each year. EC officials attempt to set the basic price at a level that will stabilize the market and not cause surpluses. This price corresponds to the average production costs for a standard quality swine carcass (Commercial Grade 2) under the EC swine carcass classification scheme. Basic price levels set for pork by the EC Commission over the last 5 marketing years are shown in the following tabulation:

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Basic Price</u> | |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| | <u>(US\$/pound)</u> | <u>(ECU/ton) ^{1/}</u> |
| 1980/81----- | 0.80 | 1,587.21 |
| 1981/82----- | .78 | 1,761.80 |
| 1982/83----- | .79 | 1,946.80 |
| 1983/84----- | .89 | 2,503.87 |
| 1984/85----- | .64 | 2,033.30 |
| 1985/86----- | .64 | 2,033.30 |

^{1/} European Currency Unit (the EC monetary measure).

The reference price for pork is the actual internal EC market price for Grade 2 carcasses calculated from a weighted average of prices within the different member countries. The national prices are weighted based on swine

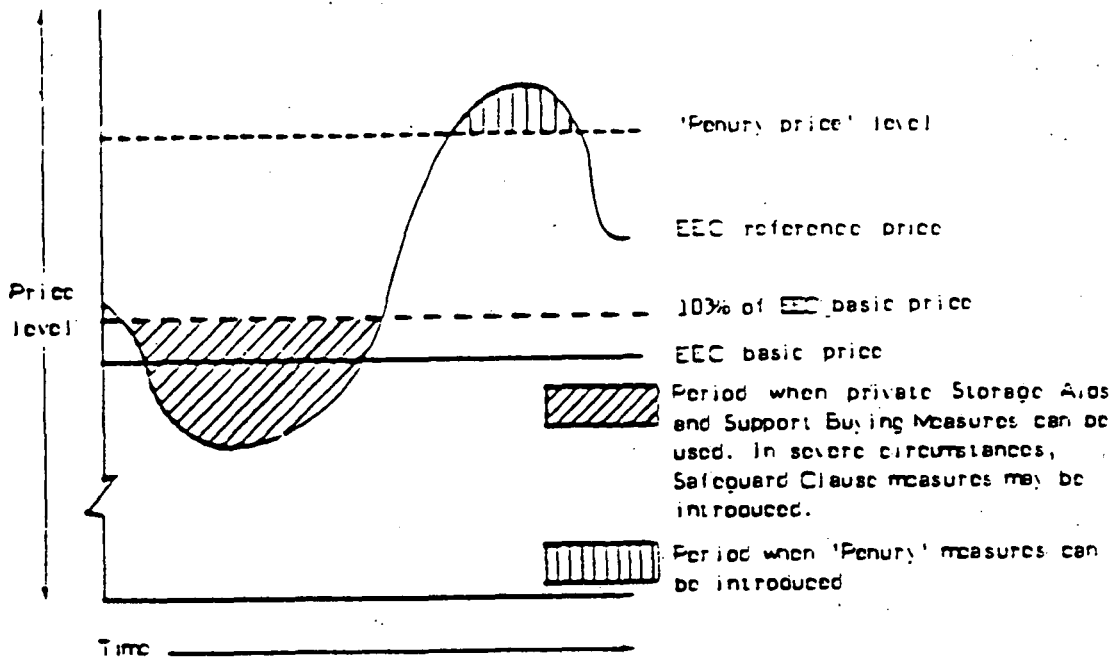
^{1/} See Fig. 1 for map of Europe. The members of the European Community for purposes of this investigation are: France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, and Greece.

Europe



population in each country. As shown in figure 2, when the reference price falls and is likely to remain below 103 percent of the established basic price, market support measures may be adopted.

Figure 2.-- The triggering mechanism of the reference price with the basic price



Source: Agra Europe (London), Ltd. CAP Monitor.

If authorized, public intervention agencies may remove surplus carcasses, bellies, and backfat from the market at a "buy-in" price that is standard throughout the Community. This form of direct market support has not been utilized in the EC since 1971, in part because Community beef stocks have monopolized public storage space. However, private storage aids are used regularly, especially during the spring when EC pork prices tend to be at their lowest or when the market has been negatively affected by a disease outbreak. These aids are paid directly by the EC to pork traders who agree to store specific products at their own risk and expense for a certain period (usually 4-7 months). The traders can reclaim their product when the storage contract expires. On occasion, the product can be removed early if warranted by market conditions, or if it is to be exported.

Storage aids offered in May 1985 provided 10 cents per pound for most pork products stored for the first 4 months and 11 cents per pound for each additional month. The following table shows quantities of EC pork removed from the market through private storage aid during 1980 to 1984. The amounts going into storage are small, and represent only about 1 percent of total EC pork production, which averaged 21 billion pounds annually during those years.

Table 1.--Pork: Private storage in the EC, 1980-84

| | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|-------------------------|----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Million pounds | | | | |
| Italy----- | 37.4 | 30.0 | 50.6 | 46.1 | 53.6 |
| Germany----- | 30.7 | 19.9 | 23.6 | 85.3 | 52.2 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 33.7 | 15.8 | 20.1 | 34.7 | 33.2 |
| Netherlands----- | 41.3 | 10.0 | 25.8 | 27.7 | 31.8 |
| Denmark----- | 24.1 | 10.2 | 17.9 | 37.0 | 27.1 |
| France----- | 19.2 | 7.6 | 17.3 | 25.2 | 18.1 |
| United Kingdom----- | 35.0 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 7.3 | 10.0 |
| Ireland----- | .4 | - | .2 | 1.5 | 3.1 |
| Greece----- | - | - | .1 | .2 | - |
| Total----- | 190.4 | 95.2 | 157.7 | 265.0 | 229.1 |

Source: The Danish Pigmeat Sector Statistics, 1980-84, Danish Bacon and Meat Council.

Imports--The EC pork producer is insulated from the influence of the world market through the application of sluicgate or minimum prices and variable import levies. ^{1/} These import arrangements take into account the fact that feed costs, a major factor in pork production, are generally higher in the EC than in other countries. The sluicgate price measures a world cost for producing pork and is adjusted on a quarterly basis to reflect the most efficient world producers' costs for feed, transportation, marketing, and other overhead. Prices are first calculated on a carcass basis after which coefficients are applied to determine the appropriate sluicgate price for other pork products. See appendix E for an example calculation. Sluicgate prices in effect during the past 5 years are shown in the following tabulation:

| Year | Sluicgate Price | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | (\$US/pound) | (ECU/ton) ^{1/} |
| 1980/81----- | 0.58 | 1,143.70 |
| 1981/82----- | .61 | 1,364.40 |
| 1982/83----- | .51 | 1,271.90 |
| 1983/84----- | .46 | 1,284.30 |
| 1984/85----- | .49 | 1,568.70 |

^{1/} European Currency Unit

It is expected that pork from third countries will enter the EC at or close to the sluicgate price level. Variable levies are then applied to imports to make up the difference between world production costs and the higher EC production costs. Levies for swine carcasses are based on (1) the difference in EC and world costs for the amount of grain required to produce

^{1/} Customs duties are established for most categories of pork imported into the EC; however, when variable levies are in effect, duties are usually not applied. See EC Tariff Schedule (App. D).

one kilogram of fresh pork ^{1/} and (2) 7 percent of the average of sluicgate prices in effect over the previous year. Fixed coefficients (the same used in calculating sluicgate prices) are then applied to carcass levies to determine the import levies for live swine and other pork categories. An additional protective amount is added to levies for certain processed pork, including canned ham. An example calculation of the import levy for canned ham is shown in appendix F.

As seen in figure 3, the sluicgate price and variable levy together create an effective minimum import that which ideally is maintained at a level just above the overall average of EC production costs. This ensures a margin of preference for the Community producer and prevents imports from depressing EC market prices below the basic price. If the price of pork entering the EC would undercut the sluicgate price, an additional or supplementary levy may also be applied to maintain the effective minimum import price. Supplementary levies are designed to correspond to the average difference between import prices and the sluicgate price. Pork products supplied by countries that agree to observe the sluicgate price are exempt from any supplementary levies.

Variable levies, when in effect, apply to most pork products entering the EC. In the case of fresh pork offals, lard for industrial use, and prepared and preserved pork liver imported from GATT member countries, the only tariff applied is a fixed ad valorem rate. EC variable levies are imposed, however, on imports of these products when supplied by non-GATT members. Table 2 gives variable levies in effect for various pork products during the last 5 years.

Table 2.--Pork: EC variable levies applied to various products, 1981-1985

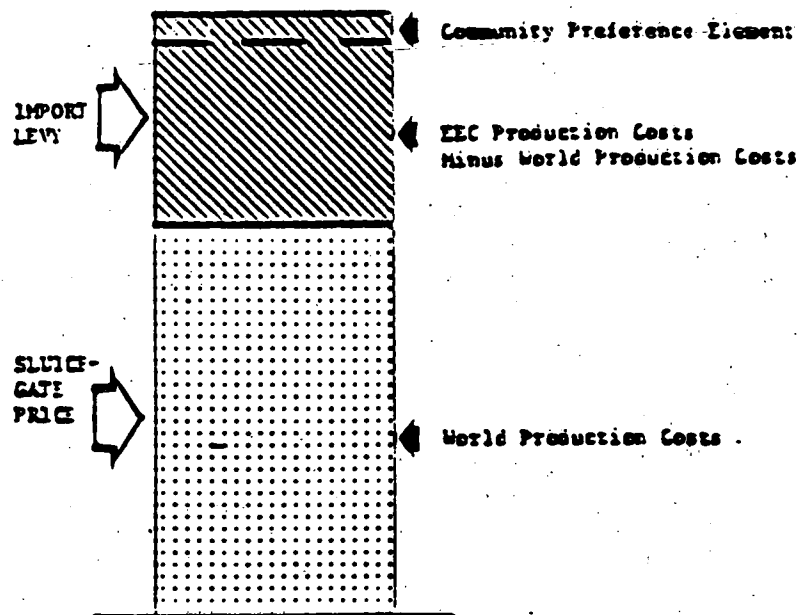
| Product | 1981 (July) | 1982 (July) | 1983 (Oct) | 1984 (July) | 1985 (July) |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Cents per pound | | | | |
| Carcasses----- | 16 | 21 | 19 | 14 | 13 |
| Legs----- | 23 | 30 | 28 | 20 | 19 |
| Forends or shoulders----- | 18 | 23 | 22 | 16 | 14 |
| Loins----- | 26 | 33 | 31 | 23 | 21 |
| Bellies----- | 14 | 18 | 17 | 12 | 11 |
| Canned hams----- | 55 | 67 | 63 | 49 | 45 |
| Canned shoulders----- | 45 | 55 | 51 | 41 | 38 |
| Sausages (uncooked)----- | 52 | 62 | 58 | 45 | 41 |

Source: Official Journal of the European Communities

Exports.--Export refunds are paid to EC pork exporters to enable them to compete in world markets. Export refunds are payments made to offset EC swine feed costs, which are generally higher than world costs. Restitutions are usually fixed quarterly but are sometimes adjusted more frequently in light of market conditions. Refund levels by product are the same Community wide, but may vary according to destination.

^{1/} This amount is considered to be 4.2 kilograms of grain composed as follows: barley (40 percent); corn (20 percent); oats (10 percent); rye (20 percent); and sorghum (10 percent). Official Journal of the European Communities, Nov. 1, 1975, p. 21.

Figure 3. The Import Levy and Sluicgate Price System for Swine Carcasses.



Source: Meat and Livestock Commission, Economic Information Service, London, England, CAP - Pigmear: An explanation of the CAP Pigmear Regime (3rd revision), July 1982.

Table 3 (appendix G) shows EC refund levels for certain pork products over the last 5 years. During 1980 and part of 1981, restitution payments for canned hams and shoulders exported to the United States were lower than for those products shipped to other markets. Export refunds for canned hams and shoulders and canned luncheon meat were then consistent for all destinations from April 1981 to March 1985, when different levels were again broken out for the United States, and also for Canada.

Except for some fluctuation in the export refunds for boned loins, restitution payments for the products shown in table 3 have steadily declined since September 1980. In 1984, the EC began adjusting refund levels more frequently, and during the first 5 months of 1985, pork refunds were lowered four times. From March 1984 to January 1985, EC refunds for shipments to all destinations were reduced from 23 cents to 12 cents per pound for canned hams, from 19 cents to 11 cents per pound for canned shoulders, from 12 cents to 8 cents per pound for canned luncheon meat, and from 18 cents to 11 cents per pound for boned loins.

Between March and May 1985, refunds on sales of these products to the United States and Canada were cut by a further 7 to 10 cents per pound. Refunds were also reduced by this amount for exports of canned hams and shoulders and luncheon meat to Australia. The EC was able to reduce payments and still maintain a competitive position, in part because of the strengthening of the U.S. dollar during that time and the increase in U.S. pork prices. The reduction in refunds also appears to have been prompted by several developments that raised EC concern over possible countervailing duty actions. In April 1984 and again in May 1984, the Canadian Government imposed countervailing duties on imports of certain pork products from Denmark and the Netherlands. Also at that time, the U.S. Government was considering a countervailing duty petition concerning imports of pork and live swine from Canada. One European source reported that "the halving of EC refunds on exports of frozen and canned pigmeat to the USA and Canada by the pigmeat experts this week was an emergency decision intended to pre-empt possible U.S. retaliation." 1/

From May through October 1985, EC refunds for canned hams and shoulders, and boned loins exported to the U.S. and Canada remained at 2 cents per pound, and the payment on exports of canned luncheon meat was also 2 cents per pound. U.S. Department of Agriculture representatives in Brussels reported that some EC officials felt that these refunds could be reduced to zero. However, there was concern that once removed the restitutions would be difficult to reinstate.

EC refunds on sales of like products to other third markets, including Japan, have not been altered since January 1985 and, as of October 1985, still ranged from 8 to 12 cents per pound.

The so-called back ribs imported into the United States reportedly are not eligible for export refunds. Officials of the EC report that inasmuch as the purpose of the export refunds is to make payments on exports of meat, and the ribs have such a large share of bone in relation to meat, export refunds should not be made on the product.

1/ Agra Europe (London), Ltd., Agra Europe, No. 1133, May 17, 1985, p. P/iii.

Other support measures.—The EC pork regulations include several other provisions to counter market fluctuations. In the event of a severe disturbance, such as a sharp and sudden increase in supply, a safeguard clause allows for the suspension of imports or the taking of any other necessary measures. While the individual member countries have in the past requested such action, the safeguard clause has never been used. The EC may also take action if pork prices are thought to be too high. If the reference price exceeds, and is likely to remain above, a set level known as the penury price (See fig. 2), steps such as the suspension of import levies may be taken. This provision has also never been implemented. A third supplementary measure is the allocation of EC and member country funds to encourage domestic pork consumption through promotion and advertising campaigns. This last occurred in 1974 when overall meat supply in the Community was high.

Though not specifically provided for under the common policy for pork, EC pork producers, along with other livestock producers, benefit from periodic programs providing for the feeding of surplus skim milk powder to animals. In 1984, the EC provided rebates for the feeding of high priced domestic wheat to livestock.

The EC pork sector also benefits from the EC's structural policy, which provides socio-economic guidance to all agricultural producers. The structural programs, while available throughout the EC, focus on compensating poor rural areas that may receive less than a proportionate share of support through the CAP. Specific projects include improvement of infrastructure, modernization of production and processing, marketing assistance, investment aid to young farmers, and research and development. EC financial support for these programs is often matched with funds put up by farmer groups or member country Governments. For example, over the next 2 years, the EC is scheduled to help the Government of Greece to establish 16 state-owned slaughterhouses in an effort to develop the Greek pork industry.

Finance.—The EC market organizations for pork and other sectors are financed through a common fund known as the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF). In 1984, over US\$14 billion was budgeted through the EAGGF for export refunds and various types of intervention support for all agricultural products. Of this amount, US\$162 million, or 1 percent of the agriculture budget, was allocated to the pork sector. EC support for pork is relatively limited, since the CAP relies more on the market and the countercyclical nature of pork production to balance supply and demand, rather than price guarantees or premiums. With almost no land barriers to the expansion of pork production it is believed that more extensive public support of the pork sector could lead to massive overproduction. EC expenditure on refunds and intervention in 1984 (as reported by the EC Commission) for all agricultural commodities as compared with pork is summarized in the following tabulation:

Total EC Expenditures:

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|----------|
| For all agricultural products----- | millions-- | \$14,073 |
| For pork----- | do----- | 162 |
| Pork as a share of agriculture----- | percent-- | 1.2 |

Total EC expenditure on export refunds:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|
| For all agricultural products--- | millions-- | \$4,977 |
| For pork----- | do----- | 130 |
| Pork as a share of agriculture--- | percent-- | 2.6 |

Total expenditure on intervention:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|
| For all agricultural products--- | millions-- | \$9,096 |
| For pork----- | do----- | 32 |
| Pork as a share of agriculture--- | percent-- | 0.3 |

EC financial support for pork is also limited relative to the other red meat sectors. The following tabulation shows that while pork is the Community's major red meat product, representing 55 percent of overall red meat output, only 7.5 percent of EC expenditure in 1984 for red meat went for pork:

| | <u>Share of total EC red meat output (percent)</u> | <u>EC budget expenditures (millions)</u> | <u>Share of total EC budget expenditure on red meat (percent)</u> |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---|
| Pork----- | 55.0 | \$ 162 | 7.5 |
| Beef----- | 41.0 | 1,608 | 74.2 |
| Lamb, mutton & goatmeat- | 4.0 | 398 | 18.3 |
| Total----- | 100.0 | \$2,168 | 100.0 |

By comparison, most (74.2 percent) of the Community's red meat budget is allocated to support of beef and veal, while 18.3 percent supports production of lamb, mutton and goatmeat.

Carcass classification system.---Other common arrangements for the EC pork sector include a carcass classification system, popularly known as the "grille." There are five main commercial grades for swine carcasses. The main purpose of the system is to allow comparable market price quotations in all EC member countries. This is particularly important for calculating the reference price and determining the required qualities for intervention buying. A summary of the classification scheme is shown in appendix H.

Health and Sanitary Requirements

EC veterinary regulations have had significant impact on trade in meat and live animals both within the EC and with third countries. While the CAP allows for free movement of farm products inside the EC, individual members have at times applied import restrictions to protect their own health interests. For example, in 1982, Italy tightened controls on imported meat citing the threat of salmonella. This action contributed to excess pork

supply throughout the Community and necessitated the introduction of private storage aid. The Community is working towards a harmonization of member state regulations on intra-EC trade in meat and animals but, as of November 1985, had agreed only to a common policy regarding swine fever.

The Community is also seeking to harmonize regulations concerning imports of meat from third countries. The EC Third Country Red Meat Directive, published in 1972, is being enforced for all countries except the United States and Canada. The Directive requires that plants wishing to export red meat to the EC be individually inspected and certified by EC veterinarians. There are some critical technical variances between U.S. and EC slaughter procedures, and full compliance with the EC Directive would necessitate costly adjustments by many U.S. plants. U.S. and EC officials have been negotiating for several years to resolve these differences. Currently, U.S. plants exporting pork to the EC must continue to obtain separate authorization from each of the individual member countries.

Member country programs

The establishment of the European Economic Community in 1957 led to the modification or elimination of a number of programs that had previously existed on the national level. In the agricultural sector, most member country programs and policies regarding market price support or external trade were eventually superseded by the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Those national programs that remained or were subsequently proposed have been subject to close scrutiny by the EC Commission ^{1/} to determine their compatibility with the common market organizations. The treaty establishing the European Economic Community (Treaty of Rome) states that:

Except where otherwise provided for in this Treaty, any aid, granted by a Member State or granted by means of State resources, in any manner whatsoever, which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favoring certain enterprises or certain productions shall, to the extent to which it adversely affects trade between Member States, be deemed to be incompatible with the Common Market.

Member country interests have periodically sought approval from the EC Commission for the concept of selective national aids for the pork sector to be administered during periods of collapsing prices or other difficulties. While recognizing the problem of regional disparities, the EC Commission has maintained that national aids incompatible with the CAP would distort competition and risk disintegration of the EC pork market. EC officials reportedly view the common policies for pork to be sufficient to achieve a fair return to producers. Officials have noted that measures such as export refunds and private storage aid, though available EC wide, can be used effectively to strengthen weaker markets in different member countries. The

^{1/} The Commission is the primary governing body of the EC and acts independently of the member country Governments.

EC can also target appropriate structural aid to overcome regional difficulties. In 1983, for example, during a time of weak pork prices in the United Kingdom, US\$9 million was allocated for improving slaughterhouses in order to facilitate the United Kingdom's pork exports to other EC member countries.

In spite of EC regulations, member countries have occasionally instituted evidently "incompatible" national aids to pork producers without giving prior notification to the EC Commission. For example, in 1974, the French Government introduced headage payments for swine and cattle, and in 1977, the United Kingdom provided a special subsidy for slaughter swine during a time of low market prices. In 1983, France paid direct premiums to members of swine producer groups while restricting the imports of pork from other EC countries (discussed in the following section). These aids are usually removed following protests from other member countries and at the request of the Commission. The individual member countries, in order to protect their domestic swine industries from imports from other member countries, maintain a constant vigil for programs that would provide unfair advantages.

During the course of this investigation, the staff of the Commission obtained information about EC member country programs from various sources. It appears that member country programs are limited in scope and magnitude. As described in the section of the report entitled "The U.S. Market", EC export refunds were found to be countervailable during the Commission's 1980 investigation concerning canned hams from the EC. During the course of the public hearing in this investigation, import interests, when questioned about EC member country programs, indicated that the member countries do not have programs that provide bounties or grants. ^{1/}

The Canadian countervailing duty investigation, described in the section of this report entitled 'Third Country Markets' resulted in a finding that EC export refunds were countervailable, however, nothing else was found to be countervailable. The original petition requesting the investigation, filed by the Canadian Meat Council (CMC), made no allegation that other EC programs were countervailable. The staff of the Commission discussed the original petition with a officials of the CMC who indicated that they had discussed with their legal counsel the possibility of complaining of other EC programs but determined that their petition should be limited to the aforementioned export refunds.

Information concerning recent individual EC member country programs follows.

Denmark

In 1981, the Danish Ministry of Agriculture leased storage space to allow intervention purchases of up to 500,000 metric tons of Danish 1981 crop barley, immediately after harvest. The program was reportedly designed in part to assist swine farmers in Denmark. In earlier years, barley has been exported immediately after harvest owing to lack of storage space. Later,

^{1/} See transcript of hearing at pp. 103-105.

barley would have to be imported, at higher cost, to be used for swine feed. The program was continued in 1982.

High interest rates during the early 1980's, and farmer financial problems associated with foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks contributed to a large number of farm foreclosures and pressured the Danish government to devise systems to provide lower interest rates to farmers. The government also reportedly participated in a program to convert short term debt to long-term debt by providing loan guarantees. Data are not available however, on the magnitude of the programs.

In mid-1982, the Danish Minister of Agriculture, with EC concurrence, banned exports of Danish held intervention grain stocks of 600,000 metric tons to ensure adequate feed supplies.

Generally, the Danes have active market promotions for agricultural products. In recent years about US\$20 million to US\$26 million have been spent annually on promotions mostly for pork, cheese, and butter. Funds for the promotions are obtained from production fees assessed primarily against livestock farmers, and, since 1978, a portion of county land taxes have been transferred back to agriculture promotions.

Denmark's agricultural products are heavily promoted at major international food exhibitions, such as FOODEX in Tokyo, Grunewoche in Berlin, Anuga in Cologne, Ikofa in Munich, and SIAL in Paris. The Danish Agricultural Marketing Board receives separate funds to promote sales of agricultural products. Government funds are made available annually for export promotion; for example, in 1980 and 1981, about US\$26 million was available, of which agricultural interests in Denmark supplied about 15 percent.

Export Credit Arrangements, handled by the Export Credit Council, also apply to agricultural and food products. The Council guarantees exports against loss on foreign accounts, provides security to financial institutions for loans to finance exports, and provides exporters loans at favorable rates (about 3 percent lower than prevailing commercial rates).

The USDA in August 1985, reported that the Danish Agricultural Export Commission signed a Danish pork tenderloins sales promotion agreement with five major Japanese pork processors. The agreement reportedly includes a 15 million yen (about US\$70,000) promotion expenditure, part of which comes from the Danish Government. Under the agreement, one-third of the expenditure will be for recipe leaflets aimed at consumers. The remainder is for unconditional cash grants to be divided equally among the five processors.

Also, the Government of Denmark supplies significant assistance in disease control programs such as for the foot-and-mouth disease problem of recent years.

France

The French Ministry of Agriculture proposed a so-called "Pork Plan" in late 1982 to "improve the market in order to create conditions more favorable

to the development of production" and "to improve the conditions of production at the farm level in order to favor recent or new investments." The program included a better and more homogeneous carcass classification system developed by regional interprofessional organizations. The program was funded by fees assessed against producers. Also, a management office was developed to assist in market regulation and to promote pork consumption. Funding for that office was to come from fees assessed against slaughtering plants.

On June 2, 1983, the French Minister of Agriculture announced that the ceiling was being raised from about US\$40,000 to US\$60,000 per production unit on an existing loan program for producers to modernize their facilities.

Representatives from other EC member countries, especially the United Kingdom, complained that the French actions were in violation of the Treaty of Rome. The EC Commission counseled the French about the programs and the complaints.

Data concerning the extent of French government expenditures under the program are not available.

United Kingdom

United Kingdom government support for the country's swine farmers and pork processors appears to be limited. Indeed, many swine farmers contend that the National Farmer's Union, an industry association, pressures the government to maintain high grain prices that act to the disadvantage of swine farmers.

The government, has however, been involved in swine disease eradication programs. A program, operated by the government, was initiated in March of 1983 to eliminate pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease). The program required entire herds of swine be slaughtered if any animals in the herd were found to have the disease with farmers to be compensated for the slaughter. Under the program 483 herds, totally 400,000 animals were destroyed. The total cost of the program was projected to cost "at least 6 million pounds". ^{1/} Funding for the program was obtained from an initial levy on swine farmers of 4.1 million pounds. An additional 4.1 million pounds was obtained from salvaged slaughter animals. Ultimate cost of the program was 16.2 million pounds, about 10 million pounds more than farmers had anticipated. The additional cost of the program was reportedly born by swine farmers with no contribution from public funds.

The government had also provided technical assistance in a swine vesicular disease eradication program that ended in May 1982.

The Netherlands

Even though swine and pork account for a significant share of the Netherlands' agricultural economy, government involvement appears to be limited. The government of the Netherlands does participate in animal disease

^{1/} During 1983, one pound was equal to approximately US\$1.40.

control programs and provides compensation when animals are destroyed to prevent the spread of disease. In 1984, for example, approximately US\$6 million dollars were paid to farmers whose swine were killed to prevent the spread of swine fever.

The government of the Netherlands also supports research and development in the swine and pork industry. In the years 1985-87, the government of the Netherlands is scheduled to spend approximately US\$5 million on a research project. The project consists of 3 parts: research and development by the industry itself (US\$2 million); market research in both existing potential markets (US\$1 million); and, technological research in institutes (US\$2 million).

Federal Republic of Germany

The government of the Federal Republic of Germany during 1984, conducted programs involving slaughter, vaccination, and quarantines to control swine fever, and psuedorabies, and swine vesicular disease (SUD). Data are not available concerning the extent of government expenditures, but apparently there were at most no more than a few hundred incidents of the disease.

Italy

Information concerning Italian governmental assistance to swine farmers and pork processors is limited. During 1980, Sardinia regional governmental authorities allocated US\$161 million for the eradication of African Swine Fever in that region. The EC also reportedly provided funds. During 1983, the Italian government assisted in a program to African Swine Fever, which had spread to the Piedmont region of Italy.

Ireland

Irish government support for swine raising and pork processing appears to be quite limited. In 1983 and 1984 Irish feed manufacturers reportedly obtained some dairy products from the EC surplus disposal program, but data are not available on the quantities obtained or the share used in swine feed.

Prior to 1983, a pork marketing agency, the Pigs and Bacon Commission, had been a quasi-governmental agency. It became a private company in 1983, which went out of business in 1984.

The government of Ireland appears to concentrate its agricultural assistance efforts on cattle farmers, and to a lesser extent, sheep farmers.

Greece

The government of Greece has some involvement in Greek swine farming and pork processing through the Greek banking system. Beginning in March of 1983, the largest swine raising and pork processing business in Greece has operated under supervision of the Bank of Industrial Development (ETVA), an organization totally controlled by the government of Greece. Also, the

Agricultural Bank of Greece offers loans for the modernization of swine housing facilities.

The government of Greece also reportedly encourages improvement of breeding herds through the promotion of boar test stations, and the importation of boars for breeding purposes has reportedly benefited from EC payments.

In August 1985, officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) reported that the government of Greece is planning to set up a government owned slaughter facility in each of 16 swine raising regions in the country during the next two years, with the aid of EC funds. Meanwhile, the government has denied private interests permission to build new slaughter facilities, although permission has been granted to expand existing facilities.

The Importance of Agriculture in the EC Economy and in the Economies of the Member Countries

Table 4 provides an overall perspective of the position of agriculture, livestock products, and pork in the economy of the EC and in the economies of the individual member countries during 1983, the latest year for which such data are available. The table shows that the value of agricultural production in the EC was equal to US\$133.3 billion or 6 percent of the EC's gross domestic product (GDP) of US\$2,307.0 billion. The share of the value of agricultural production in the GDP's of the individual member countries ranged from a high of slightly over 18 percent (US\$6.3 billion and US\$3.0 billion, respectively) in the relatively small GDP's of Greece (US\$34.5 billion) and Ireland (US\$16.5 billion) to a low of 4 percent (US\$16.9 billion) of the relatively large GDP of the United Kingdom (US\$456.6 billion). In both Denmark and the Netherlands, agricultural production accounted for 9 percent (US\$5.2 billion and US\$11.5 billion, respectively) of those countries' GDP's of US\$56.4 billion and US\$132.0 billion, respectively. The shares are shown in the following tabulation:

| Country or area | Gross domestic product (GDP) | Agriculture production | Share of GDP accounted for by | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| | | | agriculture | Percent |
| | --Billions of U.S. dollars-- | | | |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | \$653.1 | 24.0 | | 4 |
| France----- | 516.3 | 33.8 | | 7 |
| United Kingdom----- | 456.6 | 16.9 | | 4 |
| Italy----- | 354.9 | 28.4 | | 8 |
| The Netherlands----- | 132.0 | 11.5 | | 9 |
| Belgium----- | 82.0 | 4.2 | | 5 |
| Denmark----- | 56.4 | 5.2 | | 9 |
| Greece----- | 34.5 | 6.3 | | 18 |
| Ireland----- | 16.5 | 3.0 | | 18 |
| Luxembourg----- | 4.7 | 1/ | 1/ | |
| EC total----- | 2,307.0 | 133.3 | | 6 |

1/ Not available.

Measured in terms of U.S. dollars, production values changed noticeably between 1981, the earliest year for which comparable data are available, and 1983; however, relative shares remained generally constant.

Table 5 shows that agriculture accounted for a larger share of EC exports than of EC GDP in 1983. In that year, the value of agricultural exports from the EC was equal to US\$65.0 billion or 11 percent of the US\$570.5 billion of exports of all products including intra-EC trade (trade among EC member countries). Excluding intra-EC trade, agricultural exports from the EC totaled US\$22 billion or 7 percent of the value of total EC exports of all products of US\$299 billion. Among the individual member countries, agricultural exports are most important in the Greek and Danish export economies and least important in the German export economy. In 1983, the value of agricultural exports from Greece and Denmark (US\$1.5 billion and US\$4.8 billion, respectively) accounted for one-third and 30 percent, respectively, of those countries' exports of all products (US\$4.4 billion and US\$15.8 billion, respectively). In that year, the Federal Republic of Germany's agricultural exports (US\$9.3 billion) represented 5 percent of exports of all products (US\$168.7 billion), and in the Netherlands, the value of agricultural exports accounted for 22 percent (US\$14.3 billion) of exports of all products (US\$65.7 billion). The percentages remained quite consistent between 1979 and 1983. A large share of EC exports of agricultural products consist of high value items, such as meat and dairy products.

Agricultural products are also significant in terms of EC imports, equaling US\$80.2 billion or 14 percent of the US\$585.4 billion of EC imports of all products in 1983 (table 6). Between 1979 and 1983, this percentage remained nearly constant. A large share of EC imports of agricultural products consist of low-value items, such as coarse grains and oilseeds used for making compound feeds for EC animals.

The Importance of Livestock in the EC Agricultural Economy and in the Member Countries

The value of livestock product production (live animals, meat and preparations, dairy products, and eggs) in the EC was equal to US\$75.5 billion, or 57 percent of the value of total agricultural output in 1983. The value of livestock product production as a share of the value of agriculture production in the individual member countries in that year ranged from a high of 87 percent (US\$2.6 billion) in Ireland to a low of 33 percent (US\$2.1 billion) in Greece. In Denmark and the Netherlands, livestock products accounted for 73 percent (US\$3.8 billion) and 66 percent (US\$7.6 billion), respectively, of the value of agricultural production. Shares are shown in the following tabulation:

| Country or area | Agricultural production | Livestock production | Share of agricultural production accounted for by livestock |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | --Billions of U.S. dollars-- | | Percent |
| France----- | \$33.8 | 17.7 | 52 |
| Italy----- | 28.4 | 11.6 | 41 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 24.0 | 16.9 | 70 |
| United Kingdom----- | 16.9 | 10.4 | 62 |
| The Netherlands----- | 11.5 | 7.6 | 66 |
| Greece----- | 6.3 | 2.1 | 33 |
| Denmark----- | 5.2 | 3.8 | 73 |
| Belgium----- | 4.2 | 2.8 | 67 |
| Ireland----- | 3.0 | 2.6 | 87 |
| EC total----- | <u>1/</u> 133.3 | 133.3 | 57 |

1/ Includes Luxembourg, where production was valued at US\$4.7 billion.

The value of livestock product exports from the EC was equal to \$US21.0 billion or 32 percent of the value of exports of agricultural products in 1983. The value of livestock product exports as a share of the value of exports of agricultural products from the individual member countries, ranged from a high of 62 percent (\$US 1.5 billion) in Ireland and 59 percent (US\$2.8 billion) in Denmark to a low of 1 percent (US\$15 million) in Greece. Livestock products accounted for 40 percent (US\$5.7 billion) of the Netherlands' exports of agricultural products. While absolute values changed between 1979 and 1983, the relative shares remained constant.

The value of livestock product imports into the EC was equal to US\$18.9 billion or 24 percent of the value of the EC's imports of agricultural products in 1983. The value of livestock product imports, as a share of the value of agricultural imports of individual member countries, ranged from a high of 56 percent for Greece (US\$759 million) to a low of 4 percent (US\$74 million) for Denmark. Although values changed between 1979 and 1983, the relative shares did not change much.

The Importance of Pork in the EC Livestock Economy and in the Member Countries

The value of EC pork production in 1983 was equal to US\$14.8 billion, representing 20 percent of the value of livestock production. In that year, among member countries, pork as a share of the value of livestock product production ranged from a high of 39 percent (US\$1.5 billion) in Denmark to a low of 8 percent (US\$200 million) in Ireland. In the Netherlands, pork production accounted for 26 percent (US\$2.0 billion) of the value of livestock product production. The shares are shown in the following tabulation:

| Country or area | Livestock production | Pork production | Share of livestock production accounted for by pork |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| | --Billions of U.S. dollars-- | | Percent |
| France----- | \$17.7 | 2.2 | 12 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 16.9 | 4.5 | 27 |
| Italy----- | 11.6 | 1.8 | 16 |
| United Kingdom----- | 10.4 | 1.4 | 13 |
| The Netherlands----- | 7.6 | 2.0 | 26 |
| Denmark----- | 3.8 | 1.5 | 39 |
| Belgium----- | 2.8 | .9 | 32 |
| Ireland----- | 2.6 | .2 | 8 |
| Greece----- | 2.1 | .3 | 14 |
| EC total----- | 75.5 | 14.8 | 20 |

The value of live swine and pork product exports from the EC was equal to US\$4.3 billion or 20 percent of the value of exports of all livestock and livestock products in 1983. Live swine and pork accounted for 53 percent (US\$1.5 billion) of the value of Denmark's exports of all livestock and livestock products, 37 percent (US\$649 million) of Belgium/Luxembourg's exports, 26 percent (US\$1.5 billion) of the Netherlands' exports, but only 3 percent (US\$100 million) of France's exports of all livestock and livestock products. Greek exports of live swine and pork products were negligible.

The value of live swine and pork product imports from the EC was equal to US\$3.6 billion, or 19 percent, of the value of imports of all livestock and livestock products in 1983.

EC Swine Producers and Pork Processors

Number.—Between 1979 and 1983, the latest year for which data are available, there was a downward trend in the number of swine enterprises in all EC member states. In the EC, as in the United States and other pork producing areas of the world, modern management practices have pressured swine farmers to invest in large volume, expensive swine production facilities, or exit from the industry. Table 7 shows that the number of EC enterprises declined by 12 percent during this period from 2.1 million to 1.9 million. The number in Denmark declined by 21,000 or 29 percent and in the Netherlands by 9,000 or 19 percent.

Levels of Concentration.—Table 8 shows that in 1983, the latest year for which data are available, more than 90 percent of the swine enterprises in the EC as a whole had under 100 animals, and only 0.5 percent had 1,000 or more although the percentages vary considerably from country to country. The table also illustrates that 19 percent of the total EC swine inventory was located on enterprises with 1 to 99 animals, and 22.7 percent of all swine could be found on those with 1,000 or more animals. The concentration of swine inventories also varies considerably among the member countries.

A comparison of table 8 with table 9 shows that in the EC overall, and in every member country except Greece, concentration in swine production has increased as fewer, larger volume producers have emerged. In the EC, the total share of enterprises with 1 to 99 animals declined from 92.1 percent in 1979 to 91.4 percent in 1983. The share of enterprises with 1,000 or more animals increased from 0.3 percent in 1979 to 0.5 percent in 1983. In terms of swine inventories, the concentration has been more dramatic--the share of the total EC swine inventory on enterprises with 1 to 99 animals declined from 25.1 percent in 1979 to 19.0 percent in 1983, and the share for enterprises with 1,000 or more animals increased from 17.8 percent in 1979 to 22.7 percent in 1983.

The Danish Bacon and Meat Council reports there were 33 swine slaughtering facilities in Denmark during 1983 and 1984, down from 37 in 1978. These plants were owned by 12 cooperative companies and 2 private companies. The three largest slaughterhouses each accounted for about 12 percent of Danish swine slaughtering; the next four largest for about 8 percent each; the next four largest for about 5 percent each; and the next three largest for 2 to 4 percent each. The two smallest slaughter houses specialize in sow slaughter and accounted for less than 1 percent each.

Officials of the USDA report that there are 69 swine slaughtering plants in the Netherlands. The total combined slaughtering capacity of these plants (the number of animals that could be slaughtered), is apparently considerably larger than the approximately 15 million swine slaughtered in the Netherlands each year.

THE EC PORK MARKET

After China, the EC is the leading pork producing and consuming region in the world, with production and consumption amounting to more than 20 billion pounds annually during 1980-84. Although the bulk of EC imports and exports consist of intra-EC trade, the EC is a major pork importer and second only to the nonmarket economies (NME's) of Eastern Europe in terms of pork exports.

The EC as a Whole

Production

Table 10 shows that live swine inventories in the EC as a whole remained rather stable during 1981-85 and averaged 79 million animals. The table also shows that among major producing countries and areas, only China, where the swine population averaged about 300 million animals during 1981-85, had larger inventories. EC inventories were about 11 percent larger than the 71 million animal average of the (NME's) of Eastern Europe (Poland, Romania, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria) during 1981-83, but only about 7 percent larger than the NME's 1985 inventory of 74 million. The EC inventory was about 21 percent larger than the U.S. inventory in 1981, but it was 46 percent larger in 1985, reflecting the decline in swine numbers in the United States from 64 million animals in 1981 to 54 million in 1985.

The combined swine inventories of Spain and Portugal totaled nearly 15 million animals during 1981-85, and inasmuch as these countries have acceded to the EC, will increase the EC swine inventory by nearly 20 percent in the future.

Among EC member countries, the swine inventories were largest in the Federal Republic of Germany, in which they averaged about 23 million animals during 1981-85. Inventories averaged about 10 million animals each in the Netherlands, France, Denmark, and Italy; nearly 8 million in the United Kingdom; about 5 million in Belgium/Luxembourg; and slightly over 1 million each in Ireland and Greece, during 1981-85.

Table 11 shows that pork production in the EC rose from 20.5 billion pounds in 1980 to 21.5 billion pounds in 1984, representing an increase of 5 percent. Pork production in the EC was about 30 percent larger than pork production in the NME's, even though EC swine inventories were less than 30 percent larger, reflecting, in part, greater EC use of concentrates and mixed feed. Pork production in the NME's averaged 14.6 billion pounds during 1980-83, but increased to 15.1 billion pounds during 1984, representing an increase of 3 percent over the average.

Pork production in the EC and the United States in recent years has closely reflected swine inventories. During 1982-84, when EC live swine inventories were about 30 percent larger than those of the United States, pork production was about 30 percent larger. Pork production in the United States declined irregularly from 16.6 billion pounds in 1980 to 14.8 billion pounds in 1984.

Pork production in Spain and Portugal combined averaged nearly 3 billion pounds annually in 1983 and 1984 and apparently will increase production in the EC by about 10 percent.

Among EC member countries, pork production was largest in the Federal Republic of Germany, in which it averaged about 6 billion pounds annually during 1980-84, and in France, in which it averaged 3.5 billion pounds. During the periods production averaged about 2.6 billion pounds annually in the Netherlands and 2.0 to 2.2 billion pounds annually in Italy, Denmark, and the United Kingdom. Production averaged about 1.6 billion pounds in Belgium/Luxembourg during 1980-84 and was lowest in the EC in Greece and Ireland, in which it ranged from about 300 to 350 million pounds.

Table 12 shows that pork production in the EC as a whole amounted to 21.5 billion pounds during 1984, representing 55 percent of red meat production of 39.5 billion pounds. Beef and veal production, at 16.3 billion pounds, represented 41 percent of red meat production, and lamb, mutton and goat meat, at 1.6 billion pounds, accounted for the remaining 4 percent (see figure 4). Poultry meat production amounted to 9.4 billion pounds.

Among individual EC member countries, pork as a share of red meat production was highest in Denmark (81 percent) (2.3 billion pounds), the Netherlands (72 percent) (2.8 billion pounds), Belgium/Luxembourg (70 percent) (1.7 billion pounds), and the Federal Republic of Germany (63 percent) (6.0 billion pounds). It was lowest in Ireland (25 percent) (320 million pounds). Although absolute production of the various types of red meat fluctuated during 1980-84, the share of production accounted for by each type did not change significantly in any EC member country (figure 4).

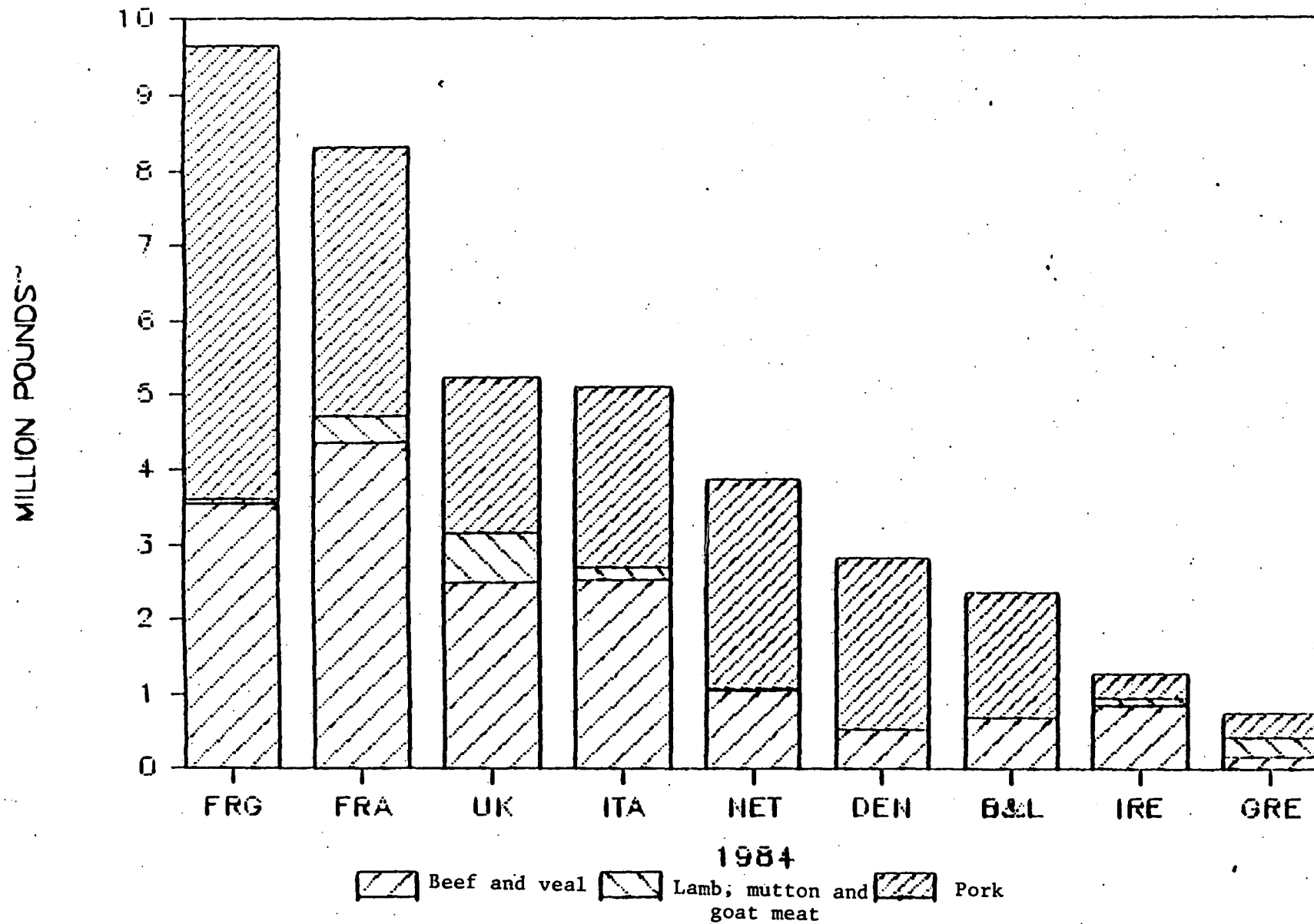
Consumption

Table 13 shows that consumption of pork in the EC as a whole increased slightly, from 20.3 billion pounds in 1980 to 21 billion pounds in 1984, representing a rise of 3 percent. Consumption increased slightly less than the 5-percent increase in production that occurred during 1980-84. The table also shows that, as with live swine inventories of the major pork consuming countries or areas of the world, only in China's consumption exceeds the EC's consumption. Pork consumption in the EC was 22 percent larger than that in the United States during 1980, but averaged about 35 percent higher during 1981-84. Consumption in the United States declined irregularly from 16.6 billion pounds in 1980 to 15.4 billion pounds in 1984. Pork consumption in the EC was about one-third more than in the NME's during 1980-84. It averaged 13.5 billion pounds during 1981-83 before increasing to 13.9 billion pounds in 1984.

The combined pork consumption of Spain and Portugal amounted to nearly 3 billion pounds annually during 1983 and 1984 and was equal to about 14 percent of the EC consumption.

Among EC member countries, pork consumption was highest in the Federal Republic of Germany in which it averaged about 6.8 billion pounds annually during 1980-84. Annual consumption during that period amounted to slightly over 4 billion pounds in France, slightly over 3 billion pounds in both the

Figure 4.--Red meat: Production in the EC by type, 1984.



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

United Kingdom and Italy, and about 1 billion pounds each in the Netherlands and Belgium/Luxembourg. Annual consumption was lower in Denmark, where it averaged slightly over 0.5 billion pounds, and in Greece, where it was slightly less than 0.5 billion pounds, and was lowest in Ireland, where it was about 250 million pounds.

Table 14 shows that annual per capita consumption of pork in the EC as a whole increased only slightly during 1980-84, from 75 pounds in 1980 to 77 pounds in 1983 and 1984. Annual per capita consumption was about 25 percent less in the EC than in the NME's, where it ranged from 108 pounds in 1980 to 100 pounds in 1982. Per capita consumption varied significantly from country to country within the NME's. For example, annual consumption was highest in Hungary, where it averaged 187 pounds during 1980-84 (and was highest, at 208 pounds, in 1984), and lowest in Yugoslavia, where it averaged 73 pounds (and was lowest, at 69 pounds, in 1983). While EC per capita consumption in 1980 was only 1 pound higher than in the United States, it was 11 pounds higher in 1984, reflecting the decline in U.S. per capita consumption from 74 pounds in 1980 to 66 pounds in 1983 and 1984.

Per capita consumption in Spain was lower than the average for the EC as a whole, but increased from 57 pounds in 1980 to 68 pounds in 1984; per capita consumption in Portugal was only slightly more than half of the EC average.

Among individual EC member countries, per capita consumption also varied considerably. For example, annual consumption during 1980-84 was highest in Denmark, where it averaged 117 pounds (and was highest, at 124 pounds, in 1980), and lowest in Greece, where it averaged 43 pounds (and was lowest, at 37 pounds in 1980).

Table 15 shows that per capita consumption of pork in the EC as a whole amounted to 77 pounds during 1984, representing about 55 percent of red meat consumption. Beef and veal consumption, at 54 pounds, accounted for 39 percent and lamb, mutton, and goat meat, at 8 pounds, accounted for the remaining 6 percent. Poultry meat consumption amounted to 32 pounds.

Among EC member countries, pork as a share of red meat consumption was highest in Denmark where it accounted for 81 percent of the total. Pork accounted for about two-thirds of red meat consumption in the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium/Luxembourg and the Netherlands and about half of consumption in France, Ireland, the United Kingdom, and Italy. In Greece, it amounted to about one-third. As can be determined from tables 15 and 16, pork's share of red meat consumption increased in every EC member country from 1980 to 1984. The increase reflected, in part, the cost advantage of pork over beef and the generally weak economics of EC member countries which encouraged consumer cost cutting. The increase ranged from 5 percentage points in Greece to 1 percentage point in Ireland.

Imports

As can be determined from table 17, intra-EC trade accounted for more than 90 percent of EC pork imports as a whole during 1980-84. The table shows that EC imports from sources other than EC member countries declined irregularly from 368 million pounds in 1980 to 236 million pounds in 1983, or

by more than one-third, before recovering to 271 million pounds in 1984. The shifts in EC imports have been attributed to a number of factors, including increased production of pork and weak demand in the EC, competition from poultry meat, and declining export supplies from the NME's. The decline in EC imports contrasts with the pattern in the United States, the world's largest importer of pork, where imports rose from 546 million pounds in 1980 to 943 million pounds in 1984, or by 73 percent. The increase in U.S. imports have been attributed to declining U.S. production and government programs in supplying countries that foster exports to the United States. Imports into Japan, the world's second largest import market, rose from 342 million pounds in 1980 to 628 million pounds in 1984, or by 84 percent, reflecting in part, strong consumer demand, and, according to some observers, programs in Canada and the EC that promote exports to Japan. During 1980-84, imports into Spain and Portugal combined fluctuated sharply, ranging from a high of 26 million pounds in 1984 to a low of 7 million pounds in 1981.

Among individual EC member countries, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany are the largest importers (including intra-EC trade), accounting for about 30 percent (1.2 billion pounds) and 25 percent (about 1 billion pounds), respectively, of EC imports annually. France and Italy were the next largest importers, accounting for slightly less than 20 percent (600 million to 800 million pounds each) annually of total EC imports.

During 1980-83, EC imports of live swine, excluding intra-EC trade, ranged from a high of 137 million pounds (equal to about 623,000, U.S. 220 pound slaughter weight swine) to a low of 15 million pounds (equal to 68,000, U.S. 220 pound slaughter weight swine) in 1983. During January-September 1984, such imports amounted to 7 million pounds (equal to 32,000 U.S. animals), which is an annualized rate of 9 million pounds (table 18). The German Democratic Republic supplied nearly all EC imports during 1980-82, but only 20 percent (3 million pounds) in 1983, Hungary supplied nearly all the remainder of imports. Hungary's exports to the EC declined to 3 million pounds during January-September 1984, and the German Democratic Republic's exports to the EC increased to 4 million pounds. France was the leading EC importer of live swine during 1980-83, while Belgium accounted for most of the remainder. Based on unit values during 1980-1984, which ranged from \$119 per animal in 1980 to \$100 per animal in 1982, it appeared that the bulk of the imports consisted of swine for slaughter. The EC also imported a few live swine from various other countries, and it is believed these animals were imported for breeding purposes.

EC imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork (excluding intra-EC trade) fluctuated during 1980-84, ranging from a high of 174 million pounds in 1980 to a low of 99 million pounds in 1983 (table 19). Through September 1984, imports were entering at an annualized rate of 163 million pounds for 1984. The NME's of Eastern Europe have been the leading suppliers of EC imports, accounting for more than half of total imports in every year during 1980-84 and as much as 79 percent (78 million pounds) of the total in 1983. The share of imports supplied by Sweden has gone up dramatically, from 17 percent (29 million pounds) in 1980 to 42 percent (51 million pounds) during January-September 1984. The increase in Sweden's exports to the EC apparently reflects, in part, declining exports of pork from Sweden to Japan. Also, EC sources reported that a consumer pork subsidy program in Sweden was ended, reducing demand. A significant share of the imports from Sweden consisted of

carcasses and half carcasses, with the next largest category being boned cuts (except bellies). The largest import category from the NME's were boned cuts (except bellies). Imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork by individual EC member countries (except for Denmark, the Netherlands, and Ireland, which import only negligible quantities) are shown in tables 20-25.

EC imports of prepared or preserved pork (except sausages) from all sources, except other EC member countries, declined irregularly from 36 million pounds, valued at the equivalent of US\$36 million, in 1980 to 18 million pounds, valued at US\$16 million, in 1983 (table 26). During January-September 1984, imports were entering at an annualized rate of 21 million pounds, valued at US\$17 million.

EC imports of prepared or preserved pork from Poland declined from 24 million pounds (two-thirds of the total) in 1980 to a low of 8 million pounds (half of the the total) in 1982, apparently reflecting social unrest and food shortages in the country at that time. Imports from Poland then recovered to 12 million pounds (three-fourths of the total) during January-September 1984. A large share of the imports apparently consisted of processed hams.

Other NME member countries, especially Hungary, accounted for a significant share of the remainder of EC imports of prepared or preserved pork. Among EC member countries, the leading importer of prepared or preserved pork from non-EC member countries was the Federal Republic of Germany.

Almost all of EC imports of sausages (including both cooked and uncooked, dry or spreadable sausages of pork and other types of meat, but excluding liver sausages) have been supplied by the NME's of Eastern Europe. As shown in table 27, EC sausage imports during 1980-83 averaged about 12.5 million pounds annually; and through September 1984, imports were entering at an annualized rate of 9.1 million pounds for that year. Hungary was the major supplier of sausage to the EC, providing about two-thirds of imports during the 1980-84 period. Imports from Poland, one of the two other NME suppliers, have remained steady at about 1.5 million pounds annually. EC imports from Romania were about 1.6 million pounds per year during 1981-83, but fell through September 1984 to an annualized rate of 0.2 million pounds for that year. From 1980 to 1984, at least 90 percent of all EC sausage imports were imported into Germany. Most of the other EC member countries separately imported between 50,000 and 400,000 pounds of sausage annually.

Exports

Table 28 shows that, as with EC imports, intra-EC trade accounted for the bulk (80 percent or more) of EC exports of pork during 1980-84. The table shows that EC exports to markets, except to other EC member countries, increased irregularly from 604 million pounds in 1980 to 862 million pounds in 1984, or by 43 percent. EC exports of pork were from less than half to two-thirds as large as exports from the NME's, the world's largest pork exporting area. Exports from the NME's increased irregularly from 1.1 billion pounds in 1980 to 1.3 billion pounds in 1984, or by 14 percent. Exports of all major pork exporting areas of the world, except the United States, rose during 1980-84. Exports from China rose from 366 million pounds in 1981, the

earliest year for which data are available, to 564 million pounds in 1984, and those from Taiwan more than doubled, from 53 million pounds to 115 million pounds during that period. Exports from Canada increased by nearly 50 percent, rising from 260 million pounds in 1980 to 386 million pounds in 1984. In contrast, U.S. exports declined from 246 million pounds in 1980 to 160 million pounds in 1984. Exports from Spain and Portugal were negligible during 1980-84.

Among individual EC member countries, the leading exporters (including intra-EC trade) were Denmark and the Netherlands, each accounting for more than one-third (1.3 billion pounds to 1.7 billion pounds) of the total during 1980-84. Belgium was the other major exporting country during 1980-84, accounting for about 15 percent (500 million to 700 million pounds) of the EC total annually. Exports from the EC as a whole and from Denmark and the Netherlands (the two countries that account for nearly all EC exports of pork to the United States) are discussed in detail in the following section of this report entitled "EC Exports."

Live swine feed situation

Types of feed.---Swine feed rations in the EC are composed largely of coarse grains (barley, oats, sorghum, wheat, rye and corn), grain substitutes (manioc and some corn gluten feed), vegetable protein meal (mostly soy bean), and animal proteins. In recent years, domestic grain and animal protein have been progressively replaced by imported grain substitutes and vegetable protein. This development is a result of the price advantage of the imported products and has been most evident in Northern European countries close to delivery points.

The following tabulation illustrates the shift in composition of Dutch swine feed between 1972/73 and 1981/82. In addition to being a major pork producer, the Netherlands is a major EC supplier of mixed swine feed rations.

| <u>Source</u> | <u>1972/73</u> | | <u>1981/82</u> | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <u>1000 MT</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1000 MT</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
| Grain----- | 2,100 | 48 | 1,808 | 27 |
| Protein----- | 694 | 16 | 1,606 | 24 |
| Corn gluten----- | 142 | 3 | 206 | 3 |
| Manioc----- | 530 | 12 | 1,873 | 28 |
| Citrus/beet pulp---- | 122 | 3 | 37 | - |
| Other----- | 769 | 18 | 1,046 | 18 |
| Total----- | 4,357 | 100 | 6,576 | 100 |

Despite a 50 percent increase in Dutch swine feed production from 1972 to 1982, the volume of grains used in swine feed declined by 14 percent. As a percent of total ingredient utilization, grains dropped from 48 percent to 27 percent, and manioc as a share of total use rose from 12 percent to 28 percent. According to USDA reports, the increased manioc utilization largely displaced non-EC grain (mostly US corn). Protein meal usage also increased from 16 percent to 24 percent during the 1972-82 period. This is

because of the low protein content of manioc and the consequent need for more protein in the ration.

Importance of imported feed.---In May 1985, the EC Commission estimated the percentage utilization of major imported feeds in swine rations in certain member countries. In the Netherlands, use of imported manioc and soybean meal has continued to increase since 1982, and currently represents 34 percent and 20 percent, respectively, of total utilization as shown in the following tabulation (in percent):

| <u>Source</u> | <u>Netherlands</u> | <u>Denmark</u> | <u>United Kingdom</u> | <u>France</u> |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Manioc----- | 34 | 23 | 10 | 12 |
| Soybean meal--- | 20 | 25 | 20 | 17 |
| Corn gluten---- | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Citrus pulp---- | <u>1</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Total----- | 58 | 50 | 32 | 30 |

Use of the above imported feeds are also important in Danish swine production, representing 50 percent of total ingredient utilization. In the United Kingdom and France, these products account for 32 percent and 30 percent, respectively, of swine rations.

Almost all of the manioc imported by the EC is supplied by Thailand. The United States, Brazil, and Argentina are the EC's major suppliers of soybeans and soybean meal. In 1984, the EC imported 18.4 million metric tons (MMT) of soybeans and meal of which 8.7 MMT or 47 percent came from the United States. Corn gluten is not an important component in EC swine rations; it is largely used in dairy cattle feeding. In 1984, the EC imported 3.7 MMT of corn gluten feed and meal of which 3.6 MMT were supplied by the United States. Imported coarse grains are no longer an important component in EC feed rations, having been displaced by manioc and surplus domestic wheat. EC imports have declined significantly in recent years, though the United States remains the major supplier, accounting for almost all of the 3.5 MMT (mostly corn) purchased by the EC in 1984. Most of the corn imported into the EC now goes for starch production and is not used in feed rations.

The Individual EC Member Countries

Denmark

In large measure because of climate and soils, Denmark has developed an agriculture of raising small grains, mainly barley, for feeding to meat animals, primarily swine, and to a lesser extent cattle and poultry. Also, the raising of forages for feeding to cattle for the production of milk is common in Denmark. Domestically produced grains are supplemented with imported feedstuffs, including U.S. produced corn. Also, protein supplements, including U.S. produced soybeans and soybean meal, are imported to increase feed efficiency.

Danish researchers, farmers, and food processors have a reputation for a high degree of technical proficiency. Danish swine farmers have for many

years bred their animals to be especially lean and long. Swine in Denmark tend to be slaughtered at a significantly lighter weight (an average of about 150 pounds) than in the United States (where slaughter weights average 220 pounds or more). The lighter slaughter weights yield the leaner carcasses and meat cuts preferred by Denmark's customers. Also, a large share of Denmark's swine feed consists of domestically grown barley that has a somewhat higher protein content and lower carbohydrate content than U.S. corn, tending to contribute to the production of leaner pork in Denmark than in the United States. Much of the most modern equipment and technology used in livestock raising and animal and meat processing worldwide was developed in Denmark.

Danish slaughter plants are dispersed throughout the country near areas of swine production. In part, as a result of consolidation in recent years, slaughtering plants have been operating at about 94 percent of capacity, an unusually high rate, and apparently higher than the United States average operating capacity. Processing plants reportedly operated at 79 percent of capacity in recent years.

During the late 1970's, Danish farmers, in response to advice to expand production to supply the EC market, invested heavily in swine production facilities. The EC market, however, turned out to be less lucrative than anticipated, and farmers did not achieve the levels of profitability they had expected. Also, during the 1980's, interest rates rose significantly. Faced with high payments on loans incurred to build swine-production facilities and unexpected low levels of profitability, many farmers were forced into bankruptcy. These developments contributed to the previously shown decline in the number of swine enterprises in Denmark, from 94,000 in 1979 to 73,000 in 1983. A Government-commissioned report, circulated in early 1984, advised against large new investments in animal production given price and cost conditions in effect at the time of the study.

Pork production in Denmark increased from 2.1 billion pounds in 1980 to 2.3 billion pounds in 1984 (table 29). During 1980-84, pork production was highest in 1983, apparently reflecting some exit from the swine-raising industry, since live-swine inventories were lower in 1984 than in 1983.

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) has been a chronic plague to the Danish livestock industry. The most recent occurrences were in 1982 and 1983. Between March 12, 1982, and May 4, 1982, FMD was detected on 22 farms, 21 of which were located on the Island of Funen, near the German Democratic Republic. Some researchers contend that wind-borne spores from an unannounced outbreak of FMD in the German Democratic Republic caused the disease, and if, as required by international obligations, that country had notified Danish veterinary officials, precautions to prevent the disease in Denmark would have been taken. Although it appeared that the disease had been contained after outbreaks in the spring and summer of 1982, another outbreak occurred on the Island of Funen on January 13, 1983. The most serious injury from FMD was not the total number of animals destroyed to contain the spread of the disease (1,933 cattle, 2,513 swine, and 6 sheep), but the loss of markets for fresh, chilled meat. As described in the section of the report entitled "EC Exports", Denmark was precluded from selling fresh, chilled, or frozen meat in major markets because of the occurrence of FMD.

With the loss of export markets, there was concern among Danish producers that unusually high levels of supplies would suppress the domestic prices. In

order to preclude such price suppression, the EC provided funds for private storage of pork. While prices were under some pressure during 1982 and the first half of 1983, price suppression was apparently limited. However, the Danes were able to export fresh, chilled or frozen pork to other EC countries, where foot-and-mouth restrictions are less severe. Also Denmark was able to export additional quantities of prepared or preserved pork. As a result of the trade shifts, total Danish exports did not decline.

The swine industry in Denmark is more concentrated than in the EC as a whole. Less than 60 percent of swine enterprises had less than 100 animals in 1983, and more than 2 percent had 1,000 or more. The smallest volume enterprises accounted for less than 12 percent of the total Danish inventory, the largest volume enterprises accounted for 20 percent.

Almost all swine farms in Denmark are family-owned operations, and the great bulk of swine slaughter is by producer-owned cooperatives.

Danish imports of live swine are minimal. However, during the 1980's, some purebred swine for breeding purposes were imported from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada. These animals consisted of the Yorkshire, Hampshire, and Duroc breeds. Danish farmers reported that they wanted to use the imported animals for crossbreeding with domestic swine in order to improve feed efficiency (i.e., to increase the amount of weight gained from a given amount of feed). Also, the crossbred swine reportedly have a faster rate of gain. Danish meat packers, however, objected to the crossbreeding because they contend that the cross-bred animals are shorter and fatter and thus less acceptable for the important United Kingdom bacon market. They also contend that the Durocs (red colored) and Hampshire (black with a white band around the shoulders) impart undesirable pigmentation to the meat of the cross-bred animal. The importation of swine for immediate slaughter is prohibited in Denmark. Danish imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork are also minimal, although in 1984, limited quantities of U.S. pork tenderloins were imported. Spot shortages occurred in Denmark because available domestic supplies were exported to Japan. Danish imports of sausages and prepared or preserved pork were negligible during 1980-84.

The Netherlands

Agriculture in the Netherlands operates under certain basic disadvantages which include extended periods of cold weather and a lack of extensive areas of naturally productive soils. The Netherlands does, however, have the advantages of a skilled agricultural work force and a highly developed transportation system, including modern seaports. As a result, agriculture in the Netherlands has developed into a conversion industry whereby low-value, unprocessed agricultural products are imported and used to produce high-value agricultural and food products. For example, the animal feed compounding industry in the Netherlands imports the lowest priced ingredients available worldwide, whether U.S. feed grains, U.S. corn gluten meal or feed, or Thai manioc, for processing into animal feed. These feeds are then used by livestock farmers to raise animals and produce milk for processing into high-value meat and dairy products for the domestic market and for export, both within and outside the EC. The efficient feed compounding industry reportedly contributes to the competitive advantage that the Netherlands has in pork

production within the EC. Some Dutch feed compounders and swine farmers reportedly oppose lower EC grain prices because of concern that such prices would reduce production costs for other EC swine farmers, thus reducing the Netherlands competitive advantage.

The swine-raising industry in the Netherlands experienced strong expansion during the 1950's, 60's, and 70's, and expansion has continued throughout the first part of the 1980's. Pork production in the Netherlands rose from 2.3 billion pounds in 1980 to 2.8 billion pounds in 1984, representing an increase of 18 percent (table 30). Expansion in the future may not be as extensive, however. On December 11, 1984, the Dutch Parliament issued regulations prohibiting the establishment of new swine and poultry raising enterprises. Also, in areas of high human population density, expansion of existing swine enterprises is prohibited. The prohibitions were reportedly necessary to limit problems associated with excess manure production. Also, some swine farmers have expressed concern about rising swine population densities increasing the risk of the occurrence of swine diseases. Indeed, the Netherlands' live-swine industry has been plagued with serious disease problems in recent years. During early 1980, salmonella outbreaks occurred. Swine fever ^{1/} occurred in late 1982, and outbreaks continued through the early part of 1983 and again in late 1983. In 1984, 176 incidences of swine fever were recorded, and 123,000 animals were destroyed to control the spread of the disease. During the first 5 months of 1985, 30 cases of swine fever were recorded. In addition to affecting production, animal diseases significantly affect pork exports (as described in the following section of this report entitled "EC Exports") and consumption.

The live-swine industry in the Netherlands is highly concentrated. As shown in table 8, less than 38 percent of swine enterprises had less than 100 animals (lowest in the EC) and 4.5 percent had 1,000 or more in 1983. The smaller enterprises accounted for less than 6 percent of Dutch swine inventory while the largest enterprises accounted for 25 percent of the inventory. Concentration has increased since 1979 (table 9). The trend toward fewer, larger swine enterprises apparently contributed to the decline in total swine enterprises noted in the Netherlands between 1979 and 1983.

Pork consumption in the Netherlands increased from 1,091 million pounds in 1980 to a peak of 1,235 million pounds in 1982. After peaking in 1982, consumption declined to 1,186 million pounds in 1984. A recessionary economy in the Netherlands during 1982 contributed to reduced disposable incomes, lowering demand for more expensive beef and veal, and strengthening the demand for lower priced pork. Also, exports of pork from the Netherlands were reduced slightly during 1982, in part because of increased exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from Denmark to EC markets traditionally supplied by the Netherlands. Exports from the Netherlands rose during 1983 and accounted for an increasing share of production. Also, in the Netherlands, as in many other countries of the world, poultry meat competes with pork for consumers' meat expenditures. Increasing poultry meat consumption in the Netherlands

^{1/} Swine fever, while a serious disease, is less serious than African swine fever (ASF). Countries where African swine fever occur are prohibited from exporting all but sterilized pork to the United States. (See U.S. Customs Treatment section of this report.) Officials of the Netherlands' Government report that the Netherlands has never experienced African swine fever.

during 1983 and 1984 may have contributed to declining pork consumption in those years.

Imports of pork into the Netherlands averaged less than 100 million pounds annually during 1980-84 and equalled about 8 percent of consumption. Dutch imports of live swine, fresh, chilled, or frozen pork, prepared or preserved pork, and sausages from sources other than EC member countries were negligible during 1980-84. Imports from other EC member countries are considered in terms of EC exports and are described in detail in the following part of this report.

Belgium 1/

Belgium is the seventh largest pork producer in the EC. Over the past 5 years production has averaged 1.6 billion pounds annually, accounting for about 8 percent of total EC pork output (table 31).

Within Belgium, 2/ where the livestock sector dominates the agricultural economy, pork is the major earner, accounting for 21 percent of the total value of farm production in 1983 (table 4). Belgium's 2/ annual per capita pork consumption, which increased from 98 pounds in 1980 to 104 pounds in 1984, is the third highest in the EC, after Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany (table 14).

While Belgium is not a major EC producer, it is a substantial net exporter of pork. In 1984, over 700 million pounds, or 44 percent, of its pork production was exported, primarily to other EC member countries. About two thirds of these exports were in the form of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork, most of which went to France. The Federal Republic of Germany and Italy were also important recipients of Belgium's exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork (table 32). Belgium's major competitor in these markets is the Netherlands, which has an advantage in part, because of lower feed costs. Belgium is the third largest EC exporter of prepared and preserved pork, such as canned hams and shoulders, and accounts for about 14 percent of the EC total (table 33). Belgium also exports significant numbers of live swine, mostly to France (table 34), and exports sausages (table 35) and dried, salted, or smoked pork (table 36).

Belgium is unable to export fresh pork to the U.S. and certain other markets, including Canada and Japan, because of foot-and-mouth disease. However, a small share (less than 1 percent) of Belgium's pork exports, enter the U.S. market in the form of canned hams and shoulders. Such imports into the United States increased from 0.6 million pounds in 1980 to 4.7 million pounds in 1982 and have remained at close to that level through 1983 and 1984.

Since March 1985, Belgium's pork exports have been hindered for the first time by an outbreak of African swine fever (ASF) in the western region of the country. The disease has precluded exports of fresh products from the affected zone to other EC member countries. The presence of ASF has also

1/ Includes Luxembourg except where noted.

2/ Excludes Luxembourg.

curtailed Belgium's usual exports of pasteurized, prepared, and preserved pork to the U.S. market. Since the outbreak, and as of October 1985, U.S. imports of pork from Belgium must be sterilized by high temperature cooking, resulting in a shelf stable product that is often less acceptable to consumers than the traditional pasteurized canned ham or shoulder. During the summer of 1985, the U.S. Department of Agriculture was considering a proposal that would allow Belgium to process imported Dutch pork by pasteurization for shipment to the United States. If approved, the ruling would enable Belgium to maintain a presence in the U.S. market until disease-free status according to U.S. standards could be regained. By October 1985, no regulations had been issued by the USDA with respect to the issue.

Imports of pork into Belgium are almost entirely supplied by other EC members and have accounted for 5-12 percent of overall consumption during 1980-84. Imports more than doubled from 1982 to 1983, increasing from 64 million pounds to 126 million pounds (table 31). A major share of this increase was supplied by the Netherlands. Belgium also imports a significant number of live Dutch swine for slaughter. Reportedly, these swine are imported into Belgium to take advantage of lower packing house labor rates, and are then reexported to the Netherlands in carcass form for further processing.

Federal Republic of Germany

The Federal Republic of Germany is the largest EC pork producer, and is the fourth largest producing country in the world after China, the United States and the USSR. West German production averaged 6 billion pounds annually during 1980-84 and, in 1984 accounted for 28 percent of the EC total (table 11). The Federal Republic of Germany is also the EC's largest pork consumer on a country basis, and the second largest on a per capita basis. Domestic consumption averaged 6.8 billion pounds annually during 1980-84 (table 37). Annual per capita intake at 112 pounds in 1984 was significantly above the EC average of 77 pounds (table 14). West Germans have a strong preference for pork over other meats because of quality and taste. The meat processing industry also favors pork for use in cured, smoked, and canned products.

The Federal Republic of Germany is the second largest EC pork importer with imports accounting for 16 percent of consumption (table 37). Over half of this trade, which is mostly fresh, chilled and frozen products, is supplied by the Netherlands with a large share also coming from Denmark. Imports, which increased from 934 million pounds in 1980 to 1.1 billion pounds in 1983, leveled off in 1984 as Denmark and the Netherlands increased sales to the United States and other third markets.

While total West German pork exports account for just 5 percent of the EC total, the Federal Republic of Germany is the second largest EC exporter of sausage (table 38), accounting for about 20 percent of EC exports of such products. Overall, West German exports of pork increased from 139 million pounds in 1980 to 247 million pounds in 1984, with most of this trade remaining within the EC. Small amounts of prepared and preserved pork (1 to 2 million pounds annually, mostly consisting of canned hams and shoulders) were sold in the U.S. market during 1980-84 (table 39). Exports of dried, salted

or smoked pork are shown in table 40, live swine in table 41, and fresh, chilled or frozen pork in table 42.

Efforts to expand sales in non-EC markets have been thwarted by animal disease problems, particularly recurring outbreaks of swine fever and foot-and-mouth disease. Also, the smaller and less efficient size of many West German swine operations compared with other major EC producers is said to weaken the country's competitive position.

