



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Food for Peace

1984 Annual Report on Public Law 480





DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

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TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to transmit the annual report on agricultural export activities carried out under Public Law 480, the Food for Peace Program. The report covers the period from October 1, 1983 through September 30, 1984. The report marks the beginning of the third decade of the program. For over thirty years, the program has supported the economic, humanitarian, and foreign policy objectives of the United States by providing assistance to alleviate hunger and malnutrition, by promoting economic progress within the developing countries, and by expanding international trade and developing markets for U.S. agricultural commodities. The effectiveness of the P.L. 480 program in achieving these goals is evidenced by the fact that eight out of our top ten commercial markets were former food aid recipients as well as the improved agricultural production of some former recipients.

During fiscal year 1984, Title I and III agreements were signed with 29 countries to provide approximately 3.78 million metric tons of food assistance. Title III, Food for Development programs were signed with six countries -- Bangladesh, Bolivia, Egypt, Honduras, Senegal and Sudan.

The Title II program provided approximately 1.2 million metric tons of food assistance to 76 countries, with substantial contributions made to programs of the U.S. voluntary agencies and the World Food Program, including contributions through the International Emergency Food Reserve.

Through both Title I/III and Title II programs, the annual U.S. contribution to the Food Aid Convention of 4.47 million metric tons of food grains was achieved.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John R. Block".

John R. Block
Secretary of Agriculture

Enclosures

THE ANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT
UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83rd CONGRESS
AS AMENDED, DURING THE PERIOD
OCTOBER 1, 1983, THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1984

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The following agencies submitted material that has been incorporated into this report:

United States Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Economic Research Service
Office of International Cooperation and Development

Agency for International Development
Department of Commerce
Department of Education
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Interior
Department of Labor
Department of State
Department of Treasury
Environmental Protection Agency
Library of Congress
National Science Foundation
Overseas Private Investment Corporation
Smithsonian Institution

Photographs courtesy of the Food and Agriculture Organization

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July 1985

INTRODUCTION

As one of the world's largest agricultural producers, the United States recognizes its responsibility to combat hunger and malnutrition around the world. The United States is the world's largest food donor and has provided more food assistance to developing countries than all other nations combined -- over \$30 billion in commodities since the enactment of Public Law 480 (P.L. 480) in 1954.

Since the start of the P.L. 480 program, the United States has distributed food to almost 2 billion people in more than 100 countries, either as outright donations or under long-term, low-interest credit sales tied to self-help efforts in the recipient countries. This represents more than 300 million metric tons of food.

Under titles I and III, concessional sales offer credit terms of up to 40 years, depending on circumstances. Titles I and III also allow recipient countries to resell food within their own countries to finance self-help projects that improve their economies. The program allows these countries to save their valuable foreign exchange to buy other priority items. In many cases, P.L. 480 is the only practical means by which developing countries can purchase U.S. farm products.

The effectiveness of this program is evidenced by the fact that 8 of the current top 10 markets for U.S. farm products were once food aid recipients. Japan bought nearly \$6 billion worth of agricultural products in fiscal year 1984; Mexico and South Korea bought a combined \$3.5 billion. All three were former food aid recipients.

In Africa, which has suffered from both drought and general low productivity, the United States has programmed more than \$170 million this year in titles I and III long-term credit funding. This report details the achievements of several projects under this program.

Donations through title II of P.L. 480 have often been the gift of life during tragedies caused by natural disasters or civil disorders. In Africa, for example, the United States has programmed more than \$260 million (including freight) in emergency funding for food in fiscal year 1984. In Ethiopia alone, U.S. emergency food donations amounted to \$72 billion in fiscal year 1984.

Most donations under title II are administered through nonprofit, voluntary U.S. agencies. These agencies can provide recipients with nutritional guidance to help make the best use of the food. Donations also directly help countries feed their labor force. Developing countries often pay their workers in U.S.-supplied food for their labor on schools, roads, sanitation systems, and agricultural projects.

Over the years, P. L. 480 has evolved into more than a commodity supply management tool; it has been an important vehicle for developing commercial export markets, for meeting humanitarian food needs, and for spurring economic and agricultural growth in the developing world.

SUMMARY

Under P.L. 480, agricultural exports totaled \$1.3 billion in fiscal year 1984, about 3 percent of the total value of U.S. agricultural exports for the year. Nearly 100 countries received P.L. 480 shipments. Egypt was the largest recipient, accounting for over one-fifth of all commodities shipped. India, Peru, and Bangladesh were the largest recipients of title II commodity shipments. Wheat and wheat products comprised over half of the value of the major commodities donated through P.L. 480 programs.