France

France is the EC's second largest producer and consumer of pork. During 1980-84, production averaged 3.6 billion pounds annually, accounting for about 17 percent of total EC output (table 11). Domestic pork consumption averaged 4.1 billion pounds annually in that year. France's annual per capita consumption rate of about 76 pounds is close to the EC average, but lower than other major EC producers (table 14).

France is the fourth largest pork importer in the EC, and throughout 1980-84, imports accounted for about 17 percent of consumption (table 43). Most of these imports originated in other EC countries and were largely comprised of fresh, chilled and frozen products from the Netherlands, Belgium/Luxembourg, and Denmark. France is also the largest EC importer of live swine, about half of which are supplied by the Netherlands. In 1985, French imports of fresh pork and live swine from Belgium are expected to be down because of an outbreak of African swine fever in that country.

France is not a major pork exporter, accounting for just 3 percent of the EC total. Within the EC, France's major markets include Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium/Luxembourg. France cannot ship fresh pork to the United States because of foot-and-mouth disease (table 44). Small quantities of prepared and preserved pork, ranging from 40,000 to 117,000 pounds, were sold in the U.S. market in 1980, 1982 and 1983 (table 45). French exports of live swine are shown in table 46; dried, salted or smoked pork in table 47, and sausages in table 48.

Italy

Italy is the fourth largest EC pork producer. Italian production has increased from 2.2 billion pounds in 1980 to 2.4 billion pounds in 1984, and domestic consumption has also risen from 2.8 to 3.1 billion pounds (table 49). Annual per capita consumption has also increased from 50 to 54 pounds (table 14), but is still slightly less than beef, unlike most other EC countries where pork is the preferred red meat.

Traditionally, the Italian swine industry has raised hogs to high slaughter weights (350 pounds or more) to meet consumer demand for cured hams, salami, and other processed pork products. While consumption of fresh pork is increasing, it is still relatively low compared with that in the rest of the EC. Production of leaner meat for the fresh pork market requires technologies and special feed ingredients that are more costly in Italy than in other EC countries.

In addition to higher costs, the Italian industry is also hindered by small farm size. The Italian market tends to attract surplus quantities of pork generated by more efficient and competitive producers in northern EC countries. Pork imports have accounted for between 23 and 28 percent of domestic consumption during 1980-84 (table 49). The major share of this trade is fresh, chilled, and frozen pork from the Netherlands, Denmark, and Belgium/Luxembourg. Italy is also the second largest EC importer of live swine, most of which are supplied by the Netherlands. Imports of sausage into Italy are minimal. Total pork imports, up substantially in 1982 and 1983, when Danish exports were cut off from third country markets, were down by 12 percent in 1984 as Danish export opportunities improved.

Italy's pork exports have ranged from 86 million pounds in 1980 to 106 million pounds in 1983. Most of this trade is in sausage and other prepared and preserved products (tables 50, 51 and 52). About half of the sausage exports are to non-EC countries (table 50). Exports of fresh pork are minimal (2 to 3 million pounds) (table 53) and are hindered by animal diseases, including foot and mouth disease and African swine fever. Italy has sought U.S. acceptance of Italian prosciutto (Parma) ham, which has been dried for at least 400 days, a process that is alleged to kill the African swine fever virus. A decision by U.S. Department of Agriculture health officials was pending as of October 1985. Italy has sold small quantities (less than 40,000 pounds annually since 1982) of canned hams and shoulders in the U.S. market.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is the third largest consumer of pork in the EC after France and the Federal Republic of Germany. Domestic consumption averaged 3.3 billion pounds annually during 1980-84. With yearly production averaging 2.2 billion in that period, the United Kingdom has had to import about 37 percent of its annual pork requirement (table 54). On a per capita basis, annual consumption at about 59 pounds (table 14) is low for the EC, reflecting in part the availability of lamb and mutton.

Imports of pork into the United Kingdom are the highest in the EC, averaging 1.2 billion pounds in 1980-84. Over half of this trade was composed of dried, salted, or smoked pork products, particularly Danish bacon, which is popular among British consumers as well as the tourist trade. The United Kingdom is also the largest EC importer of other prepared and preserved pork products including canned hams. Imports of fresh pork into the United Kingdom represent only a small share of total imports. Imports of live swine are minimal and, because of stringent health regulations, are mostly limited to animals coming from Ireland.

In 1980 and 1981, the United Kingdom exported about 50 million pounds of pork, and by 1984, exports had risen to about 154 million pounds (table 54). This increase reflects in part greater availability and low prices resulting from a slaughter program to eradicate psuedorabies (Aujeszky's disease). The major share of the United Kingdom's exports is in fresh products, most of which are sold in the Federal Republic of Germany (table 55). The United Kingdom is free of foot-and-mouth disease, and during 1982-84 exported some fresh pork to Japan. Small quantities of canned hams and shoulders (less than 100,000 pounds annually) have been exported to the United States (table 56). The United Kingdom's exports of live swine, dried, salted or smoked pork, and sausages are shown in tables 57, 58 and 59, respectively.

Ireland

Pork is less important to the livestock economy in Ireland than it is to other EC economies and in 1984, accounted for just 25 percent of the Irish red meat sector (table 12). Ireland was the smallest EC pork producer in 1984, with output of 320 million pounds, about 1.5 percent of the EC total. Ireland is also the smallest EC pork consumer; during 1980-84 yearly domestic consumption averaged 254 million pounds (table 60). Annual per capita consumption of pork (75 pounds in 1984) was just below the EC average.

Ireland is a net pork exporter. During 1980-84, exports accounted for 26 to 35 percent of Irish pork production and were mostly to other EC countries. Normally, most of this trade is in cured and other prepared and preserved products. However, in 1982 and especially 1983, Irish exports of fresh, chilled and frozen pork increased sharply as Ireland took advantage of Denmark's exclusion from the Japanese market. Between 1981 and 1983, frozen pork exports to Japan increased from 0.7 million pounds to 23.0 million pounds (table 61). At the same time, Irish exports of cured pork products to the important United Kingdom market fell off as Denmark diverted some of its lost exports there (tables 62, 63 and 64). These developments reversed in 1984 when Denmark reentered the Japanese market. Ireland exports no fresh pork to the U.S. or Canadian markets and has sold only minimal quantities of canned hams and shoulders to the U.S.

Ireland is the smallest EC importer of pork. Imports, mostly prepared and preserved products, increased from 18 million pounds in 1980 to 33 million pounds in 1984 (table 60). Imports of live swine (equivalent to 108 million pounds in 1983) are largely supplied by the United Kingdom because of Irish health regulations.

Greece

While Greece remains one of the smallest EC pork producers, pork consumption has grown markedly there in recent years. Annual per capita consumption of pork more than doubled during the seventies in response to Greek Government efforts to shift consumption away from beef and lamb to other meats. Between 1980 and 1984, per capita intake increased further, from 37 pounds to 47 pounds, and consumption of other meats rose only slightly (table 15 and 16). Overall domestic consumption rose 34 percent between 1980 and 1984, from 353 million pounds to 472 million pounds (table 65).

Pork production in Greece has also been increasing, but it has not kept pace with the rapid growth in consumption. Between 1980 and 1983, pork output rose about 7 percent, though in 1984, production fell slightly. While Greece's pork industry is relatively modern and well run compared with other sectors, Greek pork farmers face strong competition from more efficient and highly concentrated operations in northern Europe. Since 1980, when Greek accession to the EC resulted in a phaseout of customs duties, pork imports into Greece from other EC countries have increased dramatically, largely at the expense of former NME suppliers. Overall, imports have increased from 35 million pounds in 1980 to 143 million pounds in 1984 (table 65). The Netherlands is now the major supplier to Greece, shipping mostly fresh, chilled and frozen products. Greece imports only small quantities of sausage and live swine. Greek exports of pork are negligible.

EC EXPORTS

The bulk of EC exports of pork during 1980-84 consisted of intra-EC trade. However, even when excluding intra-EC exports, the EC as a whole was second only to the NME's of Eastern Europe in terms of total world pork exports. The share of production accounted for by exports and the ratio of exports to imports vary widely from country to country within the EC.

Exports From the EC as a Whole

Exports of pork from the EC as a whole (including intra-EC trade) increased from 4.0 billion pounds (carcass weight equivalent basis) in 1980 to 4.8 billion pounds in 1984, representing an increase of 22 percent (table 66). Exports (excluding intra-EC trade) rose irregularly from 604 million pounds in 1980 to 862 million pounds in 1984, or by 43 percent. Intra-EC trade was equal to about 20 percent of EC production during 1980-82 but 22 percent during 1983 and 1984. Extra-EC trade was equal to 3 percent of production during 1980-84, but 4 percent during 1984.

Table 66 also shows that while the EC as a whole imported significant quantities of pork, it was by far a net exporter, and the ratio of its exports to its imports expanded. In 1980, imports (excluding intra-EC trade), at 368 million pounds, were about 60 percent as large as exports of 604 million pounds, but by 1984, imports, at 271 million pounds, were only about 31 percent as large as exports of 862 million pounds.

EC exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork, including intra-EC trade, went from 2.2 billion pounds, valued at the equivalent of US\$2.4 billion in 1980, to 2.7 billion pounds, valued at the equivalent of US\$2.2 billion in 1983, representing an increase of 23 percent in quantity but a decrease of 6 percent in value (table 67). Intra-EC movements accounted for the bulk of trade, from a low of 85 percent (2.1 billion pounds of the 2.5 billion pound total) in 1981 to 95 percent (2.3 billion pounds of the 2.4 billion pound total) in 1982, the year Danish exports were restricted.

Among EC member countries, the largest market for EC exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork was the Federal Republic of Germany, which accounted for 34 percent to 39 percent of the quantity and value annually during 1980-83 and January-September 1984. Italy was the next largest, accounting for about 30 percent of the quantity and value, and France was the other large market, accounting for slightly less than one-fourth of the quantity and value. Greece's share of the market expanded, although from an initially low level. That country's share of EC exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork to EC member countries rose from 1 percent of the quantity (13 million pounds) and 1 percent of the value (US\$10 million) in 1980 to 5 percent of the quantity (92 million pounds) and 6 percent of the value (U.S.\$73 million) in January-September 1984. Belgium/Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom accounted for 1 percent to 3 percent of the quantity and value during 1980-83 and during the first three quarters of 1984. Exports to Ireland and Denmark were negligible or nil.

Excluding intra-EC trade, Japan was by far the EC's largest export market for fresh, chilled, or frozen pork during 1980-84. Japan accounted for about 40 percent of the quantity of exports to non-EC markets annually during

1980-83 and 50 percent (132 million pounds) during January-September 1984. In terms of value, Japan was even more important, accounting for from 40 percent (US\$118 million) of the total in 1980 to two-third (US\$259 million and US\$138 million respectively) in 1981 and 1983. During January-September 1984, Japan accounted for 69 percent (US\$196 million) of the total value.

Japan has a reputation of being a demanding market, with high quality requirements; however, Japan also has a reputation for being willing to pay premium prices for such products. A large share of EC exports to Japan are reported to consist of high-value cuts, such as boneless loins.

The United States accounted for about 6 percent of the quantity of EC exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork to non-EC markets during 1980-82 and about 5 percent of the value. Because of disease problems, such EC exports were in large measure prohibited during 1983. During January-September, 1984, the United States accounted for 16 percent (69 million pounds) of the quantity and 19 percent (\$55 million) of the value.

Canada was a small market for EC exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork during 1980-83, and pork exports fluctuated widely. During January-September 1984, EC exports to Canada amounted to 3.8 million pounds, valued at \$3.3 million, less than 0.5 percent of the quantity and value of EC exports.

EC exports of prepared or preserved pork (which includes canned hams and shoulders that are not separately reported, but which does not include dried, salted, or smoked pork that is reported separately) increased in quantity from 604 million pounds in 1980 to 673 million pounds in 1983. The value declined, however, from the equivalent of US\$798 million in 1980 to US\$754 million in 1983 (table 68).

The share of exports that accounted for intra-EC trade declined from about two-thirds (383 million pounds, valued at US\$530 million) in 1980 to about 1/2 (273 million pounds, valued at US\$272 million during January-September 1984). Within the EC the United Kingdom was by far the largest market, although exports to the United Kingdom declined from 228 million pounds, valued at US\$298 million, in 1980 to 195 million pounds, valued at US\$203 million, in 1983.

EC exports of prepared preserved pork to the United States increased in quantity and value and as a share of total EC exports. Exports rose from 73 million pounds (12 percent of the total quantity) valued at US\$122 million (15 percent of the total value) in 1980 to 160 million pounds (24 percent of the total quantity) valued at US\$239 million (nearly 1/3 of the total value).

The increase in exports to the United States apparently reflected, in part, a shift from fresh, chilled, or frozen exports to prepared or preserved exports because of the previously described foot-and-mouth disease problems in Denmark. During 1980-83 and January-September 1984, the United States was the second largest market for EC exports of prepared or preserved pork if intra-EC trade is included; if intra-EC is excluded it was the largest market.

EC exports of dried, salted, or smoked pork rose from 674 million pounds, valued at US\$826 million, in 1979 to 713 million pounds, valued at US\$895

million, in 1981 but then declined to 672 million pounds, valued at US\$710 million, in 1983, the latest year for which data are available (table 69). Intra-EC trade accounted for 98 percent or more of the quantity of EC exports during 1979-83, and the United Kingdom accounted for 90 percent or more of the quantity of exports within the EC. United Kingdom imports increased from 620 million pounds, valued at US\$680 million, in 1979 to a peak of 640 million pounds, valued at US\$739 million, in 1981 before declining to 590 million pounds, valued at US\$551 million in 1983.

Exports of all sausages (including, but not limited to pork sausages) increased irregularly in quantity from 175 million pounds in 1980 to 185 million pounds in 1983 (table 70). The value of exports however, declined from the equivalent of US\$260 million in 1980 to US\$211 million in 1983. Intra-EC trade accounted for two-thirds or more of total EC exports during the period. Exports to the United States declined irregularly from 9 million pounds, valued at US\$12 million in 1980 to 5 million pounds, valued at US\$7 million in 1983, but increased to 7 million pounds, valued at US\$9 million during January-September 1984.

Intra-EC trade accounted for nearly all EC exports of live swine during 1980-83 and January-September 1984 (table 71). EC exports to EC markets averaged about 1 billion pounds annually during 1980-83 (equal to about 4.5 million U.S. 220 pound slaughter swine). The value of such exports declined irregularly from US\$731 million in 1980 to US\$539 million in 1983.

France was the largest market for live swine, accounting for about 1/3 of the total quantity and value annually during 1980-83. The Federal Republic of Germany was another large market, accounting for about 20 percent of the quantity and value in most years, but about 25 percent (273,000 pounds) valued at US\$161 million in 1981. Italy's share of EC live-swine exports declined irregularly from about one-fourth (271 million pounds) of the quantity and value (US\$197 million) in 1980 to about 10 percent (78 million pounds and US\$39 million) in January-September 1984. Belgium/Luxembourg's share increased irregularly from about 15 percent (167 million pounds and US\$106 million) in 1980 to about 30 percent (239 million pounds and US\$104 million) in January-September 1984. Ireland accounted for about 5 to 10 percent of the quantity and value, and Denmark, Greece, and the United Kingdom, for only a small share.

EC exports of live swine to non-EC markets averaged about 2 million pounds annually during 1980-1983 (equal to about 9,000, U.S., 220 pound slaughter swine); the value of such exports ranged from U.S.\$6.1 million in 1980, to US\$4.3 million in 1982. Such exports went to many countries, with no one market predominating. It is assumed that a large share of the exports were animals for breeding purposes since unit value was high and the distances to some markets were great.

Exports from Individual Member Countries

Among individual EC member countries, the largest exporters of pork are Denmark and the Netherlands. The Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, and the United Kingdom are net importers, as is Greece, which is a growing market.

The Netherlands

As described in the section entitled "The EC Pork Market" and shown in table 30, the Netherlands produces pork for export, with the export market accounting for more than one-half of the Netherlands production annually during 1980-84 and accounting for a rising share of production--from 57 percent in 1980 to 60 percent in 1984. Total exports rose from 1.3 billion pounds in 1980 to 1.7 billion pounds in 1984, representing an increase of 16 percent. A large share of Dutch exports are to other EC member countries.

The Netherlands' exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork increased in quantity from slightly under 1 billion pounds in 1980 to 1.2 billion pounds (table 72). However, the value declined from slightly less than US\$1 billion in 1980 to US\$0.9 billion in 1983 during the same period. Other EC member countries accounted for 99 percent plus of the Netherlands' exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork during 1980-83. The Netherlands supplied nearly half the quantity and value of EC exports to other EC member countries during 1980-82 and only slightly less in 1983, when Danish exports to other EC member countries were higher.

Among EC member countries, the largest market for the Netherlands was the Federal Republic of Germany, which accounted for 40 to 45 percent of the quantity and value of Dutch exports annually during 1980-83. The Netherlands borders the more densely populated and industrialized regions of the Federal Republic of Germany and appears to have a competitive advantage in that market. The Netherlands apparently supplies 50 to 60 percent of the quantity and value of the Federal Republic of Germany's imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork. The Netherlands' exports to Germany rose irregularly from 461 million pounds, valued at the equivalent of US\$434 million in 1980 to 516 million pounds, valued at US\$360 million in 1983.

Italy was the second largest export market for the Netherlands, accounting for nearly one-third of the quantity and value of exports during 1980-83. Exports to Italy rose from 286 million pounds, valued at US\$311 million in 1980, to 376 million pounds, valued at US\$305 million in 1983. The Netherlands supplied roughly one-half of the quantity and value of Italy's imports during 1980-83. France was another large market, although its share of the Netherlands' exports declined from about 21 percent (219 million pounds and US\$212 million) of the total quantity and value in 1980 to about 17 percent (205 million pounds and US\$152 million) in 1983. The Netherlands supplied a declining share of France's imports from nearly half in 1980 to slightly over one-third in 1983.

Problems with animal diseases have seriously affected impacts on the Netherlands' exports. Beginning in March 1980, exports to Italy were affected by Italian regulations with respect to salmonella. The regulations had the effect of restricting exports of pork but encouraging the export of live swine for slaughter in Italy. These regulations were in effect through most of 1980. From late 1982 and through much of 1983, exports were restricted because of swine fever outbreaks. These outbreaks also caused exports to be restricted during 1984 and 1985. The diseases especially caused exports to France to be restricted, because French farmers expressed strong concern about any introduction of disease. The presence of foot-and-mouth disease in the Netherlands precluded the export of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat, including pork to the United States, Japan, Canada, and many other markets.

The Netherlands' exports of prepared or preserved pork (including intra-EC trade), which includes canned hams and shoulders, ^{1/} increased from 147 million pounds during 1980 to 150 million pounds in 1983, an increase of 2 percent (table 73). The increase seemed to be continuing in 1984 on the basis of January-September statistics, the most recent available. In contrast to the quantity, the value of exports declined from US\$194 million in 1980 to US\$153 million in 1983, representing a drop of 21 percent.

The Netherlands' exports to other EC member countries declined both in quantity (from 97 million pounds in 1980 to 77 million pounds in 1983) and in value (from US\$136 million in 1980 to US\$86 million in 1983) and as a share of exports (from two-third of the quantity and 71 percent of the value in 1980 to one-half the quantity and 56 percent of the value in 1983). The decline appeared to be continuing through January-September 1984. Exports to nearly all major EC markets (the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, and Belgium/Luxembourg) declined with only exports to Italy showing a slight increase in quantity--from 6.4 million pounds in 1980 to 6.9 million pounds in 1983. But even in the Italian market the value declined, from US\$11 million to US\$8 million. Exports to Greece, however, increased from negligible amounts in 1980 to 5 million pounds valued at US\$6 million in 1983. Increased competition from Denmark apparently accounted in part for the decline, since Danish exports to some of the markets were increasing at times during 1980-83.

The Netherlands' exports to the United States increased from 9 million pounds, valued at US\$13 million, in 1980 to 23 million pounds, valued at US\$32 million in 1983. This trend seemed to be continuing through 1984. The United States share of the Netherlands' exports increased from 6 percent of the total quantity (including intra-EC trade) and 18 percent of exports to non-EC markets in 1980, to 16 percent of the total and one-third of exports to non-EC markets during 1983. In terms of value, the United States' share increased from 7 percent of the total (including intra-EC trade) and 25 percent of exports to non-EC markets in 1980 to 21 percent of the total and nearly one-half of exports to non-EC markets during 1983.

Exports to Canada also increased, from 0.5 million pounds, valued at US\$0.3 million, in 1980 to 6 million pounds, valued at US\$4 million, in 1983. Exports to Japan were relatively small, peaking at 218,000 pounds, valued at US\$364,000, in 1982.

The Netherlands' exports of all sausages ^{2/} increased irregularly, from 25 million pounds in 1980 to 27 million pounds in 1983, and appeared to be increasing through 1984 (table 74). The value of such exports declined, however, from US\$28 million in 1980 to US\$25 million in 1983. Other EC member countries accounted for about 85 percent of the quantity and value of exports during 1980-83, with the leading markets being the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. Exports to the United States, Canada, and Japan have been relatively small.

The Netherlands' exports of dried, salted, or smoked pork increased from 112 million pounds, valued at the equivalent of US\$121 million, in 1979 to a

^{1/} Data on canned hams and shoulder exports are not separately reported.

^{2/} Data are not separately reported for exports of pork sausages.

peak of 125 million pounds, valued at US\$152 million in 1981 before declining to 118 million pounds, valued at US\$113 million, in 1983 (table 75). The United Kingdom accounted for nearly all of the Netherlands exports during the period.

The Netherlands' exports of live swine averaged about 618 million pounds (equal to about 2.8 million U.S. 220 pound slaughter swine) annually during 1980-83 and ranged from 595 million pounds in 1981 to 638 million pounds in 1983 (table 76). The value declined from US\$434 million to US\$317 million. Exports to Belgium, which accounted for from 20 percent (126 million pounds valued at US\$82 million of the quantity and value) in 1980 to about 30 percent (207 million pounds valued at US\$96 million) in 1983, reportedly consist primarily of slaughter swine. Such swine are exported to Belgium for slaughter because labor rates for packing-house workers are lower there; the carcasses are then reportedly returned to the Netherlands for processing. Exports to Italy fluctuated widely from about 30 percent of total quantity and value of exports (174 million pounds, valued at US\$127 million) in 1980 to about 15 percent (84 million pounds valued at US\$57 million) in 1981. As mentioned earlier, a large share of the exports consisted of slaughter swine, inasmuch as Italian health and sanitary regulation periodically (as in 1980) restrict the importation of pork but permit the importation of live swine for slaughter.

The Federal Republic of Germany accounted for about one-fourth of the quantity and value of exports in 1980 and 1983, and one-third or more in 1982 and 1983. The exports reportedly consisted of slaughter swine and some feeder pigs.

France took about one quarter of the quantity and value of the Netherlands' exports of live swine during 1980-83, ranging from 171 million pounds in 1980 to 144 million pounds in 1982. The exports reportedly consisted of swine for slaughter, feeder pigs, and swine for breeding. The Netherlands' exports of live swine to markets other than the EC are relatively small.

Denmark

Nearly three-fourths of Denmark's production of pork was exported during 1981-83, the highest share, by far, that of any country within the EC and probably in the world (table 29). Total exports increased from 1.5 billion pounds in 1980 to 1.7 billion pounds in 1983 and 1984, accounting for 74 percent and 73 percent respectively, of production. A large share of Danish exports normally go to countries outside the EC.

Denmark's exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork increased from 593 million pounds in 1980 to 666 million pounds in 1983, representing an increase of 12 percent (table 77). The value of exports declined, however, from the equivalent of US\$727 million in 1980 to US\$655 million in 1983, or by 10 percent. During 1980-83, exports to the non-EC markets fluctuated widely, from a high in 1981 of 260 million pounds, valued at US\$340 million (39 percent of the total quantity and 44 percent of the total value), to a low in 1982 of 58 million pounds, valued at US\$73 million, about 10 percent of the total quantity and value.

Within the EC, the Federal Republic of Germany was the largest market for Danish exports, taking roughly 40 percent of the total quantity and value during 1980-83. Exports increased from 177 million pounds, valued at US\$219 million, in 1980 to 244 million pounds, valued at US\$225 million in 1983, an increase of 38 percent in quantity and 3 percent in value. Denmark's location next to the more densely populated, industrialized northern regions of Germany gives Denmark a natural advantage in the export market.

Italy accounted for nearly one-fourth of Denmark's exports during 1980-83, with the total quantity rising from 123 million pounds in 1980 to 126 million pounds in 1983, or by 2 percent. The value declined, however, from U.S.\$134 million in 1980 to U.S. \$114 million in 1984, or by 15 percent. France's share of Danish exports was roughly 20 percent of the quantity and value during 1980-83. The total quantity increased from 86 million pounds, valued at US\$102 million, in 1980 to 124 million pounds, valued at US\$122 million, an increase of 45 percent in quantity and 20 percent in value. The United Kingdom was the only EC market where Danish exports declined during 1980-83, with the total quantity falling irregularly from 67 million pounds, valued at US\$74 million, in 1980 (about 15 percent of the total quantity and value) to 55 million pounds, valued at US\$49 million, in 1983, about 10 percent of the total quantity and value of Danish exports.

Japan was by far Denmark's largest export market outside the EC for fresh, chilled, or frozen pork during 1980-83. It imported from a high of 162 million pounds (two-thirds of the total quantity of exports in 1982), valued at US\$259 million (three-fourth of the total value), to a low of 31 million pounds (54 percent of the quantity), valued at US\$45 million (61 percent of the value), in 1982. Danish exports to the United States increased from 10 million pounds (7 percent), valued at US\$11 million, in 1980 to 24 million pounds (9 percent), valued at US\$23 million, in 1981 but then declined to 7 million pounds (12 percent), valued at US\$8 million (11 percent), in 1982. By 1984, however, Danish exports of pork to the United States had increased to 97 million pounds, valued at US\$74 million. Exports to Canada were not large during 1980-83.

The lower levels of exports in 1982, and to a lesser extent in 1983, reflected developments associated with foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks discussed in the previous section of this report entitled "The EC Pork Market." Because of the aforementioned outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meats including pork from Denmark were prohibited in several major importing countries. The prohibition in the United States was in effect from March 12, 1982, until January 14, 1984, 1 year after the last recorded incidence of the disease in Denmark. The United States usually does not certify a country as free of foot-and-mouth disease until a complete year after the last outbreak is recorded. Japan's prohibition lasted from March 1982, until September 1, 1983, and Canada's prohibition was in effect from March 1982 until March 14, 1984.

Danish exports of prepared or preserved pork increased from 283 million pounds, valued at US\$385 million in 1980, to 370 million pounds, valued at US\$431 million, in 1983 (table 78). The increase reflected, in part, the restrictions on Danish exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork and the consequent necessity to export prepared or preserved pork. On the basis of data for January-September 1984, the increase in exports appears to be

leveling off. Danish exports to other EC member countries increased from 153 million pounds in 1980 to 171 million pounds in 1983, representing an increase of 11 percent. The value declined, however, from US\$212 million in 1980 to US\$182 million, or by 14 percent. The share of exports of all prepared or preserved pork accounted for by the other EC member countries declined from about 55 percent of the quantity and value in 1980 to 44 percent of the quantity and 38 percent of the value in January-September 1984.

Among EC member countries, the United Kingdom was by far the largest market for Danish exports although exports declined slightly from 118 million pounds (77 percent of the exports to EC member countries), valued at US\$157 million (74 percent), to 117 million pounds (68 percent), valued at US\$120 million (66 percent). A large share of the exports are reported to consist of bacon. The Federal Republic of Germany and Italy accounted for the bulk of the remainder of the exports during 1980-84, with exports to Germany increasing somewhat and those to Italy declining slightly.

Exports to the United States more than doubled in quantity, from 62 million pounds in 1980 to 130 million pounds in 1983, and the value increased by 89 percent, rising from US\$105 million in 1980 to US\$199 million in 1983. Excluding intra-EC trade, the United States was by far Denmark's largest export market for prepared or preserved pork.

Danish exports of dried, salted, or smoked pork declined irregularly from 455 million pounds, valued at the equivalent of US\$509 million, in 1979 to 418 million pounds, valued at the equivalent of US\$394 million in 1983 (table 79). The United Kingdom accounted for virtually all of Denmark's exports during the period.

Danish exports of sausages ^{1/} increased from 40 million pounds, valued at US\$48 million in 1980, to 45 million pounds, valued at US\$49 million, in 1982 (table 80). Exports then decreased to 41 million pounds, valued at US\$40 million, in 1983, but, on the basis of data for January-September 1984, appeared to be increasing again. Exports to other EC member countries accounted for about 40 percent of the value during January 1980-September 1983 and for about 40 percent of the quantity during most of that period. However, they accounted for about 50 percent of the quantity during 1983. Such exports increased from 16 million pounds in 1980 to 21 million pounds in 1983; the value declined, however, from US\$20 million in 1980 to US\$16 million in 1983.

France and the United Kingdom combined accounted for about 90 percent of the quantity and value of exports during the period, with France's share increasing and the United Kingdom's share declining during the period.

Danish sausage exports to the United States declined from 9 million pounds, valued at US\$12 million in 1980 to 5 million pounds, valued at US\$7 million in 1983. On the basis of data through January-September 1984, exports to the United States appear to be increasing. The United States' share of Danish exports to markets other than the EC ranged from 15 percent of the quantity in 1981 to 29 percent in 1980. In terms of value, the United States share was larger, ranging from 23 percent in 1983 to almost 33 percent in 1980.

^{1/} Data for pork sausages are not separately reported.

Danish exports of live swine ranged from 38 million pounds (equal to about 175,000 U.S. 220 pounds slaughter swine), valued at US\$18 million in 1981, to 18 million pounds, valued at US\$10 million in 1982 (table 81). The Federal Republic of Germany accounted for about 95 percent of the quantity of Danish exports of live swine during January 1980--September 1983 and for 95 percent of the value during much of that period. A few of the exports of distant countries appear to be high-priced animals for breeding, thus accounting for a disproportionate share of the value of exports.

THE U.S. MARKET

U.S. imports of meat, including pork, are subject to health and sanitary regulations administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in order to protect the U.S. livestock industry and assure an adequate supply of safe meat to the consumer. Further, U.S. imports of pork have been the subject of a number of statutory import investigations in recent years.

Canada, the EC, and the NME's account for virtually all U.S. imports of pork. Canada supplies mainly fresh, chilled, or frozen pork, and accounts for the bulk of U.S. imports of frozen pork. Canned hams and shoulders are the leading type of pork product imported from the EC and the NME's, and they account for virtually all U.S. imports of canned hams. The U.S. also exports significant quantities of porks with Japan being the largest market.

U.S. Customs Treatment

Tariff treatment

Pork is provided for in part 2 of schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedule of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) which became effective on August 31, 1963. Appendix I contains a copy of pertinent portions of the TSUSA, including the rates of duty applicable to U.S. imports of pork, relevant headnotes, and an explanation of the rates of duty.

Table 82 shows the Tariff Act of 1930 statutory rates 1/ 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 1984 column 1 rates of duty applicable to U.S. imports of 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. 2/

The rate of duty for imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from all countries receiving the col. 1 rate of duty is "free." The rates of duty for prepared or preserved pork and pork sausages range from 0.6¢ per pound to 3.25¢ per pound; canned hams and shoulders are dutiable at 3¢ per pound, whether from countries receiving the column 1 or column 2 rates of duty.

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.

1/ 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 MFN 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.

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

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 1/ by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture. 2/ All EC countries are rinderpest-disease free, but only Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom were free of foot-and-mouth disease as of October 1985. Pork imports from those countries not foot-and-mouth-disease free must be cooked, canned, or cured, processes that destroy the disease-causing organisms.

African swine fever, swine fever, and swine flu.--U.S. imports of pork from countries afflicted with African Swine Fever (ASF) are limited to sterilized products. Because of the existence of ASF in Belgium, U.S. imports of pork from that country were restricted effective February 1985, as described in the section of the report entitled "The EC Pork Market." The prohibition was still in effect in October 1985. Swine fever, which occurs in Europe, is a serious disease but less serious than ASF.

Swine flu is primarily a disease of humans and is contracted from exposure to afflicted people. The disease is not contracted from consuming pork, although it is possible for the disease to be exchanged between humans and live swine. Swine flu is not a major problem for swine farmers.

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 provisions 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 foreign meat-exporting countries enforce inspection and other requirements with respect to the preparation of the products covered that are at least equal to those applicable to the 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. 3/ However, section 20 does not provide that the imported products be inspected by U.S. inspectors during their preparation in the foreign country. 3/

1/ Rinderpest and foot-and-mouth diseases are highly contagious, infectious diseases that 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. The disease does not present a direct threat to human health.

2/ Pursuant to sec. 306 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1306)

3/ See U.S. Senate, Agriculture and Forestry Committee, Report on S. 2147, S. Report. 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.

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 1984, the FSIS had certified 43 countries as having meat inspection systems with standards equal to those of the U.S. program. At the end of 1984, there were 1,216 approved foreign plants of which 265 were in the EC (table 83). 1/ In 1984, FSIS had 20 veterinarians assigned to review foreign meat plant operations. Nine of the 20 were stationed outside the United States (including one each in Denmark, the Netherlands, and Germany), and the others visited foreign operations as necessary. The FSIS officials made 2,118 reviews of certified plants in 1984. 2/ 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.

Since the passage of the 1981 Farm Bill, 3/ 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, diseases, misuse of food additives, gross contamination, microscopic contamination, economic fraud, and product integrity. 4/ As required by the 1981 Farm Bill, FSIS also vigorously carries on a species identification program under which the FSIS assures that meat is properly identified by origin or species.

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 antemortem and postmortem inspections; that it is wholesome, not adulterated or misbranded; and that it is otherwise in compliance with U.S. requirements. 5/

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

1/ The numbers of certifications refer to all meat, including pork. See U. S. Department of Agriculture Meat and Poultry Inspection, 1984 Report of the Secretary of Agriculture to the U.S. Congress, March 1985, p. 24 (hereinafter cited as Meat and Poultry Inspection, 1984).

2/ Ibid., p. 4.

3/ Sec. 1122 of Public Law 97-98, dated Dec. 22, 1981.

4/ Meat and Poultry Inspection, 1984, p. 43.

5/ Ibid.; p. 26.

excessive amounts of residues are detected. These measures consist of refusing or withholding entry of the product until results of laboratory analysis are received. ^{1/}

During 1984, approximately 8.1 million pounds of pork--about 1 percent of pork offered for entry to the U.S.--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 3.4 million pounds of that total was from the EC (Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark), or 0.6 percent of total pork offered for entry from those countries.

Previous investigations

Canned hams and shoulders from the EC were the subject of countervailing duty investigations during 1980. In those investigations (Nos. 701-TA-31-39 (Final)), the Commission determined that "an industry in the United States is not materially injured, is not threatened with material injury and the establishment of an industry is not materially retarded by reason of imports of hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in items 107.30 and 107.35 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) from the member countries of the European Communities (EC), with respect to which the Department of Commerce has reported that a subsidy is being provided, and which are subject to outstanding countervailing duty orders, but for which the imposition and collection of such duties have been waived." ^{2/} The amount of subsidies received by the member States of the EC as reported by the Department of Commerce were as follows: Belgium/Luxembourg, 36.15 cents per pound for canned hams and 29.81 cents per pound for canned shoulders; Denmark, 33.32 cents per pound for canned hams and 26.62 cents per pound for canned shoulders; France, 31.12 cents per pound for canned hams and 25.62 per pound for canned shoulders; Federal Republic of Germany, 52.72 cents per pound for canned hams and 43.68 cents per pound for canned shoulders; Ireland, 32.00 cents per pound for canned hams and 26.35 cents per pound for canned shoulders; Italy, 20.06 cents per pound for canned hams and 16.34 cents per pound for canned shoulders; the Netherlands, 36.31 cents per pound for canned hams and 29.94 cents per pound for canned shoulders; and the United Kingdom, 33.26 cents per pound for canned hams and 27.39 cents per pound for canned shoulders.

Section 104(a) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (P.L. 96-39, July 26, 1979), which became effective January 3, 1980, required that the U.S. International Trade Commission make an injury determination in those cases in which the Commission had received the most current net subsidy information pertaining to any countervailing duty order in effect on January 1, 1980, which had been waived pursuant to section 303(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930 or which had been published on or after the date of enactment of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (July 26, 1979).

^{1/} Ibid., p. 27; and 327.2 of the Meat and Poultry Regulation (9 CFR 327.2).

^{2/} Canned Hams and Shoulders from Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, and the United Kingdom; Inv. Nos. 701-TA-31-39, USITC pub. 1082, (1980).

On January 7, 1980, the Commission received advice from the U.S. Department of Commerce, the administering authority under the provisions of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, that a countervailing duty order that had been waived pursuant to section 303(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1303(d)), was in effect on January 1, 1980, with respect to canned hams and shoulders from the member States of the EC. 1/ On February 5, 1980, and again on June 19, 1980, the Commission received from the Department of Commerce the most current net subsidy information available with respect to the countervailing duty order on canned hams and shoulders from the EC. 2/ Accordingly, the Commission instituted the investigations on February 5, 1980 to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded by reason of imports of hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in items 107.30 and 107.35 of the TSUS, from the EC, which are subject to the outstanding countervailing duty order that had been waived. 3/

The original complaint had been filed August 29, 1967, by Farmland Industries. 4/ The subsidy amount in the complaint original (\$48.50/100KG) was the publicly announced rate of EC export refunds, implying that such refunds were the only alleged subsidies being complained of. A review of the files maintained by the International Trade Administration (ITA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce on the investigation indicates that no other bounties or grants were investigated. At the Commission's public hearing on the investigation, testimony was presented by the Wilson Foods Corporation and representatives for domestic growers of live swine. No parties at the investigation presented testimony complaining of subsidies in addition to the export refunds.

Live swine and pork were the subject of a Commission fact-finding investigation conducted under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 during 1984. 5/ Live swine and fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from Canada were the subject of a countervailing duty investigation during 1984 and 1985. In that investigation, the Commission determined 6/ that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of live swine that are subsidized by the Government of Canada 7/ and that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury and that

1/ A copy of the letter so advising is contained in App. J.

2/ Copies of those letters and a copy of a Commission letter requesting information are contained in app. K.

3/ A copy of the Commission's notice of investigation and hearing on the investigation is included in app. L.

4/ A copy of the original complaint is included in app. M.

5/ Conditions of Competition between the U.S. and Canadian Live Swine and Pork Industries; inv. No. 332-186 USITC publication 1615, (1984).

6/ Chairwoman Stern and Commissioner Lodwick did not participate in that investigation.

7/ Vice Chairman Liebelier determined that an industry in the United States is not materially injured, or threatened with material injury, and that the establishment of an industry in the United States is not materially retarded, by reason of imports of live swine which are subsidized by the government of Canada.

the establishment of an industry is not materially retarded by reason of imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork that are subsidized by the Government of Canada. 1/ 2/

Certain pork products have also been linked to a section 301 investigation of the EC's preferential tariff treatment of Mediterranean citrus. On May 8, 1985, counsel on behalf of the National Pork Producers' Council (NPPC) and Wilson Foods Corporation requested that the office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) recommend to the President that imports of frozen pork (TSUS Item 106.4040) and hams and shoulders (TSUS Item 107.3525, pork, boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers, hams and shoulders, over 3 pounds) from the EC be included on the list of products for which the President may take certain retaliatory action pursuant to Section 302 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2412). However, the pork products were not selected for retaliatory action.

U.S. Production

Pork is second only to beef in terms of quantity and value of red meat consumption in the United States. Consumer expenditures for pork amounted to about \$23.5 billion during 1984. Pork is produced throughout the United States, but production is concentrated in the Corn Belt and Southeastern States. Production of pork in the United States declined from 16.6 billion pounds in 1980 to a low of 14.2 billion pounds in 1982 before recovering irregularly to 14.8 billion pounds in 1984. Production during January-June 1985 (7.41 billion pounds) was about 1 percent less than that during the comparable period of 1984 (7.45 billion pounds) (table 84). The decline and subsequent increase reflected, in large measure, the U.S. hog cycle. 3/ At the hearing held in connection with this investigation, domestic interests contended that prices they received for live swine were being depressed and the domestic industry was being injured by reason of imports of pork from the EC. 4/ In general, direct Government involvement in U.S. swine growing and pork processing is minimal, although growers and processors are affected by general agricultural and meat processing programs.

During 1980-84, the imports share of U.S. consumption doubled, rising from 3 percent in 1980 and 1981 to 6 percent in 1984. The increase in the import penetration ratio during 1980-84 reflected both the previously mentioned overall decline in production and a 73 percent increase in imports (from 546 million pounds in 1980 to 943 million pounds in 1984). The increased penetration ratio during January-June 1985 of 8 percent, compared

1/ Commissioner Eckes determined that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork which are subsidized by the government of Canada.

2/ Live Swine and Pork From Canada; inv. No. 701-TA-224 USITC publication 1733, July, 1985.

3/ For a detailed discussion of the U.S. hog cycle, see app. D of the Commission report Live Swine and Pork from Canada, inv. No. 701-TA-224 USITC publication 1733, July, 1985.

4/ Testimony of Mr. Raymond Hawkes, member Executive Committee NPPC, transcript of hearing at p. 15; and testimony of Mr. Thomas Miller, Vice President, NPPC, transcript of hearing at p. 19.

with 6 percent in the comparable period of 1984, reflects the same pattern of declining production and increasing imports which that by 33 percent (from 449 million pounds to 595 million pounds).

Description and Uses of Imports

A significant share of U.S. imports of pork from the EC and the bulk of U.S. imports of pork from NME's consist of canned hams and shoulders, that are the cuts of meat derived from the upper part of the rear legs and front legs (shoulders) respectively, of swine. To be classified in items 107.3515 and 107.3525 of the TSUSA, these hams and shoulders must have undergone three processes--boning, cooking, and packing in airtight containers. Hams and shoulders that are prepared or preserved (as defined in headnote 1(b) of part 2B, schedule 1 of the TSUS) but have not undergone all three processes are provided for in item 107.3020 of the TSUSA. Data provided in response to the Commission's questionnaire in the 1980 countervailing duty investigation concerning canned hams indicated that most of the imports of prepared or preserved hams and shoulders are boned, cooked, and canned hams (packed in airtight containers) and, hence, are provided for in TSUS item 107.35. The rather small quantities of ham and shoulder imports entering under TSUSA item 107.3020 are imported from Canada and consist of boned and cooked hams in plastic perforated containers that are not airtight.

During the course of this investigation, a pork purchaser's questionnaire was sent to U.S. importers. Usable responses were received from 9 firms. The share of U.S. imports of hams and shoulders in airtight containers accounted for by importers who responded to the questionnaire increased irregularly from 51 percent in 1980 to 63 percent in 1984. Among other things, the importers were asked to report the share of their imports of hams and shoulders in airtight containers that consisted of canned hams and shoulders (as opposed to hams and shoulders in other types of airtight containers).

As shown in the following tabulation, the great bulk of U.S. imports of hams and shoulders in airtight containers imported by the respondents to the questionnaire consisted of canned hams and shoulders, but an increasing share is being imported in other (film-pak) types of airtight containers:

| <u>Product</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1981</u> | <u>Year</u> <u>1982</u> | <u>1983</u> | <u>1984</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Canned hams and shoulders-- | 97 | 93 | 88 | 87 | 83 |
| Hams and shoulders in airtight containers, except cans (film-pak)--- | 3 | 7 | 12 | 13 | 17 |

Metal containers are reportedly more expensive than film-pak, but film packing involves a rather high start-up cost. Nevertheless, import interests report that they expect film-pak will account for an increasing share of the market, and ultimately nearly replace metal cans. The import interests report that while the metal cans have a longer shelf life (up to five years for larger volume if properly refrigerated) but self life is not a major factor inasmuch as economic factors dictate that the product be sold to the ultimate consumer

much in advance of expiration of shelf life. The shelf life for the smaller, sterilized product is indefinite.

The importers were also asked to report the share of their imports of hams and shoulders in airtight containers that consisted of hams (as opposed to shoulders). As shown in the following tabulation, the great bulk of U.S. imports of hams and shoulders in airtight containers holding 3 pounds and over imported by the respondents consisted of hams:

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Share of imports in airtight containers consisting of hams</u> |
|-------------|---|
| | <u>Percent</u> |
| 1980----- | 79 |
| 1981----- | 80 |
| 1982----- | 84 |
| 1983----- | 84 |
| 1984----- | 84 |

Import interests report that U.S. imports of shoulders in airtight containers holding less than 3 pounds are negligible.

Canned shoulders are interchangeable with canned hams in most uses since they are prepared for eating by the consumer in the same way, and most consumers cannot differentiate between the two products. The shoulder, however, is generally a less expensive cut because it contains more fat. Responses to the Commission's forementioned questionnaires showed that shoulders imported into the United States from the EC constituted such a small amount that it is difficult to segregate economic data between hams and shoulders. In addition, the hams and shoulders are treated together as one under the U.S. tariff schedules.

Canned hams and shoulders are convenient, specialty-type food items that are relatively expensive. They are easily stored, well trimmed, precooked, and can be prepared quickly for consumption: however, most hams in larger size containers must be refrigerated inasmuch as while they are fully cooked, and are not sterilized like most smaller sized canned hams. While hams and shoulders in smaller containers may be sterilized and need not be refrigerated many consumers contented such hams and shoulders are less palatable. Prior to canning, hams and shoulders are prepared first by chunking (sectioning) and forming, and either by massaging or by tumbling. In the chunking and forming process, the muscles comprising hams and shoulders are separated and intermuscular fat and connective tissue are removed (sectioned). The muscles are then rejoined (formed) into their natural shape. In the massaging process, hams and shoulders are placed in containers holding about 1,000 pounds of meat and are massaged, (i.e., stirred by paddles for about 18 hours) to produce a product that may be readily molded for canning. In the tumbling process, hams and shoulders are placed in revolving containers and tumbled for about 16 hours to yield material capable of being molded for canning. Hams and shoulders processed by these techniques are sometimes referred to as slicing style or import style.

The cooking and canning process provides a practical method for exporting countries to comply with U.S. health and sanitary regulations as well as providing a method for putting the product into a more easily transportable form and one that provides a longer shelf life. Because of the transoceanic shipping time and additional time involved in distribution, there is usually a 6 to 8 week period between the canning of hams and shoulders and their availability to the retail consumer.

With advances in packaging technology in Europe and the United States in recent years, there has been less incentive to can massaged and tumbled hams and shoulders in metal containers, inasmuch as they can be stored and shipped in heavy plastic-type materials, the so-called film packs.

The same basic technologies of massaging and tumbling and canning are used in the production of canned hams and shoulders in the United States, the EC, and the NME's. Also, some processors contend that the form of packaging of massaged and tumbled hams, whether all metal, part metal and part film, or all film is immaterial because markets and uses are often the same.

Canned hams and shoulders are produced and imported in various sized containers ranging from 8 ounces to 21 pounds. They may be pear shaped or in rectangular or square loaves. Containers holding less than 3 pounds are provided for in TSUSA item 107.3515. Containers holding 3 pounds and over are provided for in TSUSA item 107.3525. Smaller size canned hams and shoulders are sold as separate articles in grocery stores and department stores. They also are sold as components of gift food packs. Larger size canned hams and shoulders are used by mass-feeding establishments in the preparation of sandwiches, plate lunches, and so forth. Also, such canned hams and shoulders may be sliced and repackaged by food processors into plastic, retail-size packages of 4 to 16 ounces for sale through retail outlets, or in larger packages for institutional use. Importers who received the Commission's aforementioned purchasers' questionnaire were also asked to provide information about outlets for their imported hams and shoulders in airtight containers. The respondents reported that a large but declining, share of their imports were for distribution to retail customers in the same form and identical container that they purchased. A smaller but rising share was for slicing and repackaging into retail-sized containers by the importers. The "other" category consisted primarily of sales to wholesale slicers, institutional outlets, and food service companies. The shares of the respondent's imports accounted for by the various outlets are shown in the following tabulation:

| <u>Outlet</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1981</u> | <u>1982</u> | <u>1983</u> | <u>1984</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| For distribution to retail customers in the same form and identical container that the respondent imported----- | 60 | 53 | 41 | 49 | 49 |
| For slicing and repackaging into retail-sized containers by respondents----- | 13 | 16 | 23 | 21 | 21 |
| Other----- | 27 | 31 | 36 | 30 | 28 |

Industry sources reported that a wide variety of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork products (TSUS item 106.40) are imported from the EC with the largest volumes being backribs, shoulders, and boneless trimmings. ^{1/} Other imports reportedly include hams, loins, bellies, and bacon.

Respondents to the pork purchasers' questionnaire accounted for about 1 million pounds of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork imports in 1981 and 1982, 2 million pounds in 1982 and 18 million pounds in 1984. The respondents reported that ribs accounted for virtually all of their imports prior to 1984. The shares of imports accounted for by various cuts in 1984 are shown in the following tabulation:

| <u>Cut</u> | <u>Share</u> (Percent) |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Picnics (shoulders)----- | 40 |
| Butts (collars)----- | 5 |
| Bellies----- | 6 |
| Backribs----- | 25 |
| Other----- | 24 |

Information about U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from Canada was collected in investigation No. 332-186, Conditions of Competition Between the U.S. and Canadian Live Swine and Pork Industries inv. No. 332-186 (1984). That investigation showed that in recent years, fresh hams (rear legs) have accounted for about 40 percent of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork imported into the United States from Canada. Shoulders have accounted for about 20 percent, bellies for about 16 percent, ribs for about 4 percent, and carcasses and other cuts for the remainder. During investigation No. 332-186, testimony was presented contending that Canadian pork is somewhat leaner than U.S. produced pork. Other information collected during the investigation indicated that Canadian swine are somewhat less heavily muscled than typical U.S. swine, and, hence, the cuts of meat from Canadian swine are often smaller. The fresh, chilled, and frozen pork imported from Canada is generally processed into familiar pork products, i.e. hams, bacon, and so-forth.

During the course of this investigation, the Commission received a letter from the president of a restaurant company that purchased significant quantities of domestic pork ribs and a much smaller quantity of imported ribs. Among other things, the letter contended that ribs should be considered separate and distinct from any other pork products, owing to a number of factors including the following:

1. Market prices, which the company alleges have had no relationship to other pork prices;

^{1/} At the public hearing, a representative of the domestic packing industry reported that his company had lost sales of pork trimmings in the northeastern part of the United States to EC imports. See testimony of Mr. Howard R. Barfels, Economist, Swift Independent Packing Company, transcript of hearing at pp. 53-54.

2. Price increases of 300 percent, which the company reported experiencing in the last 7 years, an increase far exceeding any other cut of pork;
3. Market demand that the company reported exceeded domestic supply;
4. Product availability is dependent on exports of boneless loins.

Sausages (TSUS items 107.10 and 107.15) account for a small share of U.S. imports of pork. Sausages are comminuted meat products to which spices have been added. Sausages are frequently packed into casings. A wide variety of sausages are produced in the United States and imported. A large share of the imported sausages are reported to be highly spiced varieties.

Bacon (TSUS item 107.3040) and canned bacon (item 107.3540) also account for a small share of U.S. imports of pork. Bacon is the cured pork belly. U.S. production of canned bacon is negligible or nil. Other U.S. imports of pork are classifiable in TSUSA items 107.3060 and 107.3560; pork-based luncheon meat is believed to account for the bulk of U.S. imports under these item numbers. The imported pork-based luncheon meat is generally comparable to many U.S. produced types.

U.S. Imports

In the following 3 parts of this section of the report, imports are discussed in three different ways: first, in terms of imports by product type; second, in terms of imports by country of origin; and third, in terms of import penetration ratios. The first part shows that canned hams and shoulders in terms of value, are the leading type of pork product imported into the United States but fresh, chilled, or frozen pork is the leading type in terms of quantity. The second part shows that the EC was the leading supplier of U.S. imports of pork, with Canada and the NME's combined accounting for nearly all the remainder. The final part of this section shows that the import penetration ratio for pork products increased during 1980-84 and January-June 1985.

U.S. Imports by Product Type

All pork

U.S. imports of all pork products rose from 546 million pounds (carcass weight equivalent), valued at \$486 million, in 1980 to 943 million pounds, valued at \$755 million, in 1984, representing an increase of 73 percent in quantity and 55 percent in value (table 85). Imports continued to rise during the first half of 1985, from 449 million pounds, valued at \$349 million, during January-June 1984 to 595 million pounds, valued at \$453 million, during the corresponding period of 1985. On a quantity basis, the share of imports supplied by the EC as a whole nearly doubled, from 22 percent (119 million pounds) in 1980 to 40 percent (380 million pounds) in 1984. Within the EC, Denmark's share of total U.S. imports rose from 19 percent (103 million pounds) in 1980 to 35 percent (333 million pounds) in 1984. The Netherlands' share doubled from 2 percent (13 million pounds) in 1980 to 4 percent (36 million pounds) in 1984.

Conversely, the share of imports supplied by the NME's as a whole dropped by one half, from 41 percent (221 million pounds) in 1980 to 20 percent (189 million pounds) in 1984, although the quantity supplied was lowest in 1982 at 130 million pounds. Within the NME's, Poland's share of total U.S. imports dropped from 26 percent (141 million pounds) in 1980 to 9 percent (87 million pounds) in 1984. The lowest quantity supplied by Poland was 53 million pounds during 1982. Hungary's and Yugoslavia's shares remained unchanged at about 5 percent, but the share of all other NME's declined from 5 percent (27 million pounds) in 1980 to 1 percent (13 million pounds) in 1984. Canada supplied about 40 percent of U.S. imports in most years during 1980-84, with total imports rising from 203 million pounds in 1980 to 355 million pounds in 1984.

Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork

U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork increased from 205 million pounds, valued at \$136 million, in 1980, to 458 million pounds, valued at \$336 million, in 1984 (table 86). Imports rose from 259 million pounds, valued at \$189 million, during January-July 1984 to 348 million pounds, valued at \$243 million, during the corresponding period of 1985. Canada was by far the largest U.S. supplier, accounting for nearly all U.S. imports in 1982 and 1983. Representatives of the National Pork Producers' Council (NPPC) contend that pork from Canada that would otherwise have been sold on the Japanese market was diverted to the U.S. market as a result of EC sales in the Japanese market. 1/ During 1984, Canada's share was the lowest of any year during 1980-84 but was still 75 percent (235 million pounds). Denmark accounted for nearly all of the remainder of U.S. imports. Denmark's share rose irregularly from 5 percent (10 million pounds) in 1980 to 21 percent (97 million pounds) in 1984. U.S. imports from Denmark of fresh, chilled, or frozen meats, including pork were prohibited during March-December 1982 and for all of 1983. During January-July 1985, Canada accounted for 67 percent of U.S. imports, and the share supplied by Denmark, the only EC supplier, increased to about 30 percent.

Canned hams and shoulders

U.S. imports of canned hams and shoulders increased from 210 million pounds, valued at \$329 million, in 1980 to 296 million pounds, valued at \$388 million, in 1984, representing an increase of 41 percent in quantity and 18 percent in value (table 87). At the hearing, testimony was presented indicating that U.S. imports of canned hams and shoulders from the EC were at higher levels in the early 1970's. 2/ Imports of canned hams and shoulders rose from 174 million pounds, valued at \$221 million, during January-July 1984 to 207 million pounds, valued at \$260 million, during January-July 1985.

During 1980-84, the EC supplied an increasing share of U.S. imports of canned hams and shoulders, and the NME's supplied a decreasing share. The EC share nearly doubled, rising from 32 percent (67 million pounds, valued at

1/ See testimony of NPPC representatives, transcript of hearing at p. 30.

2/ Testimony of Mr. Knud Sorensen, President, American Importers Meat Products Group, transcript of hearing at pp. 69-70.

\$116 million) in 1980 to 59 percent (175 million pounds, valued at \$240 million) in 1984. Within the EC, the share supplied by Denmark rose from 27 percent (58 million pounds, valued at \$101 million) in 1980 to 50 percent (147 million pounds, valued at \$205 million) in 1984. The Netherlands' share more than doubled, rising from 3 percent (7 million pounds, valued at \$12 million) in 1980 to 7 percent (21 million pounds, valued at \$28 million) in 1984.

The share of U.S. imports of canned hams and shoulders supplied by the NME's declined from 67 percent (141 million pounds, valued at \$209 million) in 1980 to 40 percent (118 million pounds, valued at \$143 million) in 1984, although the quantity was lowest, at 82 million pounds, in 1982. Within the NME's, Poland accounted for nearly all the decline, with that country's share dropping from 43 percent (91 million pounds, valued at \$136 million) in 1980 to 19 percent (57 million pounds, valued at \$77 million) in 1984; the quantity supplied by Poland was lowest in 1982 when it amounted to 34 million pounds. Yugoslavia's and Hungary's shares remained roughly level, at 10 percent and 7 percent, respectively, during 1980-84, but the share supplied by all other NME's declined from 8 percent (17 million pounds, valued at \$22 million) in 1980 to 2 percent (7 million pounds, valued at \$7 million) in 1984.

Prepared or preserved pork (except canned hams and shoulders)

U.S. imports of prepared or preserved pork (except canned hams and shoulders) increased from 23 million pounds, valued at \$21 million, in 1980 to 38 million pounds, valued at \$31 million, in 1984, representing an increase of 63 percent in quantity and 51 percent in value (table 88). Such imports increased from 18 million pounds, valued at \$15 million, during January-June 1984 to 20 million pounds, valued at \$16 million, during the corresponding period of 1985.

As with other pork products, the share of U.S. imports of prepared or preserved pork (except canned hams and shoulders) supplied by the EC increased, and the share of imports supplied by the NME's declined. The share supplied by the EC increased from 37 percent (8 million pounds, valued at \$6 million) in 1980 to 51 percent (19 million pounds, valued at \$13 million) in 1984. Denmark accounted for most of the increase. The share supplied by the NME's declined from 37 percent (8 million pounds, valued at \$7 million) in 1980 to 28 percent (11 million pounds, valued at \$7 million) in 1984. Poland accounted for most of the decline.

Data on U.S. imports of other types of pork products are shown in tables 89 through 98. These tables show that the share of U.S. imports supplied by the EC varied considerably from product to product during 1980-84. For example, the EC's share was highest for canned hams and shoulders in containers holding less than three pounds; for such imports, the EC's share increased irregularly from 77 percent (7 million pounds, valued at \$12 million), in 1980 to 91 percent (12 million pounds, valued at \$15 million) in 1984 (table 94). The share of U.S. imports supplied by the EC was lowest for fresh pork sausages ranging from zero in 1980 to 5 percent (55,000 pounds, valued at \$57,000) in 1982 (table 89).

The National Pork Producers Council (NPPC) contends that in assessing the effect of imports on the U.S. industry, pork derived from imported live swine

should be considered. The following tabulation shows 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) (in millions of pounds):

| | <u>1980</u> | <u>1981</u> | <u>1982</u> | <u>1983</u> | <u>1984</u> | <u>Jan.-Aug.</u> <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> |
|--|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | <u>(Million pounds) (Carcass weight equivalent)</u> | | | | | | |
| Pork from imported live swine--- | 51.6 | 33.3 | 58.4 | 85.8 | 233.0 | 150.9 | 174.5 |

U.S. Imports by Country or Area of Origin

All sources

Tables 99 through 116 show the quantity and value of U.S. imports of pork by major supplying countries and areas. Imports of pork from all sources increased from \$486 million in 1980 to \$755 million in 1984 and continued to increase from \$428 million during January-July 1984 to \$521 million during the comparable period of 1985 (table 99). Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding 3 pounds and over was the leading type of pork product imported into the United States from all sources during 1980-84, although the share supplied by such imports declined from 64 percent (\$313 million) of the total in 1980 to 49 percent (\$371 million) in 1984. Conversely, the share of imports accounted for by fresh, chilled, or frozen pork rose irregularly from 28 percent (\$136 million) in 1980 to 44 percent (\$336 million) in 1984. Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding less than 3 pounds each accounted for 2 to 3 percent (\$12 million to \$18 million) of U.S. imports and canned pork luncheon meat for 1 to 3 percent (\$6 million to \$16 million) of U.S. imports during 1980-84.

The EC

U.S. imports of all pork products from the EC as a whole increased from \$134 million in 1980 to \$327 million in 1984 (table 100). Table 100 also shows that hams and shoulders, boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers (canned hams and shoulders) holding 3 pounds and over, were the leading type of pork product imported into the United States from the EC during 1980-84. Such imports during that period ranged from a high of 88 percent (\$191 million) of all pork products imported into the United States from the E.C. in 1982 to a low of 69 percent (\$225 million) in 1984. U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork ranged from a high of 23 percent (\$74 million) in 1984 to a low of zero in 1983, when U.S. imports from nearly all EC suppliers were prohibited. Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding less than 3 pounds ranged from 9 percent (\$12 million) in 1980 to 4 percent (\$15 million) in 1984. Pork (except hams, shoulders, and bacon), boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers (canned pork based luncheon meat), accounted for 2 percent to 4 percent (\$2 million to \$10 million) and sausages for 1 percent to 3 percent (\$1 million to \$4 million) of the value of imports of all pork products into the United States from the EC during 1980-84.

Tables 101 through 108 show imports by individual EC member countries. During 1980-84, Denmark accounted for 82 percent to 87 percent of the EC's pork exports to the United States, and the Netherlands supplied an additional 10 percent to 14 percent. Changes in the shares over time and leading products supplied by the EC are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Denmark's share of the value of U.S. imports of pork from the EC decreased from 87 percent (\$116 million) in 1980 to about 82 percent (\$177 million and \$199 million) in 1982 and 1983, respectively, before recovering to 88 percent (\$288 million) in 1984 (tables 100 and 101). During most of 1982 and all of 1983, U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from Denmark were prohibited. Inasmuch as Denmark accounts for such a large share of U.S. imports of pork from the EC as a whole, the pattern of its share of U.S. imports (share of imports accounted for by canned hams and shoulders, fresh, chilled, and frozen pork and so-forth) is about the same as that for the EC as a whole.

After Denmark, the Netherlands accounted for nearly all of the remainder of U.S. imports of pork from the EC as a whole. The Netherlands' share of the value of U.S. imports increased from 10 percent (\$13 million) in 1980 to about 14 percent in 1981-83 before declining to about 9 percent (\$30 million) in 1984 (tables 100 and 102). Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding 3 pounds and over accounted for an increasing share of the Netherlands' exports to the United States during 1980-84, rising from 57 percent (\$7.6 million) in 1980 to 80 percent (\$24 million) in 1984. Conversely, canned hams and shoulders in containers holding less than 3 pounds accounted for a declining share, from 34 percent (\$5 million) in 1980 to 11 percent (\$3 million) in 1984. Pork (except hams, shoulders, and bacon), boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers, averaged about 10 percent of the value of the U.S. imports from the Netherlands' during 1980-84.

Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding 3 pounds and over accounted for the great bulk of U.S. imports of pork from the other EC member countries during 1980-84 (tables 103-108). Pork (except hams, shoulders, and bacon), boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers, accounted for much of the remainder. U.S. imports of meat from Greece were prohibited during 1980-84, and that prohibition remained in effect through at least October 1985, because the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture has not found Greek health and sanitary regulation to be at least equal to U.S. federal regulations.

Canada

U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from Canada almost doubled from \$125 million in 1980 to nearly \$250 million in 1984 (table 109). Such imports accounted for 95 percent of the value of U.S. imports of pork from Canada, which increased from \$134 million in 1980 to \$261 million in 1984.

NMEs

U.S. imports of all pork products from the NME's as a whole declined irregularly from \$216 million in 1980 to \$150 million in 1984 (table 110); imports were lowest during 1982, when they totaled to \$138 million. Table 110

shows that canned hams and shoulders in containers holding 3 pounds and over were by far the leading type of pork product imported into the United States from the NME's during 1980-84; they accounted for about 94 percent of the value annually during 1980-84, declining irregularly from \$206 million in 1980 to \$141 million in 1984. Of the remainder of imports from the NME's, pork, cooked and packed in airtight containers (except hams, shoulders, and bacon), accounted for 2 to 4 percent, canned hams and shoulders in containers holding less than 3 pounds accounted for 1 to 2 percent, and bacon, (except canned) accounted for 1 to 2 percent. U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from all NME countries were prohibited during 1980-84.

Tables 111 through 116 show imports by individual NME member countries. Poland was by far the leading NME supplier of pork to the U.S. market with Hungary and Yugoslavia accounting for much of the remainder. Changes in shares over time and leading products supplied by the individual NME's are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Poland's share of the value of U.S. imports of pork from the NME's declined irregularly from 64 percent (\$139 million) in 1980 to 52 percent (\$78 million) in 1984 (table 100 and 111). The value in 1984 did, however, represent an increase from a low of \$58 million in 1982. Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding 3 pounds and over accounted for 95 percent or more annually of the value of U.S. imports of all pork products from Poland and declined irregularly from \$134 million in 1980 to \$76 million in 1984; such imports were lowest, at \$55 million, in 1982. Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding less than 3 pounds and pork (except hams, shoulders, and bacon), boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers, accounted for virtually all of the remainder.

Hungary's share of the value of U.S. imports of pork from the NME's increased steadily from 12 percent (\$26 million) in 1980 to 22 percent (\$34 million) in 1984 (tables 110 and 112). Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding 3 pounds and over accounted for about 85 percent annually during 1980-84 of Hungary's exports of pork to the United States. Such exports increased from \$22 million in 1980 to \$29 million in 1984. Bacon (except canned) averaged about 8 percent of Hungary's pork exports to the United States (\$1 million to \$3 million annually) during 1980-84.

Table 113 shows that U.S. imports of all pork products from Yugoslavia increased from \$29 million in 1980 to \$42 million in 1982 before declining to \$30 million in 1984. Yugoslavia's share of NME exports of all pork products to the United States rose from 13 percent in 1980 to 30 percent in 1982 before declining to 20 percent in 1984 (tables 110 and 113). Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding 3 pounds and over accounted for nearly all of Yugoslavia's exports of pork to the United States.

Romania's exports of all pork products to the United States during 1980-84 declined both in value, from \$19 million in 1980 to \$6 million in 1984, and as a share of NME exports, from about 10 percent in 1980 and 1981 to 4 percent in 1984 (table 110 and 114). Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding 3 pounds and over declined from 93 percent (\$18 million) of the value of all of Romania's pork product exports to the United States in 1980 to 75 percent (\$5 million) in 1984. Conversely, pork (except hams, shoulders, and bacon), boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers

increased from 5 percent (\$1 million) in 1980 to 24 percent (\$2 million) in 1984. U.S. imports of pork from Czechoslovakia were relatively small and consisted almost entirely of canned hams and shoulders in airtight containers holding 3 pounds and over (table 115). U.S. imports of pork from Bulgaria were small, and since 1982 there have been no entries (table 116).

Import Penetration Ratios

All pork

The share of U.S. pork consumption accounted for by imports from all sources rose from 3 percent during 1980-81 to 6 percent in 1984 (table 94). The share of consumption accounted for by imports continued to rise during 1985, from 6 percent during January-June 1984 to 8 percent during the corresponding period of 1985, as shown in table 117 and the following tabulation (in percent):

| | | | | | | <u>Jan.-Aug.</u> | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | <u>1980</u> | <u>1981</u> | <u>1982</u> | <u>1983</u> | <u>1984</u> | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> |
| All pork----- | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 |

During 1980-84, the share of U.S. consumption of pork accounted for by imports from the EC rose from 1 percent during 1980-82 to 2 percent during 1983-84. The share of U.S. pork consumption accounted for by imports from the EC rose from 2 percent (172 million pounds) during January-June 1984 to 3 percent (268 million pounds) during the corresponding period of 1985.

The share of U.S. consumption of pork accounted for by imports from Canada also rose during the same periods. Imports from Canada accounted for 1 percent of the consumption during 1980-81 and 2 percent during 1982-84. During January-June 1984, imports from Canada accounted for 2 percent (176 million pounds) of U.S. consumption and for 3 percent during the corresponding period of 1985 (206 million pounds).

U.S. imports from the NME's accounted for 1 percent of U.S. consumption annually during 1980-84 (although the total quantity declined from 221 million pounds in 1980 to 189 million pounds in 1984) and 1 percent during January-June 1984 and January-June 1985 (although the total quantity increased from 92 million pounds during the first 6 months of 1984 to 108 million pounds during the corresponding period of 1985).

Table 118 shows that the quantity of U.S. imports of pork from the EC as a whole and from individual member countries rose during 1980-84. Imports from Denmark accounted for 1 percent of the U.S. pork consumption during 1980-83 and 2 percent during 1984, and imports from the other EC member countries accounted for less than 0.5 percent of U.S. consumption during 1980-84.

Table 119 shows the quantity of U.S. imports of pork from the NME's as a whole and from individual NME's during 1980-84. The table also shows that

imports from the NME's accounted for 1 percent the of U.S. pork consumption during 1980-84, with nearly all being attributable to Poland.

Canned hams and shoulders

The share of U.S. consumption of all canned hams and shoulders accounted for by imports increased steadily from 39 percent in 1980 to 63 percent in 1984, as shown in table 120, figure 5, and the following tabulation (in percent):

| | <u>1980</u> | <u>1981</u> | <u>1982</u> | <u>1983</u> | <u>1984</u> |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Canned hams and shoulders---- | 39 | 43 | 50 | 55 | 63 |

The increasing import penetration ratio reflected both declining U.S. production (from 333 million pounds in 1980 to 173 million pounds in 1984) and rising imports (from 210 million pounds in 1980 to 296 million pounds in 1984). With improved technology and cost efficiency in plastic packaging (so-called film packs) in recent years, there has been less incentive for producing canned hams and shoulders in metal containers in the United States. While plastic technology is available worldwide, the metal cans provide better protection for the foreign products, which must be transported long distances and transferred from one mode of transportation to another.

The EC and the NME's accounted for virtually all U.S. imports of canned hams and shoulders during 1980-84, but the share of U.S. consumption accounted for by imports from the EC increased while that from the NME's fluctuated. While total U.S. imports declined 2 percent from 1980 to 1982, from 210 million pounds in 1980 to 206 million pounds in 1982, imports from the NME's declined 42 percent, from 141 million in 1980 to 82 million pounds in 1982. The decline in U.S. imports from the NME's was almost completely offset by a 79 percent rise in imports from the EC (from 67 million pounds in 1980 to 120 million pounds in 1982). The decline in U.S imports apparently reflected, in part, declining exports from Poland as that country experienced social unrest. Although U.S. imports of pork from the NME's rose by 44 percent from 1982 to 1984 (from 82 million in 1982 to 118 million in 1984), U.S. imports from the EC increased by 46 percent (from 120 million pounds in 1982 to 175 million pounds in 1984).

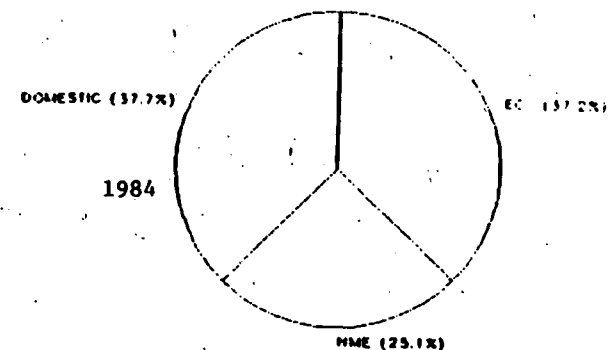
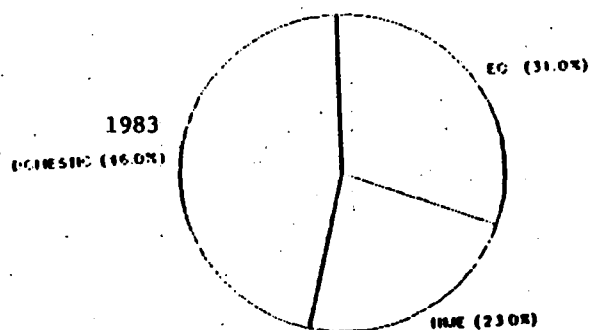
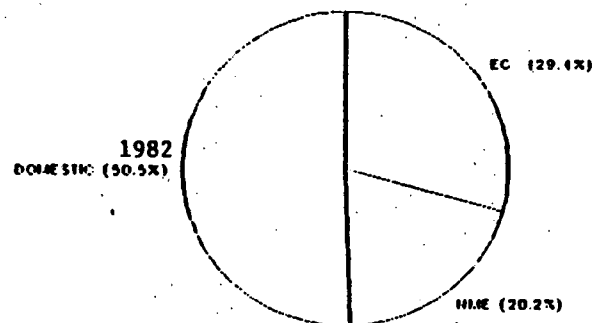
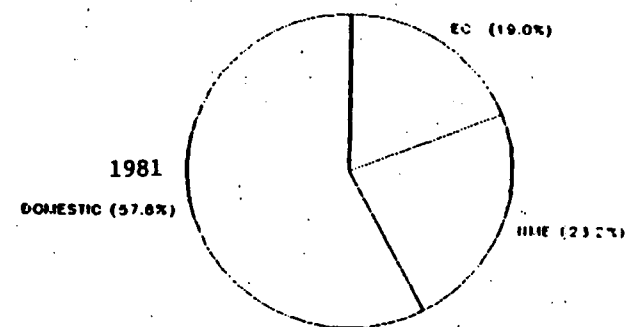
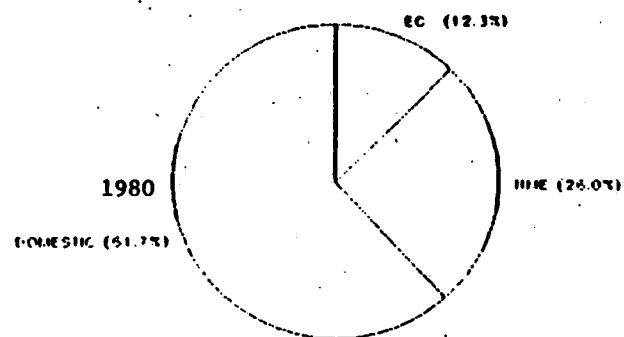
Table 121 shows that the share of U.S. consumption of canned hams and shoulders in containers holding 3 pounds and over accounted for by imports rose from 39 percent in 1980 to 64 percent in 1984. The generally increasing import penetration ratio reflected, in part, declining U.S. production from 320 million pounds in 1980 to 158 million pounds in 1984. The increasing import penetration ratio also reflected increased imports that rose from 201 million pounds in 1980 to 283 million pounds in 1984. The EC and the NME's have accounted for virtually all U.S. imports, although the share of consumption by the EC increased irregularly and that by the NME's fluctuated.

Table 122 shows that the share of U.S. consumption of canned hams and shoulders in containers holding less than 3 pounds accounted for by imports

Figure 5.--

CANNED HAMS & SHOULDERS

Share of Consumption, by Source



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

rose from 44 percent in 1980 and 1982-83 to 46 percent in 1984. U.S. consumption rose irregularly from 22 million pounds in 1980 to 29 million pounds, reflecting both increased U.S. production that rose irregularly from 12 million pounds in 1980 to 16 million pounds in 1984 and rising U.S. imports that grew irregularly from 10 million pounds in 1980 to 13 million pounds in 1984. The table also shows that the EC and the NME's accounted for nearly all U.S. imports, although the EC's share increased and the NME's share declined.

Among individual EC member countries, Denmark accounted for the largest share of U.S. consumption of canned hams and shoulders (all sizes), and that share rose from 11 percent (58 million pounds) in 1980 to 31 percent (147 million pounds) in 1984 (table 123). The Netherlands' share also rose, from 1 percent (7 million pounds) in 1980 to 4 percent in 1983 and 1984 (18 million pounds and 21 million pounds, respectively). The two countries combined accounted for virtually all of the share of U.S. consumption supplied by the EC, although all EC member countries supplied at least some U.S. imports during 1980-84.

During 1980-84, Denmark also accounted for the largest share of U.S. consumption of canned hams and shoulders in containers holding 3 pounds and over. That share tripled from 10 percent (53 million pounds) in 1980 to 31 percent (138 million pounds) in 1984. The Netherlands' share rose from 1 percent (4 million pounds) in 1980 to 4 percent (18 million pounds) in 1984 (table 124).

Although Denmark's share of U.S. consumption of canned hams and shoulders in containers holding less than 3 pounds also increased, the pattern was irregular, declining from 21 percent (5 million pounds) in 1980 to 17 percent (4 million pounds) in 1982 before increasing to 33 percent (10 million pounds) in 1984 (table 125). The Netherlands' share declined from 12 percent (from 2.7 million pounds) in 1980 to 9 percent (2.5 million pounds) in 1984.

The share of U.S. consumption of canned hams and shoulders accounted for by imports from the NME's declined from 26 percent (141 million pounds) in 1980 to 20 percent (82 million pounds) in 1982 before recovering to 25 percent (118 million pounds) in 1984 (table 126). During 1980-84, Poland's share showed the largest change, dropping from 17 percent (90 million pounds) in 1980 to 8 percent (34 million pounds) in 1982, as that country experienced declining exports. Poland's share subsequently recovered to 12 percent in 1983 and 1984 (59 million pounds and 57 million pounds, respectively). In contrast to Poland, Yugoslavia's share of U.S. consumption increased irregularly from 4 percent (19 million pounds) in 1980 to 7 percent (31 million pounds) in 1984. Hungary's share of consumption increased from 3 percent (14 million pounds) in 1980 to 5 percent (24 million pounds) in 1984. The share of U.S. consumption supplied by the other NME's was small during 1980-84.

The NME's share of U.S. consumption of canned hams and shoulders in containers holding 3 pounds and over closely matched the pattern of that for all canned hams and shoulders described above (table 127).

Table 128 shows that the share of U.S. consumption of canned hams and shoulders in containers holding less than 3 pounds accounted for by U.S. imports from the NME's declined steadily from 9 percent (2 million pounds) in

1980 to 3 percent (slightly less than 1 million pounds) in 1984. The share declined for all three NME's (Poland, Hungary, and Yugoslavia) that supplied U.S. imports of the product during 1980-84.

Sectioned and formed hams and shoulders

U.S. production of all sectioned and formed hams and shoulders (which includes all canned hams and shoulders) declined from 736 million pounds in 1980 to 558 million pounds in 1984, representing a decline of 24 percent (table 129). The share of consumption accounted for by imports is shown in the following tabulation (in percent):

| | <u>1980</u> | <u>1981</u> | <u>1982</u> | <u>1983</u> | <u>1984</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sectioned and formed hams and shoulders----- | 22 | 23 | 25 | 30 | 35 |

Consumption of such hams and shoulders declined from 946 million pounds in 1980 to 854 million pounds in 1984, or by 10 percent, as increasing imports somewhat offset declining production. Imports from all sources increased from 22 percent of consumption (210 million pounds) in 1980 to 35 percent (296 million pounds) in 1984. The share of consumption supplied by the EC rose from 7 percent (67 million pounds) in 1980 to 20 percent (175 million pounds) in 1984. The share of consumption supplied by the NME's declined from 15 percent (141 million pounds) in 1980 to 10 percent (82 million pounds) in 1982, but recovered to 14 percent (118 million pounds) in 1984 (figure 6).

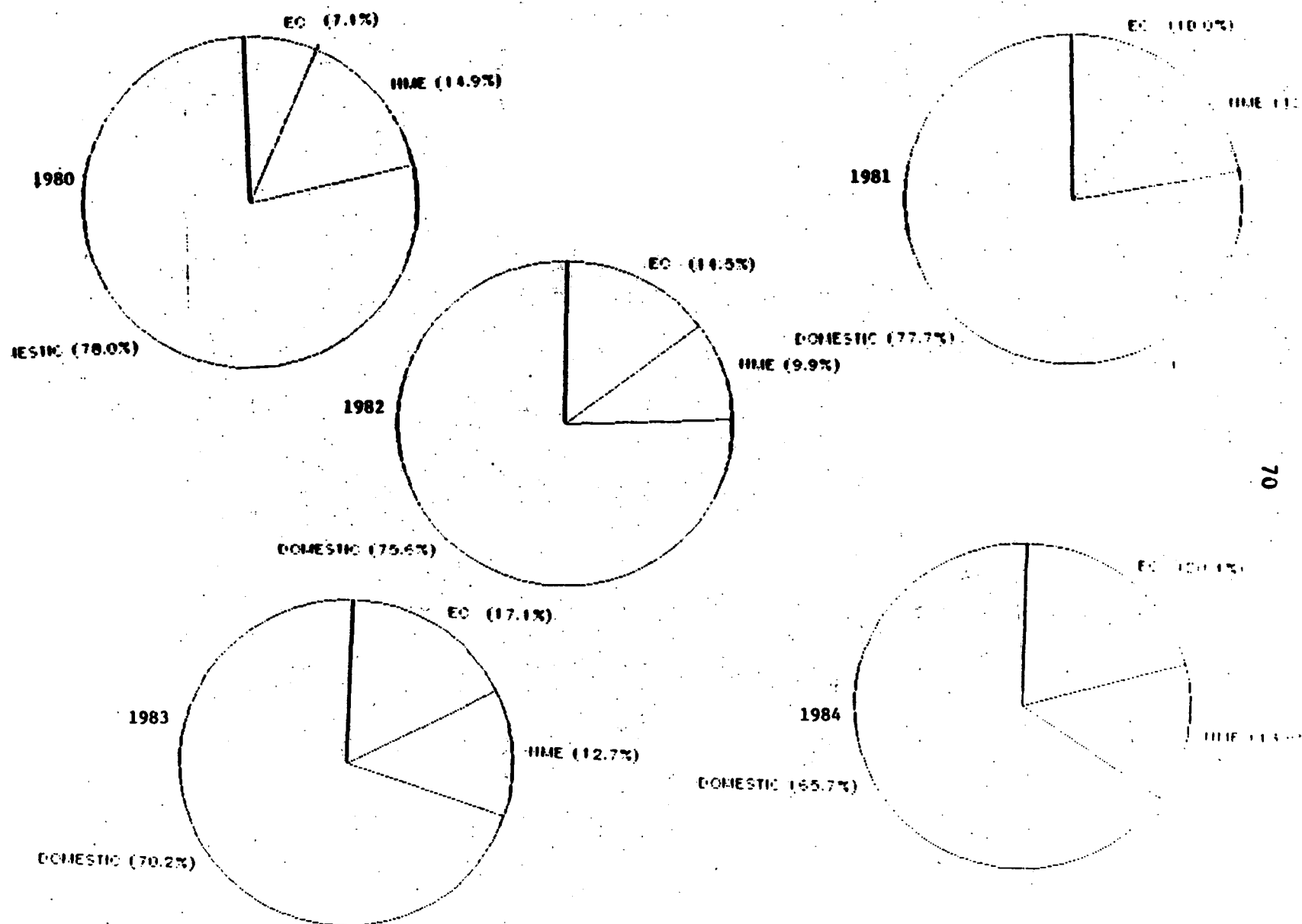
Import interests contend that since imported "canned" pork products come in variable sizes and shapes, some in cans and some in film bags, it would be unfair to compare such imports with anything but total ham and pork production in the United States. They contend that imports of ham products equaled 4.20 percent of U.S. ham and shoulder consumption in 1984, and less than 1 percent of the U.S. pork supply during the last 5 years. ^{1/}

Within the EC, Denmark was the largest supplier of sectioned and formed hams and shoulders. Its share of U.S. consumption increased from 6 percent (58 million pounds) in 1980 to 17 percent (147 million pounds) in 1984 (table 130). The Netherlands accounted for nearly all the remainder of the EC's share of U.S. consumption, rising from 1 percent (7 million pounds) in 1980 to 2 percent during 1981-84.

Within the NME's, Poland accounted for the largest share of U.S. consumption of sectioned and formed hams and shoulders, although its share declined from 10 percent (91 million pounds) in 1980 to 4 percent (34 million

^{1/} Statement on behalf of Danske Slagterier (the Danish Bacon and Meat Council and their related Canned Meat Committee) Vereniging Voor de Nederlandse Vleeswarenindustrie (the Dutch Meat Manufacturer's Association) Theo Bauwens N.V., Zele, Belgium, American Importers Meat Products Group, pp. 12-14.

Figure 6.-- SECTIONED & FORMED HAMS & SHOULDERS
Share of Consumption, by Source



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

pounds) in 1982 before recovering to 7 percent (59 million pounds and 57 million pounds respectively) in 1983 and 1984 (table 131). During 1980-83, Yugoslavia supplied about 3 percent of U.S. consumption annually; Hungary supplied 2 percent; and Romania, 1 percent.

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports of pork declined irregularly from 246 million pounds (carcass-weight-equivalent basis) in 1980 to 160 million in 1984, representing a drop of 35 percent (table 132). Exports continued to decline in 1985 from 104 million pounds during January-July 1984 to 78 million pounds during the corresponding period of 1985, representing a decrease of 22 percent. Information developed from a questionnaire sent to U.S. exporters is shown in appendix N.

Japan was by far the United States' largest export market for pork during 1980-84, accounting for slightly more than one-third of the U.S. exports (87 million pounds) in 1980 to slightly more than one-half (110 million pounds) in 1983 (table 132). In terms of value, Japan was even more significant, accounting for more than one-half of the value annually during 1980-84 and two-thirds of the value (\$124 million) in 1983. During January-July 1985, Japan accounted for 15 million pounds, or 18 percent of the total quantity (78 million pounds) of U.S. exports and \$16 million, or 38 percent of the value (\$42 million). U.S. exports to Japan are discussed in more detail in the section of this report entitled "The Japanese Market."

Canada was the second largest market for U.S. exports of pork accounting for about 12 percent of the quantity and value of U.S. exports of pork in most years during 1980-85. U.S. exports of pork to Canada are discussed in the section of this report entitled "The Canadian Market."

U.S. exports of pork to Mexico increased irregularly, from 32 million pounds, valued at \$8.9 million, in 1980 to 34 million pounds, valued at \$9.2 million, in 1984, an increase of 6 percent in quantity and 3 percent in value. Mexico accounted for about 15 percent of the quantity but only about 5 percent of the value of U.S. exports of pork annually during 1980-83. In 1984, Mexico accounted for about 21 percent of the quantity and 8 percent of the value. The exports to Mexico reportedly consisted primarily of low-priced cuts and trimmings. The United States is believed to account for the greatest bulk of Mexican imports.

The EC imported about 10 million pounds of U.S. pork, valued at about \$5 million annually, during 1980-83. U.S. exports amounted to about 4 million pounds, valued at \$3 million in 1982, a year of low pork production and high prices in the United States. In 1984, U.S. exports to the EC amounted to 22 million pounds, valued at \$6 million. Some of the U.S. exports in 1984 were pork loins shipped to Denmark, where a spot shortage occurred because that country had exported unusually large quantities of Danish pork loins to Japan.

Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork accounted for about 87 percent of the value of U.S. exports of all pork during 1980-84, and Japan was by far the largest U.S. export market. Such U.S. exports declined irregularly from 208 million

pounds, valued at \$162 million, in 1980 to 143 million pounds, valued at \$97 million, in 1984 (table 133). Exports continued to decline during 1985, from 95 million pounds, valued at \$70 million, during January-July 1984 to 69 million pounds, valued at \$34 million, during the corresponding period of 1985.

Among fresh, chilled, or frozen pork products, the largest export category was primal cuts, except hams, which accounted for about 80 percent of the value of all U.S. exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork annually during 1980-84 (table 134). Such exports ranged from a high of 146 million pounds, valued at \$176 million, in 1981 to a low of 85 million pounds, valued at \$81 million, in 1984. Again, Japan was by far the largest export market. U.S. exports of hams, fresh or frozen (table 135); pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen, except carcasses and primal cuts (table 136); and carcasses (table 137) are smaller categories of fresh, chilled, or frozen exports.

U.S. exports under the prepared or preserved categories of pork (canned pork, bacon, and other prepared or preserved pork) are generally small compared with exports under the fresh, chilled, or frozen categories. Data on prepared or preserved pork exports are shown in tables 138 to 141. U.S. exports of all prepared or preserved pork declined from 38 million pounds, valued at \$27 million, in 1980 to 17 million pounds, valued at \$16 million, in 1984 (table 142). This decline coincided with an overall decline in pork exports.

The United States also exported significant quantities of pork offals (table 143). Such exports declined from 128 million pounds, valued at \$44 million, in 1980 to 81 million pounds, valued at \$33 million, in 1984. The EC was the largest market for U.S. offals, although its share of U.S. exports declined from 70 percent of the quantity (89 million pounds) and two-thirds of the value (\$30 million) in 1980 to 40 percent of the quantity (32 million pounds) and one-third of the value (\$11 million) in 1984. Pork livers (table 144) account for a significant share of U.S. exports of all offals. Other offals include tongues, hearts, brains, and so forth (table 145).

U.S. exports of live swine fluctuated during 1980-84, ranging from a high of 36,830 animals, valued at \$14 million, in 1982 to 14,332 animals, valued at \$8 million, in 1984 (table 146). The great bulk of the value of such exports is believed to be exports of animals for breeding purposes.

THIRD COUNTRY MARKETS

The principal U.S. export markets for pork during 1980-84 were Japan, which accounted for one-half to two-thirds of the total value of U.S. exports annually; Canada, which accounted for 12 to 14 percent; and Mexico, which accounted for about 5 percent. The EC (particularly Denmark) exported significant quantities of pork to Japan during 1980-84 and lesser quantities to Canada; EC exports of pork to Mexico were negligible or nil.

Japan

Japanese customs treatment

Japanese imports of live swine are duty free, but imports of pork are subject to the higher of a variable levy or an ad valorem duty. Japanese rates of duty are shown in appendix O. 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 was dutiable at 6.9 percent ad valorem, and this rate was scheduled to be reduced to 5 percent by Japanese fiscal year 1987; however, the rate was reduced to 5 percent on April 1, 1985. Also, on that date certain processed pork items, which had been subject to quotas, became quota free. However, prepared or preserved pork imports then became subject to variable levies rather than the 25 percent ad valorem fixed rate, and USDA officials reported that such variable levies may be more restrictive than the previous customs treatment. 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. Partly as a result of the high midpoint price, most imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork have been dutiable under the variable levy system, that is, higher than the 5 percent ad valorem duty. Officials of the USDA contend that Japanese customs treatment during 1980-84 had the effect of discouraging imports of table pork and encouraging imports of pork for processing.

Imports of certain fresh, chilled, or frozen meats, including pork, are permitted only from those countries that are found to be free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease.

Consumption and production

Total pork consumption in Japan increased from 3,695 million pounds in 1980 to 3,748 million in 1984, representing a rise of about 1 percent, or 53 million pounds (table 147). Pork's share of Japan's red meat consumption declined during the period, however, from 69 percent of the total of 5,384 million pounds in 1980 to 66 percent of the total of 5,710 million pounds in 1984, as beef and veal consumption increased by 300 million pounds, or 24 percent. Poultry consumption increased from 2,698 million pounds in 1980 to 3,122 million pounds in 1984, or by 16 percent.

Per capita consumption of pork declined irregularly from 31.7 pounds in 1980 to 31.3 pounds in 1984 in contrast to rising per capita consumption of

beef, veal, and poultry (table 148). Although per capita consumption of beef and veal increased during 1980-84, its highest level, 13.4 pounds in 1984, was significantly less than pork. Per capita consumption of poultry, which rose from 23.1 pounds in 1980 to 26 pounds in 1984, was much closer to that of pork.

Pork production in Japan declined from 3.3 billion pounds in 1980 to 3.1 billion in 1981 but gradually recovered to 3.2 billion pounds in 1984 (table 149). Imports rose irregularly from 342 million pounds (9 percent of consumption) in 1980 to 628 million pounds (17 percent of consumption) in 1984.

Beef and veal production in Japan increased steadily from 0.9 billion pounds in 1980 to 1.2 billion pounds in 1984, an increase of 28 percent (table 150). Imports of beef and veal, which are restricted by quotas, rose from 384 million pounds annually during 1980-82 to 463 million pounds in 1984. As a share of consumption, however, imports declined from 30 percent in 1980 to 27 percent in 1982; as quotas were slightly expanded, imports accounted for 29 percent of consumption in 1983 and 1984.

Imports

Japanese imports of all meat and meat preparations increased irregularly from US\$1.5 billion in 1980 to US\$1.9 billion in 1984 (table 151). Imports from the United States increased from \$432 million (28 percent of the total) in 1980 to \$571 million (32 percent of the total) in 1983, but declined to \$526 million (28 percent) in 1984. Japanese imports from Denmark increased from \$119 million in 1980 (8 percent of the total) to \$297 million (15 percent) but then declined to \$76 million (4 percent) in 1983, reflecting Japanese health and sanitary restrictions, which prohibited imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meats from Denmark because of foot-and-mouth disease. In 1984, with the lifting of restrictions, imports from Denmark recovered to \$288 million (15 percent of the total). Imports from other EC suppliers increased from \$4 million (less than 1 percent of total imports) in 1980 to \$50 million (3 percent) in 1983, but then declined to \$28 million (1 percent) in 1984. About 96 percent of Japanese imports of meat and meat preparations consisted of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat as opposed to prepared or preserved meat.

On a quantity basis, Japanese imports of beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton, and goat meat increased from 1.1 billion pounds in 1980 to 1.4 billion pounds in 1984, an increase of one-third (table 152). Total pork imports increased irregularly by 84 percent from 342 million pounds (32 percent of the total red meat imports) in 1980 to 628 million pounds (44 percent) in 1984. Imports of poultry meat increased by 50 percent from 159 million pounds in 1980 to 238 million pounds.

Japanese imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork increased irregularly from 239 million pounds, valued at US\$408 million, in 1980 to 431 million pounds, valued at US\$714 million in 1983, representing an increase of 80 percent in quantity and 75 percent in value (table 153). Imports from the United States increased irregularly in both quantity and value from 66 million pounds, valued at \$117 million, in 1980 to 78 million pounds, valued at \$153 million, in 1983. However, the U.S. share of imports declined from about 28 percent of the total quantity and value in 1980 to 21 percent of the quantity

and 24 percent of the value in 1983. Imports from the United States declined even more in 1984, to 51 million pounds (12 percent of the total quantity), valued at \$86 million (12 percent of the total value). Canadian imports also increased from 66 million pounds, valued at US\$112 million, in 1980 to 92 million pounds, valued at U.S. \$164 million, in 1983, but Canada's share of Japanese imports declined from about 28 percent of the quantity and value in 1980 to 25 percent of the quantity and value in 1983. Imports from Canada then declined to 65 million pounds, valued at US\$108 million, representing about 15 percent of the quantity and value.

Imports from Denmark increased from 64 million pounds, valued at US\$108 million (about 27 percent of the total quantity and value), in 1980 to 160 million pounds, valued at US\$278 million (about 40 percent of the quantity and value), in 1981. Imports then declined to 39 million pounds, valued at US\$65 million (about 10 percent of the quantity and value), in 1983. Imports then recovered to 166 million pounds (39 percent of quantity), valued at US\$274 million (38 percent of value). During 1984, Denmark was the leading supplier of Japanese imports. Japanese imports from other EC suppliers increased from 1 million pounds, valued at US\$1 million (less than 1 percent of quantity and value), in 1980 to a peak of 26 million pounds (7 percent of quantity), valued at US\$45 million (7 percent of value), in 1983, but declined to 12 million pounds (3 percent of quantity) in 1984 as Denmark apparently displaced other EC suppliers. A large share of Japanese imports from Denmark consisted of pork for processing.

Japanese imports from Taiwan increased from 37 million pounds, valued at US\$61 million, in 1980 to 112 million pounds, valued at US\$181 million, in 1983. Taiwan's share of the Japanese market increased from about 15 percent of the quantity and value in 1980 to about 25 percent in 1984, when Taiwan became the second largest supplier. Compared with other suppliers, a large share of Japanese imports from Taiwan consisted of table cuts. Imports from Sweden increased from 3 million pounds, valued at US\$6 million (less than 1 percent of imports), in 1980 to 43 million pounds, valued at US\$71 million (about 12 percent of imports), in 1983 before declining to 17 million pounds, valued at US\$29 million, in 1984.

While Japanese imports of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef and veal from the United States also increased in quantity and value during 1980-84, from 49 million pounds, valued at US\$105 million, in 1980 to 93 million pounds, valued at US\$153 million, in 1984, the U.S. share of the market also increased, from 18 percent of the total quantity and 24 percent of the value, in 1980 to 29 percent of the total quantity and 34 percent of the value, in 1984 (table 154).

Table 155 shows that Japanese imports of prepared or preserved pork increased from 13 million pounds, valued at the equivalent of US\$13 million, in 1980 to 17 million pounds, valued at US\$15 million, in 1984. The table shows that Denmark was by far the leading supplier of Japan's imports and that Denmark accounted for nearly all of the imports from the EC. While imports from Denmark increased irregularly in quantity from 9.8 million pounds in 1980 to 10.9 million pounds in 1984, the value fluctuated from a low of US\$9.9 million in 1980 and 1982 to a high of US\$10.2 million in 1983. The share of Japanese imports supplied by Denmark declined from about 78 percent of the total quantity and value in 1980 to about 65 percent of quantity and value in 1984. The table also shows that the United States has accounted for a small

share of Japanese imports relative to other suppliers. Among other suppliers, China has been one of the largest.

Description of the market

At the public hearing on investigation No. 332-213, testimony was presented contending that Japanese consumers prefer lean, well-trimmed pork. It was also contended that EC pork, on the average, has a competitive advantage over U.S. pork in the Japanese market because EC pork is generally leaner than U.S. pork.

Officials of the USDA reported that, partly because of Japanese customs treatment, an increasing share of Japanese pork imports during 1980-84 consisted of pork for processing rather than table pork. That trend also existed for domestically produced pork. Table pork reportedly experienced increasing price competition from beef and poultry.

According to an estimate by the Japanese Government, during 1982, 50.7 percent of total pork consumption was for table use, 24.8 percent was for processing, and 24.5 percent was for institutional use. The Japan Meat Processing Association estimated that imported pork accounted for 44.7 percent of pork used for processing during January-July 1983 and for 46.7 percent during January-October 1984.

According to a Japanese industry survey, 30 major importers handled 170,557 tons or 92.1 percent of Japan's total pork imports in Japanese fiscal year 1981. These imports are broken down by cut and country of origin in the following tabulation:

| | <u>United</u> <u>States</u> | <u>Denmark</u> | <u>Canada</u> | <u>Taiwan</u> | <u>Sweden</u> |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | (Metric tons) | | | | |
| Total imports----- | 39,136 | 72,360 | 42,599 | 19,782 | 8,010 |
| Imports by 30 importers----- | 28,472 | 70,505 | 42,327 | 9,707 | 7,782 |
| | (Percent) | | | | |
| Cut: | | | | | |
| Shoulder----- | 16 | 24 | 17 | 26 | 3 |
| Loin----- | 57 | 28 | 60 | 20 | 23 |
| Belly----- | - | 31 | 1 | 14 | 31 |
| Tenderloin----- | 9 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Ham----- | 13 | 7 | 14 | 34 | 41 |
| Other----- | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | - |
| Total all cuts----- | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Another Japanese survey showed the share of total pork imports accounted for by various cuts for 29 large-scale importers. The results of that survey are shown in the following tabulation:

| Cut: | 1982 | | 1983 | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Imports (Metric tons) | Share by cut (Percent) | Imports (Metric tons) | Share by cut (Percent) |
| Shoulder----- | 14,119 | 13.3 | 10,295 | 17.1 |
| Shank----- | 3,440 | 3.4 | 4,906 | 4.1 |
| Loin----- | 47,690 | 46.6 | 50,243 | 42.4 |
| Belly----- | 11,090 | 10.8 | 12,518 | 10.6 |
| Ham----- | 13,007 | 12.7 | 18,016 | 15.2 |
| Tenderloin----- | 4,968 | 4.9 | 8,018 | 6.8 |
| Other cuts----- | 4,734 | 4.6 | - | - |
| Other----- | 3,360 | 3.2 | 4,518 | 3.8 |
| Total 29 importers---- | 102,408 | 100.0 | 118,514 | 100.0 |
| (Total all importers)--- | (141,086) | | (166,253) | |

Canada 1/

Canadian customs treatment

Canadian rates of duty for live swine and pork are shown in appendix P. 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\$0.33 per pound (about 17 percent ad valorem) for canned hams and Can\$0.41 per pound for canned shoulders from Denmark and Can\$0.27 per pound (about 22 percent ad valorem) for canned ham and Can\$0.34 per pound for canned shoulders from the Netherlands. No ad valorem equivalent for shoulders was given. On August 7, 1984, the Canadian Government determined that imports of certain canned hams from Denmark and the Netherlands were injuring a Canadian 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, so, the provisional countervailing duties were dropped for these items.

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\$0.15 per pound (about 12 percent ad valorem) for imports from Denmark and Can\$0.28 per pound (about 22 percent ad valorem) for imports from the Netherlands. On August 7,

1/ For a more detailed discussion of the Canadian live swine and pork industry, see Live Swine and Pork from Canada, inv. No. 701-TA-224 USITC Publication 1733, July 1985.

1984, the Canadian Government determined that the subject imports were injuring a Canadian industry, and the countervailing duties that had been provisional would continue to be imposed.

Imports into Canada of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat, including pork, are permitted only from those countries that Canada has found to be free of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. Of the EC countries, only Denmark, Ireland, and England were free of these diseases as of October 1985. Between March 12, 1982, and March 14, 1984, imports from Denmark were prohibited because of the previously discussed foot-and-mouth disease problems in Denmark.

Imports of pork into Canada were not subject to variable levies, quotas, or voluntary restraint agreements as of October 1985.

Consumption and production

Total pork consumption in Canada declined irregularly from 1.7 billion pounds in 1980 to 1.5 billion pounds in 1984, representing a drop of 10 percent (table 156). Most of the decline in apparent consumption in Canada reflected increasing exports inasmuch as production, although fluctuating, was about the same in 1980 and 1984. Table 157 shows that per capita consumption of pork in Canada declined irregularly from 69 pounds in 1980 to 61.5 pounds in 1984, or by 11 percent. The table also shows that beef and veal consumption fluctuated during 1980-84, but poultry consumption increased irregularly from 50.0 pounds in 1980 to 53.1 pounds in 1984, or by 6 percent.

Imports

Imports of pork into Canada declined irregularly from 43 million pounds (carcass-weight-equivalent basis) in 1980 to 32 million pounds in 1984, or by 26 percent (table 156).

United Nations' statistics, based on reports supplied by the Canadian Government, indicate that Canadian imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork increased from 29 million pounds, valued at US\$26 million, in 1980 to 36 million pounds, valued at US\$35 million, in 1981. Imports then declined to 23 million pounds, valued at US\$23 million, in 1984. The United States accounted for 90 percent to 99 percent of the quantity and value of these imports during 1980-83, but it accounted for only 65 percent of quantity and 67 percent of value during 1984 (table 158).

Canadian imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from the United States declined irregularly from 29 million pounds, valued at US\$26 million, in 1980 to 15 million pounds, valued at US\$15 million, in 1984. Denmark accounted for nearly all of the remainder of Canadian imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork. Canadian imports from Denmark increased from 163,000 pounds, valued at US\$249,000, in 1980 to 2.2 million pounds; valued at US\$2.8 million, in 1981. Imports from Denmark declined in 1982 and were prohibited during 1983, reflecting the previously described health and sanitary regulations. During 1984, imports from Denmark amounted to 8.1 million pounds, valued at US\$7.7 million, equal to 35 percent of the quantity and 33 percent of the value of imports.

About three-fourths of the Canadian imports apparently consisted of loins. Officials of the Canadian meat-packing industry reported that a

significant share of Canadian exports to Japan of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork consisted of boned loins from Canadian swine; as a result of such exports, imported loins were needed to supply the Canadian market demand.

Canadian imports of prepared or preserved pork (except canned hams and canned luncheon meat) and pork sausages declined irregularly from 7 million pounds in 1980 to 3 million pounds in 1984 (table 159). The United States accounted for virtually all such imports.

Canadian imports of luncheon meat increased sharply from 206,000 pounds, valued at Can\$349,000, in 1980 to 4.7 million pounds, valued at Can\$3.4 million, in 1983 (table 160). During 1984, when countervailing duties were in place, imports declined to 2.8 million pounds, valued at Can\$2.2 million. The Netherlands was the largest Canadian supplier overall with imports from that country rising from 166,000 pounds (81 percent of the total quantity), valued at Can\$253,000 (72 percent of the total value), in 1980 to 3.7 million pounds (79 percent), valued at Can\$2.4 million (70 percent), in 1983. In 1984, the Netherlands supplied 1.6 million pounds (59 percent of the total), valued at Can\$1 million (45 percent of the total). Imports from Denmark increased from nothing in 1980 to 1.1 million pounds (38 percent), valued at Can\$1.1 million (50 percent), in 1984. Imports from the United States have been small relative to other suppliers. China was the leading supplier of Canadian imports from "All other" sources as shown in table 160.

During 1980-84, Canadian imports of canned hams fluctuated widely from a low of 225,000 pounds in 1982 to 2.3 million pounds in 1983; during 1984, such imports amounted to 1.8 million pounds (table 161). Imports from the EC increased from 44,000 pounds (6 percent of the total) in 1980 to 2.2 million pounds (97 percent of the total) in 1983 before declining to 1.6 million pounds (87 percent) in 1984. The NME's accounted for most of the remainder, with imports from the United States were small relative to other suppliers.

Exports

Canadian exports of pork increased irregularly from 260 million pounds in 1980 to 386 million pounds in 1984, or by 48 percent (table 156). Canadian statistics shown in appendix Q suggest that 95 percent or more of Canadian pork exports consisted of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork during 1980-84. The United States accounted for about 75 percent of the quantity and only slightly more than 50 percent of the value of Canadian exports during 1980-83 but 90 percent of the quantity and three-fourths of the value during 1984. Japan apparently accounted for about one-fourth of the quantity but nearly 50 percent of the value during 1980-83, and 14 percent of the quantity but one-third of the value during 1984. Exports to other markets were relatively small. As described in the section entitled "The U.S. Market," U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from Canada include hams, shoulders, bellies, and carcasses. A significant share of Canadian exports to Japan consist of loins; hams and shoulders account for much of the remaining exports.

The U.S. share of Canada's exports of prepared or preserved pork apparently increased from about two-thirds of the total in 1980 and 1981 to three-fourths in 1984. Japan accounted for about 5 percent of Canada's exports of prepared or preserved pork in most years during 1980-84. Boneless pork cuts account for a large share of Canadian exports to the United States and Japan.

COMPETITIVE CONDITIONS IN U.S. AND THIRD COUNTRY MARKETS

Product Prices

Average annual prices of live hogs, wholesale pork cuts, and retail cuts in the United States have generally shown an inverted "V" pattern over the period from 1980 to June 1985 (tables 162-171). Prices reached a peak in 1982 and were generally lower in both 1980 and 1985. This annual pattern, however, masks considerable variation in quarterly prices and in individual product prices.

The pricing pattern generally reflects the U.S. hog cycle ^{1/} except possibly in the most recent periods. Low prices in 1980 were associated with the highest level of U.S. production over the period, while high prices in 1982 were associated with the lowest level of U.S. production over the period. In a classic hog cycle, subject only to hog prices and lags in production response, prices should have risen during 1984-85 as U.S. production decreased. The reason prices didn't rise has been attributed to a change in consumer preferences, large supplies of competing meats (beef and poultry), an increase in the proportion of hogs raised in confinement facilities, a drop in feed costs, an overall drop in commodity prices due to worldwide disinflation, reduced U.S. exports of swine and pork, and increased imports (the latter two being caused by foreign government payments and/or the appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the currencies of other producing countries).

Reported home country prices for wholesale cuts of pork in the major EC producing countries vary considerably among countries in a given year for a given cut (see table 172). Presumably this is due to variations in the quality mix of cuts for which prices are reported. Prices in terms of U.S. dollars have generally fallen during 1980-84, mainly reflecting the appreciation of the U.S. dollar over the period. Home country prices have risen erratically over the period.

Reported EC wholesale prices are not strictly comparable to U.S. wholesale prices because the cuts, the sizes of cuts, and the qualities of cuts are not standardized. It appears that EC wholesale prices tend to be higher than those in the United States. Any gap that may have existed has shrunk as the dollar has appreciated against European currencies, and can be expected to widen again if recent efforts to bring down the value of the U.S. dollar are successful. Even with EC export restitution payments, it does not appear that price could provide a major EC competitive advantage for fresh, chilled, or frozen wholesale cuts in the U.S. market.

A sample of purchasers of pork products were asked by the Commission to report total quantities purchased in each of the years 1980-84 and the value

^{1/} For a detailed discussion of the U.S. hog cycle, see app. D of the Commission's report, Live Swine and Pork From Canada, investigation No. 701-TA-224(f), USITC Publication 1733, July 1985.

of those purchases for eight products. 1/ Sixteen pork purchasers returned questionnaires, one of which could not be used because of questionable responses. Firms generally did not purchase the full variety of products on the questionnaire or from all sources for a given product. Confidentiality restrictions allow the reporting of annual unit values only for canned hams in containers holding 3 pounds and over (table 173).

Reported unit values for large canned hams from the EC were higher than those for U.S. hams in 1980, 1981, and 1982. Reported unit values for the EC product were near those of the U.S. product in 1983, and fell in 1984 at the same time that reported unit values for the U.S. product rose. The drop in EC ham unit values is consistent with the drop in the values of EC producer country currencies.

Reported unit values for U.S. hams are not consistent with price data from published sources reported in table 171. The data in table 171 show no change in the average annual price of large smoked hams (regular cure) from 1983 to 1984.

Exchange Rates

Quarterly data reported by the International Monetary Fund indicate that during January 1981-June 1985, the nominal value of the Danish krone, the Netherlands guilder, and the Belgian franc depreciated relative to the U.S. dollar in every successive period except three, or by 41.6 percent, 34.5 percent, and 45.6 percent, respectively (tables 173 and 174). 2/ The level of inflation in all three of the major EC pork producing countries was appreciably higher than in the United States over the 18-quarter period ended June 1985. Therefore, the international purchasing power of the Danish, Netherlands, and Belgian currencies depreciated 24.8 percent, 27.5 percent, and 35.4 percent, respectively, significantly less than the apparent depreciation represented by the nominal depreciation. 3/ This real

1/ Those products were back ribs (narrow), shoulders (picnics), butts (collars cella trimmed), canned hams in containers holding less than 3 pounds (with natural juices), canned hams in containers holding 3 pounds and over (with natural juices), hams in film packed bags holding 3 pounds and over, canned pork luncheon meat in containers holding 12 ounces, and canned pork luncheon meat in containers holding 6 pounds.

2/ International Financial Statistics, April 1984 and September 1985.

3/ The percentage change in the international purchasing power of each currency from the reference period January-March 1981 provides an indication of the maximum amount that a foreign producer or its agent can reduce its dollar prices of foreign products in the U.S. market without reducing its profits, assuming it has no dollar-denominated costs or contracts. A foreign producer, however, may choose to increase its profits by not reducing its dollar prices or by reducing its dollar prices by less than the depreciation would allow. Within specific industries, such as the live swine and pork, the proportion of foreign producers' costs attributable to imports of raw materials and energy from the United States, or from countries whose currencies are linked to the dollar, would vary by specific product and producer.

During the sample period, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium were the three largest EC suppliers of pork and pork products.

depreciation of the currencies of the major EC producers has made them more competitive relative to U.S. producers in both U.S. and third-country markets. Recently, the United States and several other countries have launched a concerted effort to lower the value of the U.S. dollar. By October 22, 1985, all three currencies had appreciated relative to the dollar about 16 percent over April-June 1985 nominal values.

Quality

Although, imported pork is subject to U.S. health and sanitary regulations, as described in the section of this report entitled "U.S. Customs Treatment," imported pork is not graded for quality by the U.S. Government. There is general agreement that there are ranges in quality of both U.S. and imported pork. However, there are no Government or industrywide standards assigning grades to imported pork products and U.S. pork products that would facilitate objective quality comparisons. Many of the commonly used criteria such as flavor, color, and texture, however, are admittedly subjective. Individual companies use varying objective measures of quality, such as fat content, moisture, percentage of added material, etc., but no standard objective measure is used by all companies.

Quality is of utmost concern to U.S. producers, importers, and exporters, however, and all interests constantly strive to maintain high quality standards to maintain consumer confidence. With increasing concern among consumers about cholesterol levels associated with animal fats, the National Pork Producers' Council (NPPC) and many companies have provided information to the public concerning the fat content of pork. The NPPC and the companies report that they suspect consumers overestimate the fat and cholesterol levels of pork. In recent years many companies have prominently advertised fat content levels on retail pork products.

Virtually all parties to the investigation appeared to agree that the EC exports of pork are of high quality. At the public hearing on the investigation, a witness for the NPPC contended that there was not a significant difference between top quality products from the EC and top quality products produced in the United States. 1/ A witness from the U.S. porkpacking and processing industry contended that "...top quality U.S. product compares with the product that is generally imported from the EC." 2/ Another witness from the U.S. packing and processing industry reported that his company purchased EC pork products and stated that while it is difficult to define quality, "if it [quality] is meant by fat, moisture, and protein ratio. . . the quality of the imported product is good. There are some color differences and some technical differences but it is good product." 3/ At the hearing, import interests contended that the quality is generally higher in the imported product. 4/

1/ Transcript of hearing, p.34.

2/ Ibid., p. 61.

3/ Ibid., p. 60.

4/ Ibid., p. 90.

Consumer Preference and Brand Identification

Import interests contend that consumer preference and brand identification have helped European pork products maintain and increase their U.S. markets. The second part of the import interests' prehearing brief, 1/ a special economic report entitled "Impacts of EEC Pork Imports," contends that "EEC importers in the United States have spent several million dollars annually since the 1960s for advertising and promotion to maintain and develop markets for these products. Several EEC brands, including Plumrose and DAK, have become very well known among U.S. consumers." 2/ At the hearing, a witness for the importers contended that imports consist primarily of branded products that are heavily advertised in the United States. 3/ In its posthearing brief, however, the NPPC contended that "all fresh pork and much of the processed pork imported from the European Community loses its identity before being sold to end users in this country." 4/ The staff of the Commission contacted numerous sources in an attempt to obtain information about any consumer preference studies, however, no such studies were located.

Levels of Technology and Technical Proficiency

In general, because of the free flow of information between the United States and the EC and within the EC, technological innovations in the live swine and meat industries in one country are usually readily available in another country. Information on technological innovations is exchanged informally among swine farmers. Also, information is exchanged among researchers through trade and scholarly publications, through scientific research reports, and at association conferences. Commercial companies are generally eager to sell materials and equipment to swine farmers and meat processors in the United States, the EC, or other countries. Many companies operate in both the EC and the United States and can quickly adapt new technologies companywide. Also, although animals often must be quarantined in order to comply with a specific country's health and sanitary regulations, animals for breeding purposes can be exchanged among countries thus making available a common genetic pool. Recent developments in artificial insemination and embryo transplants make it likely that exchanges of genetic material will become easier and more common in the future. Therefore levels of technology and technical proficiency do not appear to give one country or area a significant advantage.

At the public hearing on the investigation, Dr. Glenn Grimes, a witness for the NPPC, indicated that the levels of technology and technical

1/ Statement on behalf of Danske Slagterier (The Danish Bacon and Meat Council and their related Canned Meat Committee), Vereniging Voor De Nederlandse Vleeswarenindustrie (The Dutch Meat Manufacturers' Association), Theo Bauwens N.V., Zele, Belgium, and American Importers Meat Products Group.

2/ See report, p. 38.

3/ Testimony of Mr. William C. Motes, principal member, Economic Perspectives, Inc., transcript of hearing, p. 69.

4/ Posthearing brief of NPPC, p. 5.

proficiency among swine farmers in the United States vary significantly. ^{1/} Officials of the USDA indicate that levels of technology and technical proficiency vary not only among swine farmers, but also vary considerably from country to country within the EC, with many farmers in Denmark and the Netherlands being among the most proficient and technologically advanced.

Feed efficiency (the amount of feed required to obtain an amount of gain in the live weight of an animal) in Denmark is impressive and has improved by 8 percent in recent years. Data on feed efficiency are shown in the following tabulation:

| | <u>1974-75</u> | <u>1980-81</u> | <u>1981-82</u> | <u>1982-83</u> |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Feed units per live weight gain of slaughter pigs in Denmark----- | 3.43 | 3.33 | 3.27 | 3.17 |

The feed efficiency in Denmark is probably better, generally, than that in the United States, in part, because of efforts to overcome the high feed costs in Denmark.

Swine like other animals are more feed efficient when they are gaining muscle weight rather than fat. As swine and other animals grow and age, they approach maturity and maximum muscular development, and deposit an increasing proportion of their weight as fat rather than muscle. Beyond 220 to 240 pounds, swine muscular growth is very limited in relation to fat deposition, and hence, swine for meat are seldom raised beyond such weights.

In the EC, where feed prices are quite high, it is apparently more efficient to raise animals only to lighter weights, where feed efficiency is higher, even though muscular development is not complete. In Denmark, for example, slaughter weights for swine average about 160 pounds. The relatively light slaughter weights also contribute to the leanness advertised by processors of Danish pork. Because a large share of Danish pork is further processed, marketing problems associated with smaller pork cuts derived from lighter weight animals are minimized. Indeed, the lean, processed Danish pork products have encountered good consumer acceptance in the EC, Japan, and the United States.

In the United States, where feed prices are low relative to those in the EC, it is apparently more efficient to raise animals to higher weights where muscular development is more nearly complete, even though feed efficiency will be lower for the extra weight. Economic signals from U.S. pork packers also encourage farmers to grow swine to larger weights.

Many U.S. packers and processors prefer larger animals with fully developed muscles that yield retail cuts, such as large pork loin chops which are traditionally preferred by U.S. consumers. Also, processing costs are somewhat reduced by slaughtering and processing fewer and larger animals; processing workers are paid the same for handling larger animals that yield more meat as for handling smaller animals that yield less meat.

^{1/} Transcript of hearing, pp. 43-46.

Another measure of efficiency in the animal raising and meat processing industry is the percent of retail meat cuts derived from live animals. As shown in the following tabulation, the percent of retail pork cuts derived from live swine in Denmark increased slightly (by one-half percent) during recent years:

| | <u>1981</u> | <u>1982</u> | <u>1983</u> | <u>1984</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Percent of retail meat cuts from live swine----- | 54.1 | 54.2 | 54.3 | 54.6 |

These percentages are very close to those in the United States.

Among swine farmers, a commonly used measure of efficiency is the number of pigs weaned per sow per year. As shown in the following tabulation, swine farmers in Denmark have achieved highly favorable and improving results:

| | <u>1974-75</u> | <u>1980-81</u> | <u>1981-82</u> | <u>1982-83</u> |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Weaned pigs per sow per year----- | 12.7 | 16.4 | 17.2 | 18.0 |

The 1982-83 figure is probably somewhat higher than the U.S. average. Danish livestock farmers in general are probably more restricted than U.S. farmers in expanding the number of breeding animals they maintain, hence, it is probably more efficient for them to provide intensive care to a small number of animals, and raise the largest number of animals per breeding animal. In the United States, by contrast, it is probably more efficient to obtain more animals from a larger number of breeding animals.

As described earlier, technology in the meat processing industry is generally closely competitive, with most innovations being available and utilized worldwide.

Costs of Production

Largely because the EC CAP supports EC grain prices at higher levels than U.S. grain prices, EC livestock farmers, including swine farmers, apparently have higher feed costs than U.S. livestock farmers. Also, EC farmers use significant quantities of animal feeds imported from the United States, including soybeans and soybean meal. In view of transportation costs, such feeds are presumably higher in price for EC farmers than U.S. farmers. Feeds imported from other countries, such as manioc from Thailand, are presumably no less expensive to EC livestock farmers than they would be to U.S. farmers, except that EC swine production is concentrated nearer to major seaports than U.S. swine production, which is concentrated in the interior of the United States. Since feed is usually the largest factor in the cost of swine production, EC swine farmers probably tend to be at a cost of production disadvantage in relation to U.S. swine farmers.

Energy costs are also significantly higher in the EC than in the United States. Energy costs can be especially significant for those farmers who

specialize in the production of feeder pigs. Young pigs must be protected from temperature extremes, and such protection can involve high energy costs.

Relative to U.S. pork packers, EC pork packers apparently experienced difficult conditions of competition with respect to costs of production during 1980-85. For example, wages for Danish slaughterhouse workers rose in nominal terms during 1980-84, although they declined irregularly by 5 percent in real terms, when corrected for inflation as shown in the following tabulation:

Wages for Danish slaughter-
house workers
(Danish kroner per hour)

| | <u>Nominal</u> | <u>Real</u> (1980=100) | <u>Nominal</u> <u>U.S. dollars</u> |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1980----- | 67.64 | 67.64 | 12.00 |
| 1981----- | 73.30 | 65.62 | 10.29 |
| 1982----- | 81.05 | 65.89 | 9.73 |
| 1983----- | 87.14 | 66.27 | 9.53 |
| 1984----- | 89.66 <u>1/</u> | 64.13 | 8.6 <u>1/</u> |

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission based on official statistics of the Association of Danish Slaughter Houses.

The wage rate in 1980, 67.64 Danish kroner per hour, was equal to approximately US\$12.00 per hour, and included holiday pay and sick benefits. Measured in terms of U.S. dollars, the Danish wage rate in 1984 was about US\$8.64 per hour, reflecting in part, the strong U.S. dollar.

Wages for U.S. packinghouse workers rose slightly and irregularly in nominal terms, but declined by 16 percent in real terms when corrected for inflation as shown in the following tabulation:

Wages for U.S. meatpacking
employees

| | <u>Nominal</u> | <u>Real</u> (1980=100) |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1980----- | 8.49 | 8.49 |
| 1981----- | 8.97 | 8.13 |
| 1982----- | 9.00 | 7.69 |
| 1983----- | 8.59 | 7.10 |
| 1984 <u>1/</u> ----- | 9.00 | 7.14 |

1/ Estimated by officials of the United Food and Commercial Workers' Union.

The wages for U.S. meatpacking employees in the previous tabulation are base wages, and do not include fringe benefits, which officials of the American Meat Institute and the United Food and Commercial Workers Union estimate equal about one-third of the base wages.

A comparison of the two previous tabulations suggest that there was a tendency for U.S. meatpackers to have an increasing competitive advantage with respect to worker wage rates during 1980-84. Also, as with EC swine farmers, EC meatpackers and processors apparently had higher energy costs than U.S. meatpackers and processors during 1980-84.

Costs of raw materials (live swine and pork cuts) for EC porkpackers and processors are discussed in the previous section entitled "Product Prices."

Other Competitive Conditions

Government programs

Farmers, including swine farmers, and meat processors, including pork processors, in the EC are more directly influenced by Government programs than are farmers and processors in the United States. EC farmers and processors probably benefit from the CAP basic price, EC customs treatment, storage payments, and export restitution payments which are described in detail in the section of this report entitled "EC and Member Countries' Government Programs." As described therein, EC export restitution payments, especially to the United States, declined sharply from 1980 to mid-1985. However, the high animal feed costs associated with the EC CAP are apparently a significant disadvantage to EC livestock farmers and meat processors. EC member country programs appear to be of limited significance.

U.S. Federal and State Governments assistance to the U.S. swine and pork processing industries is quite limited compared to that in the EC.

Government programs in third-country markets, such as Japan, appear to provide no significant competitive advantage to either the United States or the EC; that is, the Governments in third-country markets, such as Japan, treat all supplying countries approximately equal.

Channels of distribution

Both the United States and the EC appear to have competitive channels of distribution in the U.S. market. At the hearing on the investigation, testimony was presented that the EC has been exporting pork to the United States for 50 years. 1/ The prehearing brief for import interests also suggested that the EC has a strong distribution network. 2/ Import interests also suggested that an experienced and well-established distribution network in Japan provided the EC an advantage in that market. 3/

1/ Testimony of Mr. Knud Sorensen, president, American Importers Meat Products Group, see transcript of hearing at p. 68. See also prehearing brief of importers, pp. 4-5.

2/ Statement on behalf of Danske Slagterier (The Danish Bacon and Meat Council and their related Canned Meat Committee) Vereniging Voor De Nederlandse Vleeswarenindustrie (The Dutch Meat Manufacturers' Association) Theo Bauwens N.V., Zele, Belgium American Importers Meat Products Group.

3/ See testimony of Mr. Palle Kristensen, executive vice president, ESS Food, U.S.A., Inc., transcript of hearing, p. 86.

Transportation

Porkpackers and processors in the United States presumably have a general advantage over EC porkpackers and processors in the United States with respect to transportation costs. The advantage is probably much more significant in the midwest where pork production is concentrated than in East Coast markets, which are much closer to the EC. Also, because of geographic proximity, the United States presumably would have a competitive advantage with respect to transportation costs in the Japanese market and certain Canadian markets. Imports interest report that the transportation rate for refrigerated pork from the interior United States (the so-called river points) to all points in the continental United States does not exceed 5¢ per pound, and the rate across the entire United States is 8¢ to 10¢ per pound. They also report that the transportation rate from the EC to East Coast U.S. markets is about 10¢ per pound.

Importer Questionnaire Response

Importers who received the Commission's previously described pork purchasers' questionnaire were asked to specify reasons for fluctuation in the quantity of their purchases of EC pork. There were four citations for price, four citations for availability, two for quality, and one for growth in importer company size.

APPENDIX A

**COPY OF LETTER TO CHAIRWOMAN STERN FROM SENATOR PACKWOOD, CHAIRMAN,
U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, REQUESTING THE INVESTIGATION**

LOS PACHONG, OREGON, CHAIRMAN

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92

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

April 30, 1985

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRWOMAN
U.S.I.T.C.

85 MAY 2 P 4: 45

WILLIAM HENDERSON, CHIEF OF STAFF
MICHAEL STEAR, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

Honorable Paula Stern
Chairwoman
U.S. International Trade Commission
701 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20436

Dear Madam Chairman:

The 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 U.S. imports of pork from the European Community (E.C.) and on the effect of E.C. exports upon U.S. sales to third country markets, including Japan.

Recent studies, including Conditions of Competition between the U.S. and Canadian Live Swine and Pork Industries by the Commission, The U.S. Hog Industry by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and The U.S. Pork Sector: Changing Structure and Organization by Hayenga, Rhodes, Brandt, and Deiter, published by the Iowa State University Press, have carefully analyzed the U.S. swine and pork industries. However, these studies were not designed to provide an in-depth analysis of U.S. imports of pork from the E.C., an issue that has recently become of increasing concern to the Committee. Therefore, the Commission's investigation of U.S. imports of pork from the E.C. will be particularly timely and valuable.

The products to be investigated should include fresh, chilled, or frozen pork, prepared or preserved pork and canned hams and shoulders, as well as any other pork products traded in significant quantities.

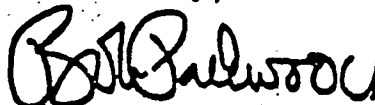
In examining U.S. imports of pork from the E.C. and E.C. sales to third country markets, the Commission should, to the extent information can be obtained:

- (1) provide an overview of the E.C. pork industry; describe factors such as the number of producers and industry concentration in the E.C. and in the individual member countries; and describe the nature of production and the production process;
- (2) describe the E.C. pork market in terms of production, imports, exports, and consumption levels and trends;

- (3) discuss the role of E.C. exports in the U.S. pork market with respect to factors such as the share of U.S. consumption accounted for by imports from the E.C. and from individual member countries and changes in import penetration ratios during the last five years;
- (4) discuss the role of E.C. exports to third country markets upon U.S. exports to such markets with respect to factors such as the relative share of consumption accounted for by the E.C. and U.S. sales and changes in import penetration ratios during the last five years;
- (5) describe the effect of tariffs, variable levies, and health and sanitary regulations on trade in pork products between the United States and the E.C. and also of trade regulations in other markets, such as Japan and Canada, which may affect E.C. export marketing strategies;
- (6) identify E.C. and member country assistance programs which are available to the swine growing and processing industries. Special emphasis should be placed on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and on export restitution payments; and
- (7) discuss competitive conditions with respect to price, levels of technology, and so forth.

The final report should be transmitted to the Committee on Finance not later than December 31, 1985.

Sincerely,



Bob Packwood
Chairman

BP:tkk

APPENDIX B

**NOTICE OF INSTITUTION OF INVESTIGATION NO. 332-213, AND PRELIMINARY NOTICE
OF HEARING, AND NOTICE OF CHANGE IN LOCATION OF HEARING**

By order of the Commission.

Kenneth R. Mason,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 85-14773 Filed 6-18-85; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[Investigation No. 337-TA-220]

Certain Spring Retainers for Garage Door Hardware; Initial Determination Terminating Respondent on the Basis of Settlement Agreement

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice is hereby given that the Commission has received an initial determination from the presiding officer in the above-captioned investigation terminating the following respondent on the basis of a settlement agreement: LCB Industries.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This investigation is being conducted pursuant to section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337). Under the Commission's rules, the presiding officer's initial determination will become the determination of the Commission thirty (30) days after the date of its service upon the parties, unless the Commission orders review of the initial determination. The initial determination in this matter was served upon the parties on June 11, 1985.

Copies of the initial determination, the settlement agreement, and all other nonconfidential documents filed in connection with the investigation are available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20436, telephone 202-523-0161.

Written Comments

Interested persons may file written comments with the Commission concerning termination of the aforementioned respondent. The original and 14 copies of all such comments must be filed with the Secretary to the Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20436, no later than 10 days after publication of this notice in the Federal Register. Any person desiring to submit a document (or portion thereof) to the Commission in confidence must request confidential treatment. Such requests should be directed to the Secretary to the Commission and must include a full statement of the reasons why confidential treatment should be

granted. The Commission will either accept the submission in confidence or return it.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ruby J. Dionne, Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone 202-523-0176.

Issued: June 11, 1985.

By order of the Commission.

Kenneth R. Mason,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 85-14771 Filed 6-18-85; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7020-01-M

[332-213]

The Competitive Position of the United States and European Community Pork in the United States and Third Country Markets

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of investigation and scheduling of public hearing.

SUMMARY: The Commission has instituted 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 European Community (EC) pork in the United States and third country markets.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 5, 1985.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. David E. Ludwick, principal analyst (telephone 202-724-1763), or Mr. David Ingersoll, Chief, Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forest Products Division (telephone 202-724-0068), U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20436.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: At the request of the United States Senate Committee on Finance, the Commission has instituted investigation No. 332-213 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 EC pork industries in U.S. and third country markets and these industries' competitive positions in these markets. The products to be investigated include fresh, chilled, or frozen pork, prepared or preserved pork and canned hams and shoulders. In its report specifically, the Commission will:

- (1) Provide an overview of the EC pork industry;
- (2) Describe the EC pork market in terms of production, imports, exports and consumption levels and trends;
- (3) Discuss the role of EC exports in the U.S. pork market;
- (4) Discuss the role of EC exports to

third country markets upon U.S. exports to such markets;

(5) Describe the effect of tariffs, variable levies, and health and sanitary regulations on trade in pork products between the United States and the EC, and also trade regulations in other markets, such as Japan, which may affect EC export marketing strategies;

(6) Identify EC and member country assistance programs which are available to the swine growing and processing industries; and

(7) Discuss competitive conditions with respect of price, levels of technology, and so-forth.

Public Hearing

A public hearing in connection with the investigation will be held beginning September 27, 1985, in Des Moines, 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 20, 1985.

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 20, 1985. All submissions should be addressed to the Secretary at the Commission's office in Washington, D.C.

Issued: June 10, 1985.

By order of the Commission.

Kenneth R. Mason,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 85-14770 Filed 6-18-85; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

carbon steel plates and sheets from Austria at not less than fair value and subsequent termination of the case. Accordingly, pursuant to § 207.20(b) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.20(b)), the antidumping investigation concerning cold-rolled carbon steel plates and sheets from Austria (investigation No. 731-TA-224 (Final)) is terminated.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 19, 1985.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bonnie Noreen (202-523-1369), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street, NW., Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting our TDD terminal on (202) 724-0002.

Authority

This investigation is being terminated under authority of the Tariff Act of 1930, title VII. This notice is published pursuant to § 201.10 of the Commission's rules (19 CFR 201.10).

Issued: September 9, 1985.

By order of the Commission.

Kenneth R. Mason,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 85-21795 Filed 9-11-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[332-213]

The Competitive Position of U.S. and European Community Pork in the U.S. and Third Country Markets

AGENCY: 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 27, 1985, in Des Moines, Iowa, at the Savery Hotel and Spa, 4th and Locust Streets, at 10:00 a.m.

Notice of the investigation and hearing was published in the Federal Register of June 19, 1985 (50 FR 25475).

Issued: September 6, 1985.

By order of the Commission.

Kenneth R. Mason,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 85-21796 Filed 9-11-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[Finance Docket No. 30695]

Burlington Northern Railroad Co.; Merger Exemption; Burlington Northern (Oregon-Washington) Inc.; Exemption

The Burlington Northern Railroad Company (BN) and Burlington Northern (Oregon-Washington) Inc. (BNOW) filed a notice of exemption for BNOW to merge into BN.

BNOW is a wholly-owned subsidiary of BN. Consummation of the merger will promote corporate simplification and eliminate the expense and burden associated with maintenance of BNOW as a separate corporate entity. Under the merger plan, BNOW will be dissolved as a separate corporate entity, and all of its assets and liabilities will be vested in BN. No reduction of transportation facilities are contemplated and no obligations of BNOW will be impaired.

This is a transaction within a corporate family of the type specifically exempted from the necessity of prior review and approval under 49 CFR 1180.2(d)(3). It will not result in adverse changes in service levels, significant operational changes, or a change in the competitive balance with carriers outside the corporate family.

As a condition to use of this exemption, any employees affected by the merger shall be protected pursuant to *New York Dock Ry.—Control—Brooklyn* Eastern District, 360 I.C.C. 60 (179).

Decided: August 20, 1985.

By the Commission, Herber P. Hardy, Director, Office of Proceedings.

James H. Bayne,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 85-21819 Filed 9-11-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

[Finance Docket No. 30709]

Canonie Atlantic Co. And Canonie, Inc.; Exemption From 49 United States Code 10901, 11301, and 11343

AGENCY: Interstate Commerce Commission.

ACTION: Notice of exemption.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 10505, the Commission exempts: (1) Canonie Atlantic Co. (CA) (a) from 49 U.S.C. 10901 for its acquisition and operation of 96 miles of railroad between Norfolk, VA and Pocomoke City, MD including 26 miles of rail car float between Little Creek and Cape Charles, VA, and (b)

from 49 U.S.C. 11301 for assumption of obligations; and (2) its parent, Canonie, Inc., from 49 U.S.C. 11343 to control the railroad acquired by CA, subject to employee protective conditions.

DATES: This exemption is effective on September 11, 1985. Petitions to reopen must be filed by October 2, 1985.

ADDRESSES: Send pleadings referring to Finance Docket No. 30709 to:

- (1) Office of the Secretary, Case Control Branch, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, DC 20423
- (2) Petitioner's representative: Michael B. Barr, 2000 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20036.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Louis E. Citomer, (202) 275-7245.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Additional information is contained in the Commission's decision. To purchase a copy of the full decision, write to T.S. InfoSystems, Inc., Room 2229, Interstate Commerce Commission Building, Washington, DC 20423, or call 289-4357 (DC Metropolitan area) or toll free (800) 424-5403.

Decided: August 12, 1985.

By the Commission, Chairman Taylor, Vice Chairman Gradison; Commissioners Sterrett, Andre, Simmons, Lamboley, and Strenio. Commissioner Lamboley concurred in the result. Chairman Taylor was absent and did not participate in the disposition of this proceeding.

James H. Bayne,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 85-21886 Filed 9-11-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Lodging of Consent Decree Pursuant to Clean Air Act; United States v. United States Steel Corp.

In accordance with Departmental policy, 28 CFR 50.7, notice is hereby given that on September 5, 1985, a proposed first consent decree amendment in *United States v. United States Steel Corporation*, was lodged with the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio. The proposed consent decree amendment resolves a judicial enforcement action brought by the United States against United States Steel which alleged violations of a previously entered Consent Decree under the Clean Water Act pertaining to the Company's facility in Lorain, Ohio. The original consent decree in this action required U.S. Steel to expend \$4,000,000 over a four year period on a dust suppression program at its Lorain, Ohio facility. When it became

border in a southwesterly direction, across three USGS maps. Within the parallelogram, the actual NHL boundary is delineated in blue pen. The three campsites are bound together by a corridor centered on the Santa Fe Trail (as it is indicated on the enclosed USGS maps). The boundaries of the corridor run parallel to the Trail, at a distance of 150' on either side of it. This corridor becomes thicker in the area of the three campsites. In the area of McNees Crossing (Moses Quad) the corridor is expanded to include both segments of the Cimarron Cutoff. In the area of the Turkey Creek Camp, along the Alamosa Creek (McLaughlin Bridge & Bible Top Butte Quads) the northern part of the boundary runs parallel to the Santa Fe Trail, while the southern part of the boundary follows the creek bottom area of Alamosa Creek, which served the travelers as a stopping place. An arbitrary line was used for the southern boundary of the Turkey Creek Camp because there was not a convenient contour line to utilize and the on-site inspection selected this area as that area most likely to have served as the camping site. The expanded boundary for the Rabbit Ears Creek Camp has its northern boundary paralleling the Santa Fe Trail, and its southern boundary consisting of the 5600' contour line. These north and south boundaries and the arbitrary west and east lines enclose a broad flat valley which encloses the general camp site area of the Rabbit Ears Creek Camp. (See Mount Dora Quad).

Parcel #2, encloses the prominent double-peaked Rabbit Ear Mesa (Bible Top Butte & Rabbit Ear Mountain Quads). Starting at Point E the Boundary runs southeast to Point F, thence straight south to Point G. From Point G the Boundary goes southwest to Point H, thence straight west to Point I. The Boundary from Point I follows State Highway 370 to Point J. From Point J the boundary runs northeast to Point K and thence due east to Point E. This boundary is to enclose those parts of Rabbit Ear Mesa which are considered significant within the most succinct boundary.

Parcel #3, Mount Clayton (Round Mound), consists of Sections 2 and 3 of T.26N., R.31E., and Sections 34 and 35 of T.27N., R.31E.
[FR Doc. 85-22767 Filed 9-23-85; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

[Federal Coal Mining Lease No. NM-0315539]

Availability of Final Environmental Impact Statement on the Proposed Mining Plan and Transportation Corridor Plan, La Plata Mine, San Juan County, NM

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Interior.
ACTION: Notice of availability of final environmental impact statement (OSM-EIS-17).

SUMMARY: The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) is

making available the final environmental impact statement (EIS) on the proposed La Plata mine and transportation corridor. The EIS has been prepared to assist the Department of the Interior and the New Mexico Mining and Minerals Division (MMD) in making a decision on San Juan Coal Company's application to surface mine coal approximately 18 miles north of Farmington, New Mexico.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the final EIS may be obtained from Allen D. Klein, Administrator, Attn.: Charles Albrecht, OSM, Western Technical Center, Second Floor, Brooks Towers, 1020—15th Street, Denver, Colorado 80202.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles M. Albrecht, Chief, Environmental Analysis Branch (telephone: 303-844-2451) at the Denver, Colorado, location given under "ADDRESSES."

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: San Juan Coal Company proposes to mine an average of about 2.0 million tons per year or 69.7 million tons of coal over 32 years at its La Plata mine. In the process, 1,551 acres of land would be disturbed on the mine area, the facilities area, and the transportation corridor addressed by San Juan Coal Company's permit application. An additional 92 acres would be disturbed during construction of that part of the transportation corridor within the permit area of the San Juan mine. Total disturbance, therefore, would be 1,643 acres. The Black Diamond, Navajo, and San Juan mines are in operation in the general area.

The proposed La Plata mine draft EIS was released to the public on October 23, 1984. A scoping meeting and a public hearing were held on July 27, 1983, and December 4, 1984, respectively, at the La Plata Firehouse, La Plata, New Mexico. A third public hearing was held on February 28, 1985, at the Farmington Civic Center, Farmington, New Mexico. The public comment period on the draft EIS ended March 6, 1985.

The EIS analyzes the impacts on the human environment that would result from approval of the mining plan by OSM and issuance of a right-of-way grant for a coal transportation corridor by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for San Juan Coal Company's proposed mine. The Secretary of the Interior must make a decision of San Juan Coal Company's permit application in accordance with the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. The EIS evaluates four alternative actions that cover the range of decisions available to the Secretary of the Interior regarding the mining plan and the

transportation corridor plan for the proposed La Plata mine. These actions are (1) approval of the plans with conditions to bring them into compliance with Federal and State regulations (alternative A); (2) approval of the mining plan with conditions and approval of an alternative transportation scenario to transport coal from the mine (alternative B); (3) disapproval of the plans in which no Federal approval would be issued (alternative C); or (4) no action (alternative D). OSM and BLM have identified alternative A as the preferred alternative.

The final EIS is made up of two volumes. The first volume consists of the EIS text revised in response to public comments on the draft EIS; the second volume consists of written public comments received on the draft EIS, a summary of the December 4, 1984, public hearing, and excerpts from the February 28, 1985, public hearing and OSM's responses to these comments.

Dated: September 13, 1985.
Brent Wahlquist,

Assistant Director, Technical Services and Research.

[FR Doc. 85-22690 Filed 9-23-85; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-05-M

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

(332-213)

Competitive Position of United States and European Community Pork in the United States and Third Country Markets

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Change in location of hearing.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the location of the public hearing in connection with the investigation has been changed from Des Moines, Iowa, to Washington, D.C. The public hearing will be held in the Commission Hearing Room, 701 E Street NW, Washington, DC, 20436, beginning at 10:00 a.m. on September 27, 1985. Notice of the institution of the investigation was published in the Federal Register of June 19, 1985 (50 FR 25475), and notice of the public hearing location in Des Moines, Iowa was published in the Federal Register of September 12, 1985 (50 FR 37293).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David E. Ludwick (202-724-1763), Office of Industries, Animal, Fisheries, and

Forest Products Division, U.S.
International Trade Commission,
Washington, D.C. 20436.

By order of the Commission

Issued: September 20, 1985.

Kenneth R. Mason,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 85-22855 Filed 9-23-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[Docket No. AB-8 (Sub-258)]

Burlington Northern Railroad Co.; Abandonment Between Rosalia and Spring Valley, WA; Findings

The Commission has issued a certificate authorizing the Burlington Northern Railroad Company (BN), to abandon its 5.57 miles of railroad between Rosalia (milepost 45.60) and Spring Valley, WA (milepost 40.00). The abandonment certificate will become effective 30 days after this publication unless the Commission also finds that: (1) A financially responsible person has offered financial assistance (through subsidy or purchase) to enable the rail service to be continued; and (2) it is likely that the assistance would fully compensate the railroad.

Any financial assistance offer must be filed with the Commission and the applicant no later than 10 days from publication of this notice. The following notation shall be typed in bold face on the lower left-hand corner of the envelope containing the offer: "Rail Section, AB-OFA". Any offer previously made must be remade within this 10 day period.

Information and procedures regarding financial assistance for continued rail service are contained in 49 U.S.C. 10905 and 49 CFR Part 1152.

James H. Bayne,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 22807 Filed 9-23-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

[Docket No. AB-18 (Sub-77X)]

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.; Abandonment in Johnson County, KY; Exemption

Applicant has filed a notice of exemption under 49 CFR Part 1152, Subpart F—*Exempt Abandonments* to abandon its 1.69 mile line of railroad known as the Millers Creek Subdivision extending from Valuation Station 3257+74.6 (station -2+95.1) to the end of the line at Valuation Station 86+154 in Johnson County, KY.

Applicant has certified (1) that no local traffic has moved over the line for at least 2 years and that overhead traffic is not moved over the line or may be rerouted, and (2) that no formal complaint filed by a user of rail service on the line (or by a State or local governmental entity acting on behalf of such user) regarding cessation of service over the line either is pending with the Commission or any U.S. District Court, or has been decided in favor of the complainant within the 2-year period. The appropriate State agency has been notified in writing at least 10 days prior to the filing of this notice.

As a condition to use of this exemption, any employee affected by the abandonment shall be protected pursuant to *Oregon Short Line R. Co.—Abandonment—Goshen*, 360 I.C.C. 91 (1979).

The exemption will be effective October 24, 1985 (unless stayed pending reconsideration). Petitions to stay must be filed by October 4, 1985, and petitions for reconsideration, including environmental, energy, and public use concerns, must be filed by October 14, 1985 with: Office of the Secretary, Case Control Branch, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, DC 20423.

A copy of any petition filed with the Commission should be sent to applicant's representatives:

Lawrence H. Richmond, Suite 2204, 100 North Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21201.

Peter J. Shultz, P.O. Box 6419,
Cleveland, OH 44202.

If the notice of exemption contains false or misleading information, use of the exemption is void *ab initio*.

A notice to the parties will be issued if use of the exemption is conditioned upon environmental or public use conditions.

Decided: September 18, 1985.

By the Commission, Richard Lewis, Acting
Director, Office of Proceedings.

James H. Bayne,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 85-22806 Filed 9-23-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

[Docket No. AB-18 (Sub-72X)]

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.; Abandonment Exemption in Genesee County, MI

AGENCY: Interstate Commerce
Commission.

ACTION: Notice of Exemption.

SUMMARY: The Interstate Commerce Commission exempts from the requirements of prior approval under 49

U.S.C. 10903, *et seq.*, the abandonment by The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of the remaining portion of its former Otisville Branch extending a distance of 1.14 miles between milepost 0.00 and milepost 1.14 near Flint, in Genesee County, MI.

DATES: This exemption will be effective on October 24, 1985 publication. Petitions to stay must be filed by October 9, 1985, and petitions for reconsideration must be filed by October 21, 1985.

ADDRESSES: Send pleadings referring to Docket No. AB-18 (Sub-No. 72X) to:

(1) Office of the Secretary, Case Control Branch, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, DC 20423.

(2) Petitioner's representative: Rene J. Gunning, 100 North Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21201.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Louis E. Gitomer (202) 275-7245.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Additional information is contained in the Commission's decision. To purchase a copy of the full decision, write to T.S. InfoSystems, Inc., Room 2229, Interstate Commerce Commission Building, Washington, DC 20423, or call 289-4357 (DC Metropolitan area) or toll free (800) 424-5403.

Decided: September 10, 1985.

By the Commission, Chairman Taylor, Vice Chairman Gradison, Commissioners Sterrett, Andre, Simmons, Lamboley and Strenio. Commissioner Sterrett did not participate in the disposition of this proceeding.

James H. Bayne,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 85-22805 Filed 9-23-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

[Finance Docket No. 30723]

Consolidated Rail Corp.; Trackage Rights; Grand Trunk Western Railroad Co.; Exemption

The Grand Trunk Western Railroad Company (GTW) has agreed to grant overhead trackage rights to Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) at North Lima, Ohio over a segment of GTW's line described as follows:

Between Conrail's connection with GTW at Sugar Street Interlocking, Lima, Ohio, Milepost 132.60 and GTW's yard tracks located at North Lima Yard, north of the City of Lima, Ohio, Milepost 130.00, all of which is located on GTW's Flat Rock Subdivision, a total distance of 2.60 miles.

The trackage rights will be effective September 11, 1985, or on such later date at GTW and Conrail agree to, as evidenced by an exchange of letters.

APPENDIX C
WITNESSES AT HEARING

TENTATIVE CALENDAR OF PUBLIC HEARING

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

Subject : The Competitive Position of U.S. and
European Community Pork in the U.S.
and Third Country Markets

Inv. No. : 332-213

Date and time: September 27, 1985 - 10:00 a.m.

Sessions were held in connection with the investigation in the Hearing Room of the United States International Trade Commission, 701 E Street, N.W., in Washington.

DOMESTIC:

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

The National Pork Council and the
Wilson Foods Corporation

Raymond Hanks, pork producer, Fairbury, Illinois,
Member, Executive Committee, National Pork
Producers Council

Thomas Miller, pork producer, Maricopa, Arizona,
Vice President, National Pork Producers Council

Glenn Grimes, Professor of Agricultural Economics,
University of Missouri

Mark Roy Sandstrom--OF COUNSEL

PANEL:

Goehring Meat Inc., Lodi, California

Benjamin R. Goehring, President

Swift Independent Packing Company, Chicago, Illinois

Howard R. Barfels, Economist

IMPORTERS:

Max N. Berry--Counsel
Washington, D.C.
on behalf of

The Danish, Dutch and Belgium Pork Exporting
Associations to the United States as well as
the American Importers Meat Products Group

Knud Sorensen, President, American Importers
Meat Products Group (President, Red Oak
Marketing, Inc., Mountainside, New Jersey)

William C. Motes, Principal Member, Economic
Perspectives, Inc., McLean, Virginia

Palle Kristensen, Executive Vice President,
ESS Food USA, Inc., Hollywood, Florida

Henry Greenebaum, Chairman, American Importers
Meat Products Group

Soren Svenningsen, President, Majesty, Inc.,
New Jersey

John Murray, Economic Perspectives, Inc.,
McLean, Virginia

Max N. Berry--OF COUNSEL

APPENDIX D

**RATES OF DUTY APPLICABLE TO LIVE SWINE AND SELECTED PORTIONS OF
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY TARIFF SCHEDULES**

SECTION I

LIVE ANIMALS; ANIMAL PRODUCTS

CHAPTER 1

LIVE ANIMALS

Notes

1. This Chapter covers all live animals except:

- (a) Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, of headings Nos 03.01 and 03.03;
- (b) Microbial cultures and other products of heading No 30.02; and
- (c) Animals of heading No 97.08.