Titles I and III

The fiscal year 1984 aggregate program value of title I agreements was \$806.0 million. Forty-five title I sales agreements and amendments were signed with 26 friendly countries. The objectives of the title III Food for Development Program were met through the signing of three agreements and amendments totaling \$98 million. Titles I and III programming met the 75:25 ratio (not more than 25 percent for countries with per capita incomes over \$730) of food allocation required by section 111 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended.

Title II

During fiscal year 1984, 2 million tons, on a grain equivalent basis, of title II commodities were donated to needy persons in over 70 countries. The major commodities supplied were wheat and wheat products, including flour, followed by feed grains and products, nonfat dry milk, and vegetable oil.

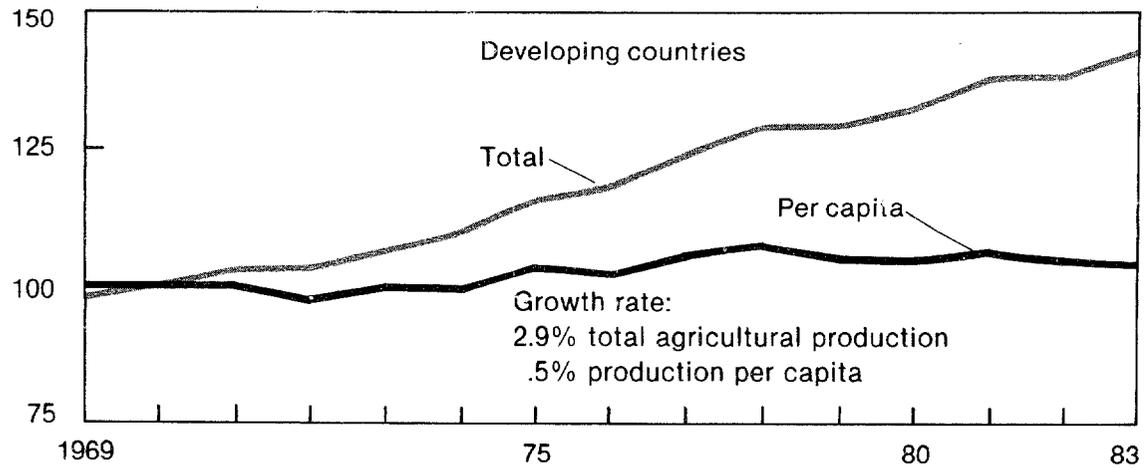
Of the commodities shipped, voluntary agencies were responsible for distributing roughly 60 percent, the World Food Program accounted for 25 percent, and government-to-government programs were responsible for 15 percent. Shipments to Asia were larger in terms of both value and volume than those to any other geographic area. Shipments to help alleviate food shortages in several African countries began in the second half of the year.

Commodities provided by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), including ocean transportation, totaled \$656.0 million--\$461.7 million in commodities and \$195.0 million in freight costs.

Few Government programs have been as successful in realizing the humanitarian concerns and idealism of the American people as has the Public Law 480 "Food for Peace" program. P.L.480 projects have achieved remarkable success in increasing agricultural production in many countries. This increase though, has not always kept pace with population growth. Agricultural production over the past 15 years has increased at an annual compound rate of 2.2 percent, but only 0.4 percent on a per capita basis.

Agricultural Production in Developing Countries

% of 1969-71 average



Annual Compound Growth Rate, 1969-83.





Over the years P.L.480 has evolved into far more than a commodity supply management tool. It is an important vehicle for developing commercial export markets, for meeting humanitarian food needs, and for spurring economic and agricultural growth in the developing world.



TITLE I - SALES PROGRAM

Summary

During fiscal year 1984, 45 title I sales agreements and amendments with a total export market value of \$806 million were signed. The agreement actions were concluded with 26 countries considered to be friendly with the United States at the time agreements were signed, in accordance with section 103(d) of P.L. 480.

In fiscal year 1984, convertible local currency sales agreements (including title III) comprised 100 percent of the total value of agreements signed. There were no dollar credit agreements. The need for softer terms reflects the different financial situation facing developing countries in periods of world economic slowdown.

In terms of dollar value, the four countries to which the largest amounts were programmed were Egypt--\$250 million; Bangladesh--\$68 million; Pakistan--\$50 million; and El Salvador--\$49 million.

Commodities programmed during fiscal year 1984 included wheat, wheat flour, corn, sorghum, rice, vegetable oil, blended/fortified foods, and cotton. Wheat and wheat flour (3.3 million tons) were the major commodities programmed. Other quantities programmed were 361,000 tons of feed grains (corn and sorghum), 224,000 tons of vegetable oil, and 31,000 bales of cotton.