2. Any reference in this Chapter to a particular genus or species, except where the context otherwise requires, includes a reference to the young of that genus or species.

| Heading number | Description | Rate of duty | |
|----------------|---|--------------------------|----------------|
| | | Autonomous % or levy (L) | Conventional % |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 01.01 | Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies: | | |
| | A. Horses: | | |
| | I. Pure-bred breeding animals (a) | Free | Free |
| | II. For slaughter (a) | 11 | 4 |
| | III. Other | 23 | 18 |
| | B. Asses | 12 | — |
| | C. Mules and hinnies | 17 | — |
| 01.02 | Live animals of the bovine species: | | |
| | A. Domestic species: | | |
| | I. Pure-bred breeding animals (a) | Free | Free |
| | II. Other | 16 + (L) (b) (*) | (c) (d) |
| | B. Other | Free | — |

(a) Entry under this subheading is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

(b) Subject to certain conditions prescribed in Article 13 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968, the levy which was to be applied to young male bovine animals intended for fattening, of a live weight of 300 kg or less may be totally or partially suspended.

(c) A rate of 6 % is applicable within the limits of an annual tariff quota, to be granted by the competent authorities, of 20 000 heifers and cows (other than for slaughter) of the following mountain breeds: grey, brown, yellow, spotted Simmental and Pinzgau. Qualification for the quota is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities of the Member State of destination.

(d) A rate of 4 % is applicable within the limits of an annual tariff quota, to be granted by the competent authorities, of 5 000 bulls, cows and heifers (other than for slaughter) of the following breeds: spotted Simmental, Schwyz and Fribourg. To qualify for the quota, animals of the breeds specified must be covered by the following documents:

— bulls: pedigree certificate;

— cows and heifers: pedigree certificate or herd book entry certificate attesting to the purity of the breed.

(*) In certain conditions a levy is applicable in addition to the customs duty.

| Heading number | Description | Rate of duty | |
|---|--|--------------------------|----------------|
| | | Autonomous % or levy (L) | Conventional % |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 01.03 | Live swine: | | |
| | A. Domestic species: | | |
| | I. Pure-bred breeding animals (a) | Free | Free |
| | II. Other: | | |
| | a) Sows having farrowed at least once, of a weight of not less than 160 kg | 16 (L) | — |
| | b) Other | 16 (L) | — |
| | B. Other | Free | — |
| 01.04 | Live sheep and goats: | | |
| | A. Pure-bred breeding animals (a): | | |
| | I. Sheep | Free | Free |
| | II. Goats | 5 | — |
| | B. Other: | | |
| | I. Sheep | 15 (L) | — |
| | II. Goats | 5 (L) | — |
| 01.05 | Live poultry, that is to say, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls: | | |
| | A. Of a weight not exceeding 185 g: | | |
| | I. Turkeys and geese | 12 (L) | — |
| | II. Other | 12 (L) | — |
| | B. Other: | | |
| | I. Fowls | 12 (L) | — |
| | II. Ducks | 12 (L) | — |
| | III. Geese | 12 (L) | — |
| | IV. Turkeys | 12 (L) | — |
| | V. Guinea fowls | 12 (L) | — |
| 01.06 | Other live animals: | | |
| | A. Domestic rabbits | 10 | 6,5 |
| | B. Pigeons | 12 | 10 |
| | C. Other | Free | (b) |
| (a) Entry under this subheading is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities. | | | |
| (b) See Annex. | | | |

| Heading number | Description | Rate of duty | |
|----------------|---|--------------------------|----------------|
| | | Autonomous % or levy (1) | Conventional % |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 02.01 | Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading No 01.01, 01.02, 01.03 or 01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen: | | |
| | A. Meat: | | |
| | I. Of horses, asses, mules and hinnies | 16 | 8 |
| | II. Of bovine animals: | | |
| | a) Fresh or chilled: | | |
| | 1. Carcases, half-carcases or "compensated" quarters | 20 + (L) (*) | (a) |
| | 2. Separated or unseparated forequarters | 20 + (L) (*) | (a) |
| | 3. Separated or unseparated hindquarters | 20 + (L) (*) | (a) |
| | 4. Other: | | |
| | aa) Unboned (bone-in) | 20 + (L) (*) | (a) |
| | bb) Boned or boneless | 20 + (L) (*) | (a) |
| | b) Frozen: | | |
| | 1. Carcases, half-carcases, or "compensated" quarters | 20 + (L) (*) | (a) (b) |
| | 2. Separated or unseparated forequarters | 20 + (L) (c) (*) | (a) (b) |
| | 3. Separated or unseparated hindquarters | 20 + (L) (*) | (a) (b) |
| | 4. Other: | | |
| | aa) Unboned (bone-in) | 20 + (L) (*) | (a) (b) |
| | bb) Boned or boneless: | | |
| | 11. Forequarters, whole or cut into a maximum of five pieces, each quarter being in a single block; "compensated" quarters in two blocks, one of which contains the forequarter, whole or cut into a maximum of five pieces, and the other, the hindquarter, excluding the tenderloin, in one piece | 20 + (L) (c) (*) | (a) (b) |
| | 22. Crop, chuck and blade and brisket cuts (d) | 20 + (L) (c) (*) | (a) (b) |
| | 33. Other | 20 + (L) (c) (*) | (a) (b) (c) |

(a) A rate of 20 % shall be applicable for "high quality" meat, with or without bone, falling within subheading ex 02.01 A II, within the limits of a global annual tariff quota of 29 800 tonnes, without prejudice to the tariff quota for subheading 02.01 A II b). Qualification for the quota is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

(b) A rate of 20 % shall be applicable within the limits of a global annual tariff quota of 50 000 tonnes (without bone), of which 16 500 tonnes may be subject to the application of monetary compensatory amounts.

(c) Subject to certain conditions provided for in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968, the levy on frozen meat intended for processing may be totally or partially suspended.

(d) Entry under this subheading is subject to the production of a certificate issued in accordance with the conditions laid down by the competent authorities.

(e) A rate of 20 % for buffalo meat shall be applicable within the limits of an annual tariff quota of 2 250 tonnes (without bone), without prejudice to the tariff quota for subheading 02.01 A II b). Qualification for the quota is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

(*) In certain conditions a levy is applicable in addition to the customs duty.

| Heading number | Description | Rate of duty | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------|
| | | Autonomous % or levy (L) | Conventional % |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 02.01 (cont'd) | A. III. Of swine: | | |
| | a) Of domestic swine: | | |
| | 1. Carcases or half-carcases | 20 (L) | — |
| | 2. Legs and parts thereof | 20 (L) | — |
| | 3. Fore-ends or shoulders; parts thereof | 20 (L) | — |
| | 4. Loins and parts thereof | 20 (L) | — |
| | 5. Bellies and parts thereof | 20 (L) | — |
| | 6. Other: | | |
| | aa) Boned or boneless | 20 (L) | — |
| | bb) Other | 20 (L) | — |
| | b) Other | 7 | 3.5 |
| | IV. Of sheep or goats: | | |
| | a) Fresh or chilled: | | |
| | 1. Carcases or half-carcases | 20 (L) | 20 |
| | 2. Short forequarters | 20 (L) | 20 |
| | 3. Chines and/or best ends | 20 (L) | 20 |
| | 4. Legs | 20 (L) | 20 |
| | 5. Other: | | |
| | aa) Unboned (bone-in) | 20 (L) | 20 |
| | bb) Boned or boneless | 20 (L) | 20 |
| | b) Frozen: | | |
| | 1. Carcases or half-carcases | 20 (L) | 20 |
| | 2. Short forequarters | 20 (L) | 20 |
| | 3. Chines and/or best ends | 20 (L) | 20 |
| | 4. Legs | 20 (L) | 20 |
| | 5. Other: | | |
| | aa) Unboned (bone-in) | 20 (L) | 20 |
| | bb) Boned or boneless | 20 (L) | 20 |
| | B. Offals: | | |
| | I. For the manufacture of pharmaceutical products (a) | Free | Free |
| | II. Other: | | |
| | a) Of horses, asses, mules and hinnies | 16 | 10 |
| | b) Of bovine animals: | | |
| | 1. Livers | 20 | 7 |
| | 2. Other | 20 | 4 |

(a) Entry under this subheading is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

| Heading number | Description | Rate of duty | |
|-------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------|
| | | Autonomous % or levy (1) | Conventional % |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 02.01 (cont'd) | B. II. c) Of domestic swine: | | |
| | 1. Heads and parts thereof | 20 (L) | 4 |
| | 2. Feet or tails | 20 (L) | 4 |
| | 3. Kidneys | 20 (L) | 4 |
| | 4. Livers | 20 (L) | 7 |
| | 5. Hearts, tongues or lungs | 20 (L) | 4 |
| | 6. Livers, hearts, tongues and lungs with windpipe and gullet all attached | 20 (L) | 4 |
| | 7. Other | 20 (L) | 4 |
| | d) Other | 12 | 3 |
| 02.02 | Dead poultry (that is to say, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls) and edible offals thereof (except liver), fresh, chilled or frozen: | | |
| | A. Whole poultry: | | |
| | I. Fowls: | | |
| | a) Plucked and gutted, with heads and feet, known as "83 % chickens" | 18 (L) | — |
| | b) Plucked and drawn, without heads and feet but with hearts, livers and gizzards, known as "70 % chickens" | 18 (L) | — |
| | c) Plucked and drawn, without heads and feet and without hearts, livers and gizzards, known as "65 % chickens" | 18 (L) | — |
| | II. Ducks: | | |
| | a) Plucked, bled, gutted but not drawn, with heads and feet, known as "85 % ducks" | 18 (L) | — |
| | b) Plucked and drawn, without heads and feet but with hearts, livers and gizzards, known as "70 % ducks" | 18 (L) | — |
| | c) Plucked and drawn, without heads and feet and without hearts, livers and gizzards, known as "63 % ducks" | 18 (L) | — |
| | III. Geese: | | |
| | a) Plucked, bled, not drawn, with heads and feet, known as "82 % geese" | 18 (L) | — |
| | b) Plucked and drawn, without heads and feet, with or without hearts and gizzards, known as "75 % geese" | 18 (L) | — |
| | IV. Turkeys: | | |
| | a) Plucked and drawn, without heads and feet but with necks, hearts, livers and gizzards, known as "80 % turkeys" | 18 (L) | — |
| | b) Plucked and drawn, without heads and feet and without necks, hearts, livers and gizzards, known as "73 % turkeys" | 18 (L) | — |
| | V. Guinea fowls | 18 (L) | — |

| Heading number | Description | Rate of duty | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------|
| | | Autonomous % or levy (L) | Conventional % |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 02.02 (cont'd) | <p>B. Poultry cuts (excluding offals):</p> <p>I. Boned or boneless</p> <p>a) Of geese 18 (L)</p> <p>b) Of turkeys 18 (L)</p> <p>c) Of other poultry 18 (L)</p> <p>II. Unboned (bone-in):</p> <p>a) Halves or quarters:</p> <p>1. Of fowls 18 (L)</p> <p>2. Of ducks 18 (L)</p> <p>3. Of geese 18 (L)</p> <p>4. Of turkeys 18 (L)</p> <p>5. Of guinea fowls 18 (L)</p> <p>b) Whole wings, with or without tips 18 (L)</p> <p>c) Backs, necks, backs with necks attached, rumps and wing tips 18 (L)</p> <p>d) Breasts and cuts of breasts:</p> <p>1. Of geese 18 (L)</p> <p>2. Of turkeys 18 (L)</p> <p>3. Of other poultry 18 (L)</p> <p>e) Legs and cuts of legs:</p> <p>1. Of geese 18 (L)</p> <p>2. Of turkeys:</p> <p>aa) Drumsticks and cuts of drumsticks 18 (L)</p> <p>bb) Other 18 (L)</p> <p>3. Of other poultry 18 (L)</p> <p>f) Goose or duck paletots 18 (L)</p> <p>g) Other 18 (L)</p> <p>C. Offals 18 (L)</p> | | |
| 02.03 | <p>Poultry liver, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or in brine:</p> <p>A. Fatty liver of goose or duck 5 (L) 3,5</p> <p>B. Other 16 (L) 11</p> | | |
| 02.04 | <p>Other meat and edible meat, offals, fresh, chilled or frozen:</p> <p>A. Of domestic pigeons and domestic rabbits 13 10,3</p> <p>B. Of game 7 3,3</p> <p>C. Other:</p> <p>I. Whale and seal meat; frogs' legs 19 10</p> <p>II. Other 19 14</p> | | |

| Heading number | Description | Rate of duty | |
|----------------|---|--------------------------|----------------|
| | | Autonomous % or levy (L) | Conventional % |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 02.05 | Pig fat free of lean meat and poultry fat (not rendered or solvent-extracted), fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked: | | |
| | A. Subcutaneous pig fat: | | |
| | I. Fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or in brine | 22 (L) | — |
| | II. Dried or smoked | 22 (L) | — |
| | B. Pig fat, other than that falling within subheading A | 22 (L) | — |
| | C. Poultry fat | 22 (L) | — |
| 02.06 | Meat and edible meat offals (except poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked: | | |
| | A. Horsemeat, salted, in brine or dried | 16 | 10,8 |
| | B. Meat and edible meat offals of domestic swine: | | |
| | I. Meat: | | |
| | a) Salted or in brine: | | |
| | 1. Bacon sides or spencers | 25 (L) | — |
| | 2. 3/4 sides or middles | 25 (L) | — |
| | 3. Hams and parts thereof | 25 (L) | — |
| | 4. Fore-ends or shoulders; parts thereof | 25 (L) | — |
| | 5. Loins and parts thereof | 25 (L) | — |
| | 6. Bellies and parts thereof | 25 (L) | — |
| | 7. Other: | | |
| | aa) Boned or boneless | 25 (L) | — |
| | bb) Other | 25 (L) | — |
| | b) Dried or smoked: | | |
| | 1. Hams and parts thereof | 25 (L) | — |
| | 2. Fore-ends or shoulders; parts thereof | 25 (L) | — |
| | 3. Loins and parts thereof | 25 (L) | — |
| | 4. Bellies and parts thereof | 25 (L) | — |
| | 5. Other: | | |
| | aa) Boned or boneless | 25 (L) | — |
| | bb) Other | 25 (L) | — |
| | II. Offals: | | |
| | a) Heads and parts thereof | 25 (L) | — |
| | b) Feet or tails | 25 (L) | — |
| | c) Kidneys | 25 (L) | — |
| | d) Livers | 25 (L) | — |
| | e) Hearts, tongues or lungs | 25 (L) | — |
| | f) Livers, hearts, tongues and lungs with windpipe and gullet all attached | 25 (L) | — |
| | g) Other | 25 (L) | — |

| Heading number | Description | Rate of duty | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Autonomous % or levy (L) | Conventional % |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 02.06 (cont'd) | C. Other: | | |
| | I. Of bovine animals: | | |
| | a) Meat: | | |
| | 1. Unboned (bone-in) | 24 + (L) (*) | — |
| | 2. Boned or boneless | 24 + (L) (*) | — |
| | b) Offals | 24 | 20,5 |
| | I. Of sheep and goats: | | |
| | a) Meat: | | |
| | 1. Unboned (bone-in) | 24 (L) | — |
| | 2. Boned or boneless | 24 (L) | — |
| | b) Offals | 24 | — |
| | III. Other | 24 | — |
| (*) In certain conditions a levy is applicable in addition to the customs duty. | | | |

SECTION IV
PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR; TOBACCO

CHAPTER 16
PREPARATIONS OF MEAT, OF FISH, OF CRUSTACEANS OR MOLLUSCS

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.

Additional Notes

1. For the purposes of subheadings 16.02 B I a) 1, 16.02 B III a) 1, B III b) 1 aa) and B III b) 2 aa) 11, the term "uncooked" shall apply to products which have not been subjected to any heat-treatment or which have been subjected to a heat-treatment insufficient to ensure the coagulation of meat proteins in the whole of the product and which therefore, in the case of subheadings 16.02 B III a) 1 and B III b) 1 aa), show traces of a pinkish liquid on the cut surface when the product is cut along a line passing through its thickest part.
2. For the purposes of subheadings 16.02 B III a) 2 aa) 11 and B III a) 2 aa) 22, the term "parts thereof" shall apply only to prepared or preserved meat which, due to the size and the characteristics of the coherent muscle tissue, is identifiable as having been obtained from hams, loins, collars or shoulders of domestic swine, as the case may be.

| Heading number | Description | Rate of duty | |
|----------------|--|--------------------------|----------------|
| | | Autonomous % or levy (L) | Conventional % |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 16.01 | Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood: | | |
| | A. Liver sausages | 24 (L) | 24 |
| | B. Other (a): | | |
| | I. Sausages, dry or for spreading, uncooked | 21 (L) | — |
| | II. Other | 21 (L) | — |
| 16.02 | Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal: | | |
| | A. Liver: | | |
| | I. Goose or duck liver | 20 | 16 |
| | II. Other | 25 (L) | 25 |
| | B. Other: | | |
| | I. Poultry meat or offal: | | |
| | a) Containing 57 % or more by weight of poultry meat (b): | | |
| | 1. Containing uncooked meat or offal; mixtures of cooked meat or offal and uncooked meat or offal: | | |
| | aa) Containing only turkey meat | 21 (L) | 17 |
| | bb) Other | 21 (L) | — |
| | 2. Other | 21 (L) | 17 |
| | b) Containing 25 % or more but less than 57 % by weight of poultry meat (b) | 21 (L) | 17 |
| | c) Other | 21 (L) | 17 |
| | II. Game or rabbit meat or offal | 21 | 17 |

(a) The levy applicable to sausages imported in containers which also contain preservative liquid is collected on the net weight, i.e. after deduction of the weight of the liquid.

(b) For the purpose of determining the percentage of poultry meat, the weight of any bones is to be disregarded.

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Under certain conditions a levy is applicable in addition to the customs duty.

| Heading number | Description | Rate of duty | |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Autonomous % or levy (L.) | Conventional % |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 16.04 (cont'd) | C. Herring: | | |
| | I. Fillets, raw, coated with batter or breadcrumbs, deep frozen | 18 | 15 |
| | II. Other | 23 | 20 |
| | D. Sardines | 25 | 25 |
| | E. Tunny | 25 | 24 |
| | F. Bonito (<i>Sarda spp.</i>), mackerel and anchovies | 25 | (a) 25 |
| | G. Other: | | |
| | I. Fillets, raw, coated with batter or breadcrumbs, deep frozen | 18 | 15 |
| | II. Other | 25 | 20 |
| 16.05 | Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved: | | |
| | A. Crabs | 20 | 16 |
| | B. Other | 20 | 20 |
| (a) See Annex. | | | |

APPENDIX E

**CALCULATION OF EC SLUICEGATE PRICE FOR GREEN BACON SIDES
IN PERIOD AUGUST 1, 1984 TO OCTOBER 31, 1984**

| | <u>ECU/100 kg</u> <u>1/</u> | <u>U.S. cents/lb</u> |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| World grain price_____ | = 17.7037 | 6.3 |
| Plus the fixed transport and production cost_____ | = <u>0.5743</u> | <u>.2</u> |
| | 18.2780 | 6.5 |
| Multiplied by feed conversion factor_____ | X <u>5.46</u> | <u>5.46</u> |
| | 99.7979 | 35.4 |
| Plus additional feed component = 15% of the grain ration <u>2/</u> _____ | <u>14.9697</u> | <u>5.3</u> |
| | 114.7676 | 40.7 |
| Plus overhead costs <u>3/</u> _____ | <u>38.6900</u> | <u>13.7</u> |
| | = 153.4576 | 54.4 |
| Sluicagate price for fresh, chilled or frozen pig carcasses_____ | 153.46 | 54.4 |
| Multiply by coefficient for green bacon sides_____ | X <u>1.28</u> | <u>1.28</u> |
| Sluicagate price for green bacon sides <u>4/</u> _____ | <u>196.43</u> | <u>69.6</u> |

1/ European Currency Unit. In 1984, 1 ECU = \$0.7822.

2/ Total feed component is considered to include 15 percent of feeds other than grains.

3/ Estimate of veterinary, stalling, labor, insurance, transport, and trading margin costs.

4/ The sluicagate prices actually applied are converted from ECU's into the appropriate national currency.

Source: Agra Europe, CAP Monitor.

APPENDIX F

**CALCULATION OF IMPORT LEVY FOR CANNED HAM FOR
THE PERIOD AUGUST 1, 1984 TO OCTOBER 31, 1984**

| | <u>ECU/100 kg 2/</u> | <u>Cents/lb</u> |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|
| EEC grain price_____ | 24.4725 | 8.6 |
| Less world grain price_____ | 17.2785 | 6.1 |
| | 7.1940 | 2.5 |
| Multiplied by 'feed conversion' coefficient_____ | X 4.2 | 4.2 |
| | 30.2148 | 10.7 |
| Add fixed element (7% of sluicgate price)_____ | 9.6033 | 3.4 |
| | 39.8181 | 14.1 |
| Multiply by coefficient for canned ham_____ | X 2.45 | 2.45 |
| | 97.5543 | 34.6 |
| Add additional protective element_____ | 41.6000 | 14.8 |
| | 139.1543 | 49.4 |
| Import levy applicable 3/_____ | 139.15 | 49.4 |

1/ Canned ham under EC tariff heading 16.02 BIII a)2aa)ii

2/ European Currency Unit. In 1984, 1 ECU = \$0.7822.

3/ The levies actually applied are converted from ECU's into the appropriate national currency.

Source: Agra Europe, CAP Monitor

APPENDIX G
STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 3.--Pork: EC export refunds for certain pork products, to the United States and all other markets

| (Cents per pound) | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| Effective date | Hams | Shoulders | Luncheon meat | Boned loins | |
| Feb. 1, 1980: | | | | | |
| To the U.S.----- | 32 | 27 | 25 | 32 | |
| Other----- | 50 | 40 | 25 | 32 | |
| Sept. 8, 1980: | | | | | |
| To the U.S.----- | 37 | 30 | 25 | 32 | |
| Other----- | 50 | 40 | 25 | 32 | |
| Jan. 26, 1981: | | | | | |
| To the U.S.----- | 29 | 24 | 18 | 20 | |
| Other----- | 35 | 28 | 18 | 20 | |
| Apr. 2, 1981----- | 33 | 27 | 18 | 19 | |
| Apr. 15, 1981----- | 33 | 27 | 17 | 19 | |
| Oct. 15, 1981----- | 33 | 27 | 17 | 15 | |
| Jan. 19, 1982----- | 29 | 24 | 15 | 13 | |
| Apr. 6, 1982----- | 29 | 24 | 15 | 20 | |
| Oct. 12, 1982----- | 29 | 24 | 15 | 20 | |
| Jan. 28, 1983----- | 26 | 21 | 13 | 20 | |
| Apr. 13, 1983----- | 26 | 21 | 13 | 24 | |
| Oct. 5, 1983----- | 26 | 21 | 13 | 21 | |
| Mar. 23, 1984----- | 23 | 19 | 12 | 18 | |
| Apr. 11, 1984----- | 21 | 18 | 11 | 18 | |
| May 21, 1984----- | 20 | 16 | 10 | 17 | |
| Jul. 13, 1984----- | 18 | 15 | 09 | 15 | |
| Oct. 8, 1984----- | 15 | 13 | 09 | 12 | |
| Jan. 8, 1985----- | 12 | 11 | 08 | 11 | |
| Mar. 20, 1985: | | | | | |
| To the U.S and | | | | | |
| Canada----- | <u>1/</u> 05 | <u>1/</u> 05 | <u>1/</u> 03 | 11 | |
| Other----- | 12 | 11 | 08 | 11 | |
| Apr. 23, 1985: | | | | | |
| To the U.S and | | | | | |
| Canada----- | <u>1/</u> 04 | <u>1/</u> 04 | <u>1/</u> 05 | 05 | |
| Other----- | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| May 13, 1985: <u>1/</u> | | | | | |
| To the U.S and | | | | | |
| Canada----- | <u>1/</u> 02 | <u>1/</u> 02 | <u>1/</u> 02 | 02 | |
| Other----- | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |

1/ This refund rate also effective for Australia.

Source: Official Journal of the European Communities.

Table 4.--Gross domestic product (GDP), agricultural production, livestock, and pork production in the EC and EC member countries, 1983

| Country | GDP | Agricultural production | Livestock production | Pork production |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| (Billions of U.S. dollars) | | | | |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | \$653.1 | \$24.0 | \$16.9 | \$4.5 |
| France----- | 516.3 | 33.8 | 17.7 | 2.2 |
| United Kingdom----- | 456.6 | 16.9 | 10.4 | 1.4 |
| Italy----- | 354.9 | 28.4 | 11.6 | 1.8 |
| The Netherlands----- | 132.0 | 11.5 | 7.6 | 2.0 |
| Belgium----- | 82.0 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 0.9 |
| Denmark----- | 56.4 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 1.5 |
| Greece----- | 34.5 | 6.3 | 2.1 | 0.3 |
| Ireland----- | 16.5 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 0.2 |
| Luxembourg----- | 4.7 | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Total----- | 2,307.0 | 2/ 133.3 | 2/ 75.5 | 2/ 14.8 |

1/ Not available.

2/ Excludes Luxembourg.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the International Monetary Fund and The Agricultural Situation in the European Community-1984 Report, (an EC publication)

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

Table 5.--Exports 1/ of all products, agricultural products, and livestock products 2/, by the EC and EC member countries, 1983

| Country | All products | Agricultural products | Livestock products | Live swine and pork |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Millions of U.S. dollars | | | |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 168,748 | 9,262 | 3,420 | 211 |
| United Kingdom----- | 91,769 | 6,296 | 1,497 | 135 |
| France----- | 91,114 | 16,059 | 3,952 | 100 |
| Italy----- | 72,670 | 5,121 | 431 | 83 |
| The Netherlands----- | 65,676 | 14,257 | 5,672 | 1,481 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg--- | 51,676 | 5,392 | 1,773 | 649 |
| Denmark----- | 15,772 | 4,758 | 2,816 | 1,490 |
| Ireland----- | 8,609 | 2,361 | 1,470 | 104 |
| Greece----- | 4,412 | 1,524 | 15 | 3/ |
| EC Total----- | 570,475 | 65,030 | 21,031 | 4,252 |

1/ Includes intra-EC trade.

2/ Live animals, meat and preparations, dairy products, and eggs.

3/ Negligible.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 6.--Imports 1/ of all products, agricultural products, and livestock products 2/, by the EC and EC member countries, 1983

| Country | All products | Agricultural products | Livestock products | Live swine and pork |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Millions of U.S. dollars | | | |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 152,011 | 20,875 | 3,926 | 895 |
| France----- | 105,272 | 12,185 | 2,854 | 785 |
| United Kingdom----- | 99,444 | 13,305 | 3,203 | 751 |
| Italy----- | 78,322 | 12,803 | 5,014 | 782 |
| The Netherlands----- | 61,585 | 9,696 | 1,441 | 56 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg--- | 53,654 | 6,701 | 1,380 | 187 |
| Denmark----- | 16,419 | 2,048 | 74 | 1 |
| Greece----- | 9,500 | 1,359 | 759 | 115 |
| Ireland----- | 9,169 | 1,234 | 232 | 20 |
| EC Total----- | 585,375 | 80,206 | 18,883 | 3,591 |

1/ Excludes intra-EC trade.

2/ Live animals, meat and preparations, dairy products, and eggs.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 7.--Live swine: Number of enterprises in the EC and EC member countries, 1979 and 1983

| Country | 1979 | 1983 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| | <u>1,000 enterprises</u> | |
| Italy | 1,017 | 947 |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 547 | 470 |
| France | 349 | 210 |
| Greece | 94 | 73 |
| Denmark | 73 | 52 |
| Netherlands | 47 | 38 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg | 46 | 36 |
| Ireland | 10 | 9 |
| Total | 2,124 | 1,862 |

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Eurostat.

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

Table 8.--Percentage distribution of EC and EC member countries' swine enterprises and swine inventories, by size of enterprise, 1983

| (In percent) | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Country | 1 to 99 animals | 100 to 399 animals | 400 to 999 animals | 1,000 or more animals | Total |
| Enterprises | | | | | |
| Luxembourg---- | 87.6 | 12.5 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| FRG----- | 88.0 | 10.0 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 100 |
| France----- | 88.4 | 7.6 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 100 |
| Denmark----- | 59.2 | 27.8 | 10.7 | 2.3 | 100 |
| Belgium----- | 65.6 | 24.5 | 7.9 | 2.0 | 100 |
| The Nether- lands----- | 37.9 | 39.2 | 18.4 | 4.5 | 100 |
| Greece----- | 97.5 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100 |
| Italy----- | 98.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100 |
| United Kingdom----- | 63.1 | 20.1 | 9.9 | 6.9 | 100 |
| Ireland----- | 90.2 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 100 |
| EC Total-- | 91.4 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 100 |
| Swine inventory | | | | | |
| Luxembourg---- | 36.1 | 63.8 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| FRG----- | 31.9 | 40.2 | 23.4 | 4.6 | 100 |
| France----- | 13.6 | 29.9 | 37.4 | 19.0 | 100 |
| Denmark----- | 11.7 | 31.8 | 36.4 | 20.1 | 100 |
| Belgium----- | 11.8 | 32.5 | 31.1 | 24.5 | 100 |
| The Nether- lands----- | 5.6 | 29.3 | 39.9 | 25.2 | 100 |
| Greece----- | 29.9 | 23.4 | 12.5 | 34.1 | 100 |
| Italy----- | 31.1 | 9.7 | 23.3 | 35.8 | 100 |
| United Kingdom----- | 5.5 | 15.1 | 23.0 | 56.2 | 100 |
| Ireland----- | 9.5 | 9.3 | 16.6 | 64.6 | 100 |
| EC Total-- | 19.0 | 29.0 | 29.4 | 22.7 | 100 |

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Eurostat.

Table 9.--Percentage distribution of EC and EC member countries' swine enterprises and swine inventories, by size of enterprise, 1979

| (In percent) | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Country | 1 to 99 animals | 100 to 399 animals | 400 to 999 animals | 1,000 or more animals | Total |
| Enterprises | | | | | |
| Luxembourg----- | 89.1 | 10.8 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| FRG----- | 89.8 | 8.8 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 100 |
| France----- | 93.1 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 100 |
| Denmark----- | 65.6 | 27.0 | 6.6 | 0.8 | 100 |
| Belgium----- | 71.8 | 21.5 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 100 |
| The Nether- lands----- | 47.3 | 38.0 | 12.6 | 2.2 | 100 |
| Greece <u>1</u> /----- | 98.0 | 2.0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Italy----- | 99.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100 |
| United Kingdom----- | 66.4 | 19.8 | 8.4 | 5.4 | 100 |
| Ireland----- | 90.8 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 100 |
| EC Total <u>2</u> /-- | 92.1 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 100 |
| Swine inventory | | | | | |
| Luxembourg----- | 41.8 | 58.2 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| FRG----- | 38.1 | 40.6 | 18.0 | 3.2 | 100 |
| France----- | 24.1 | 34.0 | 27.9 | 13.9 | 100 |
| Denmark----- | 19.0 | 41.7 | 29.9 | 9.4 | 100 |
| Belgium----- | 16.8 | 36.1 | 27.5 | 19.5 | 100 |
| The Nether- lands----- | 9.4 | 37.9 | 36.1 | 16.5 | 100 |
| Greece <u>1</u> /----- | 25.0 | 27.0 | 17.0 | 30.0 | 100 |
| Italy----- | 39.3 | 11.9 | 16.3 | 32.4 | 100 |
| United Kingdom----- | 7.2 | 17.4 | 23.5 | 51.9 | 100 |
| Ireland----- | 10.7 | 8.4 | 13.0 | 67.9 | 100 |
| EC Total <u>2</u> /-- | 25.1 | 32.9 | 24.2 | 17.8 | 100 |

1/ Data for Greece is for 1980.

2/ Does not include Greece.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Eurostat.

Table 10.--Live swine: Inventories in selected countries and areas, 1981-85

| (1,000 animals) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| Country and area | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 <u>1/</u> | 1985 <u>2/</u> |
| China----- | 305,430 | 293,700 | 300,780 | 298,540 | 306,090 |
| Taiwan----- | 4,820 | 4,826 | 5,182 | 5,888 | 6,561 |
| Federal Republic of Germany---- | 22,552 | 22,310 | 22,478 | 23,449 | 23,473 |
| The Netherlands----- | 10,087 | 10,193 | 10,590 | 11,008 | 11,300 |
| France----- | 11,658 | 11,795 | 11,670 | 11,274 | 10,137 |
| Italy----- | 8,928 | 9,015 | 9,132 | 9,187 | 9,026 |
| Denmark----- | 9,696 | 9,785 | 9,504 | 9,016 | 8,960 |
| United Kingdom----- | 7,770 | 7,910 | 8,211 | 7,769 | 7,625 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 5,099 | 5,149 | 5,186 | 5,254 | 5,270 |
| Greece----- | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,304 | 1,361 | 1,319 |
| Ireland----- | 1,096 | 1,090 | 1,071 | 1,053 | 1,020 |
| Total EC----- | 78,136 | 78,497 | 79,146 | 79,371 | 78,130 |
| Spain----- | 10,983 | 10,696 | 11,682 | 12,124 | 12,000 |
| Portugal----- | 3,620 | 3,600 | 2,999 | 2,848 | 2,900 |
| U.S.S.R----- | 73,382 | 73,303 | 76,700 | 78,700 | 77,800 |
| Poland----- | 18,734 | 19,081 | 17,564 | 15,858 | 17,214 |
| Romania----- | 11,542 | 12,464 | 12,644 | 14,347 | 14,777 |
| German Democratic Republic---- | 12,871 | 12,869 | 12,107 | 13,057 | 13,111 |
| Hungary----- | 8,330 | 8,296 | 9,035 | 9,843 | 9,800 |
| Yugoslavia----- | 7,867 | 8,431 | 8,370 | 9,337 | 8,681 |
| Czechoslovakia----- | 7,894 | 7,302 | 7,126 | 7,070 | 6,860 |
| Bulgaria----- | 3,808 | 3,844 | 3,810 | 3,767 | 3,767 |
| Total NMEs----- | 71,046 | 72,287 | 70,656 | 73,279 | 74,210 |
| United States----- | 64,462 | 58,698 | 54,534 | 56,694 | 54,043 |
| Mexico----- | 16,480 | 17,150 | 16,460 | 13,137 | 12,329 |
| Japan----- | 10,065 | 10,040 | 10,273 | 10,423 | 10,776 |
| Canada----- | 10,190 | 10,035 | 10,070 | 10,380 | 10,160 |
| Sweden----- | 2,723 | 2,716 | 2,677 | 2,705 | 2,730 |

1/ Preliminary.2/ Forecast.

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

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

Table 11.--Pork: Production in selected countries and areas, 1980-84

| (Million pounds) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|
| Country and area | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 <u>1/</u> |
| China----- | 2/ | 26,200 | 28,038 | 29,015 | 30,864 |
| Taiwan----- | 1,184 | 1,184 | 1,157 | 1,303 | 1,543 |
| Federal Republic of Germany---- | 6,009 | 5,952 | 5,886 | 6,021 | 6,049 |
| France----- | 3,521 | 3,616 | 3,549 | 3,538 | 3,582 |
| The Netherlands----- | 2,341 | 2,533 | 2,568 | 2,648 | 2,773 |
| Italy----- | 2,163 | 2,187 | 2,191 | 2,306 | 2,425 |
| Denmark----- | 2,141 | 2,187 | 2,185 | 2,310 | 2,293 |
| United Kingdom----- | 2,088 | 2,143 | 2,154 | 2,286 | 2,094 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 1,543 | 1,579 | 1,543 | 1,631 | 1,667 |
| Greece----- | 317 | 335 | 342 | 340 | 328 |
| Ireland----- | 346 | 337 | 342 | 359 | 320 |
| Total EC----- | 20,470 | 20,869 | 20,761 | 21,440 | 21,532 |
| Spain----- | 2,174 | 2,251 | 2,458 | 2,469 | 2,590 |
| Portugal----- | 342 | 392 | 390 | 388 | 392 |
| German Democratic Republic---- | 2,762 | 2,903 | 2,606 | 2,771 | 3,078 |
| Poland----- | 3,940 | 3,069 | 3,353 | 3,117 | 2,813 |
| Hungary----- | 2,081 | 2,081 | 2,163 | 2,410 | 2,555 |
| Czechoslovakia----- | 1,878 | 1,958 | 1,702 | 1,832 | 1,969 |
| Romania----- | 2,017 | 2,039 | 1,799 | 1,929 | 1,896 |
| Yugoslavia----- | 1,631 | 1,728 | 1,733 | 1,702 | 1,896 |
| Bulgaria----- | 820 | 838 | 831 | 860 | 882 |
| Total NMEs----- | 15,130 | 14,617 | 14,187 | 14,621 | 15,088 |
| United States----- | 16,616 | 15,872 | 14,229 | 15,199 | 14,812 |
| U.S.S.R----- | 11,426 | 11,508 | 11,607 | 12,699 | 13,007 |
| Japan----- | 3,252 | 3,078 | 3,146 | 3,150 | 3,153 |
| Mexico----- | 1,995 | 1,843 | 2,200 | 2,504 | 2,070 |
| Canada----- | 1,933 | 1,916 | 1,836 | 1,878 | 1,902 |
| Sweden----- | 699 | 708 | 716 | 697 | 708 |

1/ Preliminary.2/ Not available.

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

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

Table 12.--Meat: Production in the EC, by member countries and by type, 1984 1/

| Country | Pork | Beef and veal | Lamb, mutton and goat meat | Total red meat | Poultry meat |
|-------------------------------------|--------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| -----million pounds----- | | | | | |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 6,049 | 3,547 | 60 | 9,656 | 772 |
| France----- | 3,582 | 4,347 | 386 | 8,315 | 2,771 |
| United Kingdom----- | 2,094 | 2,502 | 642 | 5,238 | 1,863 |
| Italy----- | 2,425 | 2,546 | 152 | 5,123 | 2,090 |
| The Netherlands----- | 2,773 | 1,069 | 22 | 3,864 | 906 |
| Denmark----- | 2,293 | 547 | 2 | 2,842 | 245 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 1,667 | 699 | 18 | 2,384 | 326 |
| Ireland----- | 320 | 871 | 93 | 1,284 | 117 |
| Greece----- | 328 | 187 | 269 | 784 | 335 |
| EC total----- | 21,532 | 16,316 | 1,642 | 39,490 | 9,425 |

1/ Preliminary.

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

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

Table 13.--Pork: Consumption in selected countries and areas, 1980-84

| Country/Area | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| | Million pounds | | | | |
| China----- | 2/ | 25,834 | 27,531 | 28,468 | 30,300 |
| Taiwan----- | 1,131 | 1,138 | 1,113 | 1,230 | 1,429 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 6,810 | 6,777 | 6,740 | 6,834 | 6,889 |
| France----- | 4,041 | 4,118 | 4,123 | 4,156 | 4,215 |
| United Kingdom----- | 3,236 | 3,201 | 3,333 | 3,377 | 3,190 |
| Italy----- | 2,824 | 2,813 | 2,806 | 2,906 | 3,053 |
| The Netherlands----- | 1,091 | 1,210 | 1,235 | 1,179 | 1,186 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 996 | 1,001 | 1,109 | 1,071 | 1,067 |
| Denmark----- | 635 | 580 | 558 | 604 | 617 |
| Greece----- | 353 | 386 | 421 | 472 | 472 |
| Ireland----- | 243 | 247 | 247 | 265 | 269 |
| Total EC----- | 20,299 | 20,333 | 20,571 | 20,864 | 20,959 |
| Spain----- | 2,191 | 2,253 | 2,533 | 2,489 | 2,601 |
| Portugal----- | 346 | 375 | 392 | 406 | 397 |
| United States----- | 16,574 | 15,927 | 14,425 | 15,369 | 15,396 |
| Poland----- | 3,748 | 3,148 | 3,393 | 3,142 | 2,906 |
| German Democratic Republic----- | 2,302 | 2,304 | 2,143 | 2,308 | 2,615 |
| Hungary----- | 1,878 | 1,872 | 1,905 | 2,134 | 2,224 |
| Czechoslovakia----- | 1,885 | 1,964 | 1,691 | 1,788 | 1,892 |
| Romania----- | 1,885 | 1,841 | 1,689 | 1,775 | 1,753 |
| Yugoslavia----- | 1,689 | 1,662 | 1,684 | 1,587 | 1,687 |
| Bulgaria----- | 778 | 822 | 809 | 838 | 860 |
| Total NMEs----- | 14,165 | 13,614 | 13,314 | 13,572 | 13,935 |
| USSR----- | 11,691 | 11,762 | 11,861 | 12,919 | 13,206 |
| Japan----- | 3,695 | 3,589 | 3,646 | 3,660 | 3,748 |
| Mexico----- | 2,019 | 1,878 | 2,224 | 2,504 | 2,070 |
| Canada----- | 1,710 | 1,717 | 1,514 | 1,572 | 1,546 |
| Sweden----- | 699 | 628 | 597 | 595 | 558 |

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} Not available.

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

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

Table 14.--Pork: Per capita consumption in selected countries and areas, 1980-84

| Country/Area | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|-----------------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|
| | Pounds | | | | |
| Hungary | 176 | 175 | 178 | 200 | 208 |
| German Democratic Republic | 138 | 138 | 128 | 138 | 156 |
| Czechoslovakia | 127 | 128 | 110 | 116 | 122 |
| Bulgaria | 90 | 93 | 91 | 94 | 96 |
| Poland | 105 | 88 | 94 | 86 | 79 |
| Romania | 83 | 82 | 75 | 79 | 77 |
| Yugoslavia | 76 | 74 | 74 | 69 | 73 |
| NME average | 108 | 103 | 100 | 101 | 104 |
| Denmark | 124 | 113 | 109 | 118 | 121 |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 111 | 110 | 109 | 111 | 112 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg | 98 | 98 | 108 | 105 | 104 |
| The Netherlands | 77 | 85 | 86 | 82 | 82 |
| France | 75 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 77 |
| Ireland | 71 | 71 | 71 | 75 | 75 |
| United Kingdom | 58 | 57 | 60 | 60 | 57 |
| Italy | 50 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 54 |
| Greece | 37 | 40 | 43 | 48 | 47 |
| EC average | 75 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 77 |
| Spain | 57 | 60 | 67 | 65 | 68 |
| Portugal | 36 | 38 | 39 | 41 | 39 |
| Sweden | 76 | 76 | 72 | 71 | 67 |
| United States | 74 | 70 | 63 | 66 | 66 |
| Canada | 69 | 66 | 62 | 63 | 62 |
| China | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| Taiwan | 63 | 63 | 60 | 65 | 75 |
| USSR | 44 | 44 | 44 | 47 | 48 |
| Japan | 32 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| Mexico | 29 | 26 | 30 | 33 | 27 |

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

Table 15.--Meat: Per capita consumption in the EC, by member countries and by type, 1984

| Country | Pork | Beef and veal | Lamb, mutton and goat meat | Total red meat | Poultry meat |
|-------------------------------------|------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Pounds | | |
| Denmark----- | 121 | 28 | 1 | 150 | 22 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 112 | 50 | 2 | 164 | 21 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 104 | 56 | 4 | 164 | 34 |
| The Netherlands----- | 82 | 37 | 1 | 120 | 26 |
| France----- | 77 | 69 | 9 | 155 | 38 |
| Ireland----- | 75 | 52 | 15 | 142 | 36 |
| United Kingdom----- | 57 | 47 | 15 | 119 | 34 |
| Italy----- | 54 | 55 | 3 | 112 | 37 |
| Greece----- | 47 | 49 | 31 | 127 | 34 |
| EC total----- | 77 | 54 | 8 | 139 | 32 |

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

Table 16.--Meat: Per capita consumption in the EC, by member countries and by type, 1980

| Country | Pork | Beef and veal | Lamb, mutton and goat meat | Total red meat | Poultry meat |
|-------------------------------------|------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Pounds | | |
| Denmark----- | 124 | 30 | 1 | 155 | 18 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 111 | 53 | 2 | 166 | 22 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 98 | 61 | 4 | 163 | 29 |
| The Netherlands----- | 77 | 41 | 1 | 119 | 18 |
| France----- | 75 | 73 | 9 | 157 | 36 |
| Ireland----- | 71 | 49 | 17 | 137 | 31 |
| United Kingdom----- | 58 | 53 | 17 | 128 | 30 |
| Italy----- | 50 | 58 | 3 | 111 | 38 |
| Greece----- | 37 | 48 | 29 | 114 | 32 |
| EC total----- | 75 | 57 | 8 | 140 | 30 |

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

Table 17.--Pork: Imports by selected countries and areas, 1980-84

| Country or Area | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 <u>1/</u> |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| -----Million pounds----- | | | | | |
| United States----- | 546 | 538 | 608 | 695 | 943 |
| Japan----- | 342 | 578 | 445 | 525 | 628 |
| United Kingdom----- | 1,177 | 1,116 | 1,246 | 1,213 | 1,235 |
| U.S.S.R----- | 265 | 254 | 254 | 220 | 198 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 934 | 990 | 1,023 | 1,074 | 1,074 |
| France----- | 637 | 633 | 686 | 739 | 756 |
| Italy----- | 758 | 657 | 785 | 805 | 705 |
| Greece----- | 35 | 51 | 79 | 132 | 143 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 64 | 82 | 60 | 126 | 128 |
| The Netherlands----- | 90 | 108 | 99 | 93 | 88 |
| Ireland----- | 18 | 20 | 20 | 24 | 33 |
| Denmark----- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> |
| Total EC----- | 3,715 | 3,655 | 3,997 | 4,204 | 4,162 |
| Total EC <u>3/</u> ----- | 368 | 269 | 267 | 236 | 271 |
| Spain----- | 20 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| Portugal----- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 7 | 15 | 4 |
| Poland----- | 24 | 185 | 128 | 64 | 220 |
| Czechoslovakia----- | 13 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Romania----- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 11 | 11 |
| Yugoslavia----- | 20 | 4 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> |
| Hungary----- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 2 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> |
| Germany Democratic Republic----- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> |
| Bulgaria----- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> |
| Total NME'S----- | 57 | 203 | 141 | 86 | 243 |
| U.S.S.R----- | 265 | 254 | 254 | 220 | 198 |
| Canada----- | 43 | 44 | 32 | 43 | 32 |
| Sweden----- | 11 | 11 | 11 | 20 | 9 |
| Mexico----- | 24 | 35 | 24 | 2 | 2 |

1/ Preliminary.2/ Negligible or nil.3/ Excludes intra-EC trade.

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

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

Table 18.--Live swine: EC imports from the Germany Democratic Republic, Hungary, and all other sources, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------|------|--------------------|
| (Million pounds) | | | | | |
| Hungary----- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 4 | 12 | 3 |
| German Democratic Republic----- | 57 | 135 | 55 | 3 | 4 |
| All other----- | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2/ | 2/ |
| Total----- | 59 | 137 | 61 | 15 | 7 |
| (Million dollars) | | | | | |
| Hungary----- | <u>3/</u> | <u>3/</u> | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| German Democratic Republic----- | 31 | 70 | 25 | 1 | 2 |
| All other----- | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3/ |
| Total----- | 32 | 72 | 28 | 7 | 3 |

^{1/} January-September.

^{2/} Less than 0.5 million pounds.

^{3/} Less than \$0.5 million.

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

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

Note.--Excludes intra-EC trade.

Table 19.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: EC imports, from the NME's, Sweden, and all other sources, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{3/} |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------------------|
| (Million pounds) | | | | | |
| Hungary----- | 34 : | 37 : | 47 : | 51 : | 41 |
| Czechoslovakia----- | 1 : | 6 : | 18 : | 12 : | 9 |
| Romania----- | 20 : | 20 : | 6 : | 7 : | 9 |
| Poland----- | 10 : | 5 : | 4 : | 3 : | 1 |
| Bulgaria----- | 11 : | 8 : | 13 : | 4 : | 3 |
| German Democratic Republic----- | 15 : | 16 : | 5 : | 0 : | ^{2/} |
| Yugoslavia----- | 1 : | 1 : | 1 : | 1 : | 1 |
| Total NME's----- | 92 : | 93 : | 94 : | 78 : | 65 |
| Sweden----- | 29 : | 25 : | 32 : | 16 : | 51 |
| All other----- | 53 : | 21 : | 30 : | 5 : | 5 |
| Total----- | 174 : | 139 : | 156 : | 99 : | 122 |
| (Million dollars) | | | | | |
| Hungary----- | 36 : | 43 : | 47 : | 46 : | 36 |
| Czechoslovakia----- | 1 : | 6 : | 20 : | 12 : | 9 |
| Romania----- | 25 : | 25 : | 8 : | 8 : | 8 |
| Poland----- | 17 : | 8 : | 7 : | 5 : | 1 |
| Bulgaria----- | 10 : | 8 : | 11 : | 3 : | 2 |
| German Democratic Republic----- | 12 : | 12 : | 3 : | - : | ^{3/} |
| Yugoslavia----- | 1 : | 1 : | 1 : | 1 : | 1 |
| Total NME's----- | 102 : | 103 : | 97 : | 75 : | 56 |
| Sweden----- | 30 : | 24 : | 30 : | 13 : | 38 |
| All other----- | 58 : | 23 : | 22 : | 6 : | 3 |
| Total----- | 190 : | 150 : | 149 : | 94 : | 98 |

^{1/} Less than 0.5 million pounds.

^{2/} Less than \$0.5 million.

^{3/} January-September.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

Note.--Excludes intra-EC trade.

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

Table 20.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: French imports, from the NME's, Sweden, and all other sources, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| (Million pounds) | | | | | |
| Hungary----- | 8 | 9 | 13 | 6 | 8 |
| Czechoslovakia----- | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Romania----- | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Poland----- | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | <u>1/</u> |
| Bulgaria----- | 1 | 1 | 2 | <u>1/</u> | 0 |
| German Democratic Republic----- | 4 | 1 | 1 | <u>1/</u> | 0 |
| Yugoslavia----- | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> | 0 |
| Total NME's----- | 15 | 16 | 24 | 11 | 17 |
| Sweden----- | 2 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| All other----- | 25 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Total----- | 42 | 31 | 36 | 17 | 24 |
| (Million dollars) | | | | | |
| Hungary----- | 8 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Czechoslovakia----- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Romania----- | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Poland----- | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | <u>2/</u> |
| Bulgaria----- | 1 | 1 | 1 | <u>2/</u> | - |
| German Democratic Republic----- | 3 | 1 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | - |
| Yugoslavia----- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | - |
| Total NME's----- | 16 | 18 | 21 | 11 | 15 |
| Sweden----- | 3 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 6 |
| All other----- | 27 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 5 |
| Total----- | 46 | 34 | 35 | 17 | 26 |

1/ Less than 0.5 million pounds.

2/ Less than \$0.5 million.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

Note.--Excludes intra-EC trade.

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

Table 21.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: Belgium/Luxembourg imports, from the NME's, Sweden, and all other sources, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| (Million pounds) | | | | | |
| Hungary----- | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1 |
| Czechoslovakia----- | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Romania----- | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Poland----- | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Bulgaria----- | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| German Democratic Republic----- | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1/ |
| Yugoslavia----- | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Total NME's----- | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1/ | 1 |
| Sweden----- | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| All other----- | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Total----- | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1/ | 1 |
| (Million dollars) | | | | | |
| Hungary----- | 1 | 1 | 2/ | 2/ | 1 |
| Czechoslovakia----- | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Romania----- | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Poland----- | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Bulgaria----- | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| German Democratic Republic----- | 1 | 3 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Yugoslavia----- | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Total NME's----- | 2 | 4 | 2/ | 2/ | 1 |
| Sweden----- | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| All other----- | 2/ | 2/ | 1 | 2/ | 2/ |
| Total----- | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2/ | 1 |

1/ Less than 0.5 million pounds.

2/ Less than \$0.5 million.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

Note.--Excludes intra-EC trade.

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

Table 22.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: Federal Republic of Germany imports, from the NME's, Sweden, and all other sources, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{3/} |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| (Million pounds) | | | | | |
| Hungary----- | 4 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 12 |
| Czechoslovakia----- | <u>1/</u> | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Romania----- | 7 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| Poland----- | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Bulgaria----- | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> |
| German Democratic Republic----- | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> |
| Yugoslavia----- | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> |
| Total NME's----- | 14 | 28 | 15 | 18 | 20 |
| Sweden----- | <u>1/</u> | 2 | 6 | 3 | <u>2/</u> |
| All other----- | 3 | 4 | 12 | 1 | <u>1/</u> |
| Total----- | 17 | 34 | 33 | 22 | 41 |
| (Million dollars) | | | | | |
| Hungary----- | 5 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Czechoslovakia----- | <u>2/</u> | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Romania----- | 9 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Poland----- | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | <u>2/</u> |
| Bulgaria----- | 1 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | 1 | <u>2/</u> |
| German Democratic Republic----- | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> |
| Yugoslavia----- | 1 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> |
| Total NME's----- | 21 | 34 | 20 | 20 | 18 |
| Sweden----- | <u>2/</u> | 3 | 4 | 2 | 14 |
| All other----- | 4 | 5 | 8 | 2 | <u>2/</u> |
| Total----- | 25 | 42 | 32 | 24 | 33 |

^{1/} Less than 0.5 million pounds.

^{2/} Less than \$0.5 million.

^{3/} January-September.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

Note.--Excludes intra-EC trade.

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

Table 23.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: Italian imports, from the NME's, Sweden, and all other sources, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| (Million pounds) | | | | | |
| Hungary | 18 | 12 | 17 | 28 | 36 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 4 |
| Romania | 9 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Poland | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1/ |
| German Democratic Republic | 9 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Yugoslavia | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Total NME's | 49 | 32 | 38 | 41 | 45 |
| Sweden | 23 | 12 | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| All other | 16 | 1/ | 5 | 1 | 12 |
| Total | 88 | 44 | 59 | 49 | 79 |
| (Million dollars) | | | | | |
| Hungary | 20 | 14 | 19 | 26 | 32 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 8 |
| Romania | 13 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Poland | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2/ |
| German Democratic Republic | 8 | 7 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Yugoslavia | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Total NME's | 57 | 35 | 39 | 38 | 48 |
| Sweden | 24 | 11 | 15 | 6 | 17 |
| All other | 16 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Total | 97 | 47 | 60 | 46 | 69 |

1/ Less than 0.5 million pounds.

2/ Less than \$0.5 million.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

Note.--Excludes intra-EC trade.

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

Table 24.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: United Kingdom imports,
from the NME's, Sweden, Finland and all other sources, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| (Million pounds) | | | | | |
| Hungary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/ | 5 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Romania | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Poland | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Bulgaria | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| German Democratic Republic | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Yugoslavia | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Total NME's | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 5 |
| Sweden | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 12 |
| Finland | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| All other | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1/ | 6 |
| Total | 9 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 25 |
| (Million dollars) | | | | | |
| Hungary | - | - | - | 2/ | 5 |
| Czechoslovakia | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Romania | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Poland | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Bulgaria | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| German Democratic Republic | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Yugoslavia | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Total NME's | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 5 |
| Sweden | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| Finland | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 |
| All other | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2/ | 4 |
| Total | 7 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 19 |

1/ Less than 0.5 million pounds.

2/ Less than \$0.5 million.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

Note.--Excludes intra-EC trade.

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

Table 25.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: Greek imports, from the NME's, Sweden, and all other sources, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| (Million pounds) | | | | | |
| Hungary | 4 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 4 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Romania | 1 | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Poland | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Bulgaria | 4 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| German Democratic Republic | 0 | 1 | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Yugoslavia | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1 |
| Total NME's | 9 | 10 | 15 | 8 | 8 |
| Sweden | 1/ | 1 | 1 | 1/ | 1/ |
| All other | 6 | 1/ | 2 | 1 | 1/ |
| Total | 15 | 11 | 18 | 9 | 8 |
| (Million dollars) | | | | | |
| Hungary | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Czechoslovakia | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Romania | 1 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Poland | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Bulgaria | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| German Democratic Republic | 2/ | 1 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Yugoslavia | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 1 |
| Total NME's | 6 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 6 |
| Sweden | 2/ | 1 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| All other | 5 | 2/ | 2 | 1 | 2/ |
| Total | 11 | 11 | 14 | 6 | 6 |

1/ Less than 0.5 million pounds.

2/ Less than \$0.5 million.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

Note.--Excludes intra-EC trade.

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

Table 26.--Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausages: EC imports from Poland and all other sources, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|----------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | |
| Poland----- | 24,215 | 10,472 | 8,377 | 12,114 | 11,545 |
| All other----- | 8,340 | 11,488 | 8,628 | 5,412 | 3,915 |
| Total----- | 35,555 | 21,960 | 17,005 | 17,527 | 15,461 |
| | (1,000 U.S. dollars) | | | | |
| Poland----- | 26,336 | 10,149 | 8,354 | 9,940 | 9,032 |
| All other----- | 10,100 | 12,638 | 9,572 | 5,704 | 3,687 |
| Total----- | 36,436 | 22,787 | 17,926 | 15,644 | 12,719 |

^{1/} January-September.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the NIMEX.

Note:--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

Note:--Excludes intra-EC trade.

Table 27.--Sausages: EC imports from Hungary, Romania, Poland,
and all other sources, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 <u>1/</u> |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| Hungary----- | 9,138 | 9,846 | 9,683 | 8,589 | 5,392 |
| Romania----- | 666 | 1,565 | 1,744 | 1,563 | 146 |
| Poland----- | 1,552 | 1,667 | 1,354 | 1,391 | 1,018 |
| All other----- | 450 | 392 | 511 | 375 | 745 |
| Total----- | 11,806 | 13,470 | 13,292 | 11,918 | 6,801 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| Hungary----- | 22,912 | 20,974 | 19,512 | 16,266 | 9,231 |
| Romania----- | 1,135 | 2,316 | 2,514 | 2,163 | 178 |
| Poland----- | 2,458 | 2,370 | 1,818 | 1,564 | 1,109 |
| All other----- | 948 | 766 | 1,014 | 794 | 439 |
| Total----- | 27,453 | 26,426 | 24,858 | 20,787 | 10,957 |

1/ January-September.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

Note.--Excludes intra-EC trade.

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

Table 28.--Pork: Exports, by selected countries and areas 1980-84

| Country/Area | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| -----Million pounds----- | | | | | |
| Denmark----- | 1,506 | 1,607 | 1,627 | 1,706 | 1,676 |
| The Netherlands----- | 1,327 | 1,448 | 1,433 | 1,554 | 1,676 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 611 | 659 | 494 | 675 | 736 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 139 | 176 | 179 | 243 | 247 |
| United Kingdom----- | 51 | 57 | 71 | 117 | 154 |
| France----- | 115 | 130 | 110 | 117 | 139 |
| Italy----- | 86 | 97 | 104 | 106 | 99 |
| Ireland----- | 121 | 110 | 115 | 119 | 84 |
| Total EC ^{2/} ----- | 3,955 | 4,286 | 4,131 | 4,636 | 4,810 |
| Total EC ^{3/} ----- | 604 | 719 | 489 | 666 | 862 |
| Spain----- | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| German Democratic Republic----- | 461 | 600 | 463 | 463 | 463 |
| Hungary----- | 203 | 209 | 260 | 276 | 331 |
| Romania----- | 132 | 198 | 110 | 187 | 165 |
| Poland----- | 216 | 106 | 88 | 174 | 143 |
| Yugoslavia----- | 64 | 75 | 106 | 77 | 95 |
| Czechoslovakia----- | 7 | 7 | 22 | 55 | 66 |
| Bulgaria----- | 42 | 15 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Total NMEs----- | 1,124 | 1,210 | 1,071 | 1,254 | 1,285 |
| China----- ^{4/} | | 366 | 507 | 546 | 564 |
| Taiwan----- | 53 | 46 | 44 | 73 | 115 |
| Canada----- | 260 | 248 | 360 | 347 | 386 |
| Sweden----- | 75 | 88 | 126 | 117 | 165 |
| United States----- | 246 | 301 | 209 | 214 | 160 |

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} Exports of pork from Greece are negligible or nil.^{3/} Excludes Intra-EC.^{4/} Not available.

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

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

Table 29.--Pork: Production imports, exports, and domestic consumption in Denmark, 1980-84

| Year | Production | Imports | Exports | Domestic consumption | Ratio of exports to production |
|-----------|----------------|---------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Million pounds | | | | Percent |
| 1980----- | 2,141 | 1/ | 1,506 | 635 | 70 |
| 1981----- | 2,187 | 1/ | 1,607 | 580 | 73 |
| 1982----- | 2,185 | 1/ | 1,627 | 558 | 74 |
| 1983----- | 2,310 | 1/ | 1,706 | 604 | 74 |
| 1984----- | 2,293 | 1/ | 1,676 | 617 | 73 |

1/ Negligible or nil.

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

Table 30.--Pork: Production, imports, exports, and domestic consumption in the Netherlands, 1980-84

| Year | Production | Imports | Exports | Domestic consumption | Ratio of exports to production |
|-----------|----------------|---------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Million pounds | | | | Percent |
| 1980----- | 2,341 | 90 | 1,327 | 1,091 | 57 |
| 1981----- | 2,533 | 108 | 1,448 | 1,210 | 57 |
| 1982----- | 2,568 | 99 | 1,433 | 1,235 | 56 |
| 1983----- | 2,648 | 93 | 1,554 | 1,179 | 59 |
| 1984----- | 2,773 | 88 | 1,676 | 1,186 | 60 |

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

Table 31.--Pork: Production, imports, exports, and domestic consumption in Belgium-Luxembourg, 1980-84

| Year | Production | Imports | Exports | Domestic consumption | Ratio of exports to production |
|-----------|----------------|---------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Million pounds | | | | Percent |
| 1980----- | 1,543 | 64 | 611 | 996 | 39 |
| 1981----- | 1,579 | 82 | 659 | 1,001 | 42 |
| 1982----- | 1,543 | 60 | 494 | 1,109 | 32 |
| 1983----- | 1,631 | 126 | 675 | 1,071 | 41 |
| 1984----- | 1,667 | 128 | 736 | 1,067 | 44 |

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

Table 32.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: Belgium/Luxembourg exports to the EC, the United States, Japan, Canada, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 145,592 | 169,117 | 196,492 | 200,312 | 209,122 |
| The Netherlands----- | 36,973 | 32,831 | 27,419 | 26,019 | 23,554 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 91,901 | 109,458 | 89,714 | 92,346 | 117,421 |
| Italy----- | 132,234 | 110,270 | 100,803 | 111,480 | 122,675 |
| United Kingdom----- | 465 | 183 | 51 | 51 | 414 |
| Ireland----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark----- | 97 | 227 | 207 | 2 | 0 |
| Greece----- | 5,533 | 10,805 | 3,223 | 4,954 | 6,202 |
| EC total----- | 412,794 | 432,891 | 417,909 | 435,164 | 479,388 |
| United States----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Japan----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All other----- | 9,063 | 30,648 | 6,684 | 33,258 | 13,082 |
| Total----- | 421,857 | 463,539 | 424,593 | 468,422 | 492,470 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 155,099 | 162,498 | 184,993 | 163,606 | 154,154 |
| The Netherlands----- | 46,994 | 35,174 | 27,731 | 22,600 | 19,111 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 106,788 | 112,004 | 86,571 | 80,386 | 94,116 |
| Italy----- | 147,345 | 115,030 | 105,121 | 103,169 | 102,612 |
| United Kingdom----- | 384 | 166 | 58 | 128 | 291 |
| Ireland----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Denmark----- | 125 | 192 | 163 | 1 | - |
| Greece----- | 4,338 | 11,349 | 3,250 | 4,317 | 4,712 |
| EC total----- | 461,073 | 436,413 | 407,887 | 374,207 | 374,996 |
| United States----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Japan----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Canada----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| All other----- | 6,584 | 18,916 | 4,174 | 14,895 | 4,918 |
| Total----- | 467,657 | 455,329 | 412,061 | 389,102 | 379,914 |

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex.

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

Table 33.--Pork, prepared or preserved: Belgium/Luxembourg exports to the EC, the United States, Japan, Canada, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|
| Quantity (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 16,194 | 19,276 | 21,061 | 23,551 | 19,389 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | - | - | - | - | - |
| The Netherlands----- | 11,774 | 12,753 | 12,034 | 10,567 | 8,373 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 22,708 | 21,930 | 19,950 | 21,850 | 14,472 |
| Italy----- | 2,242 | 1,608 | 2,088 | 2,220 | 2,715 |
| United Kingdom----- | 29,258 | 30,776 | 28,739 | 22,361 | 16,216 |
| Ireland----- | 620 | 656 | 255 | 167 | 249 |
| Denmark----- | 13 | 29 | 31 | 35 | 24 |
| Greece----- | 1,107 | 2,163 | 2,517 | 2,735 | 2,158 |
| EC Total----- | 83,917 | 89,190 | 86,673 | 83,486 | 63,595 |
| United States ^{2/} ----- | 636 | 1,841 | 4,684 | 4,428 | 3,382 |
| Japan----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 59 |
| All other----- | 5,654 | 7,165 | 11,785 | 10,811 | 7,524 |
| Total----- | 89,571 | 96,356 | 98,459 | 94,378 | 71,179 |
| Value (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 27,164 | 27,527 | 29,842 | 31,266 | 23,198 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | - | - | - | - | - |
| The Netherlands----- | 15,333 | 15,419 | 13,956 | 10,980 | 8,043 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 35,291 | 28,387 | 25,187 | 24,547 | 14,410 |
| Italy----- | 3,399 | 2,223 | 2,746 | 2,558 | 2,769 |
| United Kingdom----- | 39,912 | 36,702 | 35,329 | 23,780 | 15,337 |
| Ireland----- | 960 | 864 | 355 | 271 | 369 |
| Denmark----- | 22 | 45 | 43 | 44 | 27 |
| Greece----- | 1,165 | 2,709 | 2,994 | 2,831 | 1,971 |
| EC Total----- | 123,247 | 113,874 | 110,451 | 96,277 | 66,125 |
| United States ^{2/} ----- | 969 | 2,660 | 7,061 | 5,871 | 4,254 |
| Japan----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Canada----- | - | - | - | 70 | 52 |
| All other----- | 5,952 | 7,580 | 13,725 | 10,209 | 6,858 |
| Total----- | 129,200 | 121,454 | 124,176 | 106,557 | 73,035 |

^{1/} January-September.

^{2/} Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, therefore figures may not add to totals shown.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex, except as noted.

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

Table 34.--Live Swine: Belgium/Luxembourg exports to EC member countries, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | |
| France----- | 138,030 | 140,058 | 136,258 | 154,236 | 106,700 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| The Netherlands----- | 1,854 | 1,217 | 589 | 507 | 287 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 13,148 | 9,784 | 8,391 | 5,694 | 2,749 |
| Italy----- | 53,891 | 15,933 | 12,363 | 23,003 | 11,812 |
| United Kingdom----- | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 |
| Ireland----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece----- | 26 | 86 | 205 | 73 | 73 |
| Total EC----- | 207,059 | 167,078 | 157,806 | 183,513 | 121,672 |
| All other----- | 308 | 280 | 233 | 476 | 83 |
| Total----- | 207,367 | 167,358 | 158,039 | 183,989 | 121,755 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | |
| France----- | 104,665 | 94,637 | 91,183 | 86,569 | 54,646 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| The Netherlands----- | 1,642 | 914 | 531 | 411 | 191 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 10,839 | 6,963 | 5,714 | 3,401 | 1,472 |
| Italy----- | 38,374 | 9,777 | 7,903 | 12,560 | 5,657 |
| United Kingdom----- | 78 | - | - | - | 21 |
| Ireland----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Denmark----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Greece----- | 82 | 320 | 542 | 232 | 106 |
| Total EC----- | 155,680 | 112,611 | 105,873 | 103,173 | 62,093 |
| All other----- | 1,433 | 1,063 | 755 | 1,525 | 392 |
| Total----- | 157,113 | 113,674 | 106,628 | 104,698 | 62,485 |

^{1/} January-September.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 35.--Sausages: Belgium/Luxembourg exports to the EC, Switzerland the United States, Spain, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 2,401 | 2,485 | 2,615 | 2,277 | 2,337 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| The Netherlands----- | 15,481 | 17,998 | 16,363 | 13,781 | 13,122 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 7,738 | 6,894 | 4,711 | 4,063 | 3,576 |
| Italy----- | 4 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| United Kingdom----- | 1,731 | 1,151 | 864 | 829 | |
| Ireland----- | 18 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 9 |
| Denmark----- | 123 | 97 | 95 | 110 | 152 |
| Greece----- | 2 | 2 | 18 | 40 | 40 |
| Total EC----- | 27,498 | 28,636 | 24,668 | 21,115 | 19,536 |
| Switzerland----- | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| United States----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain----- | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 11 |
| All other----- | 419 | 229 | 180 | 263 | 1,163 |
| Total----- | 27,932 | 28,867 | 24,850 | 21,380 | 20,712 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 4,015 | 3,251 | 3,206 | 2,523 | 2,388 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| The Netherlands----- | 23,041 | 21,133 | 18,360 | 15,485 | 13,548 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 11,337 | 8,195 | 5,691 | 4,508 | 3,836 |
| Italy----- | 6 | - | - | 10 | - |
| United Kingdom----- | 1,746 | 996 | 839 | 744 | 639 |
| Ireland----- | 26 | 7 | 3 | - | 11 |
| Denmark----- | 197 | 119 | 108 | 113 | 129 |
| Greece----- | 7 | 5 | 36 | 74 | 79 |
| Total EC----- | 40,375 | 33,706 | 28,243 | 23,457 | 20,630 |
| Switzerland----- | 26 | - | - | - | 3 |
| United States----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Spain----- | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| All other----- | 600 | 426 | 271 | 280 | 354 |
| Total----- | 41,005 | 34,134 | 28,516 | 23,738 | 20,994 |

1/ January-September.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 36.--Pork, dried, salted or smoked: Belgium/Luxembourg exports to the EC, and all other markets, 1979-83

| Market | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Quantity (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 8,045 | 9,751 | 17,355 | 18,655 | 20,437 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | - | - | - | - | - |
| The Netherlands----- | 5,721 | 5,306 | 4,793 | 4,409 | 4,253 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 5,417 | 5,236 | 5,117 | 4,478 | 3,836 |
| Italy----- | 55 | 190 | 130 | 119 | 104 |
| United Kingdom----- | 7,064 | 7,079 | 8,611 | 4,643 | 1,836 |
| Ireland----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece----- | 18 | 15 | 33 | 119 | 7 |
| EC Total----- | 26,320 | 27,577 | 36,039 | 32,423 | 30,473 |
| All other----- | 142 | 144 | 158 | 119 | 96 |
| Total----- | 26,462 | 27,721 | 36,197 | 32,542 | 30,569 |
| Value (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 17,698 | 22,120 | 29,087 | 30,411 | 29,989 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | - | - | - | - | - |
| The Netherlands----- | 12,067 | 12,676 | 9,830 | 9,125 | 8,078 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 13,691 | 13,903 | 11,528 | 9,830 | 7,888 |
| Italy----- | 81 | 496 | 250 | 237 | 191 |
| United Kingdom----- | 6,087 | 7,802 | 9,430 | 4,512 | 1,740 |
| Ireland----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Denmark----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Greece----- | 31 | 38 | 50 | 132 | 14 |
| EC Total----- | 49,655 | 57,035 | 60,175 | 54,247 | 47,900 |
| All other----- | 398 | 376 | 344 | 239 | 217 |
| Total----- | 50,053 | 57,411 | 60,519 | 54,486 | 48,117 |

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex, except as noted.

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

Table 37.--Pork: Production, imports, exports, and domestic consumption in the Federal Republic of Germany, 1980-84

| Year | Production | Imports | Exports | Domestic consumption | Ratio of imports to domestic consumption |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|--|
| | <u>Million pounds</u> | | | | <u>Percent</u> |
| 1980----- | 6,009 | 934 | 139 | 6,810 | 14 |
| 1981----- | 5,952 | 990 | 176 | 6,777 | 15 |
| 1982----- | 5,886 | 1,023 | 179 | 6,740 | 15 |
| 1983----- | 6,021 | 1,074 | 243 | 6,834 | 16 |
| 1984----- | 6,049 | 1,074 | 247 | 6,889 | 16 |

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

Table 38.--Sausages: Federal Republic of Germany exports to the EC, Switzerland the United States, Spain, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 1/ |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 6,583 | 6,960 | 8,124 | 8,876 | 5,047 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 5,483 | 5,337 | 5,373 | 5,474 | 4,330 |
| The Netherlands----- | 7,066 | 7,540 | 7,405 | 7,937 | 4,129 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Italy----- | 851 | 1,019 | 1,008 | 941 | 588 |
| United Kingdom----- | 9,627 | 12,791 | 10,397 | 12,269 | 9,054 |
| Ireland----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark----- | 75 | 130 | 401 | 813 | 774 |
| Greece----- | 0 | 26 | 106 | 71 | 66 |
| Total EC----- | 29,687 | 33,803 | 32,814 | 36,381 | 23,988 |
| Switzerland----- | 216 | 179 | 168 | 209 | 121 |
| United States----- | 101 | 231 | 198 | 174 | 141 |
| Spain----- | 271 | 357 | 556 | 472 | 24 |
| All other----- | 825 | 1,440 | 2,569 | 1,876 | 3,243 |
| Total----- | 31,100 | 36,010 | 36,305 | 39,112 | 27,517 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 8,850 | 7,996 | 8,947 | 9,735 | 5,226 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 10,474 | 8,437 | 7,857 | 7,243 | 4,762 |
| The Netherlands----- | 11,949 | 10,647 | 9,807 | 9,719 | 5,009 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Italy----- | 1,706 | 1,606 | 1,657 | 1,433 | 818 |
| United Kingdom----- | 13,511 | 16,309 | 14,219 | 15,035 | 10,741 |
| Ireland----- | 5 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Denmark----- | 181 | 236 | 612 | 1,172 | 1,000 |
| Greece----- | - | 46 | 167 | 119 | 105 |
| Total EC----- | 46,676 | 45,277 | 43,267 | 44,456 | 27,661 |
| Switzerland----- | 426 | 314 | 322 | 388 | 195 |
| United States----- | 222 | 358 | 363 | 275 | 205 |
| Spain----- | 534 | 598 | 829 | 715 | 35 |
| All other----- | 1,615 | 2,286 | 3,597 | 2,712 | 2,816 |
| Total----- | 49,473 | 48,833 | 48,378 | 48,546 | 30,912 |

1/ January-September.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 39.--Pork, prepared or preserved: Federal Republic of Germany exports to the EC, the United States, Japan, Canada, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| Quantity (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 1,912 | 2,050 | 1,487 | 2,213 | 1,738 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 1,927 | 1,932 | 1,855 | 2,321 | 2,114 |
| The Netherlands----- | 2,530 | 2,418 | 2,431 | 2,171 | 1,613 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Italy----- | 207 | 209 | 139 | 145 | 152 |
| United Kingdom----- | 1,551 | 680 | 634 | 689 | 838 |
| Ireland----- | 4 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Denmark----- | 79 | 44 | 79 | 216 | 99 |
| Greece----- | 1,888 | 1,320 | 2,211 | 1,351 | 515 |
| EC Total----- | 10,098 | 8,659 | 8,835 | 9,108 | 7,069 |
| United States ^{2/} ----- | 992 | 670 | 545 | 1,358 | 2,217 |
| Japan----- | 0 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| Canada----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All other----- | 14,287 | 5,628 | 4,514 | 7,291 | 6,824 |
| Total----- | 24,385 | 14,289 | 13,356 | 16,403 | 13,895 |
| Value (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 3,224 | 3,617 | 2,559 | 3,969 | 2,980 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 4,174 | 4,001 | 4,004 | 4,429 | 3,304 |
| The Netherlands----- | 4,702 | 3,831 | 3,947 | 3,799 | 2,512 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Italy----- | 494 | 418 | 286 | 286 | 253 |
| United Kingdom----- | 2,599 | 1,578 | 1,752 | 1,811 | 1,934 |
| Ireland----- | 7 | 7 | - | 1 | - |
| Denmark----- | 114 | 40 | 59 | 132 | 111 |
| Greece----- | 1,345 | 1,230 | 2,584 | 1,530 | 481 |
| EC Total----- | 16,659 | 14,722 | 15,191 | 15,957 | 11,575 |
| United States ^{2/} ----- | 1,822 | 1,133 | 1,058 | 2,149 | 1,651 |
| Japan----- | 1 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 5 |
| Canada----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| All other----- | 7,996 | 3,866 | 3,966 | 4,403 | 3,704 |
| Total----- | 24,657 | 18,593 | 19,168 | 20,371 | 15,284 |

^{1/} January-September.^{2/} Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, therefore figures may not add to totals shown.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex, except as noted.