Allocation Requirements

The title I programming process during fiscal year 1984 met the 75:25 (not more than 25 percent for countries with per capita incomes over \$730) ratio of food allocations as set forth in section 111 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. Tables 1 and 2 provide the initial and final country and commodity allocations for fiscal year 1984.

Credit Terms

Title I of Public Law 480 provides for the concessional sale of agricultural commodities to friendly countries. Agreements under title I may be signed either for dollar credit with up to a 20-year repayment period or convertible local currency credit with up to a 40-year repayment period. The grace period for dollar credit agreements may go up to 2 years, and for convertible local currency agreements it may be as long as 10 years.

Specific downpayments in dollars may be required under both types of agreements. Minimum interest rates under both types of financing are set by law at 2 percent during the grace period and 3 percent thereafter. Terms for agreements are determined on a case-by-case basis.

Section 401

Section 401 of the act provides that the Secretary of Agriculture must determine the availability, for concessional export, of commodities included in sales agreements as well as donations. In determining this availability, the Secretary must consider U.S. productive capacity, domestic requirements, farm and consumer price levels, adequacy of carryover stocks, and anticipated exports for dollars.

Role of CCC

Although the Commodity Credit Corporation finances the sale and export of commodities under title I, actual sales are made by private U.S. suppliers to foreign importers or government agencies. The Corporation finances sales by paying suppliers directly through the U.S. banking system for the portion of their sale not covered by any required downpayment. CCC then collects the amount provided in the agreement with the importing country.

Accounting for Title I Costs

The gross cost of financing long-term credit sales of U.S. agricultural commodities by CCC from July 1, 1961, through September 30, 1984, totaled \$13.181 billion. That included \$12.106 billion commodity and other costs, \$1.072 billion ocean transportation costs (including \$963 million ocean freight differential), and \$4 million interest costs. Through September 30, 1984, CCC had been reimbursed for all costs by dollar payments under government-to-government and private trade entity agreements of \$3.485 billion, by \$1.654 billion foreign currency funds used to finance long-term credit sales, and by appropriations of \$8.042 billion.

Table 1-- Public Law 480 title I/III initial fiscal year 1984 country and commodity allocations

Country	Total	Wheat/ flour	Rice	Feed grains	Vegetable oil	Total food	Cotton
	Mil. dol.	-----1,000 metric tons/bales-----					
<u>\$795 or Less</u>							
<u>Per Capita GNP</u>							
Bangladesh	65.0	187	43	-	12	242	27
Bolivia	10.0	60	-	-	-	60	-
Egypt	250.0	1,477 <u>1/</u>	-	-	-	1,477	-
El Salvador	32.0	120	9	-	12	141	-
Guinea	2.0	-	6	-	-	6	-
Haiti	11.0	48	-	-	4	52	-
Honduras	8.0	48	-	-	-	48	-
Indonesia	30.0	90	43	-	-	133	-
Kenya	5.0	6	11	-	-	17	-
Liberia	15.0	-	43	-	-	43	-
Madagascar	6.0	-	17	-	-	17	-
Niger	1.0	-	3	-	-	3	-
Pakistan	50.0	-	-	-	66	66	-
Senegal	8.0	6	20	-	-	26	-
Sierra Leone	4.0	6	9	-	-	15	-
Somalia	16.0	29 <u>1/</u>	16	-	7	52	-
Sri Lanka	25.0	150	-	-	-	150	-
Sudan	50.0	286 <u>1/</u>	6	-	-	292	-
Tanzania	3.0	-	4	9	-	13	-
Yemen	3.0	17 <u>1/</u>	-	-	-	17	-
Zaire	10.0	59 <u>1/</u>	-	-	-	59	-
Zambia	7.0	16	5	-	3	24	-
Subtotal	611.0	2,605	235	9	104	2,953 (83%)	27

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Table 1--Public Law 480 Title I/III initial fiscal year 1984 country and commodity allocations -- continu

Country	Total	Wheat flour	Rice	Feed grains	Vegetable oil	Total food	Cotton
	Mil. Dol.	-----1,000 metric tons/bales-----					
<u>Over \$795</u>							
<u>Per Capita GNP</u>							
Congo (Brazzaville)	2.0	-	6	-	-	6	-
Costa Rica	20.0	90	-	30	-	120	-
Dominican Rep.	20.0	-	-	77	9	86	-
Guatemala	7.0	-	-	-	9	9	-
Jamaica	20.0	52 1/	14	28	2	96	-
Mauritius	3.5	5 T/	7	-	-	12	-
Morocco	25.0	150	-	-	-	150	-
Peru	20.0	30	29	-	7	66	-
Tunisia	10.0	60	-	-	-	60	-
Subtotal	127.5	387	56	135	27	605	-
						(17%)	
Allocated	738.5	2,992	291	144	131	3,558	27
Unallocated Reserve	52.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Program	791.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

-- = N/A

1/ Wheat equivalent of flour or contains some portion of wheat equivalent of flour.

Table 2--Public Law 480 Title I/III final fiscal year 1984 country and commodity allocations

Country	Total	Wheat/ flour	Rice	Feed grains	Vegetable oil	Total food	Cotton	
	Mil. dol.	-----1,000 metric tons/bales-----						
<u>\$805 or Less</u>								
<u>Per Capita GNP</u>								
Bangladesh	68.0	197	59	-	12	268	26	
Bolivia	10.0	60	-	-	-	60	-	
Egypt	250.0	1,523 1/	-	-	-	1,523	-	
El Salvador	49.0	143	5	85	13	246	-	
Guinea	5.0	-	18	-	-	18	-	
Haiti	11.0	47	-	-	4	51	-	
Honduras	15.0	91	-	-	-	91	-	
Indonesia	40.0	152	45	-	-	197	-	
Kenya	5.0	35	-	-	-	35	-	
Liberia	15.0	-	36	-	-	36	-	
Madagascar	8.0	-	23	-	1	24	-	
Pakistan	50.0	-	-	-	81	81	-	
Sierra Leone	3.0	11	3	-	-	14	-	
Somalia	16.0	28 1/	18	-	6	52	-	
Sri Lanka	25.0	150	-	-	-	150	-	
Sudan	50.0	309 1/	-	-	-	309	-	
Yemen	3.0	5 1/	5	-	-	10	-	
Zaire	15.0	76 1/	-	15	-	91	-	
Zambia	10.0	17	6	-	8	31	-	
Subtotal	648.0	2,844	218	100	125	3,287 (78%)	26	

Continued

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2--Public Law 480 Title I/III final fiscal year 1984 country and commodity allocations--continued

Country	Total	Wheat/ flour	Rice	Feed grains	Vegetable oil	Total food	Cotton
	Mil. dol.	-----1,000 metric tons/bales-----					
<u>Over \$805</u>							
<u>Per Capita GNP</u>							
Costa Rica	22.5	127	-	32	-	159	-
Dominican Rep.	26.0	19	-	145	-	164	-
Guatemala	7.0	-	-	-	8	8	-
Jamaica	20.0	49 ^{2/}	14	30	2	95	-
Morocco	45.0	269	-	38	-	307	-
Peru	20.0	65	35	-	-	100	-
Tunisia	15.0	37	-	70	-	107	-
Subtotal	155.5	566	49	315	10	940	-
						(22%)	
Unallocated Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Program	803.5	-	-	-	-	-	-

-- = N/A

1/ Wheat equivalent of flour or contains some portion of wheat equivalent of flour.

2/ Contains some portion of blended and/or fortified foods.

SELF-HELP PROVISIONS OF TITLE I

All Public Law 480 title I sales agreements since 1967 have contained self-help measures to which recipient countries have committed themselves. During fiscal year 1983, Congress enacted legislation requiring that the self-help measures to be described in specific and measurable terms, to the greatest extent possible, and that the President monitor the implementation of the self-help measures to ensure that these measures are fully carried out. The following are self-help provisions listed in section 109:

- Devoting land resources to production of needed food;
- Developing the agricultural chemical, farm machinery and equipment, transportation, and other necessary industries;
- Training and instructing farmers in agricultural methods and techniques, and reducing illiteracy among the rural poor;
- Constructing adequate storage facilities;
- Improving marketing and distribution systems;
- Creating a favorable environment for private enterprise and investment;
- Establishing and maintaining government policies to ensure adequate incentives for producers;
- Establishing and expanding institutions for adaptive agricultural research;
- Allocating for self-help provisions sufficient national budgetary and foreign exchange resources;
- Carrying out voluntary programs to control population growth; and
- Carrying out programs to improve the health of the rural poor.

In compliance with title I regulations, self-help reports are received from all signatory countries. The following are representative of the achievements of the program.

Pakistan

Goals

- Decrease Government subsidies and promote efficient production;
- Liberalize pricing policies for oilseeds and edible oil products;
- Minimize fluctuations in the prices of edible oil products by studying the feasibility of buffer stocks and future contracts; and
- Promote competition by increasing private access to and participation in the edible oil and vegetable ghee industry.