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

Table 40.--Pork, dried, salted or smoked: Federal Republic of Germany
exports to the EC, and all other markets, 1979-83

| Market | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Quantity (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 2,050 | 2,161 | 1,590 | 2,185 | 2,628 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 450 | 478 | 437 | 547 | 664 |
| The Netherlands----- | 467 | 710 | 902 | 950 | 1,140 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Italy----- | 313 | 300 | 373 | 289 | 406 |
| United Kingdom----- | 518 | 1,909 | 5,814 | 13,662 | 19,098 |
| Ireland----- | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Denmark----- | 2 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 29 |
| Greece----- | 0 | 0 | 18 | 24 | 9 |
| EC Total----- | 3,800 | 5,576 | 9,152 | 17,675 | 23,974 |
| All other----- | 186 | 317 | 491 | 1,051 | 812 |
| Total----- | 3,986 | 5,893 | 9,643 | 18,726 | 24,786 |
| Value (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 5,042 | 5,383 | 3,756 | 5,133 | 5,605 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 1,547 | 1,806 | 1,443 | 1,624 | 1,849 |
| The Netherlands----- | 923 | 1,371 | 1,424 | 1,521 | 1,658 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Italy----- | 915 | 942 | 995 | 754 | 909 |
| United Kingdom----- | 766 | 2,664 | 7,224 | 16,113 | 18,173 |
| Ireland----- | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Denmark----- | 4 | 77 | 59 | 59 | 88 |
| Greece----- | 0 | 0 | 47 | 59 | 23 |
| EC Total----- | 9,197 | 12,243 | 14,948 | 25,263 | 28,305 |
| All other----- | 634 | 761 | 827 | 1,543 | 1,373 |
| Total----- | 9,831 | 13,004 | 15,775 | 26,806 | 29,678 |

1/ Negligible or nil.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex, except as noted.

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

Table 41.--Live Swine: Federal Republic of Germany exports, EC member countries, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 22,837 | 19,047 | 15,430 | 19,061 | 17,377 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 31,405 | 31,166 | 32,813 | 39,540 | 39,894 |
| The Netherlands----- | 2,194 | 1,005 | 752 | 862 | 127 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy----- | 4,676 | 957 | 311 | 123 | 37 |
| United Kingdom----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark----- | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece----- | 20 | 4 | 9 | 26 | 4 |
| Total EC----- | 61,132 | 52,203 | 49,315 | 59,612 | 57,439 |
| All other----- | 189 | 68 | 92 | 126 | 70 |
| Total----- | 61,321 | 52,271 | 49,407 | 59,738 | 57,509 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 19,702 | 16,322 | 14,256 | 13,126 | 10,621 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 18,033 | 15,581 | 17,173 | 17,341 | 18,454 |
| The Netherlands----- | 1,212 | 466 | 382 | 558 | 89 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Italy----- | 3,360 | 813 | 332 | 120 | 84 |
| United Kingdom----- | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Ireland----- | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Denmark----- | - | 11 | - | - | 0 |
| Greece----- | 5 | 6 | 20 | 51 | 16 |
| Total EC----- | 42,366 | 33,199 | 32,163 | 31,196 | 29,264 |
| All other----- | 496 | 107 | 260 | 270 | 169 |
| Total----- | 42,862 | 33,306 | 32,423 | 31,466 | 29,433 |

^{1/} January-September.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 42.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: Federal Republic of Germany
exports to the EC, the United States, Japan, Canada, and all other markets,
1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 6,173 | 3,210 | 3,444 | 6,160 | 7,579 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg---- | 456 | 670 | 619 | 2,674 | 2,160 |
| The Netherlands----- | 368 | 3,203 | 3,082 | 5,717 | 8,459 |
| Italy----- | 56,334 | 43,239 | 70,153 | 94,222 | 71,245 |
| United Kingdom----- | 306 | 1,709 | 24 | 115 | 134 |
| Ireland----- | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Denmark----- | 20 | 273 | 2 | 2 | 59 |
| Greece----- | 2,432 | 13,693 | 17,875 | 26,720 | 29,614 |
| EC total----- | 66,089 | 65,992 | 95,199 | 135,610 | 119,852 |
| United States----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Japan----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All other----- | 8,808 | 47,139 | 14,769 | 27,191 | 1,459 |
| Total----- | 74,897 | 113,136 | 109,968 | 162,801 | 121,310 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 6,620 | 4,119 | 4,142 | 6,764 | 6,968 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg---- | 668 | 834 | 762 | 2,120 | 1,419 |
| The Netherlands----- | 1,027 | 3,421 | 3,129 | 4,513 | 6,256 |
| Italy----- | 60,090 | 42,467 | 66,834 | 77,123 | 53,255 |
| United Kingdom----- | 370 | 1,987 | 27 | 117 | 119 |
| Ireland----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Denmark----- | 22 | 190 | 2 | 1 | 52 |
| Greece----- | 1,827 | 13,623 | 19,598 | 24,860 | 23,956 |
| EC total----- | 70,624 | 66,641 | 94,494 | 115,498 | 92,025 |
| United States----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Japan----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Canada----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| All other----- | 5,623 | 25,390 | 8,347 | 13,859 | 942 |
| Total----- | 76,247 | 92,031 | 102,841 | 129,357 | 92,967 |

^{1/} January-September.

^{2/} Negligible or nil.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex.

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

Table 43.--Pork: Production, imports, exports, and domestic consumption in France, 1980-84

| Year | Production | Imports | Exports | Domestic consumption | Ratio of imports to domestic consumption |
|-----------|----------------|---------|---------|----------------------|--|
| | Million pounds | | | | Percent |
| 1980----- | 3,521 | 637 | 115 | 4,041 | 16 |
| 1981----- | 3,616 | 633 | 130 | 4,118 | 15 |
| 1982----- | 3,549 | 686 | 110 | 4,123 | 17 |
| 1983----- | 3,538 | 739 | 117 | 4,156 | 18 |
| 1984----- | 3,582 | 756 | 139 | 4,215 | 18 |

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

Table 44.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: French exports to the EC, the United States, Japan, Canada, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| Belgium/Luxembourg | 966 | 1,451 | 518 | 1,559 | 2,134 |
| The Netherlands | 229 | 745 | 494 | 917 | 395 |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 3,915 | 7,022 | 6,127 | 6,393 | 12,524 |
| Italy | 36,396 | 27,485 | 23,596 | 25,679 | 31,724 |
| United Kingdom | 262 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 66 |
| Ireland | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 0 |
| Denmark | 40 | 163 | 60 | 49 | 82 |
| Greece | 595 | 3,737 | 1,173 | 364 | 1,107 |
| EC total | 42,403 | 40,607 | 30,975 | 34,972 | 48,032 |
| United States | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Japan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All other | 10,534 | 25,147 | 17,855 | 24,285 | 18,820 |
| Total | 52,937 | 65,754 | 48,830 | 59,257 | 66,852 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| Belgium/Luxembourg | 1,015 | 1,495 | 529 | 947 | 1,447 |
| The Netherlands | 244 | 678 | 457 | 659 | 327 |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 6,089 | 7,103 | 5,884 | 5,690 | 9,464 |
| Italy | 39,690 | 26,302 | 23,959 | 24,985 | 26,447 |
| United Kingdom | 258 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 65 |
| Ireland | - | - | - | - | - |
| Denmark | 22 | 147 | 66 | 51 | 72 |
| Greece | 493 | 4,419 | 1,241 | 294 | 675 |
| EC total | 47,811 | 40,148 | 32,151 | 32,634 | 38,497 |
| United States | - | - | - | - | - |
| Japan | - | - | - | - | - |
| Canada | - | - | - | - | - |
| All other | 11,344 | 21,630 | 15,129 | 16,516 | 12,239 |
| Total | 59,155 | 61,778 | 47,280 | 49,150 | 50,736 |

1/ Negligible or nil.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex.

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

Table 45.--Pork, prepared or preserved: French exports to the EC, the United States, Japan, Canada, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| Quantity (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 6,492 | 3,775 | 3,357 | 3,511 | 2,088 |
| The Netherlands----- | 167 | 257 | 191 | 213 | 114 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 1,951 | 1,833 | 1,668 | 1,738 | 1,423 |
| Italy----- | 53 | 97 | 66 | 75 | 57 |
| United Kingdom----- | 16,177 | 8,972 | 4,257 | 5,095 | 1,382 |
| Ireland----- | 11 | 75 | 20 | 22 | 33 |
| Denmark----- | 53 | 95 | 13 | 114 | 64 |
| Greece----- | 51 | 57 | 86 | 0 | 24 |
| EC Total----- | 24,955 | 15,160 | 9,658 | 10,769 | 5,185 |
| United States ^{2/} ----- | 133 | 14 | 48 | 79 | 32 |
| Japan----- | 15 | 42 | 51 | 22 | 2 |
| Canada----- | 37 | 35 | 1,091 | 444 | 40 |
| All other----- | 17,730 | 18,390 | 16,271 | 16,093 | 12,745 |
| Total----- | 42,737 | 33,627 | 27,071 | 27,328 | 17,972 |
| Value (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 7,088 | 4,096 | 2,972 | 2,707 | 1,693 |
| The Netherlands----- | 401 | 506 | 266 | 267 | 115 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 4,180 | 3,409 | 2,866 | 2,876 | 2,081 |
| Italy----- | 135 | 179 | 94 | 85 | 63 |
| United Kingdom----- | 8,508 | 5,380 | 3,892 | 3,229 | 1,443 |
| Ireland----- | 19 | 105 | 36 | 27 | 52 |
| Denmark----- | 92 | 129 | 26 | 131 | 59 |
| Greece----- | 132 | 116 | 182 | 3 | 32 |
| EC Total----- | 20,555 | 13,920 | 10,336 | 9,324 | 5,538 |
| United States ^{2/} ----- | 197 | 23 | 79 | 120 | 65 |
| Japan----- | 38 | 103 | 168 | 57 | 12 |
| Canada----- | 77 | 42 | 294 | 110 | 28 |
| All other----- | 19,256 | 17,292 | 15,596 | 15,153 | 9,982 |
| Total----- | 39,925 | 31,357 | 26,393 | 24,645 | 15,560 |

^{1/} January-September.^{2/} Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, therefore figures may not add to totals shown.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex, except as noted.

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

Table 46.--Live Swine: French exports to EC member countries, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | |
| France----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 9,087 | 10,609 | 10,794 | 16,713 | 16,642 |
| The Netherlands----- | 0 | 0 | 13 | 44 | 119 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 2 | 11 | 7 | 24 | 22 |
| Italy----- | 37,410 | 17,322 | 11,834 | 12,344 | 7,114 |
| United Kingdom----- | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece----- | 35 | 15 | 0 | 11 | 2 |
| Total EC----- | 46,534 | 27,957 | 22,690 | 29,136 | 23,899 |
| All other----- | 442 | 533 | 357 | 324 | 290 |
| Total----- | 46,976 | 28,490 | 23,047 | 29,460 | 24,189 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | |
| France----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 8,678 | 8,219 | 8,276 | 9,660 | 8,668 |
| The Netherlands----- | - | - | 6 | 18 | 81 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 3 | 11 | 11 | 39 | 31 |
| Italy----- | 26,744 | 11,034 | 7,775 | 6,874 | 3,582 |
| United Kingdom----- | - | - | 25 | - | - |
| Ireland----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Denmark----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Greece----- | 57 | 13 | - | 25 | 4 |
| Total EC----- | 35,482 | 19,277 | 16,093 | 16,616 | 12,366 |
| All other----- | 540 | 544 | 302 | 229 | 1,225 |
| Total----- | 36,022 | 19,821 | 16,395 | 16,845 | 12,591 |

^{1/} January-September.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to total shown.

Table 47.--Pork, dried, salted or smoked: French exports to the EC, and all other markets, 1979-83

| Market | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Quantity (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 622 | 716 | 697 | 699 | 465 |
| The Netherlands----- | 20 | 11 | 40 | 18 | 18 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 1,241 | 1,173 | 1,138 | 1,252 | 1,014 |
| Italy----- | 408 | 514 | 75 | 51 | 37 |
| United Kingdom----- | 622 | 988 | 710 | 42 | 284 |
| Ireland----- | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Denmark----- | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Greece----- | 11 | 11 | 4 | 44 | 2 |
| EC Total----- | 2,931 | 3,402 | 2,664 | 2,106 | 1,820 |
| All other----- | 2,294 | 3,472 | 2,349 | 2,901 | 3,259 |
| Total----- | 5,225 | 6,874 | 5,013 | 5,007 | 5,079 |
| Value (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 1,593 | 2,160 | 1,656 | 1,576 | 1,047 |
| The Netherlands----- | 89 | 50 | 126 | 82 | 63 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 4,585 | 4,661 | 3,946 | 3,868 | 3,233 |
| Italy----- | 912 | 1,224 | 152 | 92 | 123 |
| United Kingdom----- | 401 | 771 | 566 | 105 | 310 |
| Ireland----- | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Denmark----- | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Greece----- | 38 | 48 | 14 | 36 | 6 |
| EC Total----- | 7,618 | 8,914 | 6,460 | 5,759 | 4,782 |
| All other----- | 3,650 | 4,347 | 3,895 | 4,618 | 4,344 |
| Total----- | 11,268 | 13,261 | 10,355 | 10,377 | 9,126 |

1/ Negligible or nil.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex, except as noted.

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

Table 48.--Sausages: French exports to the EC, Switzerland, the United States, Spain, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|--------------------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belgium/Luxembourg---- | 2,156 | 4,771 | 4,162 | 3,397 | 4,310 |
| The Netherlands----- | 170 | 106 | 68 | 33 | 35 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 3,896 | 4,193 | 3,596 | 3,250 | 3,164 |
| Italy----- | 2 | 18 | 64 | 4 | 2 |
| United Kingdom----- | 366 | 461 | 534 | 646 | 571 |
| Ireland----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | ^{2/} | 0 |
| Denmark----- | 18 | 108 | 115 | 37 | 6 |
| Greece----- | 18 | 7 | 15 | 11 | 0 |
| Total EC----- | 6,626 | 9,664 | 8,554 | 7,378 | 8,088 |
| Switzerland----- | 238 | 251 | 229 | 231 | 170 |
| United States----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 2 |
| Spain----- | 225 | 172 | 201 | 130 | 2 |
| All other----- | 8,387 | 10,019 | 11,188 | 17,391 | 9,926 |
| Total----- | 15,476 | 20,106 | 20,172 | 25,141 | 18,188 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belgium/Luxembourg---- | 5,356 | 6,287 | 5,929 | 5,401 | 3,722 |
| The Netherlands----- | 343 | 153 | 107 | 61 | 40 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 10,534 | 9,354 | 8,216 | 7,177 | 4,608 |
| Italy----- | 3 | 23 | 38 | 6 | 2 |
| United Kingdom----- | 777 | 776 | 861 | 905 | 634 |
| Ireland----- | - | - | - | ^{2/} | - |
| Denmark----- | 34 | 108 | 136 | 36 | 7 |
| Greece----- | 18 | 13 | 24 | 24 | 2 |
| Total EC----- | 17,065 | 16,714 | 15,311 | 13,610 | 9,015 |
| Switzerland----- | 562 | 525 | 469 | 405 | 270 |
| United States----- | 3 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 3 |
| Spain----- | 202 | 128 | 107 | 72 | 1 |
| All other----- | 13,445 | 11,970 | 12,471 | 11,096 | 8,047 |
| Total----- | 31,277 | 29,339 | 28,360 | 25,208 | 17,336 |

^{1/} January-September.

^{2/} Negligible or nil.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 49.--Pork: Production, imports, exports, and domestic consumption in Italy, 1980-84

| Year | Production | Imports | Exports | Domestic consumption | Ratio of imports to domestic consumption |
|-----------|----------------|---------|---------|----------------------|--|
| | Million pounds | | | | Percent |
| 1980----- | 2,163 | 758 | 86 | 2,824 | 27 |
| 1981----- | 2,187 | 657 | 97 | 2,813 | 23 |
| 1982----- | 2,191 | 785 | 104 | 2,806 | 28 |
| 1983----- | 2,306 | 805 | 106 | 2,906 | 28 |
| 1984----- | 2,425 | 705 | 99 | 3,053 | 23 |

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

Table 50.--Sausages: Italian exports to the EC, Switzerland, the United States, Spain, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 3,106 | 3,528 | 3,774 | 3,717 | 4,226 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 1,667 | 1,978 | 2,048 | 2,077 | 2,050 |
| The Netherlands----- | 159 | 152 | 163 | 108 | 154 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 3,358 | 3,556 | 4,087 | 3,765 | 4,720 |
| Italy----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| United Kingdom----- | 1,468 | 1,462 | 1,645 | 1,675 | 1,757 |
| Ireland----- | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Denmark----- | 9 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 11 |
| Greece----- | 0 | 388 | 381 | 225 | 317 |
| Total EC----- | 9,767 | 11,073 | 12,102 | 11,569 | 13,239 |
| Switzerland----- | 4,936 | 5,042 | 5,791 | 5,064 | 5,745 |
| United States----- | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain----- | 2,646 | 2,668 | 2,352 | 2,405 | 2,361 |
| All other----- | 4,477 | 4,443 | 4,411 | 4,379 | 4,561 |
| Total----- | 21,826 | 23,448 | 24,656 | 23,417 | 25,906 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 6,236 | 5,905 | 6,715 | 6,417 | 6,704 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 3,431 | 3,355 | 3,462 | 3,507 | 3,182 |
| The Netherlands----- | 356 | 266 | 278 | 182 | 245 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 7,498 | 6,085 | 7,316 | 6,573 | 7,415 |
| Italy----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| United Kingdom----- | 2,814 | 2,498 | 2,977 | 3,057 | 2,857 |
| Ireland----- | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 6 |
| Denmark----- | 12 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 15 |
| Greece----- | - | 579 | 557 | 354 | 440 |
| Total EC----- | 20,348 | 18,597 | 21,309 | 20,092 | 20,864 |
| Switzerland----- | 21,230 | 18,208 | 21,440 | 17,121 | 17,686 |
| United States----- | 1 | 14 | - | - | - |
| Spain----- | 2,854 | 2,400 | 2,220 | 2,132 | 1,819 |
| All other----- | 4,450 | 5,067 | 5,383 | 4,130 | 3,912 |
| Total----- | 48,883 | 44,286 | 50,352 | 43,475 | 44,281 |

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 51.--Pork, dried, salted or smoked: Italian exports to the EC, and all other markets, 1979-83

| Market | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Quantity (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 8,325 | 7,161 | 9,244 | 10,613 | 10,935 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 2,540 | 2,127 | 2,608 | 2,429 | 2,286 |
| The Netherlands----- | 45 | 90 | 176 | 260 | 139 |
| Federal Republic of : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Germany----- | 3,521 | 3,790 | 4,722 | 6,259 | 5,736 |
| Italy----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| United Kingdom----- | 613 | 604 | 703 | 747 | 866 |
| Ireland----- | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark----- | 4 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 15 |
| Greece----- | 0 | 0 | 46 | 49 | 84 |
| EC Total----- | 15,048 | 13,787 | 17,501 | 20,357 | 20,061 |
| All other----- | 2,432 | 1,910 | 2,301 | 1,495 | 2,395 |
| Total----- | 17,480 | 15,697 | 19,802 | 21,852 | 22,456 |
| Value (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 32,951 | 30,090 | 29,076 | 34,071 | 34,779 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 9,968 | 9,050 | 8,371 | 7,751 | 7,190 |
| The Netherlands----- | 406 | 380 | 604 | 788 | 449 |
| Federal Republic of : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Germany----- | 13,944 | 15,301 | 15,998 | 17,525 | 18,163 |
| Italy----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| United Kingdom----- | 2,451 | 2,673 | 2,626 | 2,673 | 3,112 |
| Ireland----- | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark----- | 19 | 40 | 6 | 1 | 58 |
| Greece----- | 0 | 3 | 188 | 205 | 269 |
| EC Total----- | 59,739 | 57,557 | 56,869 | 63,014 | 64,020 |
| All other----- | 9,195 | 7,869 | 7,514 | 8,262 | 7,773 |
| Total----- | 68,934 | 65,426 | 64,383 | 71,276 | 71,793 |

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex, except as noted.

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

Table 52.--Pork, prepared or preserved: Italian exports to the EC, the United States, Japan, Canada, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 <u>1/</u> |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|----------------|
| Quantity (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 2,033 | 2,585 | 2,145 | 1,817 | 1,115 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 913 | 675 | 548 | 537 | 341 |
| The Netherlands----- | 68 | 88 | 86 | 59 | 31 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 1,668 | 2,352 | 3,208 | 1,837 | 648 |
| Italy----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| United Kingdom----- | 326 | 297 | 246 | 161 | 97 |
| Ireland----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark----- | 2 | 11 | 9 | 42 | 31 |
| Greece----- | 0 | 147 | 332 | 13 | 35 |
| EC Total----- | 5,009 | 6,156 | 6,574 | 4,466 | 2,334 |
| United States <u>2/</u> ----- | 440 | 79 | 43 | 40 | 37 |
| Japan----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| All other----- | 1,718 | 2,541 | 1,672 | 1,498 | 605 |
| Total----- | 6,728 | 8,697 | 8,246 | 5,964 | 2,948 |
| Value (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 2,758 | 2,827 | 2,466 | 2,213 | 1,359 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 1,027 | 825 | 613 | 599 | 357 |
| The Netherlands----- | 120 | 117 | 113 | 74 | 39 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 2,876 | 2,542 | 3,218 | 1,965 | 790 |
| Italy----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| United Kingdom----- | 544 | 387 | 270 | 173 | 122 |
| Ireland----- | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Denmark----- | 1 | 12 | 6 | 43 | 36 |
| Greece----- | - | 242 | 536 | 25 | 31 |
| EC Total----- | 7,326 | 6,954 | 7,222 | 5,092 | 2,737 |
| United States <u>2/</u> ----- | 598 | 136 | 50 | 52 | 37 |
| Japan----- | 1 | 3 | - | 2 | 10 |
| Canada----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| All other----- | 2,702 | 3,495 | 2,380 | 2,258 | 832 |
| Total----- | 10,029 | 10,452 | 9,602 | 7,352 | 3,579 |

1/ January-September.

2/ Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, therefore figures may not add to totals shown.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex, except as noted.

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

Table 53.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: Italian exports to the EC, the United States, Japan, Canada, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 399 | 485 | 672 | 284 | 1,221 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 549 | 143 | 95 | 154 | 57 |
| The Netherlands----- | 1,398 | 106 | 150 | 699 | 489 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 207 | 710 | 728 | 1,151 | 2,310 |
| United Kingdom----- | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Ireland----- | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 0 |
| Denmark----- | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece----- | 0 | 141 | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| EC total----- | 2,602 | 1,585 | 1,670 | 2,290 | 4,077 |
| United States----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Japan----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All other----- | 88 | 62 | 202 | 281 | 511 |
| Total----- | 2,690 | 1,647 | 1,872 | 2,571 | 4,588 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 512 | 610 | 797 | 394 | 1,385 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 481 | 140 | 109 | 171 | 78 |
| The Netherlands----- | 1,456 | 114 | 190 | 772 | 599 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 399 | 1,263 | 1,122 | 1,754 | 2,886 |
| United Kingdom----- | 4 | - | - | 5 | - |
| Ireland----- | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Denmark----- | 40 | - | - | - | - |
| Greece----- | - | 203 | 35 | 1 | 0 |
| EC total----- | 2,892 | 2,330 | 2,253 | 3,097 | 4,948 |
| United States----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Japan----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Canada----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| All other----- | 190 | 137 | 317 | 320 | 619 |
| Total----- | 3,082 | 2,467 | 2,570 | 3,417 | 5,567 |

1/ Negligible or nil.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex.

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

Table 54.--Pork: Production, imports, exports, and domestic consumption in the United Kingdom, 1980-84

| Year | Production | Imports | Exports | Domestic consumption | Ratio of imports to domestic consumption |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|--|
| | <u>Million pounds</u> | | | | <u>Percent</u> |
| 1980----- | 2,088 | 1,177 | 51 | 3,236 | 36 |
| 1981----- | 2,143 | 1,116 | 57 | 3,201 | 35 |
| 1982----- | 2,154 | 1,246 | 71 | 3,333 | 37 |
| 1983----- | 2,286 | 1,213 | 117 | 3,377 | 36 |
| 1984----- | 2,094 | 1,235 | 154 | 3,190 | 39 |

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

Table 55.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: United Kingdom exports to the EC, the United States, Japan, Canada, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 12,081 | 4,416 | 5,258 | 8,197 | 6,665 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 229 | 77 | 132 | 3,402 | 981 |
| The Netherlands----- | 701 | 952 | 1,243 | 1,257 | 430 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 21,980 | 24,478 | 38,883 | 71,004 | 51,281 |
| Italy----- | 2 | 0 | 9 | 154 | 238 |
| Ireland----- | 1,402 | 1,387 | 2,967 | 8,089 | 16,153 |
| Denmark----- | 18 | 35 | 18 | 101 | 55 |
| Greece----- | 0 | 33 | 128 | 181 | 128 |
| EC total----- | 36,413 | 31,378 | 47,638 | 92,385 | 75,931 |
| United States----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Japan----- | 0 | 0 | 2,601 | 3,587 | 1,433 |
| Canada----- | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| All other----- | 276 | 1,016 | 1,973 | 2,374 | 2,982 |
| Total----- | 36,689 | 32,394 | 52,214 | 98,347 | 80,351 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 10,794 | 3,360 | 3,951 | 5,030 | 4,005 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 189 | 44 | 105 | 1,935 | 528 |
| The Netherlands----- | 689 | 804 | 853 | 669 | 272 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 19,228 | 19,324 | 28,830 | 40,298 | 29,523 |
| Italy----- | 3 | 0 | 12 | 119 | 154 |
| Ireland----- | 1,758 | 1,711 | 2,723 | 6,086 | 11,712 |
| Denmark----- | 28 | 29 | 20 | 135 | 36 |
| Greece----- | 1 | 30 | 97 | 112 | 88 |
| EC total----- | 32,690 | 25,302 | 36,591 | 54,384 | 46,318 |
| United States----- | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Japan----- | - | - | 2,611 | 4,917 | 1,773 |
| Canada----- | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| All other----- | 446 | 938 | 843 | 1,560 | 1,549 |
| Total----- | 33,136 | 26,240 | 40,047 | 60,861 | 49,675 |

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex.

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

Table 56.--Pork, prepared or preserved: United Kingdom exports to the EC, the United States, Japan, Canada, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| Quantity (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 240 | 108 | 163 | 216 | 110 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 246 | 213 | 191 | 73 | 42 |
| The Netherlands----- | 20 | 42 | 106 | 163 | 31 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 165 | 134 | 249 | 165 | 174 |
| Italy----- | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| United Kingdom----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ireland----- | 568 | 416 | 770 | 887 | 550 |
| Denmark----- | 62 | 42 | 145 | 156 | 119 |
| Greece----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| EC Total----- | 1,300 | 955 | 1,626 | 1,659 | 1,027 |
| United States ^{2/} ----- | 0 | 65 | 37 | 354 | 39 |
| Japan----- | 0 | 0 | 26 | 18 | 18 |
| Canada----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All other----- | 574 | 1,868 | 1,012 | 1,082 | 1,043 |
| Total----- | 1,874 | 2,823 | 2,664 | 2,759 | 2,088 |
| Value (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 173 | 201 | 350 | 468 | 226 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 424 | 309 | 206 | 120 | 48 |
| The Netherlands----- | 22 | 48 | 102 | 132 | 23 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 203 | 128 | 213 | 132 | 134 |
| Italy----- | - | 2 | 8 | - | - |
| United Kingdom----- | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Ireland----- | 797 | 658 | 1,186 | 1,281 | 770 |
| Denmark----- | 78 | 59 | 309 | 185 | 229 |
| Greece----- | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| EC Total----- | 1,698 | 1,406 | 2,373 | 2,318 | 1,433 |
| United States ^{2/} ----- | - | 65 | 60 | 393 | 37 |
| Japan----- | - | - | 44 | 28 | 24 |
| Canada----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| All other----- | 1,124 | 3,766 | 1,541 | 1,039 | 810 |
| Total----- | 2,822 | 5,173 | 3,958 | 3,384 | 2,267 |

^{1/} January-September.^{2/} Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, therefore figures may not add to totals shown.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex, except as noted.

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

Table 57.--Live Swine: United Kingdom exports to EC member countries, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | |
| France----- | 774 | 293 | 1,001 | 1,792 | 694 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 33 | 29 | 33 | 37 | 35 |
| The Netherlands----- | 434 | 163 | 679 | 1,724 | 2,231 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 873 | 606 | 1,292 | 2,310 | 1,065 |
| Italy----- | 1,080 | 348 | 342 | 774 | 293 |
| United Kingdom----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland----- | 57,575 | 119,608 | 125,078 | 107,512 | 56,475 |
| Denmark----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece----- | 24 | 46 | 26 | 179 | 33 |
| Total EC----- | 60,793 | 121,093 | 128,451 | 114,328 | 60,826 |
| All other----- | 455 | 775 | 758 | 668 | 252 |
| Total----- | 61,248 | 121,868 | 129,209 | 114,996 | 61,078 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | |
| France----- | 963 | 377 | 1,231 | 1,740 | 578 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 36 | 22 | 33 | 37 | 36 |
| The Netherlands----- | 435 | 150 | 573 | 1,419 | 1,687 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 1,082 | 904 | 1,363 | 1,885 | 887 |
| Italy----- | 1,649 | 639 | 549 | 1,271 | 437 |
| United Kingdom----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ireland----- | 33,564 | 65,875 | 66,694 | 45,482 | 19,877 |
| Denmark----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Greece----- | 78 | 106 | 64 | 418 | 70 |
| Total EC----- | 37,807 | 68,073 | 70,507 | 52,252 | 23,567 |
| All other----- | 1,076 | 773 | 1,383 | 1,878 | 547 |
| Total----- | 38,883 | 68,846 | 71,890 | 54,130 | 24,114 |

^{1/} January-September.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to total shown.

Table 58.--Pork, dried, salted or smoked: United Kingdom exports to the EC, and all other markets, 1979-83

| Market | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Quantity (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France | 112 | 150 | 104 | 800 | 1,001 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg | 20 | 26 | 51 | 93 | 119 |
| The Netherlands | 18 | 49 | 57 | 146 | 320 |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 1,484 | 1,497 | 1,567 | 1,647 | 1,272 |
| Italy | 2 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 31 |
| United Kingdom | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ireland | 1,973 | 7,679 | 9,621 | 10,679 | 11,060 |
| Denmark | 31 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| Greece | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| EC Total | 3,640 | 9,401 | 11,400 | 13,400 | 13,816 |
| All other | 416 | 249 | 388 | 573 | 547 |
| Total | 4,056 | 9,650 | 11,788 | 13,973 | 14,363 |
| Value (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France | 307 | 425 | 269 | 1,642 | 1,908 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg | 49 | 86 | 97 | 128 | 126 |
| The Netherlands | 17 | 54 | 96 | 184 | 296 |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 2,595 | 3,107 | 2,946 | 2,667 | 1,869 |
| Italy | 4 | - | - | 40 | 44 |
| United Kingdom | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ireland | 2,269 | 10,147 | 12,432 | 12,576 | 11,261 |
| Denmark | 38 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 14 |
| Greece | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| EC Total | 5,279 | 13,819 | 15,850 | 17,258 | 15,523 |
| All other | 775 | 547 | 685 | 949 | 820 |
| Total | 6,054 | 14,366 | 16,535 | 18,207 | 16,343 |

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex.

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

Table 59.--Sausages: United Kingdom exports to the EC, Switzerland, the United States, Spain, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 2 : | 7 : | 55 : | 20 : | 24 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 15 : | 29 : | 20 : | 35 : | 64 |
| The Netherlands----- | 51 : | 15 : | 31 : | 40 : | 26 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 1,530 : | 1,982 : | 2,615 : | 2,610 : | 2,639 |
| Italy----- | 0 : | 0 : | 9 : | 2 : | 9 |
| United Kingdom----- | - : | - : | - : | - : | - |
| Ireland----- | 893 : | 377 : | 331 : | 240 : | 397 |
| Denmark----- | 31 : | 2 : | 18 : | 11 : | 49 |
| Greece----- | 0 : | 0 : | 0 : | 0 : | 7 |
| Total EC----- | 2,522 : | 2,412 : | 3,079 : | 2,958 : | 3,215 |
| Switzerland----- | 4 : | 0 : | 0 : | 4 : | 0 |
| United States----- | 0 : | 0 : | 31 : | 2 : | 0 |
| Spain----- | 15 : | 2 : | 46 : | 20 : | 37 |
| All other----- | 2,150 : | 2,478 : | 3,021 : | 2,898 : | 2,780 |
| Total----- | 4,691 : | 4,892 : | 6,177 : | 5,882 : | 6,032 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 3 : | 8 : | 68 : | 24 : | 23 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 20 : | 33 : | 19 : | 25 : | 53 |
| The Netherlands----- | 28 : | 16 : | 28 : | 54 : | 50 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 1,776 : | 2,133 : | 2,494 : | 2,213 : | 2,032 |
| Italy----- | - : | - : | 9 : | 3 : | 7 |
| United Kingdom----- | - : | - : | - : | - : | - |
| Ireland----- | 353 : | 397 : | 352 : | 210 : | 327 |
| Denmark----- | 38 : | 2 : | 8 : | 12 : | 19 |
| Greece----- | - : | - : | - : | 1 : | 6 |
| Total EC----- | 2,218 : | 2,589 : | 2,978 : | 2,542 : | 2,517 |
| Switzerland----- | 3 : | 2 : | - : | 3 : | - |
| United States----- | - : | - : | 62 : | 7 : | 1 |
| Spain----- | 21 : | 3 : | 70 : | 20 : | 45 |
| All other----- | 2,674 : | 2,891 : | 3,133 : | 2,531 : | 2,266 |
| Total----- | 4,916 : | 5,485 : | 6,243 : | 5,103 : | 4,829 |

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 60.--Pork: Production, imports, exports, and domestic consumption in Ireland, 1980-84

| Year | Production | Imports | Exports | Domestic consumption | Ratio of exports to production |
|-----------|----------------|---------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Million pounds | | | | Percent |
| 1980----- | 346 | 18 | 121 | 243 | 35 |
| 1981----- | 337 | 20 | 110 | 247 | 33 |
| 1982----- | 342 | 20 | 115 | 247 | 34 |
| 1983----- | 359 | 24 | 119 | 265 | 33 |
| 1984----- | 320 | 33 | 84 | 269 | 26 |

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

Table 61.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: Irish exports to the EC, United States, Japan, Canada, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 12,083 | 9,544 | 12,297 | 20,576 | 19,833 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg---- | 176 | 73 | 381 | 2,099 | 212 |
| The Netherlands----- | 11 | 68 | 35 | 49 | - |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 8,728 | 8,602 | 8,538 | 8,534 | 11,911 |
| Italy----- | 489 | 366 | 128 | 1,592 | 2,403 |
| United Kingdom----- | 1,986 | 1,442 | 3,104 | 6,135 | 12,337 |
| Denmark----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 |
| Greece----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EC total----- | 23,473 | 20,095 | 24,483 | 38,985 | 46,740 |
| United States----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Japan----- | 399 | 714 | 8,737 | 22,985 | 8,737 |
| Canada----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All other----- | 2,663 | 2,957 | 1,979 | 2,515 | 2,330 |
| Total----- | 26,535 | 23,766 | 35,199 | 64,485 | 57,807 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 10,886 | 7,794 | 10,384 | 14,513 | 13,305 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg---- | 343 | 95 | 278 | 1,177 | 101 |
| The Netherlands----- | 12 | 177 | 24 | 47 | 0 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 11,060 | 9,356 | 7,105 | 5,189 | 8,047 |
| Italy----- | 505 | 352 | 105 | 1,028 | 1,558 |
| United Kingdom----- | 2,268 | 1,674 | 3,055 | 5,615 | 9,014 |
| Denmark----- | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| Greece----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| EC total----- | 25,074 | 19,448 | 20,951 | 27,569 | 32,046 |
| United States----- | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Japan----- | 559 | 1,078 | 13,421 | 35,818 | 13,155 |
| Canada----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| All other----- | 692 | 997 | 769 | 710 | 592 |
| Total----- | 26,325 | 21,523 | 35,141 | 64,097 | 45,793 |

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex.

Table 62.—Pork, prepared or preserved: Irish exports to the EC, the United States, Japan, Canada, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| Quantity (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 0 | 0 | 73 | 2 | 0 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| The Netherlands----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 26 | 88 | 4 | 29 | 4 |
| Italy----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| United Kingdom----- | 8,138 | 5,540 | 7,526 | 6,972 | 4,855 |
| Ireland----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Denmark----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece----- | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| EC Total----- | 8,164 | 5,628 | 7,614 | 7,014 | 4,860 |
| United States ^{2/} ----- | 0 | 37 | 0 | 37 | 0 |
| Japan----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| All other----- | 29 | 79 | 308 | 101 | 858 |
| Total----- | 8,193 | 5,707 | 7,922 | 7,115 | 5,718 |
| Value (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | - | 1 | 57 | 2 | - |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | - | - | - | - | - |
| The Netherlands----- | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 65 | 382 | 43 | 94 | 34 |
| Italy----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| United Kingdom----- | 12,283 | 6,159 | 8,246 | 6,748 | 4,114 |
| Ireland----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Denmark----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Greece----- | - | - | 12 | 10 | - |
| EC Total----- | 12,349 | 6,542 | 8,359 | 6,854 | 4,147 |
| United States ^{2/} ----- | - | 69 | - | 48 | - |
| Japan----- | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| Canada----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| All other----- | 19 | 68 | 284 | 105 | 795 |
| Total----- | 12,368 | 6,610 | 8,643 | 6,962 | 4,943 |

^{1/} January-September.

^{2/} Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, therefore figures may not add to totals shown.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex, except as noted.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to total shown.

Table 63.--Pork, dried, salted or smoked: Irish exports to the EC,
and all other markets, 1979-83

| Market | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Quantity (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France | 220 | 134 | 276 | 121 | 86 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg | 163 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| The Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 209 | 84 | 110 | 148 | 37 |
| Italy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | 50,086 | 62,090 | 61,819 | 56,250 | 37,987 |
| Ireland | - | - | - | - | - |
| Denmark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EC Total | 50,678 | 62,310 | 62,209 | 56,526 | 38,110 |
| All other | 209 | 102 | 82 | 51 | 14 |
| Total | 50,887 | 62,412 | 62,291 | 56,577 | 38,124 |
| Value (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France | 168 | 114 | 198 | 89 | 59 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg | 190 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 256 | 90 | 85 | 110 | 23 |
| Italy | - | - | - | - | - |
| United Kingdom | 49,626 | 65,220 | 58,426 | 49,358 | 28,503 |
| Ireland | - | - | - | - | - |
| Denmark | - | - | - | - | - |
| Greece | - | - | - | - | - |
| EC Total | 50,240 | 65,427 | 58,629 | 49,565 | 28,585 |
| All other | 173 | 80 | 136 | 50 | 11 |
| Total | 50,413 | 65,507 | 58,765 | 49,615 | 28,596 |

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex.

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

Table 64.--Sausages: Irish exports to the EC, Switzerland, the United States, Spain and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg | 15 | 20 | 11 | 4 | 1 |
| The Netherlands | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 227 | 258 | 68 | 49 | 49 |
| Italy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | 8,931 | 4,548 | 1,162 | 1,111 | 1,157 |
| Ireland | - | - | - | - | - |
| Denmark | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total EC | 9,179 | 4,826 | 1,245 | 1,166 | 1,207 |
| Switzerland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| United States | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All other | 30 | 48 | 54 | 106 | 61 |
| Total | 9,209 | 4,874 | 1,301 | 1,272 | 1,268 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Belgium/Luxembourg | 38 | 42 | 28 | 11 | 7 |
| The Netherlands | 15 | - | 2 | - | - |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 516 | 556 | 155 | 106 | 96 |
| Italy | - | - | - | - | - |
| United Kingdom | 6,673 | 2,890 | 705 | 706 | 752 |
| Ireland | - | - | - | - | - |
| Denmark | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Greece | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total EC | 7,245 | 3,489 | 890 | 824 | 855 |
| Switzerland | - | - | - | - | - |
| United States | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Spain | - | - | - | - | - |
| All other | 25 | 29 | 30 | 55 | 27 |
| Total | 7,270 | 3,518 | 921 | 879 | 882 |

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 65.--Pork: Production, imports, exports, and domestic consumption in Greece, 1980-84

| Year | Production | Imports | Exports | Domestic consumption | Ratio of imports to domestic consumption |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|--|
| | <u>Million pounds</u> | | | | <u>Percent</u> |
| 1980----- | 317 | 35 | 1/ | 353 | 10 |
| 1981----- | 335 | 51 | 1/ | 386 | 13 |
| 1982----- | 342 | 79 | 1/ | 421 | 19 |
| 1983----- | 340 | 132 | 1/ | 472 | 28 |
| 1984----- | 328 | 143 | 1/ | 472 | 30 |

1/ Negligible or nil.

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

Table 66.--Pork: Production, imports, exports, and domestic consumption in the EC, 1980-84

| Year | Production | Imports | Exports | Domestic consumption | Ratio of exports to production |
|-----------|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Million pounds | | | | Percent |
| 1980----- | 20,470 | <u>1</u> / 3,715 <u>2</u> / 368 | <u>1</u> / 3,955 604 | 20,229 | <u>1</u> / 19 <u>2</u> / 3 |
| 1981----- | 20,869 | <u>1</u> / 3,655 <u>2</u> / 269 | <u>1</u> / 4,286 719 | 20,333 | <u>1</u> / 21 <u>2</u> / 3 |
| 1982----- | 20,761 | <u>1</u> / 3,997 <u>2</u> / 267 | <u>1</u> / 4,131 489 | 20,571 | <u>1</u> / 20 <u>2</u> / 2 |
| 1983----- | 21,440 | <u>1</u> / 4,204 <u>2</u> / 236 | <u>1</u> / 4,636 666 | 20,864 | <u>1</u> / 22 <u>2</u> / 3 |
| 1984----- | 21,532 | <u>1</u> / 4,162 <u>2</u> / 271 | <u>1</u> / 4,810 862 | 20,959 | <u>1</u> / 22 <u>2</u> / 4 |

1/ Includes intra-EC trade.

2/ Excludes intra-EC trade.

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other table in this report.

Table 67.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: EC exports to the EC, Japan, the United States, Canada, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | |
| France----- | 481,074 | 456,383 | 502,973 | 564,511 | 425,502 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 24,048 | 30,882 | 45,193 | 50,746 | 38,287 |
| The Netherlands----- | 39,969 | 38,628 | 34,284 | 36,395 | 27,489 |
| Federal Republic of | | | | | |
| Germany----- | 765,192 | 809,629 | 858,199 | 939,338 | 653,070 |
| Italy----- | 633,893 | 625,894 | 698,508 | 734,777 | 505,318 |
| United Kingdom----- | 76,278 | 66,705 | 51,130 | 62,109 | 40,707 |
| Ireland----- | 1,402 | 1,416 | 3,044 | 8,208 | 11,557 |
| Denmark----- | 248 | 166 | 459 | 269 | 277 |
| Greece----- | 12,595 | 64,928 | 71,083 | 97,552 | 92,490 |
| EC Total----- | 2,034,699 | 2,095,014 | 2,265,334 | 2,493,906 | 1,795,334 |
| Japan----- | 68,841 | 163,065 | 42,403 | 86,676 | 131,525 |
| United States- ^{2/} ----- | 9,767 | 24,258 | 6,618 | 0 | 69,120 |
| Canada----- | 384 | 1,905 | 436 | 0 | 3,810 |
| All other----- | 93,559 | 188,024 | 63,574 | 136,173 | 57,097 |
| Total----- | 2,207,250 | 2,472,256 | 2,378,365 | 2,716,755 | 2,056,886 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | |
| France----- | 498,260 | 438,148 | 479,989 | 464,527 | 311,772 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 24,244 | 26,408 | 41,184 | 35,871 | 24,420 |
| The Netherlands----- | 50,828 | 41,159 | 34,062 | 30,740 | 21,623 |
| Federal Republic of | | | | | |
| Germany----- | 796,718 | 759,405 | 787,459 | 718,301 | 450,004 |
| Italy----- | 692,915 | 616,770 | 684,795 | 624,710 | 389,080 |
| United Kingdom----- | 84,388 | 76,993 | 51,360 | 54,915 | 37,261 |
| Ireland----- | 1,758 | 1,739 | 2,788 | 6,169 | 8,277 |
| Denmark----- | 269 | 642 | 458 | 286 | 208 |
| Greece----- | 9,628 | 66,823 | 74,620 | 87,862 | 72,605 |
| EC Total----- | 159,008 | 2,028,091 | 2,156,715 | 2,023,381 | 1,312,252 |
| Japan----- | 117,620 | 259,313 | 60,804 | 138,014 | 195,998 |
| United States- ^{2/} ----- | 11,121 | 22,529 | 8,213 | - | 54,792 |
| Canada----- | 309 | 1,972 | 623 | - | 3,263 |
| All other----- | 93,965 | 136,193 | 53,379 | 87,064 | 28,515 |
| Total----- | 2,382,125 | 2,449,719 | 2,277,376 | 2,248,531 | 1,604,736 |

^{1/} January-September.

^{2/} Compiled from official statistice of the U.S. Department of Commerce, therefore figures may not add up to totals shown.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex, except as noted.

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

Table 68.--Pork, prepared or preserved: EC exports to the EC, the United States, Japan, Canada, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 <u>1/</u> |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Quantity (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 32,855 | 36,891 | 36,050 | 38,676 | 30,085 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 18,587 | 15,942 | 12,005 | 11,523 | 6,790 |
| The Netherlands----- | 14,768 | 15,584 | 14,938 | 13,279 | 10,301 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 59,714 | 62,626 | 61,958 | 62,269 | 43,871 |
| Italy----- | 23,694 | 23,307 | 24,093 | 23,760 | 21,146 |
| United Kingdom----- | 228,054 | 208,253 | 205,791 | 195,491 | 144,755 |
| Ireland----- | 2,283 | 2,602 | 2,451 | 2,490 | 2,551 |
| Denmark----- | 253 | 223 | 284 | 609 | 399 |
| Greece----- | 3,046 | 12,201 | 17,646 | 17,581 | 13,263 |
| EC Total----- | 383,253 | 377,628 | 375,212 | 364,400 | 273,195 |
| United States <u>2/</u> ----- | 73,068 | 92,776 | 125,713 | 159,924 | 146,995 |
| Japan----- | 10,223 | 11,229 | 10,895 | 8,851 | 7,546 |
| Canada----- | 917 | 1,555 | 3,984 | 7,763 | 3,656 |
| All other----- | 126,745 | 110,210 | 109,126 | 121,809 | 104,513 |
| Total----- | 603,632 | 601,339 | 643,038 | 673,352 | 535,907 |
| Value (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 53,257 | 51,309 | 50,278 | 50,689 | 35,794 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 21,716 | 17,660 | 13,348 | 11,769 | 7,303 |
| The Netherlands----- | 20,869 | 19,957 | 18,469 | 15,351 | 10,842 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 93,259 | 81,773 | 80,084 | 73,796 | 46,562 |
| Italy----- | 36,885 | 31,071 | 32,525 | 28,158 | 21,920 |
| United Kingdom----- | 297,867 | 246,368 | 240,613 | 202,521 | 134,180 |
| Ireland----- | 3,415 | 3,640 | 3,484 | 3,497 | 3,147 |
| Denmark----- | 317 | 286 | 459 | 624 | 568 |
| Greece----- | 2,642 | 13,712 | 19,407 | 17,636 | 12,020 |
| EC Total----- | 530,228 | 465,777 | 458,666 | 404,040 | 272,339 |
| United States <u>2/</u> ----- | 122,324 | 150,022 | 208,157 | 239,396 | 184,862 |
| Japan----- | 8,816 | 8,706 | 8,901 | 7,174 | 5,561 |
| Canada----- | 658 | 1,282 | 2,805 | 5,774 | 2,788 |
| All other----- | 127,534 | 107,856 | 108,009 | 104,520 | 76,624 |
| Total----- | 797,678 | 734,839 | 802,329 | 754,020 | 542,175 |

1/ January-September.2/ Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, therefore figures may not add to totals shown.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex, except as noted.

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

Table 69.--Pork, dried, salted or smoked: EC exports to the EC,
and all other markets, 1979-83

| Market | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Quantity (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 19,070 | 20,157 | 29,316 | 33,009 | 35,681 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 4,022 | 3,526 | 3,943 | 3,966 | 3,832 |
| The Netherlands----- | 6,401 | 6,270 | 5,977 | 5,810 | 5,945 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 12,833 | 12,408 | 13,119 | 14,291 | 12,709 |
| Italy----- | 1,631 | 1,359 | 970 | 1,010 | 1,156 |
| United Kingdom----- | 619,592 | 599,864 | 640,189 | 624,479 | 589,928 |
| Ireland----- | 1,973 | 7,683 | 9,621 | 10,679 | 11,060 |
| Denmark----- | 41 | 29 | 22 | 29 | 53 |
| Greece----- | 68 | 79 | 145 | 344 | 174 |
| EC Total----- | 665,631 | 651,375 | 703,302 | 693,617 | 660,538 |
| All other----- | 8,868 | 9,847 | 9,000 | 9,821 | 11,864 |
| Total----- | 674,499 | 661,222 | 712,687 | 703,438 | 672,402 |
| Value (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 57,666 | 59,210 | 63,315 | 72,040 | 72,851 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 13,852 | 13,639 | 11,845 | 11,399 | 10,617 |
| The Netherlands----- | 13,597 | 14,619 | 12,098 | 11,724 | 10,647 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 36,244 | 37,941 | 35,081 | 34,773 | 32,266 |
| Italy----- | 3,071 | 3,241 | 1,994 | 1,883 | 1,966 |
| United Kingdom----- | 680,488 | 735,340 | 739,082 | 679,387 | 551,478 |
| Ireland----- | 2,273 | 10,167 | 12,432 | 12,567 | 11,261 |
| Denmark----- | 65 | 117 | 67 | 78 | 160 |
| Greece----- | 116 | 141 | 344 | 587 | 401 |
| EC Total----- | 807,372 | 874,415 | 876,258 | 824,438 | 691,641 |
| All other----- | 19,230 | 16,577 | 18,533 | 20,237 | 18,655 |
| Total----- | 826,602 | 890,992 | 894,791 | 844,675 | 710,296 |

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex.

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

Table 70.--Sausages: EC exports to the EC, the United States,
and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 <u>1/</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | |
| France----- | 18,098 | 20,249 | 22,372 | 23,887 | 18,134 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 11,041 | 14,214 | 16,597 | 15,370 | 13,176 |
| The Netherlands----- | 22,988 | 25,862 | 24,085 | 21,956 | 12,562 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 27,317 | 27,296 | 25,302 | 22,242 | 16,476 |
| Italy----- | 1,684 | 2,113 | 1,866 | 2,058 | 2,098 |
| United Kingdom----- | 39,602 | 38,997 | 32,675 | 37,346 | 29,165 |
| Ireland----- | 943 | 432 | 357 | 274 | 246 |
| Denmark----- | 258 | 344 | 631 | 973 | 1,199 |
| Greece----- | 20 | 896 | 1,253 | 1,261 | 1,045 |
| Total EC----- | 121,953 | 130,401 | 125,138 | 125,366 | 94,101 |
| United States----- | 8,758 | 6,468 | 8,600 | 5,452 | 7,204 |
| All other----- | 44,207 | 49,469 | 54,376 | 53,912 | 59,283 |
| Total----- | 174,918 | 186,338 | 188,114 | 184,730 | 160,588 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | |
| France----- | 27,132 | 25,292 | 27,288 | 27,743 | 20,881 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 21,737 | 20,228 | 21,019 | 18,864 | 12,335 |
| The Netherlands----- | 35,796 | 32,257 | 28,625 | 25,524 | 14,082 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 44,224 | 36,759 | 33,774 | 28,951 | 17,830 |
| Italy----- | 2,757 | 2,813 | 2,602 | 2,219 | 1,868 |
| United Kingdom----- | 46,054 | 42,535 | 36,825 | 34,643 | 26,153 |
| Ireland----- | 435 | 454 | 385 | 243 | 197 |
| Denmark----- | 465 | 474 | 866 | 1,357 | 1,347 |
| Greece----- | 25 | 1,232 | 1,657 | 1,269 | 1,186 |
| Total EC----- | 178,626 | 161,945 | 153,041 | 141,443 | 95,879 |
| United States----- | 11,917 | 9,281 | 12,588 | 7,298 | 9,150 |
| All other----- | 69,168 | 62,489 | 72,176 | 62,714 | 47,665 |
| Total----- | 259,711 | 233,715 | 237,805 | 211,455 | 152,694 |

1/ January-September.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 71.--Live swine: EC exports to the EC member countries
and all other markets, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------------------|
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | |
| France----- | 334,061 | 310,056 | 297,337 | 341,314 | 253,657 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 166,963 | 176,150 | 218,419 | 263,966 | 238,880 |
| The Netherlands----- | 4,513 | 3,077 | 2,033 | 3,137 | 2,764 |
| Federal Republic of | | | | | |
| Germany----- | 209,099 | 272,656 | 229,535 | 186,748 | 140,923 |
| Italy----- | 271,260 | 119,521 | 114,597 | 143,940 | 77,544 |
| United Kingdom----- | 2,277 | 9,879 | 8,346 | 7,577 | 3,232 |
| Ireland----- | 57,575 | 119,608 | 125,153 | 107,852 | 56,475 |
| Denmark----- | 51 | 24 | 0 | 51 | 0 |
| Greece----- | 129 | 159 | 266 | 345 | 185 |
| EC Total----- | 1,045,928 | 1,011,130 | 995,686 | 1,055,230 | 773,660 |
| All other----- | 1,749 | 2,115 | 1,915 | 2,209 | 892 |
| Total----- | 1,047,677 | 1,013,245 | 997,601 | 1,057,439 | 774,552 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | |
| France----- | 245,091 | 207,520 | 194,754 | 184,874 | 124,949 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 105,566 | 101,452 | 125,807 | 122,935 | 104,201 |
| The Netherlands----- | 3,305 | 1,599 | 1,492 | 2,406 | 2,048 |
| Federal Republic of | | | | | |
| Germany----- | 136,074 | 160,803 | 133,343 | 90,816 | 63,024 |
| Italy----- | 196,682 | 78,881 | 75,734 | 81,066 | 39,142 |
| United Kingdom----- | 1,295 | 5,847 | 4,597 | 4,094 | 1,397 |
| Ireland----- | 33,564 | 65,875 | 66,737 | 45,629 | 19,877 |
| Denmark----- | 37 | 11 | - | 28 | - |
| Greece----- | 344 | 504 | 738 | 887 | 287 |
| EC Total----- | 724,958 | 622,492 | 603,202 | 532,735 | 354,925 |
| All other----- | 6,053 | 5,000 | 4,261 | 5,823 | 202 |
| Total----- | 731,011 | 627,492 | 607,463 | 538,558 | 356,949 |

^{1/} January-September.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 72.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: The Netherlands exports to the EC, the United States, Japan, Canada, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 1/ |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 218,701 | 184,377 | 164,633 | 204,638 | 176,480 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 21,621 | 28,347 | 43,113 | 40,523 | 32,881 |
| Federal Republic of | | | | | |
| Germany----- | 461,432 | 515,041 | 496,097 | 515,594 | 407,398 |
| Italy----- | 285,807 | 337,692 | 353,719 | 375,761 | 258,779 |
| United Kingdom----- | 6,678 | 1,122 | 267 | 437 | 337 |
| Ireland----- | 0 | 29 | 77 | 119 | 108 |
| Denmark----- | 33 | 68 | 172 | 115 | 35 |
| Greece----- | 1,903 | 30,368 | 41,087 | 52,769 | 49,575 |
| EC Total----- | 996,175 | 1,097,044 | 1,099,165 | 1,189,956 | 925,593 |
| United States-2/----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Japan----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All other----- | 2,813 | 9,414 | 2,703 | 5,257 | 2,825 |
| Total----- | 998,988 | 1,106,458 | 1,101,868 | 1,195,213 | 928,418 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 212,192 | 166,755 | 147,628 | 152,237 | 118,554 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 21,501 | 23,669 | 38,635 | 29,259 | 21,099 |
| Federal Republic of | | | | | |
| Germany----- | 434,329 | 444,854 | 417,754 | 359,889 | 258,703 |
| Italy----- | 310,794 | 325,740 | 333,378 | 304,773 | 191,271 |
| United Kingdom----- | 6,889 | 1,305 | 255 | 346 | 264 |
| Ireland----- | - | 28 | 65 | 83 | 75 |
| Denmark----- | 32 | 84 | 207 | 98 | 28 |
| Greece----- | 1,471 | 31,125 | 42,828 | 47,226 | 38,616 |
| EC Total----- | 987,208 | 993,560 | 980,750 | 893,911 | 628,612 |
| United States 2/----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Japan----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Canada----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| All other----- | 2,194 | 6,709 | 2,209 | 3,568 | 1,933 |
| Total----- | 989,402 | 1,000,269 | 982,959 | 897,479 | 630,545 |

1/ January-September.

2/ Compiled from official statistice of the U.S. Department of Commerce, therefore figures may not add up to totals shown.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex, except as noted.

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

Table 73.--Pork, prepared or preserved: The Netherlands exports to the EC, the United States, Japan, Canada, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 7,748 | 7,911 | 6,464 | 5,991 | 3,714 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 8,965 | 9,332 | 6,039 | 3,766 | 2,154 |
| The Netherlands----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Federal Republic of | | | | | |
| Germany----- | 17,954 | 18,126 | 15,101 | 11,403 | 7,801 |
| Italy----- | 6,417 | 6,050 | 5,775 | 6,851 | 7,724 |
| United Kingdom----- | 54,545 | 42,370 | 39,136 | 43,560 | 32,980 |
| Ireland----- | 845 | 1,142 | 933 | 1,014 | 931 |
| Denmark----- | 44 | 2 | 7 | 46 | 62 |
| Greece----- | 0 | 3,241 | 4,325 | 4,730 | 4,094 |
| EC Total----- | 96,518 | 88,174 | 77,779 | 77,361 | 59,459 |
| United States----- | ^{2/} 8,796 | ^{2/} 16,612 | ^{2/} 19,443 | ^{2/} 23,384 | 19,349 |
| Japan----- | 108 | 90 | 218 | 132 | 13 |
| Canada----- | 541 | 537 | 1,368 | 5,863 | 2,334 |
| All other----- | 39,105 | 34,023 | 32,241 | 42,814 | 41,463 |
| Total----- | 147,499 | 140,411 | 133,907 | 149,734 | 122,619 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 12,893 | 10,993 | 9,250 | 7,315 | 3,905 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 8,947 | 8,410 | 5,532 | 3,877 | 1,849 |
| The Netherlands----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Federal Republic of | | | | | |
| Germany----- | 25,297 | 21,325 | 18,617 | 13,249 | 8,069 |
| Italy----- | 10,575 | 8,341 | 7,899 | 8,433 | 8,875 |
| United Kingdom----- | 77,465 | 52,406 | 46,900 | 46,320 | 30,627 |
| Ireland----- | 1,308 | 1,590 | 1,401 | 1,518 | 1,255 |
| Denmark----- | 10 | 1 | 16 | 89 | 106 |
| Greece----- | - | 3,899 | 5,358 | 5,505 | 4,216 |
| EC Total----- | 136,494 | 106,965 | 94,974 | 86,307 | 58,903 |
| United States----- | ^{2/} 13,406 | ^{2/} 24,136 | ^{2/} 30,697 | ^{2/} 32,105 | 22,730 |
| Japan----- | 198 | 143 | 364 | 239 | 20 |
| Canada----- | 306 | 325 | 871 | 4,288 | 1,748 |
| All other----- | 38,899 | 31,821 | 29,643 | 32,705 | 26,949 |
| Total----- | 193,524 | 163,406 | 159,963 | 153,463 | 110,350 |

^{1/} January-September.

^{2/} Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; therefore, figures may not add up to totals shown.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex, except as noted.

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

Table 74.--Sausages: The Netherlands exports to the EC, Japan, the United States, Canada, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 <u>1/</u> |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 209 | 700 | 548 | 562 | 381 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 1,687 | 2,059 | 4,961 | 4,352 | 3,186 |
| The Netherlands----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 10,124 | 10,028 | 9,891 | 8,007 | 5,630 |
| Italy----- | 191 | 363 | 156 | 162 | 629 |
| United Kingdom----- | 8,897 | 9,907 | 10,437 | 10,332 | 9,764 |
| Ireland----- | 4 | 22 | 13 | 34 | 26 |
| Denmark----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 286 |
| Greece----- | 0 | 2 | 29 | 34 | 9 |
| EC Total----- | 21,113 | 23,080 | 26,035 | 23,483 | 19,910 |
| Japan----- | 139 | 134 | 121 | 161 | 134 |
| United States----- | 0 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All other----- | 3,502 | 4,077 | 3,496 | 3,546 | 4,239 |
| Total----- | 24,754 | 27,302 | 29,654 | 27,190 | 24,284 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 246 | 674 | 519 | 501 | 301 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 2,400 | 2,056 | 3,701 | 2,663 | 1,813 |
| The Netherlands----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 11,906 | 9,959 | 9,490 | 8,058 | 4,383 |
| Italy----- | 248 | 326 | 172 | 197 | 526 |
| United Kingdom----- | 9,833 | 9,276 | 9,164 | 9,207 | 6,822 |
| Ireland----- | 4 | 21 | 16 | 33 | 23 |
| Denmark----- | 1 | 1 | - | 22 | 233 |
| Greece----- | - | 2 | 35 | 50 | 9 |
| EC Total----- | 24,639 | 22,316 | 23,098 | 20,731 | 14,109 |
| Japan----- | 188 | 155 | 144 | 179 | 137 |
| United States----- | - | 17 | 3 | - | - |
| Canada----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| All other----- | 3,613 | 4,042 | 3,076 | 3,711 | 2,945 |
| Total----- | 28,440 | 26,530 | 26,321 | 24,621 | 17,191 |

1/ January-September.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 75.--Pork, dried, salted or smoked: The Netherlands exports to the EC, and all other markets, 1979-83

| Market | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Quantity (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 1,149 | 699 | 723 | 529 | 545 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 220 | 159 | 128 | 174 | 276 |
| The Netherlands----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Federal Republic of : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Germany----- | 946 | 586 | 377 | 227 | 225 |
| Italy----- | 139 | 35 | 37 | 99 | 106 |
| United Kingdom----- | 109,405 | 103,715 | 123,131 | 111,804 | 116,438 |
| Ireland----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark----- | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece----- | 4 | 22 | 7 | 0 | 2 |
| EC Total----- | 111,867 | 105,216 | 124,405 | 112,833 | 117,592 |
| All other----- | 512 | 428 | 428 | 547 | 927 |
| Total----- | 112,379 | 105,644 | 124,833 | 113,380 | 118,519 |
| Value (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 1,465 | 893 | 874 | 567 | 449 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 494 | 507 | 246 | 294 | 378 |
| The Netherlands----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Federal Republic of : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Germany----- | 1,142 | 778 | 399 | 263 | 196 |
| Italy----- | 151 | 38 | 45 | 115 | 106 |
| United Kingdom----- | 117,506 | 132,437 | 150,037 | 127,352 | 110,969 |
| Ireland----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Denmark----- | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Greece----- | 4 | 23 | 8 | 0 | 3 |
| EC Total----- | 120,766 | 134,676 | 151,610 | 128,592 | 112,101 |
| All other----- | 616 | 429 | 457 | 659 | 672 |
| Total----- | 121,382 | 135,105 | 152,067 | 129,251 | 112,773 |

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex.

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

Table 76.--Live swine: The Netherlands exports to the EC member countries and all other markets, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 171,024 | 150,191 | 143,788 | 166,225 | 128,846 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 125,929 | 133,460 | 174,459 | 206,728 | 181,615 |
| The Netherlands----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Federal Republic of | | | | | |
| Germany----- | 160,473 | 225,716 | 202,001 | 156,200 | 127,543 |
| Italy----- | 174,199 | 84,939 | 89,747 | 107,681 | 5,828 |
| United Kingdom----- | 93 | 227 | 68 | 55 | 108 |
| Ireland----- | 0 | 0 | 75 | 340 | 0 |
| Denmark----- | 51 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 0 |
| Greece----- | 24 | 4 | 26 | 49 | 42 |
| EC Total----- | 631,793 | 594,537 | 610,164 | 637,329 | 496,435 |
| All other----- | 200 | 354 | 431 | 576 | 162 |
| Total----- | 631,993 | 594,891 | 610,575 | 637,905 | 496,597 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 119,005 | 95,937 | 87,527 | 83,439 | 59,086 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 81,581 | 77,279 | 100,194 | 95,578 | 76,813 |
| The Netherlands----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Federal Republic of | | | | | |
| Germany----- | 105,425 | 136,632 | 116,925 | 75,956 | 57,278 |
| Italy----- | 126,548 | 56,581 | 59,175 | 60,209 | 29,373 |
| United Kingdom----- | 64 | 135 | 55 | 28 | 53 |
| Ireland----- | - | - | 48 | 147 | - |
| Denmark----- | 37 | - | - | 28 | - |
| Greece----- | 68 | 39 | 77 | 141 | 28 |
| EC Total----- | 432,728 | 366,603 | 363,996 | 315,526 | 222,631 |
| All other----- | 1,039 | 1,433 | 1,241 | 1,697 | 484 |
| Total----- | 433,767 | 368,036 | 365,237 | 317,223 | 223,115 |

^{1/} January-September.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 77.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: Danish exports to the EC, the United States, Japan, Canada, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 86,046 | 85,234 | 120,177 | 124,344 | 84,136 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 51 | 121 | 796 | 335 | 600 |
| The Netherlands----- | 289 | 723 | 1,861 | 1,737 | 674 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 177,032 | 144,318 | 218,112 | 244,316 | 137,362 |
| Italy----- | 122,631 | 106,842 | 150,100 | 125,889 | 78,779 |
| United Kingdom----- | 66,572 | 62,245 | 47,677 | 55,358 | 45,805 |
| Ireland----- | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Greece----- | 2,132 | 6,151 | 7,571 | 12,564 | 11,669 |
| EC Total----- | 454,753 | 405,634 | 546,294 | 564,543 | 359,025 |
| United States----- | 9,767 | 24,258 | 6,618 | 0 | 96,916 |
| Japan----- | 68,442 | 162,351 | 31,065 | 60,104 | 159,046 |
| Canada----- | 384 | 150 | 434 | 0 | 10,198 |
| All other----- | 59,314 | 73,102 | 19,811 | 41,012 | 17,852 |
| Total----- | 592,658 | 665,503 | 603,822 | 665,659 | 664,314 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 102,157 | 93,012 | 128,094 | 121,983 | 75,025 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 47 | 131 | 766 | 262 | 408 |
| The Netherlands----- | 406 | 791 | 1,678 | 1,480 | 559 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 218,825 | 165,501 | 240,193 | 225,095 | 117,696 |
| Italy----- | 134,488 | 106,879 | 155,386 | 113,513 | 64,444 |
| United Kingdom----- | 74,215 | 71,861 | 47,950 | 48,696 | 39,548 |
| Ireland----- | - | - | - | - | 859 |
| Greece----- | 1,498 | 6,074 | 7,571 | 11,052 | 9,048 |
| EC Total----- | 531,636 | 442,249 | 581,638 | 522,081 | 307,587 |
| United States----- | 11,121 | 22,529 | 8,213 | - | 74,151 |
| Japan----- | 117,061 | 258,235 | 44,772 | 97,279 | 240,426 |
| Canada----- | 309 | 1,972 | 621 | - | 8,331 |
| All other----- | 66,994 | 65,030 | 19,225 | 35,688 | 17,922 |
| Total----- | 727,121 | 790,015 | 654,469 | 655,048 | 665,967 |

1/ Negligible or nil.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex.

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

Table 78.--Pork, prepared or preserved: Danish exports to the EC, the United States, Japan, Canada, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 ^{1/} |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 4,728 | 4,961 | 4,657 | 4,886 | 4,019 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 44 | 15 | 15 | 35 | 51 |
| The Netherlands----- | 209 | 26 | 90 | 106 | 139 |
| Federal Republic of | | | | | |
| Germany----- | 15,242 | 18,163 | 21,778 | 25,245 | 19,349 |
| Italy----- | 14,775 | 15,343 | 16,023 | 14,469 | 10,498 |
| United Kingdom----- | 118,059 | 119,618 | 125,253 | 116,653 | 88,387 |
| Ireland----- | 235 | 306 | 473 | 398 | 788 |
| Denmark----- | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece----- | - | 5,273 | 8,164 | 8,741 | 6,435 |
| EC Total----- | 153,292 | 163,706 | 176,453 | 170,533 | 129,666 |
| United States----- | ^{2/} 62,041 | ^{2/} 73,452 | ^{2/} 100,913 | ^{2/} 130,244 | 127,646 |
| Japan----- | 10,100 | 11,095 | 10,593 | 8,675 | 7,511 |
| Canada----- | 339 | 983 | 1,525 | 1,375 | 1,214 |
| All other----- | 47,648 | 40,509 | 41,323 | 42,115 | 33,398 |
| Total----- | 282,645 | 299,422 | 351,413 | 369,662 | 299,435 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 7,045 | 6,142 | 5,754 | 5,455 | 4,126 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 56 | 19 | 21 | 37 | 52 |
| The Netherlands----- | 291 | 36 | 84 | 99 | 110 |
| Federal Republic of | | | | | |
| Germany----- | 25,347 | 25,600 | 29,940 | 30,930 | 21,044 |
| Italy----- | 22,282 | 19,907 | 21,492 | 16,796 | 9,960 |
| United Kingdom----- | 156,556 | 143,754 | 144,224 | 120,457 | 80,603 |
| Ireland----- | 324 | 415 | 506 | 399 | 699 |
| Denmark----- | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece----- | - | 5,516 | 7,741 | 7,732 | 5,286 |
| EC Total----- | 211,900 | 201,390 | 209,760 | 181,905 | 121,881 |
| United States----- | ^{2/} 105,332 | ^{2/} 121,800 | ^{2/} 169,152 | ^{2/} 198,658 | 162,132 |
| Japan----- | 8,578 | 8,453 | 8,314 | 6,834 | 5,490 |
| Canada----- | 275 | 915 | 1,640 | 1,306 | 960 |
| All other----- | 51,586 | 39,959 | 40,872 | 38,637 | 26,654 |
| Total----- | 385,153 | 377,781 | 450,424 | 431,269 | 317,117 |

^{1/} January-September.^{2/} Based on U.S. import statistics, thus, figures may not add to totals shown.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex, except where noted.

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

Table 79.--Pork, dried, salted or smoked: Danish exports to the EC, and all other markets, 1979-83

| Market | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Quantity (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 20 | 101 | 24 | 106 | 49 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 7 | 18 | 18 | 24 | 22 |
| The Netherlands----- | 130 | 104 | 9 | 20 | 75 |
| Federal Republic of : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Germany----- | 15 | 42 | 88 | 280 | 589 |
| Italy----- | 714 | 320 | 355 | 430 | 472 |
| United Kingdom----- | 451,284 | 423,479 | 439,401 | 437,331 | 414,419 |
| Ireland----- | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Denmark----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Greece----- | 35 | 31 | 37 | 106 | 66 |
| EC Total----- | 452,205 | 424,095 | 439,932 | 438,297 | 415,692 |
| All other----- | 2,677 | 3,236 | 3,188 | 3,084 | 2,814 |
| Total----- | 454,882 | 427,331 | 443,120 | 441,381 | 418,506 |
| Value (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 35 | 185 | 45 | 127 | 62 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 11 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 27 |
| The Netherlands----- | 95 | 88 | 9 | 16 | 103 |
| Federal Republic of : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Germany----- | 31 | 101 | 179 | 510 | 894 |
| Italy----- | 1,008 | 541 | 552 | 645 | 593 |
| United Kingdom----- | 503,651 | 523,773 | 510,773 | 479,274 | 388,671 |
| Ireland----- | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Denmark----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Greece----- | 43 | 29 | 37 | 151 | 81 |
| EC Total----- | 504,878 | 524,744 | 511,622 | 480,749 | 390,431 |
| All other----- | 3,789 | 2,168 | 4,770 | 3,908 | 3,439 |
| Total----- | 508,667 | 526,912 | 516,392 | 484,657 | 393,870 |

1/ Negligible or nil.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Nimex.