Progress

Producer prices for domestic oilseeds and domestic edible oils and the retail price of vegetable ghee were raised in November of 1983.

The support prices for oilseeds were last set at the end of February 1984. They are now approximately equal to world prices for soybeans and sunflowers.

The Ghee Corporation of Pakistan (GCP) has offered to buy at any GCP unit nontraditional edible oils at the same price as domestic cottonseed oil.

The Ministry of Industries has agreed to provide information on the public/private sector balance of production, capacity, and ownership of units in the industry.

Production in the private sector nearly doubled from July 1983 to June 1984, increasing from 16 percent to 25 percent.

As a result of the Ministry of Industries' efforts to stimulate the private sector, nearly one-half of the nontraditional oilseeds being grown in Pakistan is bought by the private sector.

Peru

Goals

- Accelerate the implementation of agricultural research, extension, and education activities;
- Establish and implement a capability for agricultural policy analysis;
- Support a national program of self-help public works; and
- Provide financial and technical support for the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) and P.L. 480 title II basic urban infrastructure program.

Progress

Agricultural research, extension, and education activities are adequately funded with title I sales proceeds at a time when other projects are affected by a budget crisis.

A Peruvian policy analysis unit was established; it has completed some studies, and is analyzing policies in seven key areas.

Peru's support for self-help public works has been very strong.

Progress on basic urban infrastructure has been exceeded in most areas. Continued good progress is expected.

Zaire

Goals

- Remove price controls on grain producers;
- Remove restrictions on movements of food among provinces;
- Eliminate parastatal organizations from marketing.

- Develop a food consumption policy oriented to the nutritional needs of the rural poor.
- Improve road and river transportation through better construction and maintenance.
- Continue progress toward establishment of countrywide meaningful regional planning capacity; and
- Continue development of the means to generate, allocate, and disburse local revenues to finance infrastructural improvements.

Progress

The Government abolished price controls on grain producers and is now trying to prevent Provincial governments from setting grain prices.

Restrictions on the movement of food among regions have been eliminated by the Government. A few Provincial governments still try to restrict the movement of food from their regions. These restrictions arise from the fear of shortages and price increases when local production does not meet normal levels.

Government involvement in direct marketing of food grown in Zaire has practically disappeared. Success has been achieved in shifting food marketing from the parastatals to the private sector. This has alleviated many of the basic problems of infrastructure, storage, and food processing. The appearance of numerous merchants has increased competition at both the farmgate and marketplace. Price liberalization and road rehabilitation have stimulated the private markets.

No attempt to control the price of corn has been reported since the beginning of the marketing campaign. A study to be conducted by the Government of Zaire's Department of Agriculture, with World Bank financing, will determine the status of price decontrol and the associated impact on production and marketing levels.

The Zaire Department of Agriculture is monitoring the marketing process for the benefit of producers and consumers. A contract system currently being tested in rice-growing areas of Mongala subregion was designed to help farmers in obtaining needed manufactured goods. Under this system, participating enterprises will supply seeds and manufactured goods in concerned areas. In return, they will be granted exclusivity in the purchase of paddy rice during the first 3 months of the 6-month marketing period. The price will be negotiated between producers and buyers.

A symposium was held in May 1984 to delineate the role and tasks of CEPLANUT, a Government organization dealing with human nutrition issues. A new organizational chart was developed and the creation of a National Council of Food and Nutrition within the Department of Plan was proposed.

A major effort currently underway in the regions is the inventory of resources and determination of possible use for regional development purposes.

In the framework of the Government's decentralization policy, local entities were granted the power to levy appropriate taxes and use the proceeds for development purposes. In this context, a tax was created in Shaba region on marketed corn. The proceeds of this tax will finance construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance of roads in Shaba areas with great agricultural potential.

TITLE I - BUILDING COMMERCIAL EXPERTISE

One of the lesser recognized benefits of title I over the years has been the hands-on experience it has offered foreign participants in the business of importing U.S. agricultural commodities.

Title I operates as much as possible along commercial lines. Recipients must ask U.S. suppliers to submit bids for U.S. commodities. Countries either send representatives to the United States for a short time to oversee the buying or instruct personnel assigned here to handle the transactions.

Private U.S. firms often assist title I countries, acting as official purchasing/shipping agents. These firms nominated by the importing countries and approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), provide trade advice in accordance with P.L. 480 regulations and procedures. They also offer guidance on other trade-related matters. For example, they help foreign buyers time their commodity purchases and arrange shipping schedules. This helps importers achieve the most efficient movement of commodities at low freight rates.

As a result of this program, title I countries gain experience in a number of areas:

- Establishing grades and specifications for U.S. commodities;
- Purchasing the maximum quantity at the lowest price while meeting consumer requirements;
- Setting up acceptable letters of credit through U.S. commercial banks to conform to the exacting requirements of normal commercial practice;
- Writing contracts with U.S. commodity export terms that cover arbitration, carrying charges, and a number of technical provisions;
- Interpreting trade terminology;

- Understanding discount schedules for variations from standard contract requirements.
- Conforming to U.S. trade practices regarding bid and performance bond requirements;
- Chartering full cargo vessels and booking part cargoes on liner vessels which involve the coordination of "laydays" (schedules for arrival at a U.S. port) with the delivery of the commodity to the port;
- Writing contracts to protect against claims for missed loading or unloading schedules or for cargo not shipped.
- Assuming responsibilities and risks under maritime insurance;
- Learning trade practices regarding brokers' commissions and load rates for commodities at various U.S. ports; and
- Learning about U.S. commodity inspection procedures, common types of documentation and fumigation materials and techniques, including in-transit fumigation.

An important asset in this educational process is the agricultural counselor or attache stationed in the importing country.

While FAS staff work in Washington with representatives of the importing country, similar discussions take place in the country itself. FAS' overseas representatives answer questions about U.S. commodity standards or title I procedures to help the buyer save time and money.

As a result of this experience in buying U.S. products via P.L. 480, the sophistication of many developing countries as importers in the U.S. market has increased.

In the long run, the P.L. 480 purchasing experience is designed to encourage buyers to turn to the United States for their commercial imports of agricultural products.

USE AND ADMINISTRATION OF TITLE I FOREIGN CURRENCIES

After December 31, 1971, the United States entered only into dollar credit sales agreements or convertible local currency credit sales agreements under title I. Under dollar credit sales agreements, the United States is paid in dollar installments over an extended period. Under convertible local currency sales agreements, installments may be paid in a convertible currency at the option of the United States. However, this option has never been used.

Currency Use Payment

The 1968 and 1977 amendments to Public Law 480 provided that, except where the President determines that it would be inconsistent with the objectives of the act, he shall determine the amount of local currencies needed for use specified in sections 104(a), (b), (e), and (h), and in title III. A local currency payment under this arrangement has come to be known as a currency use payment (CUP). The CUP may be considered as an advance payment of the earliest installment of principal and interest.

Commodity Credit Corporation

Foreign currencies resulting from repayments of local currency loans made under earlier agreements are generally available to U.S. Government agencies only when their use is charged to regular agency appropriations. These currencies are used for the payment of U.S. Government obligations overseas and for accommodation exchange sales for dollars to U.S. Government personnel. The dollars received from the agencies are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Excess Currencies

In several countries, the Secretary of the Treasury has determined that the supply of U.S.-owned currencies from Public Law 480 and other sources is still in excess of requirements. In such countries, U.S. use proceeds are available under both regular appropriations and appropriations for special foreign currency programs, for purposes authorized by sections 104(a) and (b) of Public Law 480 and by other legislation. In addition, under section 104(j), currencies can be sold to U.S. citizens for travel or other purposes with dollar receipts going to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Allocations

Agencies desiring to use currencies for special foreign currency programs include estimates in their budget submissions to the Office of Management and Budget.

Budget recommendations are then presented to the Congress for appropriation. Upon completion of congressional action, each agency informs the Treasury Department of the foreign currencies it plans to use under these appropriations. The Treasury Department provides the available foreign currencies when needed, the agency's appropriation is charged with the dollar value, and the dollar proceeds of the transaction are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation. In all cases, agencies must await the reservation of currencies for their accounts by the Treasury Department before incurring actual obligations. Table 14 shows agencies responsible for each foreign currency use program.

Excess currencies are used for other purposes set forth in section 104 under the terms and conditions of the final provisions of that section. At the request of a Government agency, excess currencies are transferred to appropriate accounts through an allocation by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. The following section describes the allocations for fiscal year 1984.

U.S. Department
of Agriculture

Foreign Market Development. In fiscal year 1984, market development expenditures totaled an estimated \$98.9 million, of which the Government's share was less than a third (\$28.9 million). The remaining \$70 million was provided by U.S. and third party cooperators.

In 1954, the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) was authorized to begin using foreign currencies generated by the Public Law 480 programs to finance overseas market promotion activities for U.S. farm commodities. Since that time, FAS has spent about \$340 million to finance the foreign market development program.