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

Table 80.--Sausages: Danish exports to the EC, Japan, the United States, Canada, and all other markets, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 5,797 | 6,569 | 7,256 | 8,433 | 11,063 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 18 | 20 | 22 | 31 | 40 |
| The Netherlands----- | 57 | 51 | 51 | 57 | 49 |
| Federal Republic of | | | | | |
| Germany----- | 444 | 385 | 334 | 498 | 331 |
| Italy----- | 636 | 713 | 629 | 933 | 875 |
| United Kingdom----- | 8,582 | 8,677 | 7,636 | 10,484 | 7,094 |
| Ireland----- | 26 | 22 | 9 | 1/ | 11 |
| Denmark----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Greece----- | 0 | 471 | 704 | 880 | 732 |
| EC Total----- | 15,561 | 16,907 | 16,641 | 21,316 | 20,195 |
| Japan----- | 370 | 790 | 290 | 536 | 408 |
| United States----- | 8,657 | 6,204 | 8,367 | 5,276 | 7,061 |
| Canada----- | 0 | 0 | 125 | 168 | 112 |
| All other----- | 15,343 | 16,938 | 19,526 | 14,040 | 28,294 |
| Total----- | 39,930 | 40,839 | 44,999 | 41,336 | 56,070 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 7,781 | 7,457 | 7,833 | 8,542 | 9,286 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 18 | 18 | 23 | 14 | 29 |
| The Netherlands----- | 64 | 42 | 43 | 23 | 31 |
| Federal Republic of | | | | | |
| Germany----- | 657 | 477 | 412 | 316 | 297 |
| Italy----- | 794 | 858 | 726 | 570 | 518 |
| United Kingdom----- | 10,700 | 9,790 | 8,060 | 5,619 | 4,984 |
| Ireland----- | 46 | 28 | 11 | 1/ | 8 |
| Denmark----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Greece----- | - | 587 | 838 | 647 | 730 |
| EC Total----- | 20,060 | 19,257 | 17,945 | 15,731 | 15,883 |
| Japan----- | 372 | 690 | 270 | 248 | 241 |
| United States----- | 11,691 | 8,890 | 12,157 | 6,991 | 8,942 |
| Canada----- | - | - | 212 | 153 | 84 |
| All other----- | 16,325 | 15,735 | 18,129 | 16,762 | 17,374 |
| Total----- | 48,447 | 44,590 | 48,714 | 39,885 | 42,524 |

1/ Negligible or nil.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 81.--Live Swine: Danish exports to the EC member countries
and all other markets, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| France----- | 1,396 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 509 | 886 | 320 | 948 | 840 |
| The Netherlands----- | 31 | 692 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 34,603 | 36,539 | 17,844 | 22,520 | 11,902 |
| Italy----- | 4 | 22 | 0 | 15 | 11 |
| United Kingdom----- | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece----- | 0 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 31 |
| EC Total----- | 36,545 | 38,295 | 18,164 | 23,490 | 12,784 |
| All other----- | 155 | 98 | 44 | 37 | 47 |
| Total----- | 36,700 | 38,393 | 18,208 | 23,527 | 12,831 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | |
| France----- | 756 | 63 | - | - | - |
| Belgium/Luxembourg-- | 238 | 351 | 131 | 319 | 284 |
| The Netherlands----- | 16 | 69 | - | - | - |
| Federal Republic of Germany----- | 18,725 | 16,293 | 9,325 | 9,535 | 4,259 |
| Italy----- | 7 | 37 | - | 32 | 27 |
| United Kingdom----- | 3 | 5 | - | - | - |
| Ireland----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Denmark----- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Greece----- | - | 20 | 4 | 20 | 90 |
| EC Total----- | 19,745 | 16,834 | 9,460 | 9,906 | 4,660 |
| All other----- | 1,469 | 1,070 | 332 | 229 | 233 |
| Total----- | 21,214 | 17,907 | 9,792 | 10,135 | 4,893 |

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 82.—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 1984 duty Percent |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|---|
| | | | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | | |
| 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 | 0.3 |
| 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 | .5 |
| 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 | .8 |
| 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. | 2.3 |

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 83.--EC plants authorized to ship meat to the U.S., 1980-84

| (Number) | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Country | 1980 <u>1/</u> | 1981 <u>1/</u> | 1982 <u>1/</u> | 1983 <u>1/</u> | 1984 <u>1/</u> |
| Denmark----- | 137 | 137 | 141 | 142 | 141 |
| Netherlands----- | 32 | 26 | 31 | 34 | 32 |
| France----- | 17 | 20 | 24 | 24 | 52 |
| Germany----- | 8 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 13 |
| Belgium----- | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ireland----- | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Italy----- | 3 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 18 |
| Greece <u>2/</u> ----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Luxembourg <u>3/</u> ----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| United Kingdom <u>4/</u> ----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total----- | 206 | 206 | 220 | 235 | 265 |

1/ As of December 31.

2/ During 1980-84, Greece was not eligible to ship meat to the U.S.

3/ Luxembourg was eligible to ship meat to the U.S. during 1980-81 but elected not to certify any plants for export.

4/ The United Kingdom was eligible to ship meat to the U.S. in 1980-82 but elected not to certify any plants for export.

Source: Meat and Poultry Inspection - Report of the Secretary of Agriculture to the U.S. Congress, 1980-84.

Table 84.--Pork: 1/ U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1980-84, January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

| Year | Production | Imports | Exports | Apparent consumption 2/ | Ratio of imports to apparent consumption |
|-------------|-----------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|--|
| | Millions pounds | | | | Percent |
| 1980----- | 16,616 | 546 | 246 | 16,574 | 3 |
| 1981----- | 15,872 | 538 | 301 | 15,927 | 3 |
| 1982----- | 14,229 | 608 | 209 | 14,425 | 4 |
| 1983----- | 15,199 | 695 | 214 | 15,369 | 5 |
| 1984----- | 14,812 | 943 | 160 | 15,396 | 6 |
| Jan.-June-- | | | | | |
| 1984----- | 7,454 | 449 | 94 | 7,587 | 6 |
| 1985----- | 7,405 | 595 | 71 | 7,708 | 8 |

1/ Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

2/ Includes changes in inventories.

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 85.--All Pork: U.S. imports for consumption from the EC, Canada, the NMEs, and all sources, 1980-84, January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-June-- | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 102,896 | 134,807 | 158,339 | 195,133 | 333,163 | 146,179 | 240,133 |
| Netherlands | 13,076 | 24,738 | 29,246 | 34,663 | 35,990 | 20,090 | 19,864 |
| All other EC | 3,365 | 4,690 | 8,245 | 9,396 | 10,450 | 5,708 | 8,286 |
| Total EC | 119,336 | 164,236 | 195,831 | 239,193 | 379,603 | 171,977 | 268,282 |
| Canada | 202,730 | 201,323 | 279,840 | 275,242 | 354,882 | 175,543 | 205,884 |
| Poland | 140,749 | 86,457 | 52,840 | 91,049 | 86,960 | 40,491 | 55,725 |
| Hungary | 24,727 | 23,765 | 21,835 | 35,217 | 41,966 | 19,389 | 28,129 |
| Yugoslavia | 29,144 | 32,982 | 39,221 | 33,098 | 46,954 | 26,818 | 18,140 |
| All other NME's | 26,589 | 26,155 | 16,198 | 16,524 | 13,181 | 5,232 | 5,544 |
| Total NME's | 221,209 | 169,358 | 130,094 | 175,888 | 189,062 | 91,930 | 107,538 |
| All other | 2,535 | 2,854 | 2,451 | 5,063 | 19,743 | 9,344 | 13,176 |
| Total | 545,811 | 537,770 | 608,216 | 695,386 | 943,289 | 448,795 | 594,880 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 116,453 | 144,329 | 177,365 | 198,658 | 288,192 | 126,621 | 191,586 |
| Netherlands | 13,407 | 24,136 | 30,697 | 32,105 | 30,172 | 16,150 | 16,121 |
| All other EC | 3,700 | 4,859 | 8,479 | 8,635 | 8,518 | 4,599 | 6,676 |
| Total EC | 133,560 | 173,324 | 216,541 | 239,398 | 326,882 | 147,369 | 214,383 |
| Canada | 133,645 | 146,699 | 245,456 | 207,137 | 261,747 | 123,034 | 146,636 |
| Poland | 138,622 | 89,977 | 58,227 | 86,803 | 77,959 | 34,540 | 46,340 |
| Hungary | 25,654 | 25,309 | 23,963 | 32,504 | 33,626 | 15,263 | 21,011 |
| Yugoslavia | 28,714 | 33,841 | 41,801 | 27,954 | 30,448 | 17,506 | 12,011 |
| All other NME's | 23,451 | 21,707 | 13,510 | 11,644 | 8,107 | 3,238 | 3,376 |
| Total NME's | 216,441 | 170,834 | 137,501 | 158,905 | 150,140 | 70,547 | 82,738 |
| All other | 2,527 | 3,034 | 2,708 | 5,205 | 16,148 | 7,983 | 9,438 |
| Total | 486,172 | 493,892 | 602,205 | 610,646 | 754,917 | 348,933 | 453,185 |

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

Note.--Because of rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent weight basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

Table 86.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. imports for consumption from Canada, the EC, and all other sources, 1980-84, January-July, 1984, and January-July 1985

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 195,136 | 191,700 | 269,122 | 265,775 | 234,997 | 200,913 | 232,249 |
| Denmark----- | 9,767 | 24,258 | 6,618 | 0 | 96,916 | 48,479 | 104,555 |
| All other EC----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | - | - |
| Total EC----- | 9,767 | 24,258 | 6,618 | 0 | 96,921 | 48,479 | 104,555 |
| All other----- | 440 | 590 | 454 | 2,539 | 15,980 | 9,857 | 11,155 |
| Total----- | 205,343 | 216,548 | 276,194 | 268,314 | 457,898 | 259,249 | 347,959 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 124,792 | 134,767 | 230,761 | 193,827 | 248,190 | 139,980 | 162,151 |
| Denmark----- | 11,121 | 22,529 | 8,213 | - | 74,151 | 40,408 | 72,701 |
| All other EC----- | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Total EC----- | 11,121 | 22,529 | 8,213 | - | 74,152 | 40,408 | 72,701 |
| All other----- | 501 | 717 | 504 | 2,837 | 13,164 | 8,632 | 7,840 |
| Total----- | 136,414 | 158,013 | 239,478 | 196,664 | 335,506 | 189,020 | 242,692 |

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

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

Table 87.--All canned hams and shoulders: U.S. imports for consumption from the EC, the NME's, and all sources, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Denmark----- | 57,749 | 70,669 | 95,960 | 122,744 | 147,242 | 83,148 | 107,080 |
| Netherlands----- | 7,073 | 13,724 | 18,610 | 18,285 | 20,882 | 13,580 | 13,346 |
| All other EC----- | 2,073 | 2,784 | 5,233 | 5,709 | 6,440 | 4,007 | 5,720 |
| Total EC----- | 66,895 | 87,177 | 119,803 | 146,740 | 174,564 | 100,735 | 126,146 |
| Poland----- | 90,655 | 55,937 | 34,219 | 58,526 | 56,582 | 33,191 | 42,284 |
| Yugoslavia----- | 19,271 | 21,772 | 25,974 | 21,682 | 30,988 | 21,187 | 13,432 |
| Hungary----- | 14,414 | 14,005 | 12,789 | 20,281 | 23,576 | 13,321 | 18,766 |
| All other NME's----- | 16,544 | 15,009 | 9,279 | 8,529 | 6,969 | 3,239 | 3,278 |
| Total NME's----- | 140,884 | 106,723 | 82,261 | 109,018 | 118,115 | 70,938 | 77,760 |
| All other----- | 2,471 | 3,924 | 4,047 | 3,388 | 3,812 | 1,953 | 3,516 |
| Total----- | 210,196 | 197,825 | 206,110 | 259,145 | 296,491 | 173,626 | 207,421 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Denmark----- | 100,630 | 118,930 | 163,773 | 191,175 | 204,654 | 112,788 | 140,221 |
| Netherlands----- | 12,144 | 22,024 | 30,050 | 26,946 | 27,544 | 17,349 | 17,011 |
| All other EC----- | 3,279 | 4,168 | 8,019 | 7,902 | 7,901 | 4,856 | 6,919 |
| Total EC----- | 116,053 | 145,122 | 201,842 | 226,023 | 240,098 | 134,993 | 164,151 |
| Poland----- | 135,605 | 87,976 | 57,060 | 84,618 | 76,923 | 43,496 | 53,154 |
| Yugoslavia----- | 28,662 | 33,694 | 41,801 | 27,647 | 30,338 | 20,781 | 13,374 |
| Hungary----- | 22,629 | 22,789 | 21,465 | 27,982 | 28,918 | 15,803 | 21,623 |
| All other NME's----- | 22,018 | 18,754 | 11,747 | 9,163 | 6,532 | 3,061 | 3,015 |
| Total NME's----- | 208,971 | 163,213 | 132,073 | 149,410 | 142,711 | 83,141 | 91,166 |
| All other----- | 3,844 | 6,655 | 7,452 | 55,388 | 5,156 | 2,591 | 4,603 |
| Total----- | 328,868 | 314,990 | 341,367 | 380,821 | 387,965 | 220,727 | 259,920 |

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 88.--Pork, prepared or preserved (except canned hams and shoulders): U.S. imports for consumption from the EC, Canada, the NME's, and all sources, 1980-84, January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-June-- | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| Denmark----- | 5,928 | 3,839 | 6,822 | 9,789 | 13,911 | 6,646 | 6,979 |
| Netherlands----- | 2,395 | 4,015 | 1,145 | 7,053 | 4,458 | 3,089 | 1,848 |
| All other EC----- | 154 | 298 | 145 | 775 | 721 | 400 | 477 |
| Total EC----- | 8,477 | 8,152 | 8,112 | 17,617 | 19,090 | 9,955 | 9,304 |
| Canada----- | 6,100 | 6,098 | 6,789 | 6,639 | 7,827 | 3,503 | 4,991 |
| Hungary----- | 2,961 | 2,617 | 2,523 | 4,592 | 6,366 | 2,911 | 3,363 |
| Romania----- | 1,498 | 3,491 | 2,186 | 3,646 | 2,657 | 1,126 | 843 |
| Poland----- | 3,860 | 1,991 | 1,170 | 2,675 | 1,522 | 632 | 825 |
| All other NME's----- | 156 | 107 | 0 | 358 | 163 | 153 | 14 |
| Total NME's----- | 8,475 | 8,206 | 5,879 | 11,271 | 10,708 | 4,822 | 5,043 |
| All other----- | 21 | 51 | 6 | 236 | 65 | 65 | 202 |
| Total EC----- | 23,073 | 22,506 | 20,795 | 35,763 | 37,690 | 18,346 | 19,542 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| Denmark----- | 4,702 | 2,870 | 5,379 | 7,482 | 9,388 | 4,230 | 4,758 |
| Netherlands----- | 1,262 | 2,112 | 647 | 5,160 | 2,628 | 1,941 | 944 |
| All other EC----- | 306 | 421 | 290 | 733 | 616 | 378 | 403 |
| Total EC----- | 6,271 | 5,403 | 6,317 | 13,374 | 12,632 | 6,550 | 6,165 |
| Canada----- | 7,122 | 7,811 | 9,597 | 10,051 | 11,335 | 5,109 | 6,464 |
| Hungary----- | 3,025 | 2,520 | 2,498 | 4,522 | 4,708 | 2,352 | 2,036 |
| Romania----- | 1,261 | 2,953 | 1,763 | 2,481 | 1,575 | 690 | 498 |
| Poland----- | 3,017 | 2,001 | 1,166 | 2,185 | 1,035 | 493 | 518 |
| All other NME's----- | 167 | 146 | - | 307 | 110 | 104 | 9 |
| Total NME's----- | 7,470 | 7,620 | 5,426 | 9,495 | 7,428 | 3,639 | 3,061 |
| All other----- | 28 | 53 | 20 | 240 | 51 | 51 | 269 |
| Total----- | 20,890 | 20,889 | 21,361 | 33,160 | 31,446 | 15,348 | 15,959 |

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

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent weight basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

Table 89.--Pork sausages, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption from Canada, the NME's, the EC, and all other sources, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 1,101 | 1,221 | 949 | 861 | 729 | 478 | 207 |
| Hungary----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 0 | 123 |
| All other NME's----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Denmark----- | 0 | 15 | 55 | 32 | 19 | 0 | 4 |
| All other EC----- | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All other----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total----- | 1,101 | 1,243 | 1,003 | 894 | 847 | 478 | 337 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 2,036 | 2,583 | 2,274 | 2,238 | 1,860 | 1,238 | 271 |
| Hungary----- | - | - | - | - | 69 | - | 103 |
| All other NME's----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Denmark----- | - | 18 | 57 | 28 | 15 | - | 5 |
| All other EC----- | - | 17 | - | - | - | - | - |
| All other----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| Total----- | 2,036 | 2,619 | 2,331 | 2,266 | 1,945 | 1,238 | 390 |

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 90.--Pork sausages except fresh: U.S. imports for consumption from Canada, the EC, the NME's, and all other sources, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 2,238 | 1,932 | 2,224 | 2,040 | 2,178 | 1,163 | 1,435 |
| Denmark----- | 2,937 | 683 | 1,361 | 1,158 | 1,394 | 900 | 481 |
| All other EC----- | 3 | 12 | 1/ | 116 | 133 | 37 | 26 |
| Total EC----- | 2,940 | 695 | 1,361 | 1,274 | 1,528 | 937 | 507 |
| Hungary----- | 0 | 363 | 488 | 490 | 334 | 244 | 308 |
| All other NME's----- | 170 | 32 | 154 | 98 | 55 | 40 | 40 |
| Total NME's----- | 170 | 395 | 642 | 588 | 389 | 283 | 348 |
| All other----- | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Total----- | 5,356 | 3,022 | 4,227 | 3,903 | 4,097 | 2,385 | 2,292 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 3,441 | 3,022 | 3,608 | 3,431 | 3,852 | 1,948 | 2,912 |
| Denmark----- | 3,516 | 796 | 1,502 | 1,086 | 1,099 | 681 | 423 |
| All other EC----- | 11 | 18 | 1/ | 138 | 110 | 42 | 26 |
| Total EC----- | 3,527 | 814 | 1,502 | 1,224 | 1,210 | 723 | 449 |
| Hungary----- | - | 429 | 545 | 479 | 239 | 173 | 388 |
| All other NME's----- | 236 | 31 | 253 | 133 | 83 | 58 | 46 |
| Total NME's----- | 236 | 460 | 798 | 612 | 322 | 231 | 434 |
| All other----- | 8 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Total----- | 7,213 | 4,295 | 5,909 | 5,268 | 5,387 | 2,905 | 3,800 |

1/ Less than 500 pounds or \$500.

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

Note.--Because of rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

Table 91.--All pork sausages: U.S. imports for consumption from Canada, the EC, the NME's, and all other sources, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 3,340 | 3,152 | 3,172 | 2,902 | 2,908 | 1,641 | 1,642 |
| Denmark----- | 2,937 | 697 | 1,416 | 1,191 | 1,413 | 900 | 485 |
| All other EC----- | 3 | 20 | 1/ | 116 | 133 | 37 | 26 |
| Total EC----- | 2,940 | 717 | 1,416 | 1,307 | 1,547 | 937 | 511 |
| Hungary----- | 0 | 363 | 488 | 490 | 433 | 244 | 431 |
| All other NME's----- | 170 | 32 | 154 | 98 | 55 | 40 | 40 |
| Total NME's----- | 170 | 395 | 642 | 588 | 488 | 284 | 471 |
| All other----- | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| Total----- | 6,458 | 4,265 | 5,230 | 4,797 | 4,942 | 2,865 | 2,629 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 5,477 | 5,606 | 5,883 | 5,669 | 5,712 | 3,186 | 3,183 |
| Denmark----- | 3,516 | 814 | 1,558 | 1,114 | 1,114 | 681 | 428 |
| All other EC----- | 11 | 35 | 1/ | 138 | 110 | 42 | 26 |
| Total EC----- | 3,527 | 849 | 1,558 | 1,252 | 1,224 | 723 | 457 |
| Hungary----- | - | 429 | 545 | 479 | 308 | 173 | 491 |
| All other NME's----- | 236 | 31 | 253 | 133 | 83 | 58 | 46 |
| Total NME's----- | 236 | 460 | 798 | 612 | 391 | 231 | 537 |
| All other----- | 8 | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 18 |
| Total----- | 9,249 | 6,914 | 8,240 | 7,534 | 7,332 | 4,143 | 4,192 |

1/ Less than 500 pounds or \$500.

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

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

Table 92.--Hams and shoulders (except boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers): U.S. imports for consumption from Canada, the EC, the NMEs, and all sources, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------|------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 634 | 449 | 232 | 375 | 727 | 433 | 354 |
| NME's----- | 45 | 69 | 17 | 0 | 76 | 76 | 0 |
| All other----- | 59 | 155 | 71 | 130 | 255 | 164 | 114 |
| Total----- | 738 | 673 | 321 | 504 | 1,057 | 673 | 468 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 815 | 729 | 590 | 949 | 1,757 | 888 | 836 |
| NME's----- | 52 | 99 | 31 | — | 74 | 73 | 0 |
| All other----- | 229 | 330 | 212 | 275 | 341 | 203 | 262 |
| Total----- | 1,096 | 1,158 | 833 | 1,224 | 2,172 | 1,164 | 1,098 |

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

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

Table 93.--Bacon (except canned): U.S. imports for consumption from the NME's, Canada, the EC, and all sources, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Hungary----- | 2,736 | 1,720 | 1,232 | 2,603 | 3,296 | 2,023 | 2,168 |
| All other NME's----- | 121 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total NME's----- | 2,857 | 1,720 | 1,268 | 2,603 | 3,296 | 2,023 | 2,168 |
| Canada----- | 582 | 840 | 1,572 | 1,603 | 2,345 | 1,020 | 2,099 |
| Denmark----- | 0 | 0 | 20 | 75 | 244 | 128 | 341 |
| All other EC----- | 2 | 1/ | 36 | 3 | 36 | 36 | 34 |
| Total EC----- | 2 | 1/ | 56 | 78 | 280 | 164 | 375 |
| All other----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 154 |
| Total----- | 3,441 | 2,561 | 2,897 | 4,284 | 5,921 | 3,207 | 4,795 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Hungary----- | 2,872 | 1,772 | 1,498 | 3,172 | 2,823 | 1,837 | 1,291 |
| All other NME's----- | 134 | - | 58 | - | - | - | - |
| Total NME's----- | 3,006 | 1,772 | 1,556 | 3,172 | 2,823 | 1,837 | 1,291 |
| Canada----- | 575 | 1,005 | 2,389 | 2,351 | 2,749 | 1,364 | 2,343 |
| Denmark----- | - | - | 15 | 114 | 291 | 112 | 349 |
| All other EC----- | 4 | 1/ | 45 | 11 | 31 | 31 | 21 |
| Total EC----- | 4 | - | 60 | 125 | 322 | 143 | 370 |
| All other----- | 1 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 102 |
| Total----- | 3,586 | 2,777 | 4,004 | 5,648 | 5,893 | 3,343 | 4,105 |

1/ Less than 500 pounds or \$500.

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

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

Table 94.--Pork (except hams, shoulders, and bacon) prepared or preserved (except boned and cooked, and packed in airtight containers): U.S. imports for consumption from Canada, and all sources, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|----------------|-----------------|------|------------|------|------|----------------|------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 126 | 65 | 149 | 251 | 332 | 181 | 615 |
| EC----- | 82 | 0 | <u>1</u> / | 30 | 49 | 41 | 143 |
| NME's----- | 0 | 2 | 37 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| All other----- | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total----- | 208 | 67 | 192 | 283 | 453 | 222 | 760 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 165 | 137 | 376 | 703 | 666 | 445 | 664 |
| EC----- | 90 | - | <u>1</u> / | 19 | 105 | 97 | 163 |
| NME's----- | - | 2 | 48 | - | 60 | - | - |
| All other----- | - | - | 20 | 2 | - | - | 5 |
| Total----- | 255 | 139 | 444 | 724 | 831 | 542 | 833 |

1/ Less than 500 pounds or \$500.

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

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

Table 95.--Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding less than 3 pounds: U.S. imports for consumption from the EC, the NMEs, Canada, and all sources, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| Denmark----- | 4,648 | 3,832 | 4,376 | 6,712 | 9,607 | 5,070 | 7,742 |
| Netherlands----- | 2,662 | 1,825 | 2,851 | 3,780 | 2,534 | 1,450 | 2,365 |
| All other EC----- | 37 | 1 | 5 | 284 | 69 | 12 | 131 |
| Total EC----- | 7,347 | 5,658 | 7,232 | 10,776 | 12,210 | 6,531 | 10,238 |
| Poland----- | 1,064 | 942 | 985 | 730 | 717 | 360 | 566 |
| All other NME's----- | 971 | 749 | 761 | 437 | 205 | 72 | 289 |
| Total NME's----- | 2,036 | 1,691 | 1,746 | 1,167 | 922 | 432 | 855 |
| All other----- | 140 | 231 | 194 | 194 | 249 | 171 | 204 |
| Total----- | 9,522 | 7,580 | 9,172 | 12,138 | 13,381 | 7,134 | 11,297 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| Denmark----- | 7,744 | 5,584 | 6,747 | 9,259 | 11,219 | 5,868 | 8,995 |
| Netherlands----- | 4,541 | 2,937 | 4,340 | 5,757 | 3,275 | 1,856 | 3,111 |
| All other EC----- | 65 | 4 | 17 | 452 | 147 | 25 | 178 |
| Total EC----- | 12,350 | 8,525 | 11,104 | 15,468 | 14,641 | 7,749 | 12,284 |
| Poland----- | 1,790 | 1,677 | 1,890 | 1,307 | 1,209 | 583 | 953 |
| All other NME's----- | 1,704 | 1,388 | 1,464 | 653 | 320 | 116 | 368 |
| Total NME's----- | 3,494 | 3,065 | 3,354 | 1,960 | 1,529 | 699 | 1,321 |
| All other----- | 265 | 444 | 309 | 370 | 461 | 303 | 294 |
| Total----- | 16,108 | 12,034 | 14,767 | 17,797 | 16,631 | 8,752 | 13,899 |

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

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

Table 96.--Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding 3 pounds and over: U.S. imports for consumption from the EC, the NME's, and all sources, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Denmark----- | 53,101 | 66,837 | 91,584 | 116,033 | 137,635 | 78,078 | 99,338 |
| Netherlands----- | 4,411 | 11,899 | 15,759 | 14,505 | 18,348 | 12,130 | 10,981 |
| All other EC----- | 2,036 | 2,783 | 5,227 | 5,425 | 6,371 | 3,995 | 5,588 |
| Total EC----- | 59,548 | 81,519 | 112,569 | 135,963 | 162,354 | 94,203 | 115,907 |
| Poland----- | 89,591 | 54,995 | 33,234 | 57,796 | 55,865 | 32,831 | 41,718 |
| Yugoslavia----- | 18,769 | 21,349 | 25,749 | 21,521 | 30,988 | 21,187 | 13,359 |
| Hungary----- | 13,945 | 13,680 | 12,254 | 20,005 | 23,371 | 13,249 | 18,550 |
| All other NME's----- | 16,543 | 15,009 | 9,279 | 8,529 | 6,969 | 3,239 | 3,278 |
| Total NME's----- | 138,848 | 105,033 | 80,516 | 107,851 | 117,193 | 70,506 | 76,905 |
| All other----- | 2,278 | 3,694 | 3,853 | 3,194 | 3,563 | 1,783 | 3,312 |
| Total----- | 200,674 | 190,246 | 196,939 | 247,007 | 283,110 | 166,492 | 196,124 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Denmark----- | 92,886 | 113,346 | 157,026 | 181,916 | 193,435 | 106,920 | 131,226 |
| Netherlands----- | 7,603 | 19,087 | 25,710 | 21,190 | 24,269 | 15,493 | 13,900 |
| All other EC----- | 3,214 | 4,164 | 8,002 | 7,449 | 7,754 | 4,831 | 6,741 |
| Total EC----- | 103,704 | 136,597 | 190,737 | 210,556 | 225,458 | 127,244 | 151,867 |
| Poland----- | 133,815 | 86,299 | 55,170 | 83,311 | 75,715 | 42,913 | 52,201 |
| Yugoslavia----- | 27,777 | 32,876 | 41,310 | 27,453 | 30,338 | 20,781 | 13,306 |
| Hungary----- | 21,811 | 22,219 | 20,492 | 27,522 | 28,598 | 15,687 | 21,323 |
| All other NME's----- | 22,074 | 18,754 | 11,747 | 9,163 | 6,532 | 3,061 | 3,015 |
| Total NME's----- | 205,477 | 160,148 | 128,719 | 147,449 | 141,183 | 82,442 | 89,845 |
| All other----- | 3,597 | 6,211 | 7,145 | 5,019 | 4,693 | 2,289 | 4,309 |
| Total----- | 312,760 | 302,956 | 326,600 | 363,024 | 371,334 | 211,975 | 246,021 |

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 97.--Canned bacon: U.S. imports for consumption from the EC, the NMEs, and all sources, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------|------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| Denmark----- | 4 | 40 | 79 | 1,590 | 1,928 | 1,180 | 885 |
| All other EC----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 10 | 10 | 7 |
| Total EC----- | 4 | 40 | 79 | 1,662 | 1,938 | 1,190 | 891 |
| Hungary----- | 88 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 805 | 325 | 658 |
| All other NME's----- | 34 | 85 | 29 | 201 | 89 | 89 | 0 |
| Total NME's----- | 122 | 85 | 29 | 237 | 894 | 414 | 658 |
| All other----- | 91 | 247 | 310 | 113 | 211 | 85 | 225 |
| Total----- | 216 | 372 | 417 | 2,012 | 3,045 | 1,689 | 1,774 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| Denmark----- | 7 | 71 | 137 | 1,676 | 2,026 | 1,198 | 996 |
| All other EC----- | - | - | - | 95 | 17 | 17 | 8 |
| Total EC----- | 7 | 71 | 137 | 1,771 | 2,043 | 1,215 | 1,004 |
| Hungary----- | 89 | - | - | 43 | 577 | 285 | 366 |
| All other NME's----- | 53 | 116 | 43 | 91 | 95 | 95 | - |
| Total NME's----- | 142 | 116 | 43 | 134 | 672 | 380 | 366 |
| All other----- | 69 | 199 | 298 | 230 | 378 | 127 | 457 |
| Total----- | 217 | 386 | 477 | 2,136 | 3,093 | 1,722 | 1,828 |

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

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

Table 98.--Canned pork (except hams, shoulders, and bacon): U.S. imports for consumption from the EC, the NMEs, and all sources, 1980-84, January-July 1984 and January-July 1985

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| Denmark----- | 1,299 | 2,045 | 3,438 | 4,607 | 6,852 | 3,847 | 4,364 |
| Netherlands----- | 1,723 | 2,888 | 797 | 4,997 | 3,198 | 2,394 | 1,361 |
| All other EC----- | 65 | 87 | 53 | 373 | 292 | 198 | 221 |
| Total EC----- | 3,087 | 5,021 | 4,288 | 9,978 | 10,342 | 6,439 | 5,946 |
| Romania----- | 919 | 2,444 | 1,372 | 2,377 | 1,868 | 837 | 602 |
| Hungary----- | 38 | 249 | 378 | 865 | 1,026 | 449 | 587 |
| All other NME's----- | 2,733 | 1,432 | 841 | 2,183 | 1,109 | 687 | 646 |
| Total NME's----- | 3,690 | 4,125 | 2,591 | 5,425 | 4,003 | 1,973 | 1,835 |
| All other----- | 27 | 112 | 64 | 322 | 103 | 70 | 83 |
| Total----- | 6,804 | 9,258 | 6,945 | 15,723 | 14,448 | 8,482 | 7,864 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| Denmark----- | 1,091 | 1,985 | 3,669 | 4,513 | 5,671 | 3,164 | 3,590 |
| Netherlands----- | 1,262 | 2,112 | 602 | 5,053 | 2,615 | 2,061 | 960 |
| All other EC----- | 72 | 79 | 77 | 364 | 312 | 202 | 247 |
| Total EC----- | 2,426 | 4,177 | 4,349 | 9,930 | 8,598 | 5,427 | 4,797 |
| Romania----- | 1,006 | 2,853 | 1,409 | 2,257 | 1,516 | 689 | 478 |
| Hungary----- | 64 | 318 | 376 | 828 | 901 | 361 | 406 |
| All other NME's----- | 2,964 | 2,001 | 1,166 | 2,492 | 991 | 633 | 565 |
| Total NME's----- | 4,034 | 5,172 | 2,951 | 5,577 | 3,408 | 1,683 | 1,449 |
| All other----- | 27 | 166 | 61 | 387 | 119 | 81 | 68 |
| Total----- | 6,486 | 9,514 | 7,362 | 15,895 | 12,125 | 7,190 | 6,314 |

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

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

Table 99.--Pork: U.S. imports from all sources by product type, 1980-84
January - July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Product type | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork----- | 205,343 | 216,548 | 276,194 | 268,314 | 457,898 | 259,249 | 347,959 |
| Fresh sausages----- | 1,101 | 1,243 | 1,003 | 894 | 847 | 478 | 337 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 5,356 | 3,022 | 4,227 | 3,903 | 4,097 | 2,385 | 2,292 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 738 | 673 | 321 | 504 | 1,057 | 673 | 468 |
| Bacon----- | 3,441 | 2,561 | 2,897 | 4,284 | 5,921 | 3,207 | 4,795 |
| Other----- | 208 | 67 | 192 | 283 | 453 | 222 | 760 |
| Boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding less than 3 pounds----- | 9,522 | 7,580 | 9,172 | 12,138 | 13,381 | 7,134 | 11,297 |
| In containers holding 3 pounds and over----- | 200,674 | 190,246 | 196,939 | 247,007 | 283,110 | 166,492 | 196,124 |
| Bacon----- | 216 | 372 | 417 | 2,012 | 3,045 | 1,689 | 1,774 |
| Other----- | 6,804 | 9,258 | 6,945 | 15,723 | 14,448 | 8,482 | 7,864 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork----- | 136,414 | 158,012 | 239,478 | 196,664 | 335,506 | 189,020 | 242,692 |
| Fresh sausages----- | 2,036 | 2,619 | 2,331 | 2,266 | 1,945 | 1,238 | 390 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 7,213 | 4,295 | 5,909 | 5,268 | 5,387 | 2,905 | 3,800 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 1,096 | 1,158 | 833 | 1,224 | 2,172 | 1,164 | 1,098 |
| Bacon----- | 3,586 | 2,777 | 4,004 | 5,648 | 5,893 | 3,343 | 4,105 |
| Other----- | 255 | 139 | 444 | 724 | 831 | 542 | 833 |
| Boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding less than 3 pounds----- | 16,108 | 12,034 | 14,767 | 17,797 | 16,631 | 8,752 | 13,899 |
| In containers holding 3 pounds and over----- | 312,760 | 302,956 | 326,600 | 363,024 | 371,334 | 211,975 | 246,021 |
| Bacon----- | 217 | 386 | 477 | 2,136 | 3,093 | 1,722 | 1,828 |
| Other----- | 6,486 | 9,514 | 7,362 | 15,895 | 12,125 | 7,190 | 6,314 |
| Total----- | 486,172 | 493,892 | 602,205 | 610,646 | 754,917 | 427,852 | 520,980 |

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

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

Table 100.--Pork: U.S. imports from EC, by product type, 1980-84,
January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Product type | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | 9,767 | 24,258 | 6,618 | 0 | 96,921 | 48,479 | 104,555 |
| Fresh sausages----- | 0 | 22 | 55 | 32 | 19 | 0 | 4 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 2,940 | 695 | 1,361 | 1,274 | 1,528 | 937 | 507 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 57 | 149 | 71 | 129 | 254 | 163 | 73 |
| Bacon----- | 2 | 1/ | 56 | 78 | 280 | 164 | 375 |
| Other----- | 82 | 0 | 1/ | 30 | 49 | 41 | 143 |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds---- | 7,347 | 5,658 | 7,233 | 10,776 | 12,210 | 6,531 | 10,238 |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 59,548 | 81,519 | 112,569 | 135,963 | 162,354 | 94,203 | 115,907 |
| Bacon----- | 4 | 40 | 79 | 1,662 | 1,938 | 1,190 | 891 |
| Other----- | 3,087 | 5,021 | 4,288 | 9,978 | 10,342 | 6,439 | 5,946 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | 11,121 | 22,529 | 8,213 | - | 74,152 | 40,408 | 72,726 |
| Fresh sausages----- | - | 36 | 57 | 28 | 15 | - | 5 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 3,527 | 814 | 1,502 | 1,224 | 1,210 | 723 | 449 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 217 | 306 | 212 | 275 | 340 | 203 | 123 |
| Bacon----- | 4 | 1/ | 60 | 125 | 322 | 143 | 370 |
| Other----- | 90 | - | 1/ | 19 | 105 | 97 | 163 |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds---- | 12,350 | 8,525 | 11,104 | 15,468 | 14,641 | 7,749 | 12,284 |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 103,704 | 136,597 | 190,737 | 210,556 | 225,458 | 127,244 | 151,867 |
| Bacon----- | 7 | 71 | 137 | 1,771 | 2,043 | 1,215 | 1,004 |
| Other----- | 2,426 | 4,177 | 4,349 | 9,930 | 8,598 | 5,427 | 4,797 |
| Total----- | 133,560 | 173,324 | 216,541 | 239,398 | 326,882 | 183,210 | 243,787 |

1/ Less than 500 pounds or \$500.

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

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

Table 101.--Pork: U.S. imports from Denmark, by product type, 1980-84,
January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Product type | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | 9,767 | 24,258 | 6,618 | 0 | 96,916 | 48,479 | 104,555 |
| Fresh sausages----- | 0 | 15 | 55 | 32 | 19 | 0 | 4 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 2,937 | 683 | 1,361 | 1,158 | 1,394 | 900 | 481 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 159 | 81 | 0 |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 0 | 20 | 75 | 244 | 128 | 341 |
| Other----- | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 38 | 49 |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 4,648 | 3,832 | 4,376 | 6,712 | 9,607 | 5,070 | 7,742 |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 53,101 | 66,837 | 91,584 | 116,033 | 137,635 | 78,078 | 99,338 |
| Bacon----- | 4 | 40 | 79 | 1,590 | 1,928 | 1,180 | 885 |
| Other----- | 1,299 | 2,045 | 3,438 | 4,607 | 6,852 | 3,847 | 4,364 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | 11,121 | 22,529 | 8,213 | - | 74,151 | 40,408 | 72,701 |
| Fresh sausages----- | - | 18 | 57 | 28 | 15 | - | 5 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 3,516 | 796 | 1,502 | 1,086 | 1,099 | 681 | 423 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | - | - | - | 64 | 183 | 69 | - |
| Bacon----- | - | - | 15 | 114 | 291 | 112 | 349 |
| Other----- | 88 | - | - | - | 103 | 95 | 57 |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 7,744 | 5,584 | 6,747 | 9,259 | 11,219 | 5,868 | 8,995 |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 92,886 | 113,346 | 157,026 | 181,916 | 193,435 | 106,920 | 131,226 |
| Bacon----- | 7 | 71 | 137 | 1,676 | 2,026 | 1,198 | 996 |
| Other----- | 1,091 | 1,985 | 3,669 | 4,513 | 5,671 | 3,164 | 3,590 |
| Total----- | 116,453 | 144,329 | 177,365 | 198,658 | 288,192 | 158,516 | 218,340 |

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

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

Table 102.--Pork: U.S. imports from The Netherlands, by product type, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Product type | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Fresh sausages----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 9 | 4 | 0 |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 2,662 | 1,825 | 2,851 | 3,780 | 2,534 | 1,450 | 2,365 |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 4,411 | 11,899 | 15,759 | 14,505 | 18,348 | 12,130 | 10,981 |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Other----- | 1,723 | 2,888 | 797 | 4,997 | 3,198 | 2,394 | 1,361 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 |
| Fresh sausages----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | - | - | - | 46 | 11 | 4 | - |
| Bacon----- | - | - | 45 | - | - | - | - |
| Other----- | - | - | - | 18 | 2 | 2 | - |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 4,541 | 2,937 | 4,340 | 5,757 | 3,275 | 1,856 | 3,111 |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 7,603 | 19,087 | 25,710 | 21,190 | 24,269 | 15,493 | 13,900 |
| Bacon----- | - | - | - | 42 | - | - | 8 |
| Other----- | 1,262 | 2,112 | 602 | 5,053 | 2,615 | 2,061 | 960 |
| Total----- | 13,407 | 24,136 | 30,697 | 32,105 | 30,172 | 19,416 | 18,004 |

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

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

Table 103.--Pork: U.S. imports from France, by product type, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Product type | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July | |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fresh sausages----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bacon----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other----- | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 117 | 0 | 40 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 118 |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other----- | 10 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 42 | 25 | 30 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fresh sausages----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bacon----- | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other----- | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 158 | - | 60 | 114 | - | - | 154 |
| Bacon----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other----- | 21 | 23 | 19 | 6 | 93 | 46 | 59 |
| Total----- | 197 | 23 | 79 | 120 | 93 | 46 | 213 |

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

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

Table 104.--Pork: U.S. imports from Belgium/Luxembourg, by product type, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Product type | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July | |
|------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fresh sausages----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 0 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 40 | 0 |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| Other----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 636 | 1,759 | 4,672 | 4,211 | 4,747 | 2,813 | 2,314 |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other----- | 0 | 1 | 12 | 83 | 73 | 59 | 77 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fresh sausages----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | - | 108 | - | - | 28 | 28 | - |
| Bacon----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| Other----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | - | - | - | 163 | - | - | - |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 969 | 2,550 | 7,036 | 5,554 | 5,535 | 3,233 | 2,381 |
| Bacon----- | - | - | - | 52 | - | - | - |
| Other----- | - | 2 | 25 | 101 | 80 | 65 | 85 |
| Total----- | 969 | 2,660 | 7,061 | 5,871 | 5,643 | 3,326 | 2,487 |

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

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

Table 105.--Pork: U.S. imports from the Federal Republic of Germany, by product type, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Product type | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fresh sausages----- | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 3 | 4 | 1/ | 116 | 133 | 37 | 26 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 48 | 62 | 65 | 57 | 45 | 38 | 71 |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 36 | 0 |
| Other----- | 0 | 0 | 1/ | 1/ | 0 | 0 | 94 |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 37 | 1 | 5 | 126 | 69 | 12 | 131 |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 904 | 564 | 442 | 988 | 1,548 | 1,145 | 3,157 |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Other----- | 0 | 37 | 33 | 71 | 177 | 113 | 82 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fresh sausages----- | - | 17 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 11 | 10 | 1/ | 138 | 110 | 42 | 26 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 168 | 177 | 192 | 165 | 120 | 102 | 120 |
| Bacon----- | - | - | - | - | 31 | 31 | - |
| Other----- | - | - | 1/ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 107 |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 65 | 4 | 17 | 199 | 147 | 24 | 178 |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 1,578 | 897 | 816 | 1,578 | 2,145 | 1,562 | 4,207 |
| Bacon----- | - | - | - | - | 17 | 17 | - |
| Other----- | - | 28 | 33 | 69 | 138 | 91 | 81 |
| Total----- | 1,822 | 1,133 | 1,058 | 2,149 | 2,708 | 1,869 | 4,719 |

1/ Less than 500 pounds or \$500.

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

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

Table 106.--Pork: U.S. imports from Italy, by product type, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Product type | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July | |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fresh sausages----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 1/ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 379 | 73 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 0 |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other----- | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fresh sausages----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 38 | 20 | 20 | - | - | - | - |
| Bacon----- | - | 1/ | - | 11 | - | - | - |
| Other----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 509 | 116 | 30 | 41 | 37 | 37 | - |
| Bacon----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other----- | 51 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total----- | 598 | 136 | 50 | 52 | 37 | 37 | - |

1/ Less than 500 pounds or \$500.

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

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

Table 107.--Pork: U.S. imports from the United Kingdom, by product type, 1980-84,
January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Product type | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July | |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Fresh sausages----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 0 | 21 | 37 | 78 | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other----- | 0 | 36 | 0 | 216 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Fresh sausages----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Bacon----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | - | - | - | 91 | - | - | - |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | - | 31 | 60 | 114 | 37 | - | - |
| Bacon----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other----- | - | 26 | - | 188 | - | - | 21 |
| Total----- | - | 65 | 60 | 393 | 38 | - | 24 |

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

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

Table 108.--Pork: U.S. imports from Ireland, by product type, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Product type | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------|------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fresh sausages----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 0 | 37 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fresh sausages----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bacon----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | - | 69 | - | 48 | - | - | - |
| Bacon----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total----- | - | 69 | - | 48 | - | - | - |

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

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

Table 109.--Pork: U.S. imports from Canada, by product type, 1980-84,
January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Product type | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January- July | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | 195,136 | 191,700 | 269,122 | 265,775 | 344,997 | 200,913 | 232,249 |
| Fresh sausages----- | 1,101 | 1,221 | 949 | 861 | 729 | 478 | 207 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 2,238 | 1,932 | 2,224 | 2,040 | 2,1784 | 1,163 | 1,435 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 634 | 449 | 232 | 375 | 727 | 433 | 354 |
| Bacon----- | 582 | 840 | 1,572 | 1,603 | 2,345 | 1,020 | 2,099 |
| Other----- | 126 | 65 | 149 | 251 | 332 | 181 | 615 |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 119 | 210 | 161 | 96 | 89 | 53 | 68 |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 871 | 2,125 | 2,435 | 1,777 | 1,273 | 646 | 1,196 |
| Bacon----- | 91 | 247 | 310 | 40 | 211 | 85 | 213 |
| Other----- | 21 | 80 | 64 | 208 | 60 | 27 | 38 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | 124,792 | 134,767 | 230,761 | 193,827 | 248,190 | 139,980 | 162,151 |
| Fresh sausages----- | 2,036 | 2,583 | 2,274 | 2,238 | 1,860 | 1,238 | 271 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 3,441 | 3,022 | 3,608 | 3,431 | 3,852 | 1,948 | 2,912 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 815 | 729 | 590 | 949 | 1,757 | 888 | 836 |
| Bacon----- | 575 | 1,005 | 2,389 | 2,351 | 2,749 | 1,364 | 2,343 |
| Other----- | 165 | 137 | 376 | 703 | 666 | 445 | 664 |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 227 | 406 | 261 | 239 | 230 | 131 | 152 |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 1,503 | 3,715 | 4,838 | 3,020 | 1,992 | 994 | 1,786 |
| Bacon----- | 69 | 199 | 298 | 109 | 378 | 127 | 433 |
| Other----- | 21 | 136 | 60 | 270 | 72 | 34 | 21 |
| Total----- | 133,645 | 146,699 | 245,456 | 207,137 | 261,747 | 147,147 | 171,569 |

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

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

Table 110.--Pork: U.S. imports from NME's, by product type, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Product type | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fresh sausages----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 0 | 123 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 170 | 395 | 642 | 588 | 389 | 283 | 348 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 45 | 69 | 17 | 0 | 76 | 76 | 0 |
| Bacon----- | 2,857 | 1,720 | 1,268 | 2,603 | 3,296 | 2,023 | 2,168 |
| Other----- | 0 | 2 | 37 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| Boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding less than 3 pounds----- | 2,036 | 1,691 | 1,746 | 1,167 | 922 | 432 | 855 |
| In containers holding 3 pounds and over----- | 138,848 | 105,033 | 80,516 | 107,851 | 117,193 | 70,506 | 76,905 |
| Bacon----- | 122 | 85 | 29 | 237 | 894 | 414 | 658 |
| Other----- | 3,690 | 4,125 | 2,591 | 5,425 | 4,003 | 1,973 | 1,835 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fresh sausages----- | - | - | - | - | 69 | - | 103 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 236 | 460 | 798 | 612 | 322 | 231 | 434 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 52 | 99 | 31 | - | 73 | 74 | - |
| Bacon----- | 3,006 | 1,772 | 1,556 | 3,172 | 2,823 | 1,837 | 1,291 |
| Other----- | - | 2 | 48 | - | 60 | - | - |
| Boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding less than 3 pounds----- | 3,494 | 3,065 | 3,354 | 1,960 | 1,529 | 699 | 1,321 |
| In containers holding 3 pounds and over----- | 205,577 | 160,148 | 128,719 | 147,449 | 141,183 | 82,442 | 89,845 |
| Bacon----- | 142 | 116 | 43 | 134 | 672 | 380 | 366 |
| Other----- | 4,034 | 5,172 | 2,951 | 5,577 | 3,408 | 1,683 | 1,449 |
| Total----- | 216,441 | 170,833 | 137,501 | 158,905 | 150,140 | 87,346 | 94,809 |

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

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

Table 111.--Pork: U.S. imports from Poland, by product type, 1980-84,
January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Product type | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fresh sausages----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 38 | 0 |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 1,064 | 942 | 985 | 730 | 717 | 360 | 566 |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 89,591 | 54,995 | 33,234 | 57,796 | 55,865 | 39,831 | 41,718 |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 76 | 0 |
| Other----- | 2,733 | 1,433 | 841 | 1,924 | 992 | 570 | 636 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fresh sausages----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 53 | - | - | - | 29 | 29 | - |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | - | - | - | - | 35 | 35 | - |
| Bacon----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 1,790 | 1,677 | 1,890 | 1,307 | 1,209 | 583 | 953 |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 133,815 | 86,299 | 55,170 | 83,311 | 75,715 | 42,913 | 52,201 |
| Bacon----- | - | - | - | - | 90 | 90 | - |
| Other----- | 2,964 | 2,001 | 1,166 | 2,185 | 881 | 523 | 556 |
| Total----- | 138,622 | 89,977 | 58,227 | 86,803 | 77,959 | 44,173 | 53,709 |

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

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

Table 112.--Pork: U.S. imports from Hungary, by product type, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Product type | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fresh sausages----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 0 | 123 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 0 | 363 | 488 | 490 | 334 | 244 | 308 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 38 | 38 | 0 |
| Bacon----- | 2,736 | 1,720 | 1,232 | 2,603 | 2,296 | 3,023 | 2,168 |
| Other----- | 0 | 2 | 37 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| Boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding less than 3 pounds----- | 470 | 326 | 535 | 276 | 205 | 72 | 216 |
| In containers holding 3 pounds and over----- | 13,945 | 13,680 | 12,254 | 20,005 | 23,371 | 13,249 | 18,550 |
| Bacon----- | 88 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 805 | 325 | 658 |
| Other----- | 38 | 249 | 378 | 865 | 1,026 | 449 | 587 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fresh sausages----- | - | - | - | - | 69 | - | 103 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | - | 429 | 545 | 479 | 239 | 173 | 388 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | - | - | 31 | - | 39 | 39 | - |
| Bacon----- | 2,872 | 1,772 | 1,498 | 3,172 | 2,823 | 1,837 | 1,291 |
| Other----- | - | 2 | 48 | - | 60 | - | - |
| Boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding less than 3 pounds----- | 819 | 570 | 973 | 460 | 320 | 116 | 300 |
| In containers holding 3 pounds and over----- | 21,811 | 22,219 | 20,492 | 27,522 | 28,598 | 15,687 | 21,323 |
| Bacon----- | 89 | - | - | 43 | 577 | 285 | 366 |
| Other----- | 64 | 318 | 376 | 828 | 901 | 361 | 406 |
| Total----- | 25,654 | 25,309 | 23,963 | 32,504 | 33,626 | 18,497 | 24,177 |

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

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

Table 113.--Pork: U.S. imports from Yugoslavia, by product type, 1980-84,
January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Product type | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|--|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 | |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Fresh sausages----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 45 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Other----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 502 | 423 | 225 | 161 | 0 | 0 | 73 | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 18,769 | 21,349 | 25,749 | 21,521 | 30,988 | 21,187 | 13,359 | |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Other----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 258 | 117 | 117 | 10 | |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Fresh sausages----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 52 | 99 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Bacon----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Other----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 885 | 818 | 491 | 193 | - | - | 68 | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 27,777 | 32,876 | 41,310 | 27,453 | 30,338 | 20,781 | 13,306 | |
| Bacon----- | - | 47 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Other----- | - | - | - | 307 | 110 | 110 | 9 | |
| Total----- | 28,714 | 33,841 | 41,801 | 27,954 | 30,448 | 20,890 | 13,383 | |

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

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

Table 114.--Pork: U.S. imports from Romania, by product type, 1980-84,
January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Product type | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fresh sausages----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 126 | 32 | 154 | 98 | 35 | 20 | 40 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bacon----- | 13 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 13,066 | 11,451 | 5,785 | 7,122 | 5,187 | 2,395 | 1,760 |
| Bacon----- | 34 | 49 | 29 | 201 | 13 | 13 | 0 |
| Other----- | 919 | 2,444 | 1,372 | 2,377 | 1,868 | 837 | 602 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fresh sausages----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 183 | 31 | 253 | 133 | 54 | 29 | 46 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bacon----- | 19 | - | 58 | - | - | - | - |
| Other----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 17,568 | 13,933 | 6,577 | 7,199 | 4,723 | 2,215 | 1,611 |
| Bacon----- | 53 | 69 | 43 | 91 | 5 | 5 | - |
| Other----- | 1,006 | 2,853 | 1,409 | 2,257 | 1,516 | 689 | 478 |
| Total----- | 18,829 | 16,885 | 8,340 | 9,681 | 6,299 | 2,939 | 2,135 |

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

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

Table 115.--Pork: U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia, by product type, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Product type | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fresh sausages----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bacon----- | 108 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 3,355 | 3,476 | 3,494 | 1,407 | 1,782 | 844 | 1,517 |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fresh sausages----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bacon----- | 115 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 4,383 | 4,721 | 5,170 | 1,964 | 1,809 | 847 | 1,404 |
| Bacon----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total----- | 4,498 | 4,721 | 5,170 | 1,964 | 1,809 | 847 | 1,404 |

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

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

Table 116.--Pork: U.S. imports from Bulgaria, by product type, 1980-84,
January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Product type | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July | |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Fresh sausages----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Other----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 122 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Bacon----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Other----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | | | | | | | |
| pork----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Fresh sausages----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Sausages (except fresh)----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Pork, prepared or preserved | | | | | | | |
| (except sausages): | | | | | | | |
| Not boned and cooked and | | | | | | | |
| packed in airtight | | | | | | | |
| containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Bacon----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Other----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Boned and cooked and packed | | | | | | | |
| in airtight containers: | | | | | | | |
| Hams and shoulders: | | | | | | | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| less than 3 pounds----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| In containers holding | | | | | | | |
| 3 pounds and over----- | 123 | 100 | - | - | - | - | |
| Bacon----- | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | |
| Other----- | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Total----- | 123 | 100 | - | - | - | - | |

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

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

Table 117.--Pork: U.S. production, imports for consumption; total, from the EC, Canada, the NMEs, and all other sources, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1980-84, January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

| Year | Production | Imports | Exports | Apparent consump- tion 1/ | Ratio of imports to apparent consumption | Imports from-- | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | | EC | | Canada | | NMEs | | All other sources | |
| | | | | | | Share of | | Share of | | Share of | | Share of | |
| | | | | | | Quantity | consump- tion | Quantity | consump- tion | Quantity | consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption |
| | | | | | | Million pounds | Percent | Million pounds | Percent | Million pounds | Percent | Million pounds | Percent |
| 1980 | 16,616 | 546 | 246 | 16,574 | 3 | 119 | 1 | 203 | 1 | 221 | 1 | 3 | 2/ |
| 1981 | 15,872 | 538 | 301 | 15,927 | 3 | 164 | 1 | 201 | 1 | 169 | 1 | 3 | 2/ |
| 1982 | 14,229 | 608 | 209 | 14,425 | 4 | 196 | 1 | 280 | 2 | 130 | 1 | 2 | 2/ |
| 1983 | 15,199 | 695 | 214 | 15,369 | 5 | 239 | 2 | 275 | 2 | 176 | 1 | 5 | 2/ |
| 1984 | 14,812 | 943 | 160 | 15,396 | 6 | 380 | 2 | 355 | 2 | 189 | 1 | 20 | 2/ |
| Jan. - June | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 7,454 | 449 | 94 | 7,587 | 6 | 172 | 2 | 176 | 2 | 92 | 1 | 9 | 2/ |
| 1985 | 7,405 | 595 | 71 | 7,708 | 8 | 268 | 3 | 206 | 3 | 108 | 1 | 13 | 2/ |

1/ Includes changes in inventories.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

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.

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent weight basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

Table 118.--Pork: U.S. production, imports for consumption; total and from the EC 1/, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1980-84, January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

| Year | Production | Imports | Exports | Apparent consumption 2/ | Imports as a share of consumption | Imports from-- | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | Total EC | | Denmark | | The Netherlands | | Belgium/Luxembourg | |
| | | | | | | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption |
| | | | | | | Million pounds | Percent | Million pounds | Percent | Million pounds | Percent | Million pounds | Percent |
| 1980 | 16,616 | 546 | 246 | 16,574 | 3 | 119 | 1 | 103 | 1 | 13 | 3/ | 1 | 3/ |
| 1981 | 15,872 | 538 | 301 | 15,927 | 3 | 164 | 1 | 135 | 1 | 25 | 3/ | 3 | 3/ |
| 1982 | 14,229 | 608 | 209 | 14,425 | 4 | 196 | 1 | 158 | 1 | 29 | 3/ | 7 | 3/ |
| 1983 | 15,199 | 695 | 214 | 15,369 | 5 | 239 | 2 | 195 | 1 | 35 | 3/ | 6 | 3/ |
| 1984 | 14,812 | 943 | 160 | 15,396 | 6 | 380 | 2 | 333 | 2 | 36 | 3/ | 7 | 3/ |
| Jan. - June 1984 | 7,454 | 449 | 94 | 7,587 | 6 | 172 | 2 | 146 | 2 | 20 | 3/ | 4 | 3/ |
| 1985 | 7,405 | 595 | 11 | 7,708 | 8 | 268 | 3 | 240 | 3 | 20 | 3/ | 3 | 3 |

| Imports from--Continued | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Federal Republic of Germany | | Italy | | France | | United Kingdom | | Ireland | |
| Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption |
| Million pounds | Percent | Million pounds | Percent | Million pounds | Percent | Million pounds | Percent | Million pounds | Percent |
| 1980 | 2 | 3/ | 1 | 3/ | 4/ | 3/ | 0 | 0 | - |
| 1981 | 3 | 3/ | 4/ | 3/ | 4/ | 3/ | 4/ | 3/ | 4/ |
| 1982 | 7 | 3/ | 4/ | 3/ | 4/ | 3/ | 4/ | 3/ | 4/ |
| 1983 | 6 | 3/ | 4/ | 3/ | 4/ | 3/ | 4/ | 3/ | 4/ |
| 1984 | 7 | 3/ | 4/ | 3/ | 4/ | 3/ | 4/ | 3/ | 4/ |
| Jan. - June 1984 | 4 | 3/ | 4/ | 3/ | 4/ | 3/ | 4/ | 3/ | 4/ |
| 1985 | 3 | 3/ | 0 | - | 4/ | 3/ | 4/ | 3/ | 0 |

1/ U.S. health and sanitary regulation prohibited U.S. imports of pork from Greece during 1980-84; the prohibition remained in effect through at least October 1985.

2/ Includes changes in inventories.

3/ less than 0.05 percent.

4/ Less than 0.5 million pounds.

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.

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

Note:--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent weight basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

Table 119.--Pork: U.S. production, imports for consumption; total and from the NMEs, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1980-84, January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

| Year | Production | Imports | Exports | Apparent consumption 1/ | Imports as a share of consumption | Imports from-- | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | Total NMEs | | Poland | | Yugoslavia | | Hungary | |
| | | | | | | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption |
| | | | | | | Million pounds | Percent | Million pounds | Percent | Million pounds | Percent | Million pounds | Percent |
| 1980 | 16,616 | 546 | 246 | 16,574 | 3 | 221 | 1 | 141 | 1 | 29 | 2/ | 25 | 2/ |
| 1981 | 15,872 | 538 | 301 | 15,927 | 3 | 169 | 1 | 86 | 1 | 33 | 2/ | 24 | 2/ |
| 1982 | 14,229 | 608 | 209 | 14,425 | 4 | 130 | 1 | 53 | 2/ | 39 | 2/ | 22 | 2/ |
| 1983 | 15,199 | 695 | 214 | 15,369 | 5 | 176 | 1 | 91 | 1 | 33 | 2/ | 35 | 2/ |
| 1984 | 14,812 | 943 | 160 | 15,396 | 6 | 189 | 1 | 87 | 1 | 47 | 2/ | 42 | 2/ |
| Jan.-June | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 7,454 | 449 | 94 | 7,587 | 6 | 92 | 1 | 40 | 1 | 27 | 2/ | 19 | 2/ |
| 1985 | 7,405 | 595 | 71 | 7,708 | 8 | 108 | 1 | 56 | 1 | 18 | 2/ | 28 | 2/ |
| Imports from--Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Romania | | Czechoslovakia | | | | Bulgaria | | | |
| | | | | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption | | | Quantity | Share of consumption | | |
| | | | | Million pounds | Percent | Million pounds | Percent | | | Million pounds | Percent | | |
| 1980 | | | | 20 | 2/ | | 5 | 2/ | | 3/ | 2/ | | |
| 1981 | | | | 21 | 2/ | | 5 | 2/ | | 3/ | 2/ | | |
| 1982 | | | | 12 | 2/ | | 3 | 2/ | | 0 | | | |
| 1983 | | | | 15 | 2/ | | 2 | 2/ | | 0 | | | |
| 1984 | | | | 11 | 2/ | | 2 | 2/ | | 0 | | | |
| Jan.-June | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | | | | 5 | 2/ | | 1 | 2/ | | 0 | | | |
| 1985 | | | | 3 | 2/ | | 2 | 2/ | | 0 | | | |

235

1/ Includes changes in inventories.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

3/ Less than 0.5 million pounds.

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.

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent weight basis and are not necessarily comparable with quantity data in certain other tables in this report.

Table 120.--Canned hams and shoulders: U.S. production, imports for consumption; total, from the EC, the NME's and all sources, and apparent consumption, 1980-84

| Period | Production | Imports for consumption | Apparent consumption ^{1/} | Imports as a share of consumption | Imports from-- | | | | All other sources | |
|--------|------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | EC | | NMEs | | Total | Share of consumption |
| | | | | | Total | Share of consumption | Total | Share of consumption | | |
| | | | | | <u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
| 1980 | 332,698 | 210,196 | 542,894 | 39 | 66,895 | 12 | 140,884 | 26 | 2,471 | 2/ |
| 1981 | 261,981 | 197,825 | 459,806 | 43 | 87,177 | 19 | 106,723 | 23 | 3,925 | 1 |
| 1982 | 202,049 | 206,110 | 408,159 | 50 | 119,803 | 29 | 82,261 | 20 | 4,047 | 1 |
| 1983 | 214,512 | 259,145 | 473,657 | 55 | 146,740 | 31 | 109,018 | 23 | 3,387 | 1 |
| 1984 | 173,347 | 296,491 | 469,838 | 63 | 174,564 | 36 | 118,115 | 25 | 3,811 | 1 |

^{1/} Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and industry sources report that U.S. exports of canned hams and shoulders are negligible or nil.

^{2/} Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Because of rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

Table 121.--Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding 3 pounds and over: U.S. production, imports for consumption; total and from the EC, NME's, and all sources, and apparent consumption, 1980-84

| Period | Production | Imports for consumption | Apparent consumption ^{1/} | Imports as a share of consumption | Imports from-- | | | | All other sources | |
|--------|------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | EC | | NMEs | | Total | Share of consumption |
| | | | | | Total | Share of consumption | Total | Share of consumption | | |
| | | | | | <u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
| 1980 | 320,482 | 200,674 | 521,156 | 39 | 59,548 | 11 | 138,848 | 27 | 2,278 | 2/ |
| 1981 | 247,448 | 190,246 | 437,694 | 37 | 81,519 | 16 | 105,033 | 20 | 3,694 | 1 |
| 1982 | 190,199 | 196,939 | 387,138 | 51 | 112,569 | 29 | 80,516 | 21 | 3,853 | 1 |
| 1983 | 199,160 | 247,007 | 446,167 | 55 | 135,963 | 30 | 107,851 | 24 | 3,194 | 1 |
| 1984 | 157,682 | 283,110 | 440,792 | 64 | 162,354 | 37 | 117,193 | 27 | 3,563 | 1 |

^{1/} Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and industry sources report that U.S. exports of canned hams and shoulders are negligible or nil.

^{2/} Less than 0.5 percent.

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

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

Table 122.--Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding less than 3 pounds: U.S. production, imports for consumption; total, from the EC, the NME's and all sources, and apparent consumption, 1980-84

| Period | Production | Imports for consumption | Apparent consumption ^{1/} | Imports as a share of consumption | Imports from-- | | | | All other sources | |
|--------|------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | EC | | NMEs | | Total | Share of consumption |
| | | | | | Total | Share of consumption | Total | Share of consumption | | |
| | | | | | <u>1,000</u> pounds | Percent | <u>1,000</u> pounds | Percent | <u>1,000</u> pounds | Percent |
| 1980 | 12,216 | 9,522 | 21,738 | 44 | 7,347 | 34 | 2,036 | 9 | 140 | 1 |
| 1981 | 14,533 | 7,580 | 22,113 | 34 | 5,658 | 26 | 1,691 | 8 | 231 | 1 |
| 1982 | 11,850 | 9,172 | 21,022 | 44 | 7,232 | 34 | 1,746 | 8 | 194 | 1 |
| 1983 | 15,353 | 12,138 | 27,491 | 44 | 10,776 | 39 | 1,167 | 4 | 194 | 1 |
| 1984 | 15,665 | 13,381 | 29,046 | 46 | 12,210 | 42 | 922 | 3 | 249 | 1 |

^{1/} Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and industry sources report that U.S. exports of canned hams and shoulders are negligible or nil.

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

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

Table 123.--Canned hams and shoulders: U.S. production, imports for consumption; total and from the EC, and apparent consumption, 1980-84 1/

| Year | Production | Imports for con- sumption | Apparent consumption | Imports as a share of con- sumption | Imports from-- | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | Total EC | | Denmark | | The Netherlands | | Belgium/Luxembourg | |
| | | | | | Quantity | Share of consump- tion | Quantity | Share of consump- tion | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption |
| | | | | | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent |
| 1980----- | 332,698 | 210,196 | 542,894 | 39 | 66,895 | 12 | 57,749 | 11 | 7,073 | 1 | 636 | 2/ |
| 1981----- | 261,981 | 197,825 | 459,806 | 43 | 87,177 | 19 | 70,669 | 15 | 13,724 | 3 | 1,759 | 2/ |
| 1982----- | 202,049 | 206,110 | 408,159 | 50 | 119,803 | 29 | 95,960 | 24 | 18,610 | 5 | 4,672 | 1 |
| 1983----- | 214,512 | 259,145 | 473,657 | 55 | 146,740 | 31 | 122,744 | 26 | 18,285 | 4 | 4,309 | 1 |
| 1984----- | 173,347 | 296,491 | 469,838 | 63 | 174,564 | 36 | 147,242 | 31 | 20,882 | 4 | 4,747 | 1 |
| Imports from--Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Republic of Germany | | United Kingdom | | Italy | | France | | Ireland | | | | |
| Quantity | | Quantity | | Quantity | | Quantity | | Quantity | | Quantity | | |
| Share of | | Share of | | Share of | | Share of | | Share of | | Share of | | |
| consumption | | consumption | | consumption | | consumption | | consumption | | consumption | | |
| 1,000 pounds | | 1,000 pounds | | 1,000 pounds | | 1,000 pounds | | 1,000 pounds | | 1,000 pounds | | |
| Percent | | Percent | | Percent | | Percent | | Percent | | Percent | | |
| 1980----- | 941 | 2/ | 0 | | 379 | 2/ | | 117 | 2/ | | 0 | - |
| 1981----- | 565 | 2/ | 21 | 2/ | 73 | 2/ | | 0 | | | 37 | 2/ |
| 1982----- | 447 | 2/ | 37 | 2/ | 37 | 2/ | | 40 | 2/ | | 0 | - |
| 1983----- | 1,114 | 2/ | 138 | 2/ | 37 | 2/ | | 76 | 2/ | | 37 | 2/ |
| 1984----- | 1,617 | 2/ | 39 | 2/ | 37 | 2/ | | 0 | 2/ | | 0 | - |

1/ Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and industry sources report that U.S. exports of canned hams and shoulders are negligible or nil.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

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.

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

Table 124.--Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding 3 pounds and over: U.S. production, imports for consumption; total and from the EC, and apparent consumption, 1980-84 ^{1/}

| Year | Production | Imports for con- sumption | Apparent consumption | Imports as a share of con- sumption | Imports from-- | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | Total EC | | Denmark | | The Netherlands | | Belgium/Luxembourg | |
| | | | | | Quantity | Share of consump- tion | Quantity | Share of consump- tion | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption |
| | | | | | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent |
| 1980 | 320,482 | 200,674 | 521,156 | 39 | 59,548 | 11 | 53,101 | 10 | 4,411 | 1 | 636 | 2/ |
| 1981 | 247,448 | 190,246 | 437,694 | 37 | 81,519 | 16 | 66,837 | 15 | 11,899 | 3 | 1,759 | 2/ |
| 1982 | 190,199 | 196,939 | 387,138 | 51 | 112,569 | 29 | 91,584 | 24 | 15,759 | 4 | 4,672 | 1 |
| 1983 | 199,160 | 247,007 | 346,167 | 55 | 135,963 | 30 | 116,033 | 34 | 14,505 | 4 | 4,211 | 1 |
| 1984 | 157,682 | 283,110 | 440,792 | 64 | 162,354 | 37 | 137,635 | 31 | 18,348 | 4 | 4,747 | 1 |
| Imports from--Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Republic of Germany | | United Kingdom | | Italy | | France | | Ireland | | | | |
| Quantity | Share of | Quantity | Share of | Quantity | Share of | Quantity | Share of | Quantity | Share of | Quantity | Share of | |
| 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent | |
| 1980 | 904 | 2/ | 0 | 2/ | 379 | 2/ | 117 | 2/ | 0 | 2/ | | |
| 1981 | 564 | 2/ | 21 | 2/ | 73 | 2/ | 0 | 2/ | 37 | 2/ | | |
| 1982 | 442 | 2/ | 37 | 2/ | 37 | 2/ | 40 | 2/ | 0 | 2/ | | |
| 1983 | 988 | 2/ | 78 | 2/ | 37 | 2/ | 76 | 2/ | 37 | 2/ | | |
| 1984 | 1,548 | 2/ | 39 | 2/ | 37 | 2/ | 0 | - | 0 | - | | |

^{1/} Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and industry sources U.S. exports of canned hams and shoulders are negligible or nil.

^{2/} Less than 0.05 percent.

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.

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

Table 125.--Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding less than 3 pounds: U.S. production, imports for consumption; total and from the EC, and apparent consumption, 1980-84 ^{1/}

| Year | Production | Imports for con- sumption | Apparent consumption | Imports as a share of con- sumption | Imports from-- | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | Total EC | | Denmark | | The Netherlands | | Federal Republic of Germany | |
| | | | | | Quantity | Share of consump- tion | Quantity | Share of consump- tion | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption |
| | | | | | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
| 1980 | 12,216 | 9,522 | 21,738 | 44 | 7,347 | 34 | 4,648 | 21 | 2,662 | 12 | 37 | 2/ |
| 1981 | 14,533 | 7,580 | 22,113 | 34 | 5,658 | 26 | 3,832 | 17 | 1,825 | 8 | 1 | 2/ |
| 1982 | 11,850 | 9,172 | 21,022 | 44 | 7,232 | 34 | 4,376 | 21 | 2,851 | 14 | 5 | 2/ |
| 1983 | 15,353 | 12,138 | 27,491 | 44 | 10,776 | 39 | 6,712 | 24 | 3,780 | 14 | 126 | 2/ |
| 1984 | 15,665 | 13,381 | 29,046 | 46 | 12,210 | 42 | 9,607 | 33 | 2,534 | 9 | 69 | 2/ |
| Imports from--Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium/Luxembourg | | United Kingdom | | Ireland | | Italy | | France | | | | |
| Quantity | | Share of consumption | | Quantity | | Share of consumption | | Quantity | | Share of consumption | | |
| <u>1,000 pounds</u> | | <u>Percent</u> | | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | | <u>Percent</u> | | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | | <u>Percent</u> | | |
| 1980 | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| 1981 | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| 1982 | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| 1983 | 98 | 2/ | 60 | 2/ | 0 | - | 60 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| 1984 | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |

^{1/} Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and industry sources report that U.S. exports of canned hams and shoulders are negligible or nil.

^{2/} Less than 0.5 percent.

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.

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

Table 126.--Canned hams and shoulders: U.S. production, imports for consumption; total and from the NMEs, and apparent consumption, 1980-84 ^{1/}

| Year | Production | Imports for con- sumption | Apparent consumption | Imports as a share of con- sumption | Imports from-- | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | Total NMEs | | Poland | | Yugoslavia | | Hungary | |
| | | | | | Quantity | Share of consump- tion | Quantity | Share of consump- tion | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption |
| | | | | | <u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
| 1980----- | 332,698 | 210,196 | 542,894 | 39 | 140,884 | 26 | 90,655 | 17 | 19,271 | 4 | 14,414 | 3 |
| 1981----- | 261,981 | 197,825 | 459,806 | 43 | 106,723 | 23 | 55,937 | 12 | 21,772 | 5 | 14,005 | 3 |
| 1982----- | 202,049 | 206,110 | 408,159 | 50 | 82,261 | 20 | 34,219 | 8 | 25,974 | 6 | 12,789 | 3 |
| 1983----- | 214,512 | 259,145 | 473,657 | 55 | 109,018 | 23 | 58,526 | 12 | 21,682 | 5 | 20,281 | 4 |
| 1984----- | 173,347 | 296,491 | 469,838 | 63 | 118,115 | 25 | 56,582 | 12 | 30,988 | 7 | 23,576 | 5 |
| Imports from--Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Romania | | Czechoslovakia | | Bulgaria | | | | |
| | | | | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption | | | |
| | | | | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | | | |
| 1980----- | | 13,066 | 2 | | 3,355 | 1 | | 122 | 2/ | | | |
| 1981----- | | 11,451 | 2 | | 3,476 | 1 | | 82 | 2/ | | | |
| 1982----- | | 5,785 | 1 | | 3,494 | 1 | | 0 | | | | |
| 1983----- | | 7,122 | 2 | | 1,407 | 2/ | | 0 | | | | |
| 1984----- | | 5,187 | 1 | | 1,782 | 2/ | | 0 | | | | |

^{1/} Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and industry sources report that U.S. exports of canned hams and shoulders are negligible or nil.

^{2/} Less than 0.05 percent.

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.

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

Table 127.--Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding 3 pounds and over: U.S. production, imports for consumption; total and from the NME's, and apparent consumption, 1980-84 1/

| Year | Production | Imports for con- sumption | Apparent consumption | Imports as a share of con- sumption | Imports from-- | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | Total NME's | | Poland | | Yugoslavia | | Hungary | |
| | | | | | Quantity | Share of consump- tion | Quantity | Share of consump- tion | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption |
| | | | | | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
| 1980 | 320,482 | 200,674 | 521,156 | 39 | 138,848 | 27 | 89,591 | 17 | 18,769 | 4 | 13,945 | 3 |
| 1981 | 247,448 | 190,246 | 437,694 | 37 | 105,033 | 20 | 54,995 | 13 | 21,349 | 5 | 13,680 | 3 |
| 1982 | 190,199 | 196,939 | 387,138 | 51 | 80,516 | 21 | 33,234 | 9 | 25,749 | 7 | 12,254 | 3 |
| 1983 | 199,160 | 247,007 | 446,167 | 55 | 107,851 | 24 | 57,796 | 13 | 21,521 | 5 | 20,005 | 4 |
| 1984 | 157,682 | 283,110 | 440,792 | 64 | 117,193 | 27 | 55,865 | 13 | 30,988 | 7 | 23,371 | 5 |
| Imports from--Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Romania | | Czechoslovakia | | Bulgaria | | | | |
| | | | | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption | | | |
| | | | | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | | | |
| 1980 | | 13,066 | 3 | | 3,355 | 1 | | 122 | 2/ | | | |
| 1981 | | 11,451 | 3 | | 3,476 | 1 | | 82 | 2/ | | | |
| 1982 | | 5,785 | 1 | | 3,494 | 1 | | 0 | | | | |
| 1983 | | 7,122 | 2 | | 1,407 | 2/ | | 0 | | | | |
| 1984 | | 5,187 | 1 | | 1,782 | 2/ | | 0 | | | | |

1/ Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and industry sources report that U.S. exports of canned hams and shoulders are negligible or nil.
2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Note.--Because of rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

Table 128.--Canned hams and shoulders in containers holding less than 3 pounds: U.S. production, imports for consumption total and from the NME's, and apparent consumption, 1980-84 ^{1/}

| Year | Production | Imports for con- sumption | Apparent consumption | Imports as a share of con- sumption | Imports from-- | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | Total NME's | | Poland | | Hungary | | Yugoslavia | |
| | | | | | Quantity | Share of consump- tion | Quantity | Share of consump- tion | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption |
| | | | | | <u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
| 1980----- | 12,216 | 9,522 | 21,738 | 44 | 2,036 | 9 | 1,064 | 5 | 470 | 2 | 502 | 2 |
| 1981----- | 14,533 | 7,580 | 22,113 | 34 | 1,691 | 8 | 942 | 4 | 326 | 1 | 423 | 2 |
| 1982----- | 11,850 | 9,172 | 21,022 | 44 | 1,746 | 8 | 985 | 5 | 535 | 3 | 225 | 1 |
| 1983----- | 15,353 | 12,138 | 27,491 | 44 | 1,167 | 4 | 730 | 3 | 276 | 1 | 161 | 1 |
| 1984----- | 15,665 | 13,381 | 29,046 | 46 | 922 | 3 | 717 | 2 | 205 | 1 | 0 | - |
| Imports from--Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Romania | | Czechoslovakia | | Bulgaria | | | | |
| | | | | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption | | | |
| | | | | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | | | |
| 1980----- | | 0 | - | | 0 | | - | | 0 | | | - |
| 1981----- | | 0 | - | | 0 | | - | | 0 | | | - |
| 1982----- | | 0 | - | | 0 | | - | | 0 | | | - |
| 1983----- | | 0 | - | | 0 | | - | | 0 | | | - |
| 1984----- | | 0 | - | | 0 | | - | | 0 | | | - |

^{1/} Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and industry sources report that U.S. exports of canned hams and shoulders are negligible or nil.

^{2/} Less than 0.05 percent.

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.

Note.--Because of rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

Table 129.--Sectioned and formed hams and shoulders: U.S. production, imports for consumption; total and from the EC, the NME's, and all other sources and apparent consumption, 1980-84 ^{1/}

| Period | Production | Imports for con- sumption | Apparent consumption | Imports as a share of con- sumption | Imports from-- | | | | | |
|--------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | ECs | | NME's | | All other sources | |
| | | | | | Total | Share of imports | Total | Share of consumption | Total | Share of consumption |
| | | | | | <u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
| 1980 | 735,815 | 210,196 | 946,011 | 22 | 66,895 | 7 | 140,884 | 15 | 2,471 | 2/ |
| 1981 | 672,959 | 197,825 | 870,784 | 23 | 87,177 | 10 | 106,723 | 12 | 3,925 | 2/ |
| 1982 | 622,340 | 206,110 | 828,450 | 25 | 119,803 | 14 | 82,261 | 10 | 4,047 | 2/ |
| 1983 | 599,066 | 259,145 | 858,211 | 30 | 146,740 | 17 | 109,018 | 13 | 3,387 | 2/ |
| 1984 | 557,902 | 296,491 | 854,393 | 35 | 174,564 | 20 | 118,115 | 14 | 3,811 | 2/ |

^{1/} Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and industry sources report that U.S. exports of sectioned and formed hams and shoulders are negligible or nil.

^{2/} Less than 0.5 percent.

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.

Note.-- Because of rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

Table 130.---Sectioned and formed hams and shoulders: U.S. production, imports for consumption; total and from the EC, and apparent consumption, 1980-84 ^{1/}

| Year | Production | Imports for con- sumption | Apparent consumption | Imports as a share of con- sumption | Imports from-- | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | Total EC | | Denmark | | The Netherlands | | Belgium/Luxembourg | |
| | | | | | Quantity | Share of consump- tion | Quantity | Share of consump- tion | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption |
| | | | | | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent |
| 1980 | 735,815 | 210,196 | 946,011 | 22 | 66,895 | 7 | 57,749 | 6 | 7,073 | 1 | 636 | 2/ |
| 1981 | 672,959 | 197,825 | 870,784 | 23 | 87,177 | 10 | 70,669 | 8 | 13,724 | 2 | 1,759 | 2/ |
| 1982 | 622,340 | 206,110 | 828,450 | 25 | 119,803 | 14 | 95,960 | 12 | 18,610 | 2 | 4,672 | 1 |
| 1983 | 599,066 | 259,145 | 858,211 | 30 | 146,740 | 17 | 122,744 | 14 | 18,285 | 2 | 4,309 | 1 |
| 1984 | 557,902 | 296,491 | 854,393 | 35 | 174,564 | 20 | 147,242 | 17 | 20,882 | 2 | 4,747 | 1 |
| Imports from--Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Republic of Germany | | United Kingdom | | Italy | | France | | Ireland | | | | |
| Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption | Quantity | Share of consumption | |
| 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent | 1,000 pounds | Percent | |
| 1980 | 941 | 2/ | 0 | | 379 | 2/ | 117 | 2/ | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1981 | 565 | 2/ | 21 | 2/ | 73 | 2/ | 0 | 2/ | 37 | 2/ | | |
| 1982 | 447 | 2/ | 37 | 2/ | 37 | 2/ | 40 | 2/ | 0 | | | |
| 1983 | 1,114 | 2/ | 138 | 2/ | 37 | 2/ | 76 | 2/ | 37 | 2/ | | |
| 1984 | 1,617 | 2/ | 39 | 2/ | 37 | 2/ | 0 | | 0 | | | |

^{1/} Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and industry sources report that U.S. exports of sectioned and formed hams and shoulders are negligible or nil.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

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.

Note:--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

Table 131.--Sectioned and formed hams and shoulders: U.S. production, imports for consumption; total and from the NME's, and apparent consumption, 1980-84 ^{1/}

| Year | Production | Imports for con- sumption | Apparent consumption | Imports as a share of con- sumption | Imports from-- | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | Total NME's | | Poland | | Yugoslavia | | Hungary | |
| | | | | | Quantity | Share of imports | Quantity | Share of imports | Quantity | Share of imports | Quantity | Share of imports |
| | | | | | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
| 1980 | 735,815 | 210,196 | 946,011 | 22 | 140,884 | 15 | 90,655 | 10 | 19,271 | 2 | 14,414 | 2 |
| 1981 | 672,959 | 197,825 | 870,784 | 23 | 106,723 | 12 | 55,937 | 6 | 21,772 | 3 | 14,005 | 2 |
| 1982 | 622,340 | 206,110 | 828,450 | 25 | 82,261 | 10 | 34,219 | 4 | 25,974 | 3 | 12,789 | 2 |
| 1983 | 599,066 | 259,145 | 858,211 | 30 | 109,018 | 13 | 58,526 | 7 | 21,682 | 3 | 20,281 | 2 |
| 1984 | 557,902 | 296,491 | 854,393 | 35 | 118,115 | 14 | 56,582 | 7 | 30,988 | 4 | 23,576 | 3 |
| Imports from--Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Romania | | Czechoslovakia | | Bulgaria | | | | |
| | | | | Quantity | Share of imports | Quantity | Share of imports | Quantity | Share of imports | | | |
| | | | | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>Percent</u> | | | |
| 1980 | | 13,066 | 1 | | 3,355 | 2/ | | 122 | 2/ | | | |
| 1981 | | 11,451 | 1 | | 3,476 | 2/ | | 82 | 2/ | | | |
| 1982 | | 5,785 | 1 | | 3,494 | 2/ | | 0 | | | | |
| 1983 | | 7,122 | 1 | | 1,407 | 2/ | | 0 | | | | |
| 1984 | | 5,187 | 1 | | 1,782 | 2/ | | 0 | | | | |

^{1/} Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and industry sources report that U.S. exports of sectioned and formed hams and shoulders are negligible or nil.

^{2/} Less than 0.5 percent.

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.

Note: Because of rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

Table 132.--Pork: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by market, 1980-84,
January-July, 1984, and January-July 1985

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|--------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| Japan----- | 87,213 | 125,642 | 97,514 | 110,253 | 59,599 | 47,790 | 14,691 |
| Canada----- | 41,030 | 38,678 | 24,464 | 27,033 | 16,720 | 10,762 | 4,529 |
| Mexico----- | 32,033 | 48,371 | 30,974 | 32,911 | 33,993 | 20,171 | 24,780 |
| EC----- | 10,742 | 9,757 | 3,724 | 10,561 | 22,278 | 11,517 | 18,394 |
| All other----- | 75,348 | 78,446 | 52,111 | 33,515 | 27,164 | 13,383 | 15,418 |
| Total----- | 246,367 | 300,893 | 208,788 | 214,273 | 159,755 | 103,623 | 77,812 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| Japan----- | 95,852 | 143,961 | 113,679 | 123,578 | 62,808 | 50,919 | 15,905 |
| Canada----- | 26,767 | 31,150 | 23,376 | 24,026 | 14,884 | 9,466 | 4,251 |
| Mexico----- | 8,930 | 14,383 | 7,241 | 6,470 | 9,201 | 5,236 | 6,274 |
| EC----- | 5,835 | 5,479 | 3,002 | 4,758 | 6,077 | 3,093 | 5,184 |
| All other----- | 51,956 | 57,991 | 41,188 | 24,654 | 20,319 | 9,577 | 10,252 |
| Total----- | 189,340 | 252,964 | 188,486 | 183,486 | 113,288 | 78,291 | 41,866 |

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent basis and not necessarily comparable to data in other tables in this report.

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

Table 133.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise to Japan, Canada, Mexico, and all other markets, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|--------|--|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 | |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Japan | 86,757 | 125,036 | 95,667 | 105,949 | 59,146 | 47,455 | 14,456 | |
| Canada | 35,667 | 35,199 | 21,550 | 23,694 | 13,217 | 8,582 | 3,568 | |
| Mexico | 28,242 | 41,169 | 29,284 | 31,614 | 32,803 | 19,368 | 24,284 | |
| All other | 57,361 | 61,568 | 33,309 | 30,000 | 37,491 | 19,107 | 27,168 | |
| Total | 208,027 | 262,972 | 179,774 | 191,257 | 142,657 | 94,512 | 69,476 | |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Japan | 95,253 | 143,166 | 111,399 | 117,975 | 62,138 | 50,458 | 15,651 | |
| Canada | 23,089 | 28,214 | 20,977 | 21,078 | 11,571 | 7,413 | 3,281 | |
| Mexico | 6,555 | 9,410 | 6,460 | 5,974 | 8,652 | 4,856 | 5,977 | |
| All other | 37,308 | 40,524 | 23,062 | 16,350 | 14,605 | 7,151 | 9,440 | |
| Total | 162,205 | 221,314 | 161,898 | 161,377 | 96,966 | 69,878 | 34,349 | |

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent basis and not necessarily comparable to data in other tables in this report.

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

Table 134.--Pork primal cuts (except hams) fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by market, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Japan----- | 53,880 | 77,018 | 60,636 | 62,970 | 36,045 | 28,642 | 9,045 |
| Mexico----- | 18,829 | 27,403 | 19,256 | 21,343 | 21,008 | 12,439 | 15,691 |
| Canada----- | 13,021 | 15,104 | 8,903 | 10,345 | 5,715 | 3,767 | 1,457 |
| All other----- | 23,549 | 26,862 | 15,639 | 16,999 | 22,299 | 11,722 | 16,255 |
| Total----- | 109,279 | 146,387 | 104,434 | 111,657 | 85,067 | 56,570 | 42,498 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Japan----- | 85,889 | 128,728 | 101,935 | 98,857 | 54,801 | 44,197 | 14,217 |
| Mexico----- | 6,342 | 8,879 | 5,906 | 5,858 | 7,742 | 4,369 | 5,160 |
| Canada----- | 11,464 | 16,920 | 12,263 | 13,080 | 7,052 | 4,556 | 1,859 |
| All other----- | 20,156 | 20,999 | 13,979 | 11,823 | 10,953 | 5,504 | 7,160 |
| Total----- | 123,851 | 175,526 | 134,083 | 129,618 | 80,548 | 58,626 | 28,396 |

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

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

Table 135.--Hams, fresh or frozen: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by market, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Japan----- | 5,880 | 9,514 | 4,101 | 7,361 | 4,349 | 3,765 | 710 |
| Canada----- | 4,633 | 6,713 | 4,459 | 4,674 | 1,879 | 875 | 537 |
| All other----- | 7,894 | 7,252 | 2,991 | 873 | 990 | 235 | 344 |
| Total----- | 18,407 | 23,479 | 11,551 | 12,908 | 7,218 | 4,875 | 1,591 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Japan----- | 7,736 | 12,915 | 6,643 | 11,032 | 5,661 | 4,832 | 856 |
| Canada----- | 4,078 | 5,951 | 4,834 | 4,560 | 1,903 | 859 | 601 |
| All other----- | 7,290 | 7,677 | 3,050 | 939 | 874 | 243 | 394 |
| Total----- | 19,104 | 26,543 | 14,527 | 16,531 | 8,438 | 5,934 | 1,851 |

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

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

Table 136.--Pork (except carcasses and primal cuts) fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by market, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 4,369 | 4,835 | 3,313 | 3,086 | 2,583 | 1,944 | 653 |
| Japan----- | 651 | 1,016 | 1,761 | 5,060 | 1,240 | 1,087 | 288 |
| Bahamas----- | 1,701 | 2,548 | 1,700 | 1,663 | 912 | 496 | 681 |
| All other----- | 6,445 | 10,114 | 5,272 | 2,339 | 3,752 | 1,677 | 2,593 |
| Total----- | 13,167 | 18,513 | 12,046 | 12,148 | 8,487 | 5,204 | 4,215 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 4,033 | 4,968 | 3,815 | 3,302 | 2,551 | 1,933 | 698 |
| Japan----- | 1,098 | 1,256 | 2,641 | 8,086 | 1,610 | 1,370 | 571 |
| Bahamas----- | 1,586 | 2,434 | 1,796 | 1,769 | 981 | 515 | 656 |
| All other----- | 4,734 | 8,140 | 4,094 | 1,818 | 2,169 | 1,117 | 1,333 |
| Total----- | 11,451 | 16,798 | 12,346 | 14,975 | 7,311 | 4,935 | 3,258 |

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

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

Table 137.--Pork carcass, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise by market 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|------------|-----------------|-------|-------|------|------|----------------|------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| Total----- | 13,395 | 2,653 | 1,027 | 281 | 855 | 583 | 897 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| Total----- | 7,800 | 2,446 | 942 | 253 | 669 | 383 | 844 |

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

Table 138.--Canned pork (except sausages): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by market, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| All markets----- | 3,675 | 3,665 | 2,841 | 1,532 | 1,130 | 776 | 656 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| All markets----- | 4,070 | 4,402 | 3,541 | 2,098 | 1,406 | 960 | 844 |

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

Table 139.--Bacon (except canned): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by market, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| All markets----- | 1,807 | 2,378 | 1,705 | 1,325 | 1,369 | 888 | 366 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| All markets----- | 1,937 | 2,915 | 2,530 | 1,996 | 1,994 | 1,223 | 1,039 |

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

Table 140.--Hams and shoulders, prepared or preserved (except canned): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by market, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| All markets----- | 7,334 | 5,210 | 2,995 | 3,955 | 3,250 | 1,063 | 1,248 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| All markets----- | 8,258 | 7,312 | 4,604 | 5,472 | 4,868 | 1,495 | 1,547 |

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

Table 141.--Other pork, prepared or preserved: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by market, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 2,371 | 2,178 | 2,333 | 2,329 | 2,500 | 1,572 | 610 |
| Venezuela----- | 1,930 | 2,959 | 3,519 | 1,159 | 1,166 | 836 | 11 |
| Japan----- | 97 | 170 | 1,224 | 2,813 | 267 | 209 | 108 |
| Mexico----- | 3,012 | 5,724 | 1,186 | 1,047 | 859 | 559 | 332 |
| All other----- | 11,192 | 9,096 | 8,304 | 4,957 | 3,667 | 1,721 | 3,399 |
| Total----- | 18,602 | 20,127 | 16,566 | 12,305 | 8,459 | 4,897 | 4,460 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 1,711 | 1,757 | 2,030 | 2,024 | 2,429 | 1,542 | 562 |
| Venezuela----- | 1,974 | 3,697 | 4,201 | 1,512 | 1,426 | 1,021 | 10 |
| Japan----- | 192 | 305 | 1,738 | 4,330 | 425 | 296 | 61 |
| Mexico----- | 2,088 | 4,450 | 526 | 410 | 412 | 288 | 201 |
| All other----- | 6,905 | 6,814 | 7,418 | 4,268 | 3,362 | 1,577 | 3,253 |
| Total----- | 12,870 | 17,023 | 15,913 | 12,544 | 8,054 | 4,724 | 4,087 |

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

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

Table 142.--Pork, prepared or preserved: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise to Canada, Japan, Mexico, and all other markets, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 5,364 | 3,479 | 2,914 | 3,339 | 3,503 | 1,918 | 860 |
| Japan----- | 457 | 606 | 1,847 | 4,305 | 453 | 308 | 151 |
| Mexico----- | 3,791 | 7,203 | 1,690 | 1,297 | 1,190 | 783 | 471 |
| All other----- | 28,727 | 26,633 | 22,563 | 14,075 | 11,952 | 5,229 | 5,537 |
| Total----- | 38,339 | 37,921 | 29,014 | 23,016 | 17,098 | 8,238 | 7,019 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 3,678 | 2,936 | 2,399 | 2,948 | 3,313 | 1,813 | 875 |
| Japan----- | 598 | 795 | 2,279 | 5,603 | 670 | 409 | 195 |
| Mexico----- | 2,375 | 4,973 | 782 | 496 | 549 | 379 | 279 |
| All other----- | 20,484 | 22,947 | 21,128 | 13,062 | 11,800 | 4,937 | 4,893 |
| Total----- | 27,135 | 31,651 | 26,588 | 22,109 | 16,332 | 7,538 | 6,242 |

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

Note.--Quantity data in this table are carcass weight equivalent basis and not necessarily comparable to data in other tables in this report.

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

Table 143.--Pork offals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by market, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| France----- | 19,228 | 16,269 | 18,746 | 16,124 | 9,320 | 5,714 | 6,103 |
| United Kingdom----- | 18,061 | 24,922 | 22,327 | 17,042 | 8,687 | 5,156 | 8,134 |
| Belgium----- | 7,911 | 9,598 | 8,586 | 8,991 | 6,281 | 3,547 | 2,369 |
| The Netherlands----- | 11,651 | 10,247 | 11,621 | 10,725 | 5,003 | 3,422 | 3,530 |
| Federal Republic of | | | | | | | |
| Germany----- | 32,299 | 19,502 | 10,091 | 3,682 | 2,560 | 1,556 | 2,276 |
| All other EC----- | 78 | 652 | 388 | 494 | 394 | 204 | 280 |
| Total EC----- | 89,228 | 81,190 | 71,759 | 57,058 | 32,245 | 19,599 | 22,692 |
| Japan----- | 1,496 | 6,138 | 4,897 | 4,353 | 8,130 | 5,759 | 2,571 |
| Mexico----- | 21,045 | 15,476 | 22,305 | 10,753 | 20,214 | 9,402 | 17,198 |
| Canada----- | 3,664 | 4,168 | 3,727 | 4,505 | 4,104 | 2,568 | 2,523 |
| All other----- | 12,679 | 17,957 | 26,563 | 18,220 | 16,551 | 6,694 | 6,906 |
| Total----- | 128,112 | 124,929 | 129,251 | 94,916 | 81,244 | 44,022 | 51,890 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| France----- | 6,356 | 4,318 | 4,900 | 4,077 | 2,919 | 1,875 | 1,708 |
| United Kingdom----- | 6,375 | 8,038 | 8,449 | 5,497 | 2,733 | 1,732 | 2,249 |
| Belgium----- | 3,167 | 3,302 | 2,643 | 2,633 | 1,947 | 1,123 | 724 |
| The Netherlands----- | 5,398 | 4,038 | 3,552 | 3,365 | 1,732 | 1,131 | 1,061 |
| Federal Republic of | | | | | | | |
| Germany----- | 8,822 | 4,669 | 2,428 | 1,261 | 1,318 | 674 | 1,329 |
| All other EC----- | 85 | 286 | 583 | 551 | 373 | 212 | 270 |
| Total EC----- | 30,203 | 24,651 | 22,555 | 17,385 | 11,022 | 6,747 | 7,341 |
| Japan----- | 833 | 4,979 | 3,653 | 3,339 | 7,829 | 5,869 | 2,831 |
| Mexico----- | 5,476 | 5,183 | 6,722 | 2,446 | 5,832 | 2,590 | 5,194 |
| Canada----- | 1,448 | 1,441 | 1,414 | 1,957 | 1,527 | 976 | 1,017 |
| All other----- | 5,612 | 7,708 | 8,764 | 6,989 | 6,514 | 2,921 | 2,720 |
| Total----- | 43,572 | 43,962 | 43,108 | 32,115 | 32,724 | 19,103 | 19,103 |

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

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

Table 144.--Pork livers, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise by market 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | |
| France----- | 10,135 | 11,306 | 9,625 | 7,193 | 2,783 | 1,866 | 870 |
| The Netherlands----- | 6,572 | 6,340 | 7,362 | 5,075 | 2,007 | 1,601 | 1,512 |
| All other EC----- | 39,055 | 32,484 | 17,736 | 7,489 | 4,409 | 3,158 | 3,500 |
| Total EC----- | 55,762 | 50,130 | 34,723 | 19,757 | 9,199 | 6,625 | 5,882 |
| German Democratic Republic----- | 519 | 39 | 10,145 | 7,421 | 7,137 | 1,635 | 2,959 |
| All other----- | 4,848 | 7,118 | 5,979 | 4,063 | 2,617 | 1,618 | 417 |
| Total----- | 61,129 | 57,287 | 50,847 | 31,241 | 18,953 | 9,878 | 9,258 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | |
| France----- | 2,870 | 2,553 | 2,028 | 1,472 | 637 | 395 | 222 |
| The Netherlands----- | 2,233 | 1,687 | 1,591 | 1,149 | 363 | 272 | 418 |
| All other EC----- | 10,127 | 7,641 | 4,055 | 1,471 | 969 | 653 | 739 |
| Total EC----- | 15,230 | 11,881 | 7,674 | 4,092 | 1,969 | 1,120 | 1,379 |
| German Democratic Republic----- | 127 | 7 | 1,713 | 1,624 | 1,414 | 316 | 511 |
| All other----- | 1,738 | 1,940 | 1,588 | 1,133 | 925 | 616 | 104 |
| Total----- | 17,095 | 13,828 | 10,975 | 6,849 | 4,308 | 2,052 | 1,994 |

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

Note:--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

Table 145.--Pork offals (except livers) fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by market, 1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | |
| France----- | 9,093 | 4,963 | 9,122 | 8,931 | 6,537 | 3,847 | 5,233 |
| United Kingdom----- | 12,617 | 16,289 | 16,651 | 14,665 | 6,651 | 3,676 | 5,694 |
| Belgium----- | 2,910 | 2,775 | 5,293 | 5,524 | 4,809 | 2,601 | 1,849 |
| The Netherlands----- | 5,079 | 3,906 | 4,259 | 5,650 | 2,996 | 1,821 | 2,018 |
| All other EC----- | 3,767 | 3,128 | 1,711 | 2,531 | 2,054 | 1,027 | 2,017 |
| Total EC----- | 33,466 | 31,061 | 37,036 | 37,301 | 23,047 | 12,972 | 16,811 |
| Japan----- | 1,419 | 5,483 | 4,856 | 4,251 | 8,081 | 5,713 | 2,571 |
| Mexico----- | 20,797 | 15,307 | 21,971 | 9,405 | 18,844 | 8,569 | 16,865 |
| All other----- | 11,301 | 15,792 | 14,541 | 12,718 | 12,320 | 6,890 | 6,376 |
| Total----- | 66,983 | 67,643 | 78,404 | 63,675 | 62,292 | 34,144 | 42,623 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| France----- | 3,486 | 1,765 | 2,873 | 2,606 | 2,281 | 1,480 | 1,487 |
| United Kingdom----- | 4,845 | 5,612 | 6,892 | 5,044 | 2,228 | 1,374 | 1,751 |
| Belgium----- | 1,732 | 1,496 | 1,874 | 1,941 | 1,656 | 961 | 603 |
| The Netherlands----- | 3,164 | 2,351 | 1,961 | 2,216 | 1,368 | 859 | 643 |
| All other EC----- | 85 | 286 | 583 | 551 | 373 | 753 | 1,479 |
| Total EC----- | 13,312 | 11,510 | 14,183 | 12,358 | 7,906 | 5,427 | 5,963 |
| Japan----- | 806 | 4,730 | 3,604 | 3,267 | 7,805 | 5,845 | 2,831 |
| Mexico----- | 5,365 | 5,129 | 6,625 | 2,151 | 5,531 | 2,409 | 5,107 |
| All other----- | 6,994 | 8,765 | 7,721 | 7,490 | 7,174 | 3,370 | 3,208 |
| Total----- | 26,477 | 30,134 | 32,133 | 25,266 | 28,416 | 17,051 | 17,109 |

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

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

Table 146.--Live swine: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise by market
1980-84, January-July 1984, and January-July 1985

| Market | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | January-July-- | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1984 | 1985 |
| (Animals) | | | | | | | |
| Thailand----- | 57 | 28 | 652 | 730 | 1,524 | 1,191 | 267 |
| Taiwan----- | 2,270 | 1,216 | 2,492 | 1,932 | 2,391 | 877 | 130 |
| Japan----- | 1,469 | 1,096 | 3,055 | 3,379 | 2,729 | 1,188 | 1,519 |
| Mexico----- | 2,339 | 12,826 | 10,608 | 1,002 | 2,567 | 644 | 2,696 |
| Malaysia----- | 1,353 | 327 | 847 | 1,303 | 1,123 | 570 | 0 |
| Republic of Korea----- | 124 | 40 | 137 | 1,032 | 1,080 | 143 | 1,101 |
| Dominican Republic----- | 319 | 1,012 | 9,530 | 7,700 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All other----- | 8,360 | 7,579 | 9,509 | 6,248 | 2,918 | 1,666 | 3,699 |
| Total----- | 16,291 | 24,124 | 36,830 | 23,326 | 14,332 | 6,189 | 9,412 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | |
| Thailand----- | 34 | 11 | 408 | 451 | 1,509 | 1,279 | 302 |
| Taiwan----- | 824 | 1,158 | 1,545 | 1,764 | 1,502 | 792 | 113 |
| Japan----- | 1,566 | 986 | 2,335 | 2,166 | 1,478 | 839 | 622 |
| Mexico----- | 691 | 3,624 | 3,042 | 355 | 1,300 | 350 | 1,146 |
| Malaysia----- | 556 | 147 | 385 | 733 | 618 | 305 | - |
| Republic of Korea----- | 81 | 29 | 111 | 592 | 350 | 81 | 508 |
| Dominican Republic----- | 100 | 294 | 2,722 | 1,909 | - | - | - |
| All other----- | 2,880 | 2,877 | 3,338 | 2,586 | 1,154 | 600 | 1,154 |
| Total----- | 6,732 | 9,126 | 13,886 | 10,556 | 7,991 | 4,246 | 3,845 |

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

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

Table 147.--Red meat and poultry: Consumption in Japan 1980-84

| Year | Pork | Beef and veal | Lamb, mutton and goat meat | Total red meat | Poultry meat |
|------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| | (Million pounds) | | | | |
| 1980 | 3,695 | 1,301 | 388 | 5,384 | 2,698 |
| 1981 | 3,589 | 1,378 | 410 | 5,377 | 2,723 |
| 1982 | 3,646 | 1,444 | 353 | 5,443 | 2,892 |
| 1983 | 3,660 | 1,512 | 364 | 5,536 | 2,985 |
| 1984 | 3,748 | 1,609 | 353 | 5,710 | 3,122 |

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

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

Table 148.--Red meat and poultry: Per capita consumption in Japan, 1980-84

| Product | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|------|------|------|------|
| | <u>Pounds</u> | | | | |
| Pork----- | 31.7 | 30.4 | 30.9 | 30.6 | 31.3 |
| Beef and veal----- | 11.2 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 12.8 | 13.4 |
| Lamb, mutton, and goat meat----- | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| Poultry----- | 23.1 | 23.1 | 24.5 | 25.1 | 26.0 |

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

Table 149.--Pork: Production, imports, exports, and apparent consumption in Japan, 1980-84

| Year | Production | Imports | Exports | Apparent consump- tion <u>1/</u> | Ratio of imports to apparent consumption |
|-----------|------------------------|---------|---------|--|---|
| | <u>Millions pounds</u> | | | | <u>Percent</u> |
| 1980----- | 3,252 | 342 | 0 | 3,695 | 9 |
| 1981----- | 3,078 | 578 | 0 | 3,589 | 16 |
| 1982----- | 3,146 | 445 | 0 | 3,646 | 12 |
| 1983----- | 3,150 | 525 | 0 | 3,660 | 14 |
| 1984----- | 3,153 | 628 | 0 | 3,748 | 17 |

1/ Includes changes in inventories.

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

Table 150.--Beef and veal: Production, imports, exports, and apparent consumption in Japan, 1980-84

| Year | Production | Imports | Exports | Apparent consumption <u>1/</u> | Ratio of imports to apparent consumption |
|-----------|-----------------|---------|-----------|--------------------------------|--|
| | Millions pounds | | | | Percent |
| 1980----- | 922 | 384 | <u>2/</u> | 1,301 | 30 |
| 1981----- | 1,038 | 384 | <u>2/</u> | 1,378 | 28 |
| 1982----- | 1,060 | 384 | <u>2/</u> | 1,444 | 27 |
| 1983----- | 1,091 | 432 | <u>2/</u> | 1,512 | 29 |
| 1984----- | 1,179 | 463 | <u>2/</u> | 1,609 | 29 |

1/ Includes changes in inventories.

2/ Negligible or nil.

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

Table 151.--Meat and preparations: Japanese imports, by source, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | (Million dollars) | | | | |
| United States----- | 432 | 540 | 562 | 571 | 526 |
| Australia----- | 449 | 406 | 391 | 384 | 364 |
| Canada----- | 136 | 198 | 201 | 183 | 126 |
| Taiwan 1/----- | 69 | 80 | 74 | 125 | 185 |
| New Zealand----- | 88 | 124 | 84 | 92 | 105 |
| Denmark----- | 119 | 297 | 80 | 76 | 288 |
| All other EC----- | 4 | 4 | 19 | 50 | 28 |
| Total EC----- | 123 | 301 | 99 | 126 | 316 |
| All other----- | 525 | 279 | 301 | 290 | 281 |
| Total----- | 1,523 | 1,927 | 1,711 | 1,772 | 1,897 |

1/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 152.--Red meat and poultry: Japanese imports 1980-84

| Year | Pork | Beef and veal | Lamb, mutton and goat meat | Total red meat | Poultry meat |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| | (million pounds) | | | | |
| 1980----- | 342 | 384 | 346 | 1,072 | 159 |
| 1981----- | 578 | 384 | 388 | 1,350 | 216 |
| 1982----- | 445 | 384 | 375 | 1,204 | 234 |
| 1983----- | 525 | 432 | 364 | 1,321 | 231 |
| 1984----- | 628 | 463 | 331 | 1,422 | 238 |

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

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

Table 153.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: Japanese imports, by source, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| (Million pounds) | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 66 : | 94 : | 96 : | 92 : | 65 |
| United States----- | 66 : | 86 : | 72 : | 78 : | 51 |
| Taiwan----- | 37 : | 44 : | 43 : | 73 : | 112 |
| Sweden----- | 3 : | 18 : | 36 : | 43 : | 17 |
| Denmark----- | 64 : | 160 : | 42 : | 39 : | 166 |
| All other EC----- | 1 : | 1 : | 10 : | 26 : | 12 |
| Total EC----- | 65 : | 161 : | 52 : | 65 : | 178 |
| All other----- | 2 : | 2 : | 12 : | 16 : | 8 |
| Total----- | 239 : | 405 : | 311 : | 367 : | 431 |
| (Million dollars) | | | | | |
| Canada----- | 112 : | 165 : | 173 : | 164 : | 108 |
| United States----- | 117 : | 158 : | 141 : | 153 : | 86 |
| Taiwan <u>1</u> /----- | 61 : | 77 : | 72 : | 122 : | 181 |
| Sweden----- | 6 : | 31 : | 57 : | 71 : | 29 |
| Denmark----- | 108 : | 278 : | 68 : | 65 : | 274 |
| All other EC----- | 1 : | 2 : | 15 : | 45 : | 19 |
| Total EC----- | 109 : | 280 : | 83 : | 110 : | 293 |
| All other----- | 3 : | 6 : | 16 : | 25 : | 17 |
| Total----- | 408 : | 717 : | 542 : | 645 : | 714 |

1/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 154.--Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen: Japanese imports, by source, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|--------------------|-----------|------|-----------|------|------|
| (Million pounds) | | | | | |
| Australia----- | 205 | 192 | 190 | 201 | 202 |
| United States----- | 49 | 58 | 70 | 83 | 93 |
| EC----- | <u>1/</u> | 0 | <u>1/</u> | 1 | 3 |
| All other----- | 15 | 20 | 9 | 18 | 23 |
| Total----- | 269 | 270 | 269 | 303 | 321 |
| (Million dollars) | | | | | |
| Australia----- | 306 | 258 | 237 | 272 | 268 |
| United States----- | 105 | 110 | 134 | 144 | 153 |
| EC----- | <u>1/</u> | - | <u>1/</u> | 1 | 2 |
| All other----- | 25 | 31 | 20 | 29 | 32 |
| Total----- | 436 | 399 | 387 | 445 | 455 |

1/ Less than 0.5 million pounds or \$0.5 million.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 155.--Pork, prepared or preserved: Japanese imports from the EC, the United States, Canada, and all other sources, 1980-84

| Year | France | Belgium/ Luxembourg | The Netherlands | Federal Re- public of Germany | Italy | United Kingdom | Ireland | Denmark | Greece | EC total | United States | Canada | All other | World Total |
|-----------------|--------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|---------|---------|--------|-------------|------------------|--------|--------------|----------------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 28 | 0 | 261 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9,848 | 0 | 10,140 | 420 | 10 | 1,973 | 12,543 |
| 1981 | 42 | 1 | 89 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10,492 | 0 | 10,628 | 487 | 25 | 4,053 | 15,193 |
| 1982 | 61 | 0 | 224 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 10,269 | 0 | 10,560 | 345 | 20 | 4,324 | 15,249 |
| 1983 | 71 | 0 | 137 | 10 | 21 | 4 | 0 | 10,693 | 0 | 10,936 | 225 | 25 | 4,111 | 15,297 |
| 1984 | 77 | 0 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 10,938 | 0 | 11,071 | 238 | 12 | 5,404 | 16,724 |
| (1,000 dollars) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 92 | - | 472 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 9,889 | - | 10,459 | 487 | 23 | 1,532 | 12,502 |
| 1981 | 201 | 1 | 156 | 2 | 6 | - | - | 10,733 | - | 11,098 | 691 | 55 | 2,984 | 14,827 |
| 1982 | 281 | - | 565 | 5 | 6 | - | - | 9,913 | - | 10,771 | 715 | 96 | 2,697 | 14,278 |
| 1983 | 351 | - | 390 | 36 | 23 | - | 9 | 10,206 | - | 11,014 | 448 | 82 | 2,923 | 14,467 |
| 1984 | 454 | - | 40 | 29 | 17 | - | - | 9,996 | - | 10,536 | 455 | 45 | 3,926 | 14,963 |

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations

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

Table 156.--Pork: Production, imports, exports, and apparent consumption in Canada, 1980-84

| Year | Production | Imports | Exports | Apparent consumption ^{1/} | Ratio of imports to apparent consumption | Ratio of exports to production |
|-----------|-----------------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| | Millions pounds | | | | Percent | |
| 1980----- | 1,933 | 43 | 260 | 1,710 | 3 | 13 |
| 1981----- | 1,916 | 44 | 248 | 1,717 | 3 | 13 |
| 1982----- | 1,836 | 32 | 360 | 1,514 | 2 | 20 |
| 1983----- | 1,878 | 43 | 347 | 1,572 | 3 | 18 |
| 1984----- | 1,902 | 32 | 386 | 1,546 | 2 | 20 |

^{1/} Includes changes in inventories.

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

Table 157.--Red meat and poultry: Per capita consumption in Canada, 1980-84

| Product | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Pounds | | | | |
| Beef and veal----- | 90.2 | 93.0 | 93.0 | 92.2 | 89.5 |
| Pork----- | 69.0 | 66.4 | 61.5 | 63.3 | 61.5 |
| Lamb, mutton, and goat----- | ^{1/} | ^{1/} | ^{1/} | ^{1/} | ^{1/} |
| Poultry----- | 50.0 | 49.8 | 50.0 | 51.6 | 53.1 |

^{1/} Not available.

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

Table 158.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: Canadian imports from the United States, the EC, and all other sources 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | (1,000 pounds) | | | | |
| United States----- | 28,880 | 33,373 | 25,737 | 28,023 | 15,018 |
| Denmark----- | 163 | 2,154 | 459 | 0 | 8,052 |
| All other EC----- | 0 | 35 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Total EC----- | 163 | 2,189 | 459 | 2 | 8,052 |
| All other----- | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> | 29 |
| Total----- | 29,043 | 35,562 | 26,196 | 28,025 | 23,098 |
| | (1,000 dollars) | | | | |
| United States----- | 25,953 | 32,310 | 29,700 | 29,605 | 15,351 |
| Denmark----- | 249 | 2,842 | 925 | - | 7,653 |
| All other EC----- | 0 | 29 | - | 2 | - |
| Total EC----- | 249 | 2,871 | 925 | 2 | 7,653 |
| All other----- | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> | <u>1/</u> | 20 |
| Total----- | 26,202 | 35,181 | 30,625 | 29,607 | 23,024 |

1/ Negligible or nil.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the United Nations.

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

Table 159.--Prepared or preserved pork (except canned hams and canned luncheon meat) and pork sausages: Canadian imports from the United States and all other sources, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Quantity (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| United States----- | 7,498 | 5,974 | 3,614 | 5,279 | 3,174 |
| All other----- | 2/ | 2/ | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Total----- | 7,498 | 5,974 | 3,614 | 5,283 | 3,174 |
| Value (1,000 Canadian dollars) | | | | | |
| United States----- | 9,022 | 7,833 | 6,062 | 7,483 | 6,562 |
| All other----- | 2/ | 3/ | - | 6 | - |
| Total----- | 9,022 | 7,834 | 6,062 | 7,489 | 6,562 |

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.

Note.--Because of rounding,, figures may not add totals shown.

Table 160.--Canned luncheon meat ^{1/}: Canadian imports,
by principal sources, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|----------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| Denmark----- | 0 | 438 | 816 | 884 | 1,061 |
| The Netherlands----- | 166 | 505 | 647 | 3,690 | 1,634 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| The United States----- | 0 | 45 | 57 | 98 | 45 |
| All other----- | 40 | 111 | 210 | 0 | 16 |
| Total----- | 206 | 1,099 | 1,729 | 4,672 | 2,788 |
| (\$1,000 Canadian dollars) | | | | | |
| Denmark----- | - | 449 | 923 | 952 | 1,116 |
| The Netherlands----- | 253 | 296 | 471 | 2,416 | 1,011 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg----- | - | - | - | - | 49 |
| The United States----- | - | 46 | 26 | 61 | 49 |
| All other----- | 96 | 83 | 205 | - | 19 |
| Total----- | 349 | 874 | 1,625 | 3,430 | 2,244 |

^{1/} Canadian Commodity No. 17-31.

Source: Statistics Canada.

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

Table 161.--Canned hams: 1/ Canadian imports, by principal sources, 1980-84

| Source | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Quantity (1,000 pounds) | | | | | |
| EC <u>2/</u> ----- | 44 | 41 | 120 | 2,229 | 1,563 |
| NME's <u>3/</u> ----- | 738 | 317 | 104 | 30 | 222 |
| United States----- | 11 | 15 | 1 | 31 | 3 |
| Total----- | 793 | 373 | 225 | 2,290 | 1,788 |
| Value (1,000 Canadian dollars) | | | | | |
| EC <u>2/</u> ----- | 81 | 58 | 195 | 3,254 | 2,227 |
| NME's <u>3/</u> ----- | 753 | 352 | 238 | 45 | 250 |
| United States----- | 31 | 19 | 3 | 33 | 5 |
| Total----- | 865 | 428 | 436 | 3,333 | 2,482 |

1/ Canadian commodity No. 17-24.2/ Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom.3/ Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania, and China.

Source: Compiled from Statistics Canada.

Note.--Because of rounding,, figures may not add totals shown.

Table 162.--Barrows and gilts: Average prices paid at 7 U.S. markets, 1/ by quarters, 1980-84 and January-June 1985

| (Per 100 pounds) | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------|--|
| Year | January- March | April- June | July- September | October- December | Average | |
| 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 | 51.21 | 47.65 | 48.86 | |
| 1985----- | 47.32 | 43.09 | - | - | - | |

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 163.--Pork: U.S. average retail prices, by quarters, 1980-84
and January-March 1985

| (Per pound) | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------|--|
| Year | January- March | April- June | July- September | October- December | Average | |
| 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 | 1.59 | 1.64 | 1.63 | 1.62 | |
| 1985----- | 1.65 | 1.59 | - | - | - | |

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

Table 164.--Hams: U.S. average wholesale prices, by quarters,
1980-84 and January-June 1985 1/

| (Per 100 pounds) | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------|--|
| Year | January- March | April- June | July- September | October- December | Average | |
| 1980----- | \$66.28 | \$57.59 | \$78.32 | \$ 84.62 | \$71.70 | |
| 1981----- | 66.90 | 73.91 | 83.96 | 85.55 | 77.58 | |
| 1982----- | 81.04 | 84.80 | 94.52 | 105.51 | 91.47 | |
| 1983----- | 88.75 | 66.61 | 70.69 | 79.68 | 76.43 | |
| 1984----- | 72.41 | 74.66 | 75.33 | 86.02 | 77.11 | |
| 1985----- | 72.47 | 63.90 | - | - | - | |

1/ 14 to 17 pounds.

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

Table 165.--Spareribs: U.S. average wholesale prices, by quarters,
1980-84 and January-June 1985 ^{1/}

| (Per 100 pounds) | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|
| Year | January- March | April- June | July- September | October- December | Average |
| 1980----- | \$ 71.23 | \$ 78.10 | \$ 97.91 | \$ 82.76 | \$ 82.50 |
| 1981----- | 82.81 | 98.14 | 103.67 | 79.31 | 90.98 |
| 1982----- | 110.84 | 138.26 | 138.05 | 104.69 | 122.96 |
| 1983----- | 131.50 | 136.41 | 117.43 | 102.47 | 121.95 |
| 1984----- | 116.48 | 127.56 | 119.42 | 106.13 | 117.40 |
| 1985----- | 116.32 | 123.79 | - | - | - |

^{1/} 1.5 to 3.5 pounds, prior to January 1984 prices are 3 to 5 pounds.

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

Table 166.--Pork bellies: U.S. average wholesale prices, by quarters, 1980-84 and January-June 1985 1/

| (Per 100 pounds) | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Year | January- March | April- June | July- September | October- December | Average |
| 1980----- | \$36.13 | \$29.92 | \$52.00 | \$57.07 | \$43.78 |
| 1981----- | 46.92 | 49.64 | 58.12 | 54.49 | 52.29 |
| 1982----- | 65.58 | 77.31 | 89.57 | 73.69 | 76.54 |
| 1983----- | 73.30 | 61.90 | 60.03 | 51.52 | 61.69 |
| 1984----- | 58.58 | 60.93 | 61.64 | 59.20 | 60.09 |
| 1985----- | 62.55 | 62.54 | - | - | - |

1/ 12 to 14 pounds.

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

Table 167.--Picnics: U.S. average wholesale prices, by quarters,
1980-84 and January-June 1985 1/

| (Per 100 pounds) | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Year | January- March | April- June | July- September | October- December | Average |
| 1980----- | \$50.44 | \$39.99 | \$59.23 | \$59.61 | \$52.32 |
| 1981----- | 51.78 | 50.64 | 57.83 | 51.20 | 52.86 |
| 1982----- | 54.21 | 60.95 | 64.34 | 59.52 | 59.76 |
| 1983----- | 57.99 | 48.80 | 48.21 | 48.05 | 50.76 |
| 1984----- | 49.43 | 47.25 | 50.02 | 46.89 | 48.40 |
| 1985----- | 45.06 | 41.02 | - | - | - |

1/ 4 to 8 pounds.

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

Table 168.--Pork loins: U.S. average wholesale prices, by quarters,
1980-84 and January-June 1985 1/

| (Per 100 pounds) | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|--|
| Year | January- March | April- June | July- September | October- December | Average | |
| 1980----- | \$ 78.01 | \$ 72.69 | \$ 91.46 | \$ 92.50 | \$ 83.67 | |
| 1981----- | 93.94 | 92.79 | 103.97 | 90.86 | 95.39 | |
| 1982----- | 98.41 | 112.86 | 121.39 | 106.20 | 109.71 | |
| 1983----- | 110.61 | 98.29 | 95.55 | 84.76 | 97.30 | |
| 1984----- | 95.93 | 94.92 | 104.97 | 89.61 | 96.36 | |
| 1985----- | 91.80 | 84.84 | - | - | - | |

1/ 14 to 17 pounds.

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

Table 169.--Boston butts: U.S. average wholesale prices, by quarters, 1980-84 and January-June 1985 ^{1/}

| (Per 100 pounds) | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------|--|
| Year | January- March | April- June | July- September | October- December | Average | |
| 1980----- | \$64.49 | \$54.44 | \$ 74.80 | \$79.25 | \$68.25 | |
| 1981----- | 71.14 | 74.59 | 88.70 | 71.62 | 76.51 | |
| 1982----- | 76.85 | 95.76 | 104.05 | 87.84 | 91.13 | |
| 1983----- | 84.67 | 75.63 | 76.40 | 63.81 | 75.13 | |
| 1984----- | 70.62 | 73.88 | 84.97 | 67.44 | 74.23 | |
| 1985----- | 67.07 | 64.11 | - | - | - | |

^{1/} 4 to 8 pounds.

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

Table 170.--Smoked hams, whole boneless buffet, water added: U.S. average mid-month prices, by quarters, 1983-84 and January-June 1985 1/

| (Per pound) | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Year | January- March | April- June | July- September | October- December | Average |
| 1983----- | \$1.73 | \$1.34 | \$1.38 | \$1.83 | \$1.57 |
| 1984----- | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.49 | 1.58 | 1.45 |
| 1985----- | 1.43 | 1.27 | - | - | - |

1/ Ten pounds and up.

Source: Compiled from the Meat Sheet.

Table 171.--Smoked hams, whole boneless buffet, regular cure: U.S. average mid-month prices, by quarters, 1983-84 and January-June 1985 1/

| (Per pound) | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Year | January- March | April- June | July- September | October- December | Average |
| 1983----- | \$1.78 | \$1.56 | \$1.58 | \$1.67 | \$1.65 |
| 1984----- | 1.57 | 1.56 | 1.65 | 1.82 | 1.65 |
| 1985----- | 1.59 | 1.42 | - | - | - |

1/ Ten pounds and up.

Source: Compiled from the Meat Sheet.

Table 172.--European Community average wholesale pork prices,
by year, 1980-84 ^{1/}

(Per pound)

| Wholesale cut | Country | Year | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Legs | Belgium----- | \$1.30 | \$1.09 | \$1.07 | \$.97 | \$.85 |
| | Denmark----- | 1.08 | 1.00 | 1.01 | .93 | .84 |
| | Netherlands--- | 1.45 | 1.25 | 1.30 | 1.18 | 1.04 |
| Loins | Belgium----- | 1.44 | 1.26 | 1.17 | 1.01 | .94 |
| | Denmark----- | 1.54 | 1.61 | 1.24 | 1.12 | 1.38 |
| | Netherlands--- | 1.71 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.26 | 1.11 |
| Shoulders | Belgium----- | .99 | .84 | .82 | .70 | .62 |
| | Denmark----- | .85 | .79 | .72 | .62 | .57 |
| | Netherlands--- | 1.04 | .92 | .97 | .83 | .74 |
| Bellies | Belgium----- | .76 | .68 | .64 | .53 | .47 |
| | Denmark----- | .75 | .87 | .63 | .57 | .63 |
| | Netherlands--- | .97 | .88 | .92 | .80 | .69 |

^{1/} Conversion from local currency per kilogram to dollars per pound
calculated by Commission staff using exchange rates from International
Financial Statistics.

Source: Staff communication with EC Commission.

Table 173.--Exchange rates ^{1/}: Nominal exchange rates of the Danish krone, the Netherlands guilder, and the Belgian franc, by quarters, January 1981-June 1985

| Period | Danish krone | Netherlands guilder | Belgian franc |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | Dkr per US\$ | Nfl per US\$ | Bfr per US\$ |
| 1981: | | | |
| January-March----- | 6.472 | 2.284 | 33.801 |
| April-June----- | 7.150 | 2.527 | 37.184 |
| July-September----- | 7.635 | 2.703 | 39.798 |
| October-December----- | 7.237 | 2.468 | 37.741 |
| 1982: | | | |
| January-March----- | 7.771 | 2.576 | 41.480 |
| April-June----- | 8.110 | 2.638 | 45.010 |
| July-September----- | 8.651 | 2.730 | 47.544 |
| October-December----- | 8.798 | 2.738 | 48.718 |
| 1983: | | | |
| January-March----- | 8.533 | 2.663 | 47.342 |
| April-June----- | 8.861 | 2.793 | 49.616 |
| July-September----- | 9.507 | 2.957 | 53.075 |
| October-December----- | 9.679 | 3.004 | 54.493 |
| 1984: | | | |
| January-March----- | 9.846 | 3.046 | 55.257 |
| April-June----- | 9.944 | 3.051 | 55.280 |
| July-September----- | 10.631 | 3.293 | 59.007 |
| October-December----- | 11.005 | 3.445 | 61.592 |
| 1985: | | | |
| January-March----- | 11.643 | 3.685 | 65.368 |
| April-June----- | 11.080 | 3.485 | 62.166 |

^{1/} Exchange rates expressed in units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.

Table 174.--Exchange rates 1/: Nominal-exchange-rate equivalents of the Danish krone, the Netherlands guilder, and the Belgian franc in U.S. dollars, real-exchange-rate equivalents, and producer price indicators in the United States, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium 2/ indexed by quarters, January 1981-June 1985

| Period | U.S. pro- ducer price index | Denmark | | | Netherlands | | | Belgium | | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|--|--|------------------------|-------|
| | | Pro- ducer price index | Nominal- exchange- rate index | Real- exchange- rate index 3/ | Pro- ducer price index | Nominal- exchange- rate index | Real- exchange- rate index 3/ | Pro- ducer price index | Nominal- exchange- rate index | Real- exchange- rate index 3/ | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | -----US\$ per Dkr----- | | | | -----US\$ per Nf----- | | | | -----US\$ per Bfr----- | |
| 1981: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-Mar-- | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Apr.-June-- | 102.2 | 105.5 | 90.5 | 93.4 | 90.4 | 102.1 | 90.2 | 103.0 | 90.9 | 91.6 | | |
| July-Sept-- | 102.9 | 109.2 | 84.8 | 89.9 | 84.5 | 104.6 | 85.9 | 105.8 | 84.9 | 87.4 | | |
| Oct.-Dec-- | 102.8 | 110.1 | 89.4 | 95.8 | 92.5 | 105.8 | 95.2 | 106.0 | 89.6 | 92.4 | | |
| 1982: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-Mar-- | 103.7 | 113.8 | 83.3 | 91.3 | 88.7 | 108.6 | 92.8 | 108.9 | 81.5 | 85.6 | | |
| Apr.-June-- | 103.8 | 115.6 | 79.8 | 88.8 | 86.6 | 109.7 | 91.5 | 112.2 | 75.1 | 81.1 | | |
| July-Sept-- | 104.3 | 119.3 | 74.8 | 85.5 | 83.7 | 110.7 | 88.8 | 113.2 | 71.1 | 77.2 | | |
| Oct.-Dec-- | 104.4 | 121.1 | 73.6 | 85.3 | 83.4 | 110.7 | 88.4 | 112.7 | 69.4 | 74.9 | | |
| 1983: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-Mar-- | 104.5 | 120.2 | 75.8 | 87.2 | 85.8 | 110.8 | 90.9 | 112.9 | 71.4 | 77.2 | | |
| Apr.-June-- | 104.8 | 121.1 | 73.0 | 84.4 | 81.8 | 111.1 | 86.8 | 115.1 | 68.1 | 74.9 | | |
| July-Sept-- | 105.8 | 124.8 | 68.1 | 80.3 | 77.2 | 112.7 | 82.3 | 119.4 | 63.7 | 71.9 | | |
| Oct.-Dec-- | 106.4 | 127.5 | 66.9 | 80.2 | 76.0 | 112.9 | 80.7 | 122.7 | 62.0 | 71.6 | | |
| 1984: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-Mar-- | 107.5 | 130.3 | 65.7 | 79.7 | 75.0 | 115.7 | 80.7 | 125.0 | 61.2 | 71.2 | | |
| Apr.-June-- | 108.2 | 133.0 | 65.1 | 80.0 | 74.9 | 116.4 | 80.5 | 127.0 | 61.1 | 71.8 | | |
| July-Sept-- | 107.9 | 133.0 | 60.9 | 75.0 | 69.4 | 117.1 | 75.2 | 126.4 | 57.3 | 67.1 | | |
| Oct.-Dec-- | 107.7 | 134.9 | 58.8 | 73.7 | 66.3 | 117.3 | 72.2 | 126.6 | 54.9 | 64.5 | | |
| 1985: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-Mar-- | 107.5 | 136.7 | 55.6 | 70.7 | 62.0 | 118.1 | 68.2 | 128.0 | 51.7 | 61.6 | | |
| Apr.-June-- | 107.6 | 138.5 | 58.4 | 75.2 | 65.5 | 119.0 | 72.5 | 127.7 | 54.4 | 64.6 | | |

1/. Exchange rates expressed in U.S. dollars per unit of foreign currency.

2/. Producer price indicators--intended to measure final product prices--are based on average quarterly indexes presented in line 63 of International Financial Statistics.

3/. The real value of a currency is the nominal value adjusted for the difference between inflation rates in the United States and the respective foreign country. Producer prices in the United States increased by 7.6 percent between January 1981-June 1985 compared to a 38.5-percent increase in Denmark, a 19.0-percent increase in the Netherlands, and a 27.7-percent increase in Belgium during the same period.

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, September 1985.

Note.--January-March 1981=100.

Table 175.--Canned hams in containers holding 3 pounds and over: Average prices for U.S., EC, and NME products in the U.S. market

| (Dollars per pound) | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| Source | : 1980 | : 1981 | : 1982 | : 1983 | : 1984 | |
| United States----- | : 1.58 | : 1.69 | : 1.79 | : 1.61 | : 1.71 | |
| European Community----- | : 1.81 | : 1.75 | : 1.86 | : 1.60 | : 1.51 | |
| NME's----- | : 1.70 | : 1.62 | : 1.85 | : 1.51 | : 1.43 | |

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

APPENDIX H
EC PORK CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

Appendix 2. EEC pig carcass classification scheme

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1.10.84

| Commercial Grade | Subgrade | Carcass Weight kg lb | | Maximum Backfat Thickness (mm) | Description | Required Meat Content (%) | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--|---|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| E Extra | E AA | 35 - 49.9 | 77 - 109 | 12 | Showing exceptional muscular development in all principal parts of the carcass | 55 or more | |
| | | 50 - 59.9 | 110 - 131 | 15 | | | |
| | | 60 - 69.9 | 132 - 153 | 15 | | | |
| | | 70 - 79.9 | 154 - 175 | 20 | | | |
| | | 80 - 89.9 | 176 - 197 | 25 | | | |
| | | 90 - 99.9 | 198 - 219 | 30 | | | |
| | | 100 - 119.9 | 220 - 263 | 35 | | | |
| | | 120 - 139.9 | 264 - 308 | 45 | | | |
| I Very good proportion of meat | I A | 35 - 49.9 | 77 - 109 | 15 | Showing very good muscular development in all principal parts of the carcass | 50 or more | |
| | | 50 - 59.9 | 110 - 131 | 18 | | | |
| | | 60 - 69.9 | 132 - 153 | 20 | | | |
| | | 70 - 79.9 | 154 - 175 | 25 | | | |
| | | 80 - 89.9 | 176 - 197 | 30 | | | |
| | | 90 - 99.9 | 198 - 219 | 35 | | | |
| | | 100 - 119.9 | 220 - 263 | 40 | | | |
| | | 120 - 139.9 | 264 - 308 | 50 | | | |
| II Good proportion of meat | II A | 35 - 49.9 | 77 - 109 | 19 | Showing good muscular development in all principal parts of the carcass | 45 or more | |
| | | 50 - 59.9 | 110 - 131 | 22 | | | |
| | | 60 - 69.9 | 132 - 153 | 25 | | | |
| | | 70 - 79.9 | 154 - 175 | 30 | | | |
| | | 80 - 89.9 | 176 - 197 | 35 | | | |
| | | 90 - 99.9 | 198 - 219 | 40 | | | |
| | | 100 - 119.9 | 220 - 263 | 45 | | | |
| | | 120 - 139.9 | 264 - 308 | 55 | | | |
| III Average proportion of meat | III A | 35 - 49.9 | 77 - 109 | 24 | Showing average muscular development in all principal parts of the carcass | 40 or more | |
| | | 50 - 59.9 | 110 - 131 | 27 | | | |
| | | 60 - 69.9 | 132 - 153 | 30 | | | |
| | | 70 - 79.9 | 154 - 175 | 35 | | | |
| | | 80 - 89.9 | 176 - 197 | 40 | | | |
| | | 90 - 99.9 | 198 - 219 | 45 | | | |
| | | 100 - 119.9 | 220 - 263 | 50 | | | |
| | | 120 - 139.9 | 264 - 308 | 60 | | | |
| | II B | Weight of carcass and thickness of backfat as for II but defective in one principal part of the carcass. | | | | 40 or more | |
| | | I C | Weight of carcass and thickness of backfat as for I but defective in two principal parts of the carcass | | | | |

| Commercial Grade | Subgrade | Carcase Weight | Maximum Backfat Thickness (mm) | Description | Required Meat Content (%) |
|------------------|----------|---|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| IV | | All carcasses not falling within the above grades | | | |
| S | 1 | Sow carcasses with a very good proportion of meat | | | |
| | 2 | Other sow carcasses | | | |
| V | | Boar carcasses | | | |

Member states may be authorised:

- (a) to disregard weight categories of up to 60 kg
- (b) to replace:
 - the weight categories for pig carcasses of 90 kg and more in commercial grades I, II and III by a single weight category to include pig carcasses of which the thickness of the backfat does not exceed:
 - in Grade I : 35 mm
 - in Grade II : 40 mm
 - in Grade III : 45 mm
 - the weight categories for pig carcasses of 80 kg and more in commercial grade E (extra) by a single weight category to include pig carcasses of which the thickness of the backfat does not exceed 25 mm.

Bases for Grading Pig Carcasses

A Definitions:

- 1 "Carcasses"
Carcasses, bled and drawn, whole or divided down the middle, without tongue, bristles, hooves or genital organs.
- 2 "Sow carcasses"
Carcasses of all weights of female domestic swine having farrowed at least once.
- 3 "Boar Carcasses"
Carcasses of all weights of male domestic swine having been used for breeding.
- 4 "Weight"
Weight of carcass cold.
- 5 "Lean Meat Content"
The relationship between the weight of muscles obtained by total dissection of the carcass and the weight of this carcass.

B Pig carcasses are graded:

- 1 either by combining: - assessment of fatness arrived at by measuring the thickness of backfat in accordance with C1 in relation to the weight of the carcass, and - subjective assessment of the muscular development in the principal parts of the carcass, i.e. ham, loin, shoulder and belly;
- 2 or by estimating the lean meat content by measuring the thickness of the backfat off the mid-line in accordance with C2 and/or by means of other objective measurements.

C Thickness of backfat is measured:

- 1 either on a split carcass, skin included, in the centre of the muscular mass at the level of the sacrum and at the level of last rib; the greater thickness resulting from these two measurements being adopted:
- 2 or off the mid-line of the level of the last rib by a method which allows the backfat thickness to be determined in close correlation with that established by the method in 1.

APPENDIX I

EXPLANATION OF RATES OF DUTY APPLICABLE TO LIVE SWINE AND PORK AND SELECTED
PORTIONS OF THE TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1985)

Explanation of the rates of duty applicable to 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(d) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). The People's Republic of China, Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia are the only Communist countries currently eligible for MFN treatment. However, MFN rates do not apply if preferential tariff treatment is sought and granted to products of developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) or the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), or to products of Israel or of least developed developing countries (LDDC's), as provided under the Special rates of duty column.

Preferential rates of duty in the Special column followed by the code "D" column reflect the full U.S. MTN concession rates implemented without staging for particular products of LDDC's enumerated in general headnote 3(e)(vi) of the TSUS. Where no rate of duty is provided for LDDC's in the Special column for a particular tariff item, the rate of duty in column 1 applies.

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

The GSP affords nonreciprocal tariff preferences to developing countries to aid their economic development and to diversify and expand their production and exports. The U.S. GSP, enacted in title V of the Trade Act of 1974, was implemented by Executive Order No. 11888 of November 24, 1975, and renewed in title V of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984. It applies to merchandise imported on or after January 1, 1976, and is scheduled to remain in effect through July 4, 1993. It provides duty-free entry to eligible articles imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries. Eligible articles are identified in the Special column with the duty rates of "Free" followed by an "A" or "A*." The designation "A" means that products of all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for benefits of the GSP, and "A*" indicates that products of certain developing countries, specified in general headnote 3(e)(v)(D) of the TSUS, are not eligible.

The CBERA affords nonreciprocal tariff preferences to developing countries in the Caribbean Basin area to aid their economic development and to diversify and expand their production and exports. The CBERA, enacted in title II of Public Law 98-67 and implemented by Presidential Proclamation 5133 of November 30, 1983, applies to merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1984, and it is scheduled to remain in effect until September 30, 1995. It provides duty-free entry to eligible articles imported directly from designated Basin countries, as reflected by the rate of duty "Free" followed by the code "E" in the Special column. (See general headnote 3(e)(i) and (vii) of the TSUS.)

-2-

Preferential rates of duty in the Special column followed by the code "I" reflect the rates of duty applicable to products of Israel under the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985, as provided in general headnote 3(e)(viii) of the TSUS. Where no rate of duty is provided for products of Israel in the Special column for a particular tariff item, the rate of duty in column 1 applies.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1985)

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

Page 1-7

1 - 2 - A
105.10 - 105.84

| G S P | Item | Stat. Suf- fix | Articles | Units of Quantity | Rates of Duty | | |
|-------------|--------|----------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | | | | | 1 | LDDC | 2 |
| | | | PART 2. - MEATS | | | | |
| | | | <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 15 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. | | | | |
| | | | Subpart A. - Bird Meat | | | | |
| | | | 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. |
| | 105.50 | 00 | Turkeys: | | | | |
| | | | 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 "GSP", see general headnote 3(c). | | | | |

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

106.10 - 106.25

[illegible]

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1985)

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

Page 1-9

1 - 2 - B
106.30 - 107.35

| C S P | Item | Stat. Suf- fix | Articles | Units of Quantity | Rates of Duty | | |
|-------------|--------|----------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------|------|---------------|
| | | | | | 1 | LDDC | 2 |
| | | | Meats (except meat offal), fresh, chilled, or frozen, of all animals (except birds) (con.): | | | | |
| | 106.30 | 00 | Lambs..... | Lb..... | 0.5c per lb. | | 7c per lb. |
| | 106.40 | 20 | Swine..... | Lb..... | Free | | 2.5c per lb. |
| | | 40 | Fresh or chilled..... | Lb..... | | | |
| | | | Frozen..... | Lb..... | | | |
| | | | Game animals: | | | | |
| | 106.50 | 00 | Deer (except reindeer)..... | Lb..... | Free | | 6c per lb. |
| | 106.55 | 20 | Other..... | Lb..... | 2.5c per lb. | | 6c per lb. |
| | | 40 | Rabbit..... | Lb..... | | | |
| | | | Other..... | Lb..... | | | |
| | 106.60 | 00 | Frogs..... | Lb..... | Free | | 10% ad val. |
| | 106.65 | 00 | Horses (except meat packed in immediate containers weighing with their contents less than 10 pounds each)..... | Lb..... | Free | | Free |
| A | 106.70 | 00 | Other: | | | | |
| | | | Valued not over 30 cents per pound..... | Lb..... | 3c per lb. | | 6c per lb. |
| A | 106.75 | 20 | Valued over 30 cents per pound..... | Lb..... | 10% ad val. | | 20% ad val. |
| | | 40 | Rabbit..... | Lb..... | | | |
| | | | Other..... | Lb..... | | | |
| | | | Edible meat offal, fresh, chilled, or frozen, of all animals (except birds): | | | | |
| | 106.80 | 00 | Valued not over 20 cents per pound..... | Lb..... | Free | | 6c per lb. |
| | 106.85 | 00 | Valued over 20 cents per pound..... | Lb..... | Free | | 30% ad val. |
| | | | Sausages, whether or not in airtight containers: | | | | |
| | | | Pork: | | | | |
| A | 107.10 | 00 | Fresh..... | Lb..... | 0.6c per lb. | | 3.25c per lb. |
| A | 107.15 | 00 | Other..... | Lb..... | 0.6c per lb. | | 3.25c per lb. |
| A | 107.20 | 00 | Beef, in airtight containers..... | Lb..... | 7.5% ad val. | | 30% ad val. |
| A | 107.25 | 20 | Other..... | Lb..... | 5% ad val. | | 20% ad val. |
| | | 40 | Beef..... | Lb..... | | | |
| | | | Other..... | Lb..... | | | |
| | | | Pork, prepared or preserved (except sausages): | | | | |
| | 107.30 | | Not boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers..... | | 1c per lb. | | 3.25c per lb. |
| | | 20 | Hams and shoulders..... | Lb..... | | | |
| | | 40 | Bacon..... | Lb..... | | | |
| | | 60 | Other..... | Lb..... | | | |
| | 107.35 | | Boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers..... | | 3c per lb. | | 3c per lb. |
| | | | Hams and shoulders: | | | | |
| | | 15 | In containers holding less than 3 pounds..... | Lb..... | | | |
| | | 25 | In containers holding 3 pounds and over..... | Lb..... | | | |
| | | 40 | Bacon..... | Lb..... | | | |
| | | 60 | Other..... | Lb..... | | | |

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

APPENDIX J

LETTER FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
CONCERNING WAIVER OF COUNTERVAILING DUTY ORDER

RECEIVED

04 JAN 1980

JAN 7 1980

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
U.S. INTL. TRADE COMMISSION

Dear Mr. Mason:

| |
|---|
| DOCKET NUMBER |
| #620 |
| Office of the Secretary Int. Trade Commission |

In accordance with the requirements of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, the following countervail and antidumping cases are being referred to the Commission for a determination of injury or reasonable indication thereof. With regard to countervail investigations, only those cases involving products from countries which signed the Code at Geneva are being referred.

- I. Countervailing Duty Cases in which the collection of duties was waived pursuant to the Trade Act of 1974 (5 cases):

| Product | Country |
|--|--|
| Dairy Products (other than quota cheeses) | Member states of the European Communities |
| Canned Hams | Member states of the European Communities |
| Butter Cookies | Denmark |
| Fish | Canada |
| Leather Handbags | Brazil |

- II. Countervailing Duty Cases in which final affirmative determinations were issued between July 26 and December 31, 1979 (2 cases):

| Product | Country |
|-----------------|--|
| Tomato Products | Member states of the European Communities |
| Potato Starch | Member states of the European Communities |

- III. Countervailing Duty final affirmative determination with regard to frozen beef from member states of the European Communities (1 case).

- IV. Countervailing Duty investigations in which a preliminary affirmative determination (but no final determination) has been issued (8 cases):

| Product | Country |
|-------------|--|
| Corn Starch | Member states of the European Communities |

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Valves | Italy |
| Rayon Staple Fiber | Austria |
| Valves | Japan |
| Scales | Japan |
| Malleable Pipe Fittings | Japan |
| Firearms | Brazil |
| Ferroalloys | Brazil |

V. Countervailing Duty Cases which have been initiated, but for which no preliminary or final determination has been issued (4 cases):

| Product | Country |
|---|-------------|
| Frozen Potato Products | Canada |
| Roses | Netherlands |
| Glass Lined Steel Reactor Pressure Vessels | France |
| Chains and Parts | Japan |

VI. Antidumping Cases for which there have been preliminary affirmative determinations, but no final determinations (3 cases):

| Product | Country |
|----------------------|---------|
| Portable Typewriters | Japan |
| Melamine | Austria |
| Melamine | Italy |

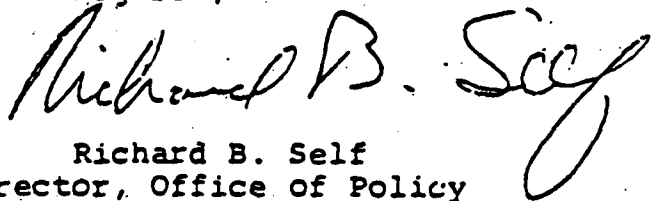
VII. Antidumping Cases which have been initiated, but for which no preliminary or final determinations have been issued (9 cases):

| Product | Country |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Sodium Hydroxide | United Kingdom |
| Sodium Hydroxide | West Germany |
| Sodium Hydroxide | Italy |
| Sodium Hydroxide | France |
| Rail Passenger Cars | Italy |

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Rail Passenger Cars | Japan |
| Electric Motors | Japan |
| Microwave Ovens | Japan |
| Canned Clams | Canada |

If you have any questions regarding any of these cases, please feel free to contact me or members of my staff at 566-2323.

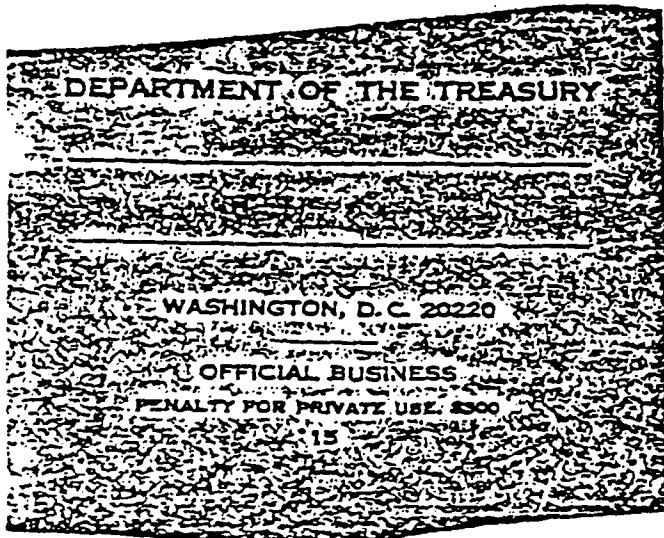
Regards,



Richard B. Self
Director, Office of Policy
Office of the Assistant Secretary
for Trade Administration

cc: Dave Binder

Mr. Kenneth R. Mason
Secretary to the Commission
U.S. International Trade Commission
Washington, D.C. 20436



APPENDIX K

**LETTERS FROM AND TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE CONCERNING SUBSIDIES**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
Washington, D.C. 20504

01 FEB 1990

300

Mr. Kenneth Mason
Secretary to the Commission
U.S. International Trade Commission
Washington, D.C. 20436

RECEIVED

FEB 5 1990

Dear Mr. Mason:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
U.S. INTL. TRADE COMMISSION

By this letter the Department of Commerce transmits to the Commission the most current information available regarding subsidies bestowed on dairy products, canned hams and shoulders, and frozen boneless beef produced in the European Community (EC). All benefits are in the form of export restitution payments made to EC exporters of the subject merchandise.