The program is jointly sponsored with nonprofit private trade and producer associations in this country (U.S. cooperators) and private organizations in foreign countries (third party cooperators) who have contributed an estimated \$636 million to more than match the \$311 million contributed by FAS. The trend over the past 17 years, in fact, has been for cooperator contributions to exceed Government outlays by successively larger percentages.

Some FAS Market Development activities in fiscal year 1984 are as follows:

Participated in long-term projects with 49 cooperators, four State organizations (covering 47 States and three territories), and the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture to conduct approximately 5,100 planned individual activities in almost 130 foreign countries;

Worked with 24 private industry firms on a contractual basis to promote brand name food items under the Export Incentive Program (EIP);

Assisted in the support of 73 permanently staffed cooperator offices overseas;

Sponsored 130 market development activities in 53 countries overseas under its country project statements (CPS);

Initiated the Agricultural Information and Marketing Services (AIMS) project, which provides agricultural marketing information, trade leads, and pertinent trade data to U.S. agricultural exporters; and

Opened one new Agricultural Trade Office in Algiers, bringing the total number of Agricultural Trade Offices worldwide to 12.

U.S. Department
of Commerce

In fiscal year 1984, two Department of Commerce bureaus obligated \$135,600 in special foreign currency funds in India and Pakistan. The National Bureau of Standards (NBS) obligated \$43,600 and the International Trade Administration obligated \$92,000. The 1984 appropriation was \$693,000.

NBS has carried out research in countries in which special foreign currencies (SFC) were available. Over the years, these countries have included India, Pakistan, Egypt, Israel, Yugoslavia, and Poland. The program have terminated in all countries except India and Pakistan. Since 1974, NBS has obligated approximately \$2,220,000.

Current efforts in the SFC program of India are centered around developing techniques for measurement and testing, collection of important data in physical science and technology, improvement of basic understanding of material properties and behavior, and conduct of research in building technology. With the cooperation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, NBS is using the USDA's contract with AMERIND Publishing Company as the mechanism for ordering translations.

Discussions are continuing with Indian authorities on facilitating procedures for review and approval of NBS projects.

In Pakistan the SFC Program centers on the area of standard reference materials, intrinsic standards, and development of technical infrastructure services. With the cooperation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, NBS is using a contract with SAAD Publications for ordering translations.

In fiscal year 1984, the International Trade Administration's U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service obligated \$34,000 in Pakistan and \$58,000 in India for benefits, and other miscellaneous support costs of foreign service nationals salaries.

The U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service has offices in the following special foreign currency countries: India, Pakistan, Egypt, Israel, Yugoslavia, and Poland.

Special foreign currencies were available only in India, Guinea, Pakistan, and Burma in fiscal year 1984. The U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service will continue to maintain its commercial activities at current levels in India and Pakistan.

U.S. Department
of Education

The National Institute of Handicapped Research (NIHR) continues to follow up on approximately 22 projects in 7 countries. While there was one new project approved during fiscal year 1984, the priority areas that have been identified and funded previously and that require a close followup and cooperative research are as follows: cardiovascular disorders, neurological, neuromuscular, and orthopedic conditions, and mental illnesses; sensory disorders; and cancer.

The amount of foreign currency funds used during fiscal year 1984 totaled approximately \$60,000. The cumulative amount obligated from the beginning of the NIHR program in 1961 was approximately \$50 million in equivalency funds with a total of more than 300 research projects undertaken in 14 countries.

Dollar support has continued for a project in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia whose objective is: "To Establish a Comprehensive Rehabilitation Engineering Center With a Core Area of Research in Functional Electrical Simulation to Improve Locomotion and Manipulation in Hemiplegic and Paraplegic Patients." This project was a followup of an earlier project supported under Public Law 480. Approximately 45 American and foreign experts were interchanged during fiscal year 1984.

U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) cooperative research program with India and Pakistan offers an opportunity for the Agency to work on joint research projects to enhance environmental protection. Through such projects, the two governments share expertise and technology and produce data that will be of mutual interest to EPA and its Indian counterpart agencies.

Only one Indian project remained active in 1984 and that project will expire in early 1985. However, despite little activity in 1984, EPA looks forward to a revitalization of its joint research program in India through in-country consultations with Indian environmental officials on priorities and project approval procedures.

In 1984, a joint research proposal was submitted to the Pakistani Government for approval and EPA looks forward to the renewal of activities with that country.