Subsidies paid to exporters of non-quota cheeses exported to the United States are shown in the Appendix to this letter. Furthermore, there are no payments currently being made on exports of all other dairy products to the United States.

The benefits received by exporters of canned hams and shoulders from the main producing countries exported to the United States are as follows: Denmark, \$0.333 per pound for canned hams and \$0.294 per pound for canned shoulders; the Netherlands, \$0.382 per pound for canned hams and \$0.335 per pound for canned shoulders.

In the case involving imports of frozen boneless beef from the EC, there are presently no subsidies paid to exporters of this merchandise to the United States.

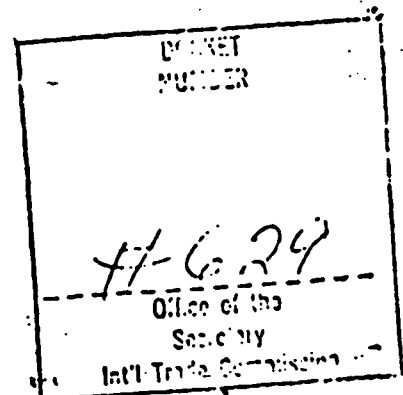
I trust this information will be sufficient for your purposes. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me or my staff at 566-8585.

Sincerely,

Richard B. Self

Richard B. Self
Director
Office of Policy

Enclosure



2 JAN 1980

Mr. Richard B. Self
Director, Office of Policy
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Trade Administration
International Trade Administration
United States Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Self:

The International Trade Commission is presently conducting a countervailing duty investigation (Nos. 701-TA-31-39) on whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded by reason of canned hams and shoulders being imported from the European Communities.

In your letter of February 1, 1980, to the Commission, you transmitted the most current information available regarding subsidies bestowed on canned hams and shoulders. The information provided indicated that "the benefits received by exporters of canned hams and shoulders from the main producing countries exported to the United States are as follows: Denmark, \$0.333 per pound for canned hams and \$0.294 per pound for canned shoulders; the Netherlands, \$0.382 per pound for canned hams and \$0.335 per pound for canned shoulders." (Emphasis added.) If member states of the EC, other than the main producing countries of Denmark and the Netherlands, are also receiving benefits in the form of export restitution payments, we would appreciate information on the amount of subsidy received by those member states.

The Commission is scheduled to make its determination on June 19, 1980. It is essential that we receive this information well before that date.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us. We sincerely appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Catherine Bedell
Chairman

SLanger 6-6-80

cc: GC; Chairman; VLibeau; SLanger

RECEIVED

80 JUN 19 A 8: 53

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DOCKET/USITC

17 JUN 1980

The Honorable
Catherine Bedell
Chairman
U.S. International Trade Commission
Washington, D.C. 20436

Dear Madam Chairman:

I am writing in response to your letter of June 9, 1980, in which you request further information in the countervailing duty investigation involving canned hams and shoulders from the European Community (EC). The attachment to this letter shows the benefits received by exporters in all EC member countries based on the most recent data available to us.

Please contact me if I can be of additional assistance to you.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Richard B. Self

Richard B. Self
Director
Office of Policy

Attachment

EXPORT PAYMENTS TO EXPORTERS OF CANNED HAMs AND SHOULDERS
(Expressed in cents/pound)

| PRODUCT | COUNTRY OF ORIGIN | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| | Germany | Belgium/ Luxembourg | The Netherlands | Denmark | France | Italy | U.K. | Ireland |
| Canned Hams | 52.72 | 36.15 | 36.31 | 33.32 | 31.12 | 20.06 | 33.26 | 32.00 |
| Canned Shoulders | 43.68 | 29.81 | 29.94 | 26.62 | 25.62 | 16.34 | 27.39 | 26.35 |

APPENDIX L

**NOTICE OF INSTITUTION OF INVESTIGATIONS
NO. 701-TA-31-39 (FINAL) AND NOTICE OF HEARINGS**

named sponsor (inadvertently omitted on the publication of January 18, 1980).

By the Commission.
Agatha L. Mergenovich,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-5536 Filed 2-21-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7035-01-01

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. Nos. 701-TA-22 through 701-TA-51 (Final)]

Institution of Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Hearings in Cases in Which Countervailing Duties Have Been Waived or Published After July 26, 1979

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of 30 countervailing duty investigations to determine whether with respect to the articles involved an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of subsidized imported merchandise.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 5, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The senior/supervisory investigator assigned by the Commission to the

particular investigation for which the information is sought. The assignments of senior/supervisory investigators and their telephone numbers at the Commission are designated below.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Trade Agreements Act of 1979, section 104(a), requires the Commission to conduct countervailing duty investigations in cases where the Commission has received the most current net subsidy information pertaining to any countervailing duty order in effect on January 1, 1980, which had been waived pursuant to section 303(d) of the Tariff Act or on certain duties published after July 26, 1979. On February 5, 1980, the Commission received such information. Accordingly, the Commission hereby gives notice that it is instituting the following investigations pursuant to section 705 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as added by title I of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979. These investigations will be subject to the provisions of Part 207 of the Commission's *Rules of Practice and Procedure* (19 CFR 207, 44 FR 76457) and, particularly, Subpart C thereof, effective January 1, 1980.

Written submissions. Any person may submit to the Commission on or before the prehearing statement due date specified below for the relevant investigation a written statement of information pertinent to the subject matter of the investigation. A signed

original and nineteen true copies of such statements must be submitted.

Any business information which a submitter desires the Commission to treat as confidential shall be submitted separately and each sheet must be clearly marked at the top "Confidential Business Data." Confidential submissions 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 data, will be available for public inspection.

Hearings. The Commission has scheduled a hearing in each investigation on the date specified below. All hearings will be held in the Commission's Hearing Room, U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 701 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20436, beginning at 10 a.m., e.s.t. on the dates indicated in the attachment. A report containing preliminary findings of fact prepared by the Commission's professional staff will be made available to all interested persons prior to the hearing. Any person's prehearing statement must be filed on or before the indicated date. All parties that desire to appear at the hearing and make oral presentations must file prehearing statements. For further information consult the Commission's *Rules of Practice and Procedure*, Part 207, Subpart C (44 FR 76457), effective January 1, 1980.

Countervailing Duty Investigations in Cases in Which Countervailing Duties Have Been Waived or Published After July 26, 1979

| Investigation No. | Product/country | Prehearing report to parties | Deadline for prehearing statements from parties | Hearing date | Hearing location | Contact person |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 701-TA-22 (Final) ¹ | Dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch, provided for in TSUS item 493.30/Belgium. | Mar. 21, 1980 | Apr. 7, 1980 | Apr. 9, 1980 | ITC Building, Washington, D.C. | John MacHation, 523-0439. |
| 701-TA-23 (Final) ¹ | Dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch, provided for in TSUS item 493.30/Denmark. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-24 (Final) ¹ | Dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch, provided for in TSUS item 493.30/Federal Republic of Germany. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-25 (Final) ¹ | Dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch, provided for in TSUS item 493.30/France. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-26 (Final) ¹ | Dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch, provided for in TSUS item 493.30/Ireland. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-27 (Final) ¹ | Dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch, provided for in TSUS item 493.30/Italy. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-28 (Final) ¹ | Dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch, provided for in TSUS item 493.30/Luxembourg. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-29 (Final) ¹ | Dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch, provided for in TSUS item 493.30/Netherlands. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-30 (Final) ¹ | Dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch, provided for in TSUS item 493.30/United Kingdom. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-31 (Final) | Hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in TSUS items 107.30 and 107.35/Belgium. | May 13, 1980 | May 26, 1980 | June 4, 1980 | do | Vera Libeau, 523-0368. |
| 701-TA-32 (Final) | Hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in TSUS items 107.30 and 107.35/Denmark. | do | do | do | do | Do. |

Countervailing Duty Investigations in Cases in Which Countervailing Duties Have Been Waived or Published After July 26, 1979—Continued

| Investigation No. | Product/country | Prehearing report to parties | Deadline for prehearing statements from parties | Hearing date | Hearing location | Contact person |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| 701-TA-33 (Final) | Hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in TSUS items 107.30 and 107.35/Federal Republic of Germany. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-34 (Final) | Hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in TSUS items 107.30 and 107.35/France. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-35 (Final) | Hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in TSUS items 107.30 and 107.35/Ireland. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-36 (Final) | Hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in TSUS items 107.30 and 107.35/Italy. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-37 (Final) | Hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in TSUS items 107.30 and 107.35/Luxembourg. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-38 (Final) | Hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in TSUS items 107.30 and 107.35/Netherlands. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-39 (Final) | Hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in TSUS items 107.30 and 107.35/United Kingdom. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-40 (Final) | Fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, whether to not whole, but not otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 110.35, 110.50, and 110.55/Canada. | Apr. 1, 1980 | Apr. 16, 1980 | Apr. 21, 1980 | do | John MacHartton, 523-0439. |
| 701-TA-41 (Final) | Handbags of leather, provided for in TSUS items 706.07 and 706.09/Brazil. | Apr. 8, 1980 | Apr. 23, 1980 | Apr. 28, 1980 | do | Bruce Cates, 523-0368. |
| 701-TA-42 (Final) | Tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66/Belgium. | Apr. 17, 1980 | May 2, 1980 | May 9, 1980 | do | Robert Eninger, 523-0312. |
| 701-TA-43 (Final) | Tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66/Denmark. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-44 (Final) | Tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66/Federal Republic of Germany. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-45 (Final) | Tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66/France. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-46 (Final) | Tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66/Ireland. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-47 (Final) | Tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66/Italy. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-48 (Final) | Tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66/Luxembourg. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-49 (Final) | Tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66/Netherlands. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-50 (Final) | Tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66/United Kingdom. | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| 701-TA-51 (Final) | Butter cookies provided for in TSUS item 182.20/Denmark. | Apr. 24, 1980 | May 9, 1980 | May 16, 1980 | do | Daniel Leahy, 523-1369. |

¹ This investigation is being consolidated for purposes of the hearing with the investigation involving corn starch from the same country.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: February 14, 1980.

Kenneth R. Mason,

Secretary.

[PR Doc. 80-3409 Filed 2-21-80; 2:45 am]

BULLING CODE 7020-02-M

(Investigation No. 731-TA-7 (Preliminary))

Certain Electric Motors From Japan

On the basis of the information developed during the course of preliminary investigation No. 731-TA-7 (Preliminary), the Commission

determines unanimously that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured¹

¹ Commissioners Moore and Stern determined that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury. Commissioner Calhoun did not participate.

by reason of the importation of AC, polyphase electric motors, over 5 horsepower but not over 500 horsepower, provided for in items 682.41 through 682.50 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, which are allegedly sold at less than fair value.

APPENDIX M

COUNTERVAILING DUTY COMPLAINT CONCERNING CANNED HAMS

KTAO23 314P EDT AUG 29 67 (12)AA188 KB267
K LLE101 PD FAX KANSAS CITY MO 29 1248P CDT
THE HONORABLE HENRY H FOWLER

AUG 29 PM 5 13

TREASURY DEPTMENT

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WASHDC

WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE EEC EXPORT SUBSIDIES FOR CANNED HAMS
HAVE BEEN SET AT \$48.50/100 KG FOR THE CURRENT QUARTER. FOR
THE PROTECTION

OUR PRESENTLY HARD PRESSED SWINE PRODUCERS, WE URGENTLY
REQUEST THE IMMEDIATE IMPOSITION AND COLLECTION OF A COUNTERVAILING
DUTY IN THE SAME AMOUNT, PURSUANT TO SECTION
§ 303, TITLE XXXIII TARIFF ACT OF 1930, AS AMENDED
FARMLAND INDUSTRIES INC HOMER YOUNG PRESIDENT
(08).

APPENDIX N

INFORMATION DEVELOPED FROM QUESTIONNAIRE SENT TO PORK EXPORTERS

Questionnaires were sent to nine firms to obtain information concerning exports of U.S. pork. Of the eight firms which responded, one indicated that it did not export; another firm shipped mostly to U.S. military installations overseas. All seven of the exporting firms are pork processors. Two firms are also wholesalers and one is also an importer of pork. In 1984, three of the firms exported mostly to processors and two mostly sold to wholesalers. Of the other two firms, one exported to retail outlets and the other to trading companies.

A comparison of the quantity of pork exported by the questionnaire respondents with total U.S. pork exports for the periods 1980-84, 1982-84, and 1984, is shown in the following tabulation:

| Respondent's exports | 1980-84 | 1982-84 | 1984 |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | -----1,000 pounds (percent)----- | | |
| Japan----- | 171,639 | 88,644 | 24,051 |
| | (36) | (33) | (40) |
| All other----- | 31,046 | 31,046 | 22,047 |
| | (5) | (10) | (22) |
| Total----- | 202,685 | 119,690 | 46,098 |
| | (18) | (21) | (29) |
| Total U.S. exports: | | | |
| Japan----- | 480,221 | 267,366 | 59,599 |
| All other----- | 649,853 | 315,448 | 100,155 |
| Total----- | 1,130,074 | 582,814 | 159,754 |

During 1980-84, the seven exporting firms shipped a total of 203 million pounds of pork to all markets. This quantity accounts for 18 percent of all U.S. pork exports, which totaled 1.1 billion pounds during 1980-84. The firms' exports to Japan during 1980-84 represented 36 percent of all U.S. exports to that market, whereas, their exports to all other markets accounted for 5 percent of the U.S. total. For the years 1982-84, exports from the responding firms to all markets accounted for 21 percent of the U.S. total and for 1984, this share increased to 29 percent. The firms' exports to Japan in 1984 accounted for 40 percent of total 1984 U.S. exports to Japan.

Of the 203 million pounds of pork exported by the questionnaire respondents during 1980-84, approximately 92 percent was accounted for by three firms. The other four firms accounted for the remainder.

The exporting firms were asked to describe the effects that EC pork exports have had on their sales to third-country markets. All firms (except the one selling mostly to military installations) reported that competition from EC pork products in foreign markets had had a negative impact on sales. Four of the firms specifically cited losing sales in the Japanese market and another firm reported that EC competition had damaged their sales of manufactured pork in other Far East markets and in Southeast Asia.

The three companies reporting the largest volume of sales all noted that Japan is their principal export market. One company noted that even though their market share of U.S. pork shipped to Japan over the past 3 years has remained stable, their actual tonnage dropped by 80 percent between 1981 and 1984. This firm alleges that Danish pork has a competitive edge over U.S. pork in the Japanese market due to "a combination of EC subsidies and the high dollar vs. the yen."

One firm noted that in attempting to meet EC pork prices in the Japanese market, profitability has eroded. Their sales to Japan declined by about 75 percent between FY 1983 and FY 1985. In the spring of 1985, this firm would have had to guarantee a price for 3 months on pork loins several cents below the economists' forecasts in order to compete with the EC, resulting in a projected loss on finished products. The company believes that the U.S. pork loin market is depressed "about 5 to 7 cents per pound" due to inability to compete with the EC.

Another firm exports only to Japan. While sales have increased since 1982, the firm alleges that they have been hindered by EC competition. This firm noted that Japanese buyers have cited the strength of the dollar and EC subsidies for the competitive differential between EC (especially Danish) and U.S. pork. On August 1, 1985, the U.S. price for delivered pork tenderloins in Japan was higher than the Danish price. The firm also cited declining Japanese market prices. The following tabulation compares Japanese prices for three products in July 23, 1985, with May/June 1985 prices (in U.S. dollars per pound):

| <u>Product</u> | <u>May/June 1985</u> | <u>July 23, 1985</u> |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Boneless picnics----- | \$1.13-\$1.22 | \$1.04-\$1.13 |
| Cushions----- | 1.41- 1.51 | 1.32- 1.41 |
| Shank----- | 1.36- 1.45 | 1.22- 1.32 |

APPENDIX O

**RATES OF DUTY APPLICABLE TO LIVE SWINE AND PORK AND SELECTED
PORTIONS OF THE JAPANESE TARIFF SCHEDULES**

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 分類 Stat. Code No. | NACS 用 | 品名 | 税率 Rate of Duty | | | | 単位 Unit | Description | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | 4 General | 協定 GATT | | 特恵 Preferential | | | 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 Bovine other than buffaloes: | |
| | 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 …… — その他のもの | 無税 Free | (無税) Free | (無税) Free | | NO | Certified as being those used for ameliorative multiplication by the means stipulated by a Cabinet Order Other: | |
| | 911 | 4 | * (1) 1頭当たりの重量が300キログラム以下のもの * (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 * (1) Weighing not more than 300 kg per head: * (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… — その他のもの | 無税 Free | | | | | NO Certified as being those used for ameliorative multiplication by the means stipulated by a Cabinet Order Other: | |
| | 091 | 2 | * (1) 1頭当たりの重量が50キログラム以下のもの …… * (2) その他のもの | | | | | 10% | NO * (1) Weighing not more than 50 kg per head * (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}

| 品目 No. | 統計 番号 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 Tempo- rary |
| | | | | | 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に相当する額として大蔵大臣が定める額（以下「基準輸入価格」という。）のうち1度したの枝肉に係るものに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 multiplying the standard import price for skinned pig carcass by 49 ¹ / ₁₁ , in value for customs duty. | |
| | | | | | | | | 1頭につき、当該基準輸入価格に54を乗じて得た額と課税価格との差額 For each head, the difference between the value for customs duty and the value obtained by multiplying the said standard import price by 54 | NO | No. 2: 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 average of the basic and maximum stabilisation prices per kg referred to in Paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Price Stabilisation Law for Live Stock Products (Law No. 183, 1961). |
| | 099 | 3 | *(ii) その他のもの... | | | | | 10% | NO | *(ii) Other |
| 01.04 | | | 羊及びやぎ（生きているものに限る。） | | | | | | | 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 C S 明 | 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 肉の差額 輸入価格 と課税額 格との差 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- case, 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 肉の差額 輸入価格 と課税額 格との差 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- case, which- ever is the greater | | Skinned | | |

(注) 02.01 { 家畜伝染病予防法
食品衛生法

02.01-1 のうち牛の肉及びくず肉(内臓及び舌を除く。) I Q

(Notes)

02.01 { Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control Law
Food Sanitation Law

ex02.01-1 Meat and offals, of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen, excluding tongue and internal organs: I Q

| 番 号 No. | 品 目 Stat. Code No. | 品 名 N A C S 明 | 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 | | | | |
| (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 *(ii) Not more than the value per kg obtain- ed by dividing the standard import price for pig carcass, not skinned by 1.1, in value for customs duty | |
| | 210 | ↑ その他のもの *(2) その他のもの……… | 10% | *6.9%又 は1キロ グラムに つきはく 皮した枝 肉の基準 輸入価格 を0.75で 除して得 た額と課 税価格と の差額の うちいず れか高い 税率 *6.9%or for each kilo- gram, the diffe- rence between the value for customs duty and the value obtained by dividing the said standard import price for skinned pig carcass by 0.75, which- ever is the greater | *6.9%又 は1キロ グラムに つきはく 皮した枝 肉の基準 輸入価格 を0.75で 除して得 た額と課 税価格と の差額の うちいず れか高い 税率 *6.9%or for each kilo- gram, the diffe- rence between the value for customs duty and the value obtained by dividing the said standard import price for skinned pig carcass by 0.75, which- ever is the greater | | KG Other *(2) Other | | |

| 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 | | |
| | | | | | 12/31/83 | 3/31/84 | | | |
| (02.01 -2) | | | 課税価格が1 キログラムに つき、はく皮 した猪肉に係 る標準輸入価 格を0.825で 除して得た額 以下のものに 限る。..... | | | | | | 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 標準輸入 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 | †1 | | - 肉..... | | | | | KG | Meat of pigs |
| 293 | †2 | | - くず肉..... | | | | | KG | Meat offals |
| | | | その他のもの | 10% | | | | | Other |
| 291 | †3 | | - 肉..... | | | | | KG | Meat of pigs |
| 293 | †4 | | - 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 | | - いのししの肉..... | | (7.5%) | (7.5%) | | KG | Meat of wild boars |
| 340 | 6 | | - 馬, ち馬, ち馬又は 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章 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章又は第3章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 pro-
cesses specified in Chapters 2 and 3.

| 番号 No. | 統計 区分 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 | | | | |
| 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
Lawex16.02-2 Prepared or preserved products, consisting wholly
or chiefly of meat or offals of bovine animals or
pigs, excluding ham and bacon, sterilized and
packed in airtight containers: IQ

| 番号 No. | 統計 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 Preferential | | | 暫 定 Temporary |
| | | | | | 12/31/83 | 3/31/84 | | | | |
| (16.02 -2-(3)) | 222 | 6 | -----野菜入りの もの..... | | (25%) | (25%) | | | KG | Containing vegetables |
| | 222 | 6 | -----その他のもの 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 | | | | | | KG | Other |
| | | | -----その他のもの | | | | | | | Other: |
| | 225 | 2 | -----気密容器入りの もの..... | | | | | | KG | In airtight containers |
| | 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。) | | | | | | | Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes: |
| | | | 1 キャビア及びその代用物 | (20%) | (10%) | (10%) | 6% *無税 Free | 8% | | 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 (クルベア 属の魚) のもの... | | 18% | 17.5% | | 16% | | * (i) Of Nishin (genus Clupea): |
| | 211 | 8 | -----気密容器入りの もの..... | | | | 12% *無税 Free | | KG | In airtight containers |
| | 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 P**RATES OF DUTY APPLICABLE TO PORK AND SELECTED
PORTIONS OF THE CANADIAN TARIFF SCHEDULES**

327
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. |

328
SCHEDULE "A"

Group
Page

| 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. or 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. |

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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 |

APPENDIX Q

CANADIAN PORK IMPORT AND EXPORT STATISTICS

Table 7

DRESSED MEAT - IMPORTS (IN 000 LBS)

Tableau 7

VIANDES - IMPORTATIONS (EN 000 LIVRES)

| * Less than 500 lbs. | 1983 | | | | 1984 | | | | % Change: 84/83 | * Moins de 500 lbs. |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| | U.S. E.U. | Aust. | N.Z. | Total | U.S. E.U. | Aust. | N.Z. | Total | | |
| BEEF | | | | | | | | | | BOEUF |
| Beef Other | 37 | - | - | 37 | 185 | - | - | 185 | +100 | Boeuf autres |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 2295 | 37 | - | 2332 | 2532 | - | - | 2532 | +9 | Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 1370 | 362 | 61 | 1793 | 2996 | 653 | - | 3649 | +100 | Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 16463 | 30180 | 50103 | 112892 | 33485 | 27035 | 37726 | 153997 | +36 | Désossé |
| Pickled & Cured | * | - | - | * | 11 | - | - | 11 | +100 | Mariné & Salé |
| Cooked Beef | 15 | 464 | 1 | 1697 | * | - | - | 3648 | +100 | Cuit |
| Canned Beef | - | 3058 | - | 12837 | - | 641 | - | 2885 | -78 | Boeuf en conserve |
| Trimnings | 78 | 1172 | 2976 | 4226 | 174 | 633 | 205 | 2535 | -40 | Parures |
| TOTAL BEEF | 20258 | 35273 | 53141 | 135816 | 39383 | 28963 | 37931 | 169443 | +25 | TOTAL BOEUF |
| VEAL | | | | | | | | | | VEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 2703 | - | - | 2703 | 5370 | - | - | 5370 | +99 | Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 146 | - | - | 146 | 389 | - | - | 389 | +100 | Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 54 | 1562 | - | 1617 | 222 | 1070 | - | 1292 | -20 | Désossé |
| Trimnings | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Parures |
| TOTAL VEAL | 2903 | 1562 | - | 4466 | 5981 | 1070 | - | 7051 | +58 | TOTAL VEAU |
| MUTTON | | | | | | | | | | MOUTON |
| Bone-in | - | - | - | - | - | - | 108 | 108 | +100 | Non-désossé |
| Boneless | - | 2354 | 2090 | 4445 | - | 537 | 4079 | 4616 | +4 | Désossé |
| LAMB | | | | | | | | | | AGNEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 864 | 415 | 473 | 1752 | 980 | 271 | 552 | 1803 | +3 | Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 1000 | 221 | 19314 | 20535 | 1396 | 102 | 11426 | 12923 | -37 | Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 34 | 105 | 1237 | 1376 | 106 | 163 | 1140 | 1409 | +2 | Desossé |
| TOTAL MUTTON & LAMB | 1898 | 3096 | 23115 | 28108 | 2481 | 1073 | 17305 | 20859 | -26 | TOTAL MOUTON & AGNEAU |
| PORK (Fresh & Frozen) | | | | | | | | | | PORC (frais & congelé) |
| Carcasses & Sides | 39 | - | - | 39 | - | - | - | - | -100 | Carcasses & Côtes |
| Hams | 3046 | - | - | 3046 | 1496 | - | - | 1589 | -48 | Jambons |
| Backs, loins | 20296 | - | - | 20296 | 9094 | - | - | 9094 | -55 | Dos & longes |
| Bellies | 298 | - | - | 298 | * | - | - | 976 | +100 | Flancs |
| Shoulder, butts, picnic | 871 | - | - | 871 | 110 | - | - | 1653 | +90 | Epaules, socs, picnic |
| Side & regular | | | | | | | | | | Bouts de côtes d'echins |
| spare ribs | 2234 | - | - | 2234 | 1464 | - | - | 3373 | +51 | et ord. |
| PORK (Processed) | | | | | | | | | | PORC (Transformé) |
| Hams, cooked | 60 | - | - | 60 | 20 | - | - | 20 | -67 | Jambons cuits |
| Hams, other cured | 1581 | - | - | 1581 | 1092 | - | - | 1092 | -31 | Jambons salés |
| Backs, loins | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | 7 | +100 | Dos, longes |
| Bellies, side bacon | 26 | - | - | 26 | 34 | - | - | 34 | +31 | Flancs, bacon de flanc |
| Shldr, butts, Pic, | | | | | | | | | | Epls, socs, pincs., |
| cott. rolls | 36 | - | - | 36 | - | - | - | - | -100 | socs roulés |
| Pickled in barrels | 1642 | - | - | 1642 | 1263 | - | - | 1263 | -23 | Mariné en barils |
| Canned hams shldr. & picnics | - | - | - | 2514 | - | 61 | - | 1943 | -23 | Jambons, epls et boîtes |
| Other canned | - | - | - | 3908 | - | 27 | - | 3012 | -23 | Autres en conserve |
| PORK (Other) | | | | | | | | | | PORC (Autre) |
| Other boneless | 3 | - | - | 3 | 132 | - | - | 4458 | +100 | Autre désossé |
| Other bone-in | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | +100 | Autre non-désossé |
| TOTAL PORK | 30131 | - | - | 36553 | 14714 | 88 | - | 28526 | -22 | TOTAL DU PORC |
| Edible Animal Fat | 30890 | 3 | - | 30893 | 35744 | - | - | 35744 | +16 | Graisse animale comestible |

TABLE 7.1

Table 8

DRESSED MEAT - EXPORTS (IN 000 LBS.)

Tableau 8

VIANDES - EXPORTATIONS (EN 000 LIVRES)

| * Less than 500 lbs. | 1983 | | | | 1984 | | | | % Change: 84/83 | * Moins de 500 lb. |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|---------|--------------|----------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| | U.S. E.U. | Japan Japon | Others Autres | Total | U.S. E.U. | Japan Japon | Others Autres | Total | | |
| BEEF | | | | | | | | | | BOEUF |
| Beef Other | 1427: | 194: | 5242: | 6863: | 2867: | 264: | 4791: | 7922: | +15: | Boeuf Autres |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 35115: | -: | 263: | 35379: | 41575: | -: | 194: | 41769: | +18: | Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 227: | 16: | 282: | 526: | 976: | 3: | 265: | 1244: | +100+: | Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 62940: | 5348: | 3693: | 71982: | 88823: | 6092: | 996: | 95912: | +33: | Désossé |
| Pickled & Cured | 22: | 1: | 4259: | 4282: | 67: | * | 3935: | 4003: | -7: | Mariné & Salé |
| Cooked Beef | -: | -: | * | * | -: | -: | * | * | -: | Cuit |
| Canned Beef | -: | * | 3: | 3: | -: | -: | 3: | 3: | -: | Boeuf en conserve |
| Trimnings | 31898: | 13: | 633: | 32544: | 38224: | 30: | 183: | 38437: | +18: | Parures |
| TOTAL BEEF | 131631: | 5573: | 14376: | 151579: | 172533: | 6389: | 10366: | 189289: | +25: | TOTAL BOEUF |
| VEAL | | | | | | | | | | VEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 1768: | -: | 64: | 1832: | 3609: | -: | 80: | 3690: | +100+: | Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 82: | 2: | 31: | 115: | 110: | 7: | 20: | 137: | +19: | Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 10: | * | 64: | 74: | 137: | * | 13: | 150: | +100+: | Désossé |
| Trimnings | -: | -: | 6: | 6: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -100: | Parures |
| TOTAL VEAL | 1860: | 2: | 165: | 2028: | 3855: | 7: | 114: | 3976: | +96: | TOTAL VEAU |
| MUTTON | | | | | | | | | | MOUTON |
| Bone-in | -: | -: | 7: | 7: | -: | -: | * | * | -100: | Non-désossé |
| Boneless | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | Désossé |
| LAMB | | | | | | | | | | AGNEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | -: | -: | 4: | 4: | -: | -: | 2: | 2: | -50: | Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | * | 1: | 27: | 28: | * | -: | 16: | 16: | -43: | Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 44: | -: | -: | 44: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -100: | Désossé |
| TOTAL MUTTON & LAMB | 44: | 1: | 38: | 83: | * | -: | 19: | 19: | -77: | TOTAL MOUTON & AGNEAU |
| PORK (Fresh & Frozen) | | | | | | | | | | PORC (frais & congelé) |
| Carcasses & Sides | 32064: | 79: | 790: | 32933: | 31872: | 24: | 619: | 32515: | -1: | Carcasses & Côtes |
| Hams | 99238: | 5624: | 1818: | 106680: | 117672: | 5079: | 772: | 123523: | +16: | Jambons |
| Backs, loins | 1464: | 64574: | 1641: | 67678: | 10122: | 34279: | 1510: | 45910: | -32: | Dos, longues |
| Bellies | 36160: | 184: | 796: | 37139: | 46317: | 74: | 449: | 46840: | +26: | Flancs |
| Shoulder, butts, picnic | 42609: | 20764: | 2514: | 65887: | 76410: | 7068: | 1399: | 84876: | +29: | Epaules, socs, picnic |
| Side & regular | | | | | | | | | | Bouts de côtes d'échir |
| spare ribs | 9072: | 365: | 188: | 9625: | 9815: | 389: | 541: | 10745: | +12: | et ord. |
| PORK (Processed) | | | | | | | | | | PORC (Transformé) |
| Hams, cooked | 775: | 1: | 17: | 793: | 270: | 1: | 12: | 283: | -64: | Jambons cuits |
| Hams, other cured | 275: | 7: | 115: | 397: | 1388: | 3: | 118: | 1509: | +100+: | Jambons salés |
| Backs, loins | 47: | 4: | 2: | 53: | 118: | 2: | 7: | 127: | +100+: | Dos, longues |
| Bellies, side bacon | 1643: | 9: | 773: | 2425: | 3082: | 25: | 339: | 3446: | +42: | Flancs, bacon de flanc |
| Shldr, butts, Pic, | | | | | | | | | | Epls, socs, pincs., |
| cott. rolls | 5: | * | 105: | 110: | 35: | * | 23: | 58: | -47: | socs roulés |
| Pickled in barrels | 9: | -: | 6385: | 6392: | -: | -: | 3939: | 3939: | -38: | Mariné en barils |
| Canned hams shldr. & picnics | 1041: | * | 43: | 1085: | -: | -: | 21: | 21: | -98: | Jambons, epls et boit. |
| Other canned | 13: | -: | 1: | 14: | -: | -: | * | * | -100: | Autres en conserve |
| PORK (Other) | | | | | | | | | | PORC (Autre) |
| Other boneless | 26797: | 3499: | 3197: | 33492: | 33301: | 2998: | 2867: | 39166: | +17: | Autre désossé |
| Other bone-in | 7399: | 272: | 2656: | 10327: | 6210: | 120: | 3624: | 9954: | -4: | Autre non-désossé |
| TOTAL PORK | 258610: | 95380: | 21039: | 375029: | 336612: | 50063: | 16238: | 402913: | +7: | TOTAL DU PORC |
| Edible Animal Fat | 3660: | 3: | 339: | 4002: | 5439: | * | 457: | 5897: | +47: | Graisse animale comestible |

TABLE8.1

Table 7

DRESSED MEAT - IMPORTS (IN 000 LBS)

Tableau 7

VIANDES - IMPORTATIONS (EN 000 LIVRES)

| * Less than 500 lbs. | 1982 | | | | 1983 | | | | % Change: 83/82 | * Moins de 500 lbs. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | U.S. E.U. | Aust. | N.Z. | Total | U.S. E.U. | Aust. | N.Z. | Total | | |
| BEEF | | | | | | | | | | BOEUF |
| Beef Other | 13: | -: | -: | 13: | 37: | -: | -: | 37: | +100+ | Boeuf autres |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 717: | -: | -: | 717: | 2295: | 37: | -: | 2332: | +100+ | Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 1342: | 387: | 58: | 1787: | 1370: | 362: | 61: | 1793: | -: | Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 13596: | 42610: | 48864: | 112502: | 16463: | 30180: | 50103: | 112892: | -: | Désossé |
| Pickled & Cured | 2: | -: | -: | 2: | *:- | -: | -: | *:- | -100: | Mariné & Salé |
| Cooked Beef | 66: | 653: | 42: | 1755: | 15: | 464: | 1: | 1697: | -3: | Cuit |
| Canned Beef | -: | 3891: | -: | 11544: | -: | 3058: | -: | 12837: | +11: | Boeuf en conserve |
| Trimnings | 60: | 2221: | 2747: | 5108: | 78: | 1172: | 2976: | 4226: | -17: | Parures |
| TOTAL BEEF | 15796: | 49763: | 51711: | 133428: | 20258: | 35273: | 53141: | 135816: | +2: | TOTAL BOEUF |
| VEAL | | | | | | | | | | VEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 3131: | 18: | -: | 3149: | 2703: | -: | -: | 2703: | -14: | Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 242: | 20: | -: | 262: | 146: | -: | -: | 146: | -44: | Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 320: | 3466: | -: | 3786: | 54: | 1562: | -: | 1617: | -57: | Désossé |
| Trimnings | 4: | -: | -: | 4: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -100+ | Parures |
| TOTAL VEAL | 3697: | 3504: | -: | 7201: | 2903: | 1562: | -: | 4466: | -38: | TOTAL VEAU |
| MUTTON | | | | | | | | | | MOUTON |
| Bone-in | -: | 38: | -: | 38: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -100+ | Non-désossé |
| Boneless | -: | 2588: | 455: | 3043: | -: | 2354: | 2090: | 4445: | +46: | Désossé |
| LAMB | | | | | | | | | | AGNEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 856: | 167: | 587: | 1610: | 864: | 415: | 473: | 1752: | +9: | Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 1061: | 315: | 16080: | 17456: | 1000: | 221: | 19314: | 20535: | +18: | Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 7: | 123: | 434: | 564: | 34: | 105: | 1237: | 1376: | +100+ | Désossé |
| TOTAL MUTTON & LAMB | 1924: | 3232: | 17555: | 22712: | 1898: | 3096: | 23115: | 28108: | +24: | TOTAL MOUTON & AGNEAU |
| PORK (Fresh & Frozen) | | | | | | | | | | PORC (frais & congelé) |
| Carcasses & Sides | -: | -: | -: | -: | 39: | -: | -: | 39: | +100+ | Carcasses & Côtes |
| Hams | 1946: | -: | -: | 1946: | 3046: | -: | -: | 3046: | +57: | Jambons |
| Racks, loins | 19439: | -: | -: | 19439: | 20296: | -: | -: | 20296: | +4: | Dos & longes |
| Bellies | 218: | -: | -: | 218: | 298: | -: | -: | 298: | +37: | Flancs |
| Shoulder, butts, picnic | 2058: | -: | -: | 2058: | 871: | -: | -: | 871: | -58: | Epaules, socs, picnic |
| Side & regular spare ribs | 2127: | -: | -: | 2595: | 2234: | -: | -: | 2234: | -14: | Bouts de côtes d'ech et ord. |
| PORK (Processed) | | | | | | | | | | PORC (Transformé) |
| Hams, cooked | 122: | -: | -: | 122: | 60: | -: | -: | 60: | -51: | Jambons cuits |
| Hams, other cured | 148: | -: | -: | 148: | 1581: | -: | -: | 1581: | +100+ | Jambons salés |
| Backs, loins | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | Dos, longes |
| Bellies, side bacon | 400: | -: | -: | 418: | 26: | -: | -: | 26: | -94: | Flancs, bacon de fla |
| Shldr, butts, Pic, cott. rolls | *: | -: | -: | *: | 36: | -: | -: | 36: | +100+ | Epls, socs, pincs., socs roulés |
| Pickled in barrels | 1847: | -: | -: | 1847: | 1642: | -: | -: | 1642: | -11: | Mariné en barils |
| Canned hams shldr. & picnics | -: | -: | -: | 466: | -: | -: | -: | 2514: | +100+ | Jambons, epls et bof |
| Other canned | -: | -: | -: | 1469: | -: | -: | -: | 3908: | +100+ | Autres en conserve |
| PORK (Other) | | | | | | | | | | PORC (Autre) |
| Other bone-in | 2: | -: | -: | 2: | 3: | -: | -: | 3: | +50: | Autre non-désossé |
| Other boneless | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | Autre désossé |
| TOTAL PORK | 28308: | -: | -: | 30729: | 30131: | -: | -: | 36553: | +19: | TOTAL DU PORC |
| Edible Animal Fat | 31747: | 3: | -: | 31750: | 30890: | 3: | -: | 30893: | -3: | comestible |

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Table 8

DRESSED MEAT - EXPORTS (IN 000 LBS.)

Tableau 8

VIANDES - EXPORTATIONS (EN 000 LIVRES)

| | 1982 | | | | 1983 | | | | % | |
|------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|----------------------------|
| * Less than 500 lbs. | U.S. | Japan | Others | Total | U.S. | Japan | Others | Total | Change | * Moins de 500 lb. |
| | E.U. | Japon | Autres | | E.U. | Japon | Autres | | 83/82 | |
| REEF | | | | | | | | | | BOEUF |
| Beef Other | 1116: | 165: | 5005: | 6286: | 1427: | 194: | 5242: | 6863: | +9: | Boeuf Autres |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 29095: | -: | 173: | 29269: | 35115: | -: | 263: | 35379: | +21: | Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 475: | * | 345: | 821: | 227: | 16: | 282: | 526: | -36: | Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 65040: | 5739: | 3371: | 74150: | 62940: | 5348: | 3693: | 71982: | -3: | Désossé |
| Pickled & Cured | 23: | 2: | 4626: | 4650: | 22: | 1: | 4259: | 4282: | -8: | Mariné & Salé |
| Cooked Beef | -: | -: | * | * | -: | -: | * | * | -: | Cuit |
| Canned Beef | -: | -: | 5: | 5: | -: | * | 3: | 3: | -40: | Boeuf en conserve |
| Trimnings | 30356: | 12: | 84: | 30452: | 31898: | 13: | 633: | 32544: | +7: | Parures |
| TOTAL BEEF | 126105: | 5918: | 13610: | 145632: | 131631: | 5573: | 14376: | 151579: | +4: | TOTAL BOEUF |
| VEAL | | | | | | | | | | VEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 948: | -: | 64: | 1012: | 1768: | -: | 64: | 1832: | +81: | Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 23: | * | 19: | 41: | 82: | 2: | 31: | 115: | +100+: | Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 52: | -: | 59: | 111: | 10: | * | 64: | 74: | -33: | Désossé |
| Trimnings | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | 6: | 6: | +100+: | Parures |
| TOTAL VEAL | 1023: | * | 141: | 1165: | 1860: | 2: | 165: | 2028: | +74: | TOTAL VEAU |
| MUTTON | | | | | | | | | | MOUTON |
| Bone-in | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | 7: | 7: | +100+: | Non-désossé |
| Boneless | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | Désossé |
| LAMB | | | | | | | | | | AGNEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | -: | -: | 6: | 6: | -: | -: | 4: | 4: | -33: | Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 144: | -: | 13: | 158: | * | 1: | 27: | 28: | -82: | Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | -: | -: | * | * | 44: | -: | -: | 44: | +100+: | Désossé |
| TOTAL MUTTON & LAMB | 144: | -: | 19: | 164: | 44: | 1: | 38: | 83: | -49: | TOTAL MOUTON & AGNEAU |
| PORK (Fresh & Frozen) | | | | | | | | | | PORC (frais & congelé) |
| Carcasses & Sides | 14025: | 1913: | 947: | 16884: | 32064: | 79: | 790: | 32933: | +95: | Carcasses & Côtes |
| Hams | 101910: | 9457: | 2682: | 114048: | 99238: | 5624: | 1818: | 106680: | -6: | Jambons |
| Backs, loins | 1794: | 69367: | 2120: | 73281: | 1464: | 64574: | 1641: | 67678: | -8: | Dos, longues |
| Bellies | 33810: | 1953: | 700: | 36463: | 36160: | 184: | 796: | 37139: | +2: | Flancs |
| Shoulder, butts, picnic | 55941: | 12349: | 2583: | 70873: | 42609: | 20764: | 2514: | 65887: | -7: | Epaules, socs, picnic |
| Side & regular | | | | | | | | | | Bouts de côtes d'échins |
| spare ribs | 9743: | 70: | 841: | 10654: | 9072: | 365: | 188: | 9625: | -10: | et ord. |
| PORK (Processed) | | | | | | | | | | PORC (Transformé) |
| Hams, cooked | 390: | 1: | 23: | 413: | 775: | 1: | 17: | 793: | +92: | Jambons cuits |
| Hams, other cured | 138: | 3: | 140: | 281: | 275: | 7: | 115: | 397: | +41: | Jambons salés |
| Backs, loins | 21: | 1: | 24: | 47: | 47: | 4: | 2: | 53: | +13: | Dos, longues |
| Bellies, side bacon | 1497: | -: | 680: | 2177: | 1643: | 9: | 773: | 2425: | +11: | Flancs, bacon de flanc |
| Shldr, butts, Pic, | | | | | | | | | | Epls, socs, pincs., |
| cott. rolls | 21: | 2: | 38: | 61: | 5: | * | 105: | 110: | +80: | socs roulés |
| Pickled in barrels | * | -: | 4349: | 4349: | 9: | -: | 6383: | 6392: | +47: | Mariné en barils |
| Canned hams shldr. & picnics | 2041: | -: | 120: | 2161: | 1041: | * | 43: | 1085: | -50: | Jambons, epls et boîtes |
| Other canned | -: | -: | 33: | 33: | 13: | -: | 1: | 14: | -58: | Autres en conserve |
| PORK (Other) | | | | | | | | | | PORC (Autre) |
| Other bone-in | 26623: | 2211: | 4164: | 32998: | 26797: | 3499: | 3197: | 33492: | +1: | Autre non-désossé |
| Other boneless | 6938: | 11: | 2716: | 9665: | 7399: | 272: | 2656: | 10327: | +7: | Autre désossé |
| TOTAL PORK | 254892: | 97338: | 22161: | 374391: | 258610: | 95380: | 21039: | 375029: | -: | TOTAL DU PORC |
| Edible Animal Fat | 1112: | * | 638: | 1750: | 3660: | 3: | 339: | 4002: | +100+: | Graisse animale comestible |

Table 7

DRESSED MEAT - IMPORTS (IN '000 LBS)

Tableau 7

VIANDES - IMPORTATIONS (EN '000 LIVRES)

| | 1981 | | | | 1982 | | | | % |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------------------------|
| | U.S. | Aust. | N.Z. | Total | U.S. | Aust. | N.Z. | Total | Change: |
| | E.U. | | | | E.U. | | | | 82/81 |
| BEEF | | | | | | | | | BOEUF |
| Beef Other | - | - | - | - | 13 | - | - | 13 | +100 |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 693 | 36 | - | 729 | 717 | - | - | 717 | -2 |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 1585 | 288 | 93 | 1965 | 1342 | 387 | 58 | 1787 | -9 |
| Boneless | 13330 | 38770 | 46632 | 102379 | 13596 | 42610 | 48864 | 112502 | +10 |
| Pickled & Cured | 27 | - | - | 27 | 2 | - | - | 2 | -93 |
| Cooked Beef | 15 | 1288 | - | 2914 | 66 | 653 | 42 | 1755 | -40 |
| Canned Beef | - | 2470 | - | 7981 | - | 3891 | - | 11544 | +45 |
| Trimnings | 40 | 2615 | 4095 | 6750 | 60 | 2221 | 2747 | 5108 | +25 |
| TOTAL BEEF | 15691 | 45465 | 50820 | 122746 | 15796 | 49763 | 51711 | 133428 | +9 |
| VEAL | | | | | | | | | VEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 4490 | - | - | 4490 | 3131 | 18 | - | 3149 | -30 |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 203 | 44 | - | 247 | 242 | 20 | - | 262 | +6 |
| Boneless | 144 | 2114 | - | 2258 | 320 | 3466 | - | 3786 | +68 |
| Trimnings | 2 | - | - | 2 | 4 | - | - | 4 | +100 |
| TOTAL VEAL | 4839 | 2158 | - | 6997 | 3697 | 3504 | - | 7201 | +3 |
| MUTTON | | | | | | | | | MOUTON |
| Bone-in | - | 14 | - | 14 | - | 38 | - | 38 | +100 |
| Boneless | - | 1614 | - | 1613 | - | 2588 | 455 | 3043 | +89 |
| LAMB | | | | | | | | | AGNEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 668 | 37 | 957 | 1662 | 856 | 167 | 587 | 1610 | -4 |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 989 | 407 | 16241 | 17637 | 1061 | 315 | 16080 | 17456 | -1 |
| Boneless | 3 | 77 | 154 | 233 | 7 | 123 | 434 | 564 | +100 |
| TOTAL MUTTON & LAMB | 1659 | 2148 | 17351 | 21159 | 1924 | 3232 | 17555 | 22712 | +8 |
| PORK (Fresh & Frozen) | | | | | | | | | PORC (frais & congelé) |
| Carcasses & Sides | 1712 | - | - | 1712 | - | - | - | - | -100 |
| Hams | 5064 | - | - | 5064 | 1946 | - | - | 1946 | -62 |
| Backs, loins | 20133 | - | - | 20133 | 19439 | - | - | 19439 | -4 |
| Bellies | 199 | - | - | 199 | 218 | - | - | 218 | +10 |
| Shoulder, butts, picnic | 2997 | - | - | 3132 | 2058 | - | - | 2058 | -35 |
| Side & regular | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| spare ribs | 4297 | - | - | 6023 | 2127 | - | - | 2595 | -57 |
| PORK (Processed) | | | | | | | | | PORC (Transformé) |
| Hams, cooked | 323 | - | - | 323 | 122 | - | - | 122 | -63 |
| Hams, other cured | 58 | - | - | 58 | 148 | - | - | 148 | +100 |
| Backs, loins | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bellies, side bacon | 385 | - | - | 386 | 400 | - | - | 418 | +9 |
| Shldr, butts, Pic, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| cott. rolls | 210 | - | - | 210 | * | - | - | * | -100 |
| Pickled in barrels | 2021 | - | - | 2021 | 1847 | - | - | 1847 | -9 |
| Canned hams shldr. & picnics | - | - | - | 662 | - | - | - | 466 | -30 |
| Other canned | - | - | - | 712 | - | - | - | 1469 | +100 |
| PORK (Other) | | | | | | | | | PORC (Autre) |
| Other bone-in | 160 | - | - | 165 | 2 | - | - | 2 | -100 |
| Other boneless | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL PORK | 37559 | - | - | 40799 | 28308 | - | - | 30729 | -25 |
| Edible Animal Fat | | 15 | - | 23849 | 31747 | 3 | - | 31750 | +34 |
| * Less than 500 lbs. | 23834 | | | | | | | | * Moins de 500 lbs. |

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Table 8

DRESSED MEAT - EXPORTS (IN 000 LBS.)

Tableau 8

VIANDES - EXPORTATIONS (EN 000 LIVRES)

| | 1981 | | | | 1982 | | | | % |
|------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | U.S. | Japan | Others | Total | U.S. | Japan | Others | Total | Change |
| | E.U. | Japon | Autres | | E.U. | Japon | Autres | | 82/81 |
| BEEF | | | | | | | | | BOEUF |
| Beef Other | 1241: | 56: | 4441: | 5738: | 1116: | 165: | 5005: | 6286: | +10: Boeuf Autres |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 23947: | -: | 89: | 24036: | 29095: | -: | 173: | 29269: | +22: Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 271: | -: | 653: | 924: | 475: | * | 345: | 821: | -12: Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 58696: | 7763: | 818: | 67277: | 65040: | 5739: | 3371: | 74150: | +11: Désossé |
| Pickled & Cured | 13: | -: | 4890: | 4903: | 23: | 2: | 4626: | 4650: | -6: Mariné & Salé |
| Cooked Beef | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | * | * | -: Cuit |
| Canned Beef | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | 5: | 5: | +100: Boeuf en conserve |
| Trimnings | 37577: | -: | 24: | 37601: | 30356: | 12: | 84: | 30452: | -19: Parures |
| TOTAL BEEF | 121745: | 7819: | 10916: | 140479: | 126105: | 5918: | 13610: | 145632: | +4: TOTAL BOEUF |
| VEAL | | | | | | | | | VEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 6: | -: | 29: | 35: | 948: | -: | 64: | 1012: | +100+: Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 4: | -: | 5: | 9: | 23: | * | 19: | 41: | +100+: Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 2: | -: | 3: | 4: | 52: | -: | 59: | 111: | +100+: Désossé |
| Trimnings | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: Parures |
| TOTAL VEAL | 12: | -: | 37: | 49: | 1023: | * | 141: | 1165: | +100+: TOTAL VEAU |
| MUTTON | | | | | | | | | MOUTON |
| Bone-in | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: Non-désossé |
| Boneless | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: Désossé |
| LAMB | | | | | | | | | AGNEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | -: | -: | 2: | 2: | -: | -: | 6: | 6: | +100+: Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 31: | -: | 16: | 48: | 144: | -: | 13: | 158: | +100+: Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | * | * | -: Désossé |
| TOTAL MUTTON & LAMB | 31: | -: | 19: | 50: | 144: | -: | 19: | 164: | +100+: TOTAL MOUTON & AGNEAU |
| PORK (Fresh & Frozen) | | | | | | | | | PORC (frais & congelé) |
| Carcasses & Sides | 4821: | 21: | 1058: | 5900: | 14025: | 1913: | 947: | 16884: | +100+: Carcasses & Côtes |
| Hams | 73639: | 13787: | 3289: | 90716: | 101910: | 9457: | 2682: | 114048: | +26: Jambons |
| Backs, loins | 1178: | 62850: | 2306: | 66334: | 1794: | 69367: | 2120: | 73281: | +11: Dos, longues |
| Bellies | 23179: | 324: | 1363: | 24866: | 33810: | 1953: | 700: | 36463: | +47: Flancs |
| Shoulder, butts, picnic | 42644: | 13313: | 3064: | 59032: | 55941: | 12349: | 2583: | 70873: | +20: Epaules, socs, picnic |
| Side & regular | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: Bouts de côtes d'échins |
| spare ribs | 3952: | 401: | 461: | 4814: | 9743: | 70: | 841: | 10654: | +100+: et ord. |
| PORK (Processed) | | | | | | | | | PORC (Transformé) |
| Hams, cooked | 519: | 2: | 63: | 584: | 390: | 1: | 23: | 413: | -30: Jambons cuits |
| Hams, other cured | 30: | 8: | 130: | 167: | 138: | 3: | 140: | 281: | +69: Jambons salés |
| Backs, loins | 1: | * | * | 2: | 21: | 1: | 24: | 47: | +100+: Dos, longues |
| Bellies, side bacon | 1133: | -: | 717: | 1850: | 1497: | -: | 680: | 2177: | +18: Flancs, bacon de flanc |
| Shldr, butts, Pic, | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: Epls, socs, pincs., |
| cort. rolls | 8: | 3: | 245: | 256: | 21: | 2: | 38: | 61: | -77: socs roulés |
| Pickled in barrels | * | -: | 3666: | 3666: | * | -: | 4349: | 4349: | +19: Mariné en barils |
| Canned hams shldr. & picnics | 1448: | 2: | 428: | 1878: | 2041: | -: | 120: | 2161: | +15: Jambons, epls et boîtes |
| Other canned | -: | * | 29: | 29: | -: | -: | 33: | 33: | +14: Autres en conserve |
| PORK (Other) | | | | | | | | | PORC (Autre) |
| Other bone-in | 22433: | 2345: | 6458: | 31236: | 26623: | 2211: | 4164: | 32998: | +6: Autre non-désossé |
| Other boneless | 5826: | 118: | 1195: | 7139: | 6938: | 11: | 2716: | 9665: | +36: Autre désossé |
| TOTAL PORK | 180813: | 93174: | 24484: | 298470: | 254892: | 97338: | 22161: | 374391: | +26: TOTAL DU PORC |
| Edible Animal Fat | -: | * | 905: | 905: | 1112: | * | 638: | 1750: | +94: Graisse animale |
| * Less than 500 lbs. | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | * Moins de 500 lbs. |

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Table 7

Tableau 7

DRESSED MEAT - IMPORTS (IN 000 LBS)

VIANDES - IMPORTATIONS (EN 000 LIVRES)

| | 1980 | | | | 1981 | | | | % |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------------------------------|
| | U.S. | Aust. | N.Z. | Total | U.S. | Aust. | N.Z. | Total | Change: |
| | E.U. | | | | E.U. | | | | 81/80: |
| BEEF | | | | | | | | | BOEUF |
| Beef Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Boeuf autres |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 532 | - | - | 532 | 693 | 36 | - | 729 | +37 : Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 847 | 523 | 24 | 1394 | 1585 | 288 | 93 | 1965 | +41 : Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 7949 | 43448 | 51914 | 103312 | 13330 | 38770 | 46632 | 102379 | -1 : Désossé |
| Pickled & Cured | 16 | - | - | 16 | 27 | - | - | 27 | +69 : Mariné & Salé |
| Cooked Beef | 103 | 1090 | - | 2864 | 15 | 1288 | - | 2914 | +2 : Cuit |
| Canned Beef | - | 3606 | - | 8312 | - | 2470 | - | 7981 | -4 : Boeuf en conserve |
| Trimnings | 45 | 2825 | 2315 | 11287 | 40 | 2615 | 4095 | 6750 | -40 : Parures |
| TOTAL BEEF | 9493 | 51491 | 54253 | 127717 | 15691 | 45465 | 50820 | 122746 | -4 : TOTAL BOEUF |
| VEAL | | | | | | | | | VEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 2422 | - | - | 2422 | 4490 | - | - | 4490 | +20 : Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 51 | 115 | - | 165 | 203 | 44 | - | 247 | +50 : Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 22 | 3457 | - | 3479 | 144 | 2114 | - | 2258 | -35 : Désossé |
| Trimnings | * | - | - | * | 2 | - | - | 2 | +100+ : Parures |
| TOTAL VEAL | 2495 | 3572 | - | 6067 | 4839 | 2158 | - | 6997 | +15 : TOTAL VEAU |
| MUTTON | | | | | | | | | MOUTON |
| Bone-in | - | 30 | - | 30 | - | 14 | - | 14 | -53 : Non-désossé |
| Boneless | - | 3131 | - | 3131 | - | 1614 | - | 1613 | -48 : Désossé |
| LAMB | | | | | | | | | AGNEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 761 | 29 | 1051 | 1841 | 668 | 37 | 957 | 1662 | -10 : Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 882 | 383 | 21490 | 22755 | 989 | 407 | 16241 | 17637 | -22 : Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | * | 534 | 204 | 738 | 3 | 77 | 154 | 233 | -68 : Désossé |
| TOTAL MUTTON & LAMB | 1644 | 4107 | 22744 | 28495 | 1659 | 2148 | 17351 | 21159 | -26 : TOTAL MOUTON & AGNEAU |
| PORK (Fresh & Frozen) | | | | | | | | | PORC (frais & congelé) |
| Carcasses & Sides | 823 | - | - | 823 | 1712 | - | - | 1712 | +100+ : Carcasses & Côtes |
| Hams | 2730 | - | - | 2730 | 5064 | - | - | 5064 | +85 : Jambons |
| Backs, loins | 21980 | - | 29 | 22009 | 20133 | - | - | 20133 | -9 : Dos & longes |
| Bellies | 9 | - | - | 9 | 199 | - | - | 199 | +100+ : Flancs |
| Shoulder, butts, picnic | 2143 | - | - | 2143 | 2997 | - | - | 3132 | +46 : Epaules, socs, picnic |
| Side & regular | | | | | | | | | Bouts de côtes d'échins |
| spare ribs | 3326 | - | - | 3326 | 4297 | - | - | 6023 | +71 : et ord. |
| PORK (Processed) | | | | | | | | | PORC (Transformé) |
| Hams, cooked | 1576 | - | - | 1576 | 323 | - | - | 323 | -80 : Jambons cuits |
| Hams, other cured | 61 | - | - | 61 | 58 | - | - | 58 | -5 : Jambons salés |
| Backs, loins | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - : Dos, longes |
| Bellies, side bacon | 14 | - | - | 14 | 385 | - | - | 386 | +100+ : Flancs, bacon de flanc |
| Shldr, butts, Pic, | | | | | | | | | Epls, socs, pincs., |
| cott. rolls | 360 | - | - | 361 | 210 | - | - | 210 | -42 : socs roulés |
| Pickled in barrels | 2165 | - | - | 2165 | 2021 | - | - | 2021 | -7 : Mariné en barils |
| Canned hams shldr. & picnics | - | - | - | 93 | - | - | - | 662 | +100+ : Jambons, epls et boftes |
| Other canned | - | - | - | 1490 | - | - | - | 712 | -52 : Autres en conserve |
| PORK (Other) | | | | | | | | | PORC (Autre) |
| Other bone-in | - | - | - | - | 160 | - | - | 165 | +100+ : Autre non-désossé |
| Other boneless | 578 | - | - | 578 | - | - | - | - | -100 : Autre désossé |
| TOTAL PORK | 35767 | - | 29 | 37584 | 37559 | - | - | 40799 | +9 : TOTAL DU PORC |
| Edible Animal Fat | 24432 | 4 | - | 24436 | 23834 | 15 | - | 23849 | -2 : comestible |
| * Less than 500 lbs. | | | | | | | | | * Moins de 500 lbs. |

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Table 8

DRESSED MEAT - EXPORTS (IN 000 LBS.)

Tableau 8

VIANDES - EXPORTATIONS (EN 000 LIVRES)

| | 1980 | | | | 1981 | | | | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|---------|--------------|----------------|------------------|---------|---|
| | U.S. E.U. | Japan Japon | Others Autres | Total | U.S. E.U. | Japan Japon | Others Autres | Total | |
| | | | | | | | | | Change: 81/80: |
| BEEF | | | | | | | | | BOEUF |
| Beef Other | 1397: | -: | 3507: | 4903: | 1241: | 56: | 4441: | 5738: | +17: Boeuf Autres |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 14736: | 39: | 90: | 14865: | 23947: | -: | 89: | 24036: | +62: Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 197: | *: | 797: | 993: | 271: | -: | 653: | 924: | -7: Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 50778: | 6601: | 522: | 57901: | 58696: | 7763: | 818: | 67277: | +16: Désossé |
| Pickled & Cured | 9: | -: | 5389: | 5398: | 13: | -: | 4890: | 4903: | -9: Mariné & Salé |
| Cooked Beef | -: | -: | *: | *: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: Cuit |
| Canned Beef | -: | -: | 48: | 48: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -100: Boeuf en conserve |
| Trimnings | 33057: | 45: | 51: | 33154: | 37577: | -: | 24: | 37601: | +13: Parures |
| TOTAL BEEF | 100172: | 6686: | 10405: | 117263: | 121745: | 7819: | 10916: | 140479: | +20: TOTAL BOEUF |
| VEAL | | | | | | | | | VEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 956: | -: | 38: | 994: | 6: | -: | 29: | 35: | -96: Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | *: | -: | 10: | 10: | 4: | -: | 5: | 9: | -10: Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 1: | -: | 10: | 12: | 2: | -: | 3: | 4: | -67: Désossé |
| Trimnings | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: Parures |
| TOTAL VEAL | 958: | -: | 58: | 1016: | 12: | -: | 37: | 49: | -95: TOTAL VEAU |
| MUTTON | | | | | | | | | MOUTON |
| Bone-in | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: Non-désossé |
| Boneless | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: Désossé |
| LAMB | | | | | | | | | AGNEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | -: | -: | 16: | 16: | -: | -: | 2: | 2: | -88: Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | *: | -: | 43: | 43: | 31: | -: | 16: | 48: | +12: Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | -: | -: | *: | *: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: Désossé |
| TOTAL MUTTON & LAMB | *: | -: | 58: | 59: | 31: | -: | 19: | 50: | -15: TOTAL MOUTON & AGNEAU |
| PORK (Fresh & Frozen) | | | | | | | | | PORC (frais & congelé) |
| Carcasses & Sides | 1048: | 19: | 157: | 1224: | 4821: | 21: | 1058: | 5900: | +100+: Carcasses & Côtes |
| Hams | 78911: | 5803: | 7542: | 92256: | 73639: | 13787: | 3289: | 90716: | -2: Jambons |
| Backs, loins | 1373: | 58041: | 3631: | 63044: | 1178: | 62850: | 2306: | 66334: | +5: Dos, longues |
| Bellies | 25446: | 59: | 1979: | 2748: | 23179: | 324: | 1363: | 24866: | -10: Flancs |
| Shoulder, butts, picnic | 45949: | 8111: | 2954: | 57014: | 42644: | 13313: | 3074: | 59032: | +4: Epauls, socs, picnic |
| Side & regular spare ribs | 5401: | 288: | 803: | 6491: | 3952: | 401: | 461: | 4814: | -26: et ord. |
| PORK (Processed) | | | | | | | | | PORC (Transformé) |
| Hams, cooked | 357: | 1: | 38: | 396: | 519: | 2: | 63: | 584: | +47: Jambons cuits |
| Hams, other cured | 92: | *: | 133: | 226: | 30: | 8: | 130: | 167: | -26: Jambons salés |
| Backs, loins | 30: | -: | 4: | 34: | 1: | *: | *: | 2: | -94: Dos, longues |
| Bellies, side bacon | 597: | -: | 466: | 1062: | 1133: | -: | 717: | 1850: | +74: Flancs, bacon de flanc |
| Shldr, butts, Pic, cott. rolls | *: | 5: | 97: | 103: | 8: | 3: | 245: | 256: | +100+: Epls, socs, pincs., socs roulés |
| Pickled in barrels | 7: | -: | 1762: | 1769: | *: | -: | 3666: | 3666: | +100+: Mariné en barils |
| Canned hams shldr. & picnics | 534: | -: | 664: | 1199: | 1448: | 2: | 428: | 1878: | +57: Jambons, epls et boîtes |
| Other canned | -: | -: | 18: | 18: | -: | *: | 29: | 29: | +61: Autres en conserve |
| PORK (Other) | | | | | | | | | PORC (Autre) |
| Other bone-in | 4962: | 20: | 1108: | 6090: | 22433: | 2345: | 6458: | 31236: | +100+: Autre non-désossé |
| Other boneless | 16366: | 183: | 7394: | 23944: | 5826: | 118: | 1195: | 7139: | -70: Autre désossé |
| TOTAL PORK | 181073: | 72531: | 28751: | 282355: | 180813: | 93174: | 24484: | 298470: | +6: TOTAL DU PORC |
| Edible Animal Fat | 854: | -: | 544: | 1397: | -: | *: | 905: | 905: | -35: Graisse animale comestible |
| * Less than 500 lbs. | | | | | | | | | * Moins de 500 lbs. |

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* Total is believed to be in error inasmuch as figure shown adds to 27,484.

Table 5 A

DRESSED MEAT - IMPORTS (IN 000 LBS)

Tableau 5A

VIANDES - IMPORTATIONS (EN 000 LIVRES)

| | 1979 | | | | 1980 | | | | % | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------------|
| | U.S. | Aust. | N.Z. | Total | U.S. | Aust. | N.Z. | Total | Change | |
| | E.U. | | | | E.U. | | | | 80/79 | |
| BEEF | | | | | | | | | | BOEUF |
| Beef Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Boeuf autres |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 599: | - | - | 599: | 532: | - | - | 532: | -11 | Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 1101: | 272: | 27: | 1400: | 847: | 523: | 24: | 1394: | - | Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 5435: | 48906: | 52766: | 107107: | 7949: | 43448: | 51914: | 103312: | -4 | Désossé |
| Pickled & Cured | - | - | - | - | 16: | - | - | 16: | +100 | Mariné & Salé |
| Cooked Beef | 122: | 1624: | - | 4837: | 103: | 1090: | - | 2864: | -41 | Cuit |
| Canned Beef | - | 4468: | - | 8788: | - | 3606: | - | 8312: | -5 | Boeuf en conserve |
| Trimnings | 13: | 3815: | 2358: | 6186: | 45: | 2825: | 2315: | 11287: | +82 | Parures |
| TOTAL BEEF | 7270: | 59085: | 55151: | 128917: | 9493: | 51491: | 54253: | 127717: | -1 | TOTAL BOEUF |
| VEAL | | | | | | | | | | VEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 4708: | 68: | - | 4776: | 2422: | - | - | 2422: | -49 | Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 9: | 111: | - | 120: | 51: | 115: | - | 165: | +38 | Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | - | 4206: | - | 4206: | 22: | 3457: | - | 3479: | -17 | Désossé |
| Trimnings | - | - | - | - | * | - | - | * | - | Parures |
| TOTAL VEAL | 4717: | 4385: | - | 9102: | 2495: | 3572: | - | 6067: | -33 | TOTAL VEAU |
| MUTTON | | | | | | | | | | MOUTON |
| Bone-in | - | 31: | - | 31: | - | 30: | - | 30: | -3 | Non-désossé |
| Boneless | - | 14406: | 16: | 14422: | - | 3131: | - | 3131: | -78 | Désossé |
| LAMB | | | | | | | | | | AGNEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 685: | 380: | 2118: | 3183: | 761: | 29: | 1051: | 1841: | -42 | Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 644: | 1200: | 17606: | 19450: | 882: | 383: | 21490: | 22755: | +17 | Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | - | 579: | 222: | 801: | * | 534: | 204: | 738: | -8 | Désossé |
| TOTAL MUTTON & LAMB | 1329: | 16596: | 19962: | 37887: | 1644: | 4107: | 22744: | 28495: | -25 | TOTAL MOUTON & AGNEAU |
| PORK (Fresh & Frozen) | | | | | | | | | | PORC (frais & congelé) |
| Carcasses & Sides | 7770: | - | - | 7770: | 823: | - | - | 823: | -89 | Carcasses & Côtes |
| Hams | 8320: | - | - | 8320: | 2730: | - | - | 2730: | -67 | Jambons |
| Backs, loins | 35002: | - | - | 35002: | 21980: | - | 29: | 22009: | -37 | Dos & longues |
| Bellies | 1287: | - | - | 1287: | 9: | - | - | 9: | -99 | Flancs |
| Shoulder, butts, picnic | 5124: | - | - | 5124: | 2143: | - | - | 2143: | -58 | Epaules, socs, picnic |
| Side & regular | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Bouts de côtes d'échine |
| spare ribs | 4710: | - | - | 4710: | 3326: | - | - | 3530: | -25 | et ord. |
| PORK (Processed) | | | | | | | | | | PORC (Transformé) |
| Hams, cooked | 2638: | - | - | 2638: | 1576: | - | - | 1576: | -40 | Jambons cuits |
| Hams, other cured | 1: | - | - | 1: | 61: | - | - | 61: | +999 | Jambons salés |
| Backs, loins | 43: | - | - | 43: | - | - | - | - | -100 | Dos, longues |
| Bellies, side bacon | 343: | - | - | 343: | 14: | - | - | 14: | -96 | Flancs, bacon de flanc |
| Shldr, butts, Pic, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Epis, socs, pincs., |
| cott. rolls | 912: | - | - | 912: | 360: | - | - | 361: | -60 | socs roulés |
| Pickled in barrels | 2390: | - | - | 2390: | 2165: | - | - | 2165: | -9 | Mariné en barils |
| Canned hams shldr. & picnics | 26: | - | - | 2842: | - | - | - | 93: | -97 | Jambons, epis et boîtes |
| Other canned | 1: | - | - | 1088: | - | - | - | 1490: | +37 | Autres en conserve |
| PORK (Other) | | | | | | | | | | PORC (Autre) |
| Other bone-in | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Autre non-désossé |
| Other boneless | 998: | - | - | 998: | 578: | - | - | 578: | -42 | Autre désossé |
| TOTAL PORK | 69565: | - | - | 73468: | 35767: | - | 29: | 37584: | -49 | TOTAL DU PORC |
| Edible Animal Fat | 22755: | 17: | - | 2272: | 24432: | 4: | - | 24436: | +976 | comestible |
| * Less than 500 lbs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * Moins de 500 lbs. |

Table 5 B

DRESSED MEAT - EXPORTS (IN 000 LBS.)

| | 1979 | | | | 1980 | | | | X Change: 80/79: |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|---------|--------------|----------------|------------------|---------|--|
| | U.S. E.U. | Japan Japon | Others Autres | Total | U.S. E.U. | Japan Japon | Others Autres | Total | |
| BEEF | | | | | | | | | BOEUF |
| Beef Other | 644: | 51: | 3030: | 3725: | 1397: | -: | 3507: | 4903: | +32: Boeuf Autres |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 21682: | -: | 66: | 21748: | 14736: | 39: | 90: | 14865: | -32: Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | 397: | 1: | 450: | 848: | 197: | * | 797: | 993: | +17: Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 38775: | 6119: | 234: | 45128: | 50778: | 6601: | 522: | 57901: | +29: Désossé |
| Pickled & Cured | 7: | -: | 4222: | 4229: | 9: | -: | 5389: | 5398: | +28: Mariné & Salé |
| Cooked Beef | -: | -: | 1: | 1: | -: | -: | * | * | -100: Cuit |
| Canned Beef | -: | -: | 33: | 33: | -: | -: | 48: | 48: | +46: Boeuf en conserve |
| Trimnings | 18345: | 19: | 53: | 18417: | 33057: | 45: | 51: | 33154: | +80: Parures |
| TOTAL BEEF | 79850: | 6190: | 8089: | 94129: | 100172: | 6686: | 10405: | 117263: | +25: TOTAL BOEUF |
| VEAL | | | | | | | | | VEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | 1096: | -: | 41: | 1137: | 956: | -: | 38: | 994: | -13: Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | -: | -: | 14: | 14: | * | -: | 10: | 10: | -29: Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | 99: | -: | 7: | 106: | 1: | -: | 10: | 12: | -89: Désossé |
| Trimnings | 43: | -: | -: | 43: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -100: Parures |
| TOTAL VEAL | 1238: | -: | 62: | 1300: | 958: | -: | 58: | 1016: | -22: TOTAL VEAU |
| MUTTON | | | | | | | | | MOUTON |
| Bone-in | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: Non-désossé |
| Boneless | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: Désossé |
| LAMB | | | | | | | | | AGNEAU |
| Carcasses (bone-in) | -: | -: | 17: | 17: | -: | -: | 16: | 16: | -6: Carcasses (non-désossé) |
| Cuts (bone-in) | -: | -: | 37: | 37: | * | -: | 43: | 43: | +17: Morceaux (non-désossé) |
| Boneless | -: | -: | 2: | 2: | -: | -: | * | * | -100: Désossé |
| TOTAL MUTTON & LAMB | -: | -: | 56: | 56: | * | -: | 58: | 59: | +6: TOTAL MOUTON & AGNEAU |
| PORK (Fresh & Frozen) | | | | | | | | | PORC (frais & congelé) |
| Carcasses & Sides | 1587: | 19: | 4116: | 5722: | 1048: | 19: | 157: | 1224: | -79: Carcasses & Côtes |
| Hams | 42404: | 12567: | 3881: | 58852: | 78911: | 5803: | 7542: | 92256: | +57: Jambons |
| Backs, loins | 665: | 51828: | 1115: | 53608: | 1373: | 58041: | 3631: | 63044: | +18: Dos, longues |
| Bellies | 8746: | 302: | 537: | 9585: | 25446: | 59: | 1979: | 2748: | +187: Flancs |
| Shoulder, butts, picnic | 20396: | 6442: | 2344: | 29182: | 45949: | 8111: | 2954: | 57014: | +96: Epaules, socs, picnic |
| Side & regular spare ribs | 2976: | 20: | 106: | 3102: | 5401: | 288: | 803: | 6491: | +110: Bouts de côtes d'echins et ord. |
| PORK (Processed) | | | | | | | | | PORC (Transformé) |
| Hams, cooked | 336: | 1: | 25: | 362: | 357: | 1: | 38: | 396: | +10: Jambons cuits |
| Hams, other cured | 100: | 1: | 161: | 262: | 92: | * | 133: | 226: | -14: Jambons salés |
| Backs, loins | 4: | 1: | 2: | 7: | 30: | -: | 4: | 34: | +386: Dos, longues |
| Bellies, side bacon | 666: | 1: | 578: | 1245: | 597: | -: | 466: | 1062: | -15: Flancs, bacon de flanc |
| Shldr, butts, Pic, cott. rolls | 2: | 1: | 135: | 138: | * | 5: | 97: | 103: | -26: Epis, socs, pincs., socs roulés |
| Pickled in barrels | 3: | -: | 2900: | 2903: | 7: | -: | 1762: | 1769: | -39: Mariné en barils |
| Canned hams shldr. & picnic | 52: | 58: | 99: | 209: | 534: | -: | 664: | 1199: | +474: Jambons, epis et boîtes |
| Other canned | -: | -: | 7: | 7: | -: | -: | 18: | 18: | +158: Autres en conserve |
| PORK (Other) | | | | | | | | | PORC (Autre) |
| Other bone-in | 3190: | -: | 267: | 3457: | 4962: | 20: | 1108: | 6090: | +77: Autre non-désossé |
| Other boneless | 11571: | 776: | 502: | 12849: | 16366: | 183: | 7394: | 23944: | +87: Autre désossé |
| TOTAL PORK | 92698: | 72017: | 16775: | 181490: | 181073: | 72531: | 28751: | 282355: | +56: TOTAL DU PORC |
| Edible Animal Fat | 112: | -: | 346: | 458: | 854: | -: | 544: | 1397: | +205: Graisse animale comestible |
| * Less than 500 lbs. | | | | | | | | | * Moins de 500 lbs. |