Department of
Health and Human
Services

Under provisions of sections 104(b)(2) and 104 (b)(3) of Public Law 480, Health and Human Services (HHS) conducts a broad range of cooperative programs abroad. In fiscal year 1984, approximately \$5.2 million in equivalent foreign currencies was obligated for 40 projects in India and Pakistan. Since the inception of the Special Foreign Currency Program in 1961, HHS and its predecessor, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, has obligated more than \$250 million in the foreign currencies of 12 participating countries.

Health Research and Related Activities. The agencies of the Public Health Service -- The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; Centers for Disease Control; Food and Drug Administration; Health Resources and Services Administration; National Institutes of Health; National Center for Health Statistics -- have cooperated with other countries under the Special Foreign Currency Program since 1961. During the past 23 years, the availability of U.S.-owned excess foreign currency, generated under P.L. 480 and other mechanisms, has made possible the conduct of collaborative research projects, the exchange of scientists, and the sharing of data and materials in the translation and dissemination of

literature in the health sciences. It is unlikely that much of this activity would have taken place without the resources provided by P.L. 480. In addition to advancing knowledge in the health sciences, the program has provided an important legacy in international communication and cooperation between the U.S. and participating countries.

In 1984, the countries with excess foreign currency were Burma, India, Guinea, and Pakistan. The Public Health Service did not have project activity in either Burma or Guinea. It was, however, an important year for collaborative activities with India. Over \$5 million equivalent in Indian rupees was obligated for 39 projects, including 23 under the U.S.-India Science and Technology Initiative.

This initiative focuses on three broad areas: prevention of blindness, immunology and reproduction, and infectious diseases, including malaria, filariasis, and leprosy. Funds were also obligated for studies of non-A and non-B hepatitis, Stage II cervical cancer, tobacco use and oral cancer, rapid interferon, and a collaborative program on molecular biology. In addition, a collaborative project, in cooperation with the Registrar-General of India, to develop model registration areas was initiated. Work continued on the development of collaborative projects on diarrheal diseases, acute respiratory infections, and epidemiology training.

In Pakistan, agreement was reached on the expansion of a project, with the World Health Organization, to improve health statistics methodologies. The Public Health Service participated in the U.S.-Pakistan Science and Technology Subcommittee meeting in Islamabad in September 1984. Efforts will be made to initiate cooperation in several areas, with initial effort on research related to prevention of blindness.

A number of projects continued in Egypt, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia. These had been funded in earlier years under the Special Foreign Currency Program. With the possible exception of Poland, which may again be designated as an excess currency country, it is expected that the projects will be phased out in so far as funding with P.L. 480 generated currency is concerned.

The importance of the P.L. 480 funding resource for scientific cooperation should not be underestimated. While the program is clearly phasing down, the benefits, both scientifically and diplomatically, will be of lasting importance.

Social Welfare Research. In fiscal year 1984, the Office of Human Development Services (HDS) had seven active projects in six countries--Egypt, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia. Active studies include a community-based demonstration and evaluation project to improve community living conditions and services for elderly residents.

Department of Health and Human Services Public Health Service, Special Foreign Currency Program table of obligations

<u>Country</u>	<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>Cumulative 1961-84</u>
Brazil	--	\$ 64,398
Burma	--	428,403
Egypt	--	43,855,935
Sri Lanka	--	8,375
India	\$5,224,795	37,593,415
Israel	--	19,921,866
Morocco	--	1,548,477
Pakistan	3,669	11,941,617
Poland	--	25,816,977
Tunisia	--	4,568,601
Yugoslavia	--	31,415,639
Total	\$5,228,464	\$177,160,703

U.S. Department
of Interior

Fish and Wildlife Service. The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-205) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to develop and manage programs for the conservation of endangered or threatened species and allows the use of counterpart funds (mainly foreign currencies accruing to the U.S. Government under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 - Public Law 83-480) to provide such assistance. Using this authority, and working in coordination with the U.S. National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service sought and received congressional authorization for Egypt, Pakistan, and India in fiscal years 1977-80. In fiscal year 1984, the Service received additional monies through a transfer from other Department foreign currency holdings. The major accomplishments and activities funded under this program are listed below:

Egypt

Continuation of major contract to develop national conservation strategy.

Library and publication support for various agencies in Egypt.

Orientation training in the United States for an Egyptian aquarium manager.

Assistance in production of a film on wildlife of the Sinai.

Orientation training in the United States for two Egyptian environmental educators.

Support of an Egyptian delegate to an international conference on bustards.

Assistance in development of a natural protectorate on the Sinai.

Assistance in development of a major biological survey of a proposed park area in Egypt.

Amount used or obligated (fiscal year 1984) \$ 10,000
 Cumulative amount used or obligated
 (10/1/77 - 9/30/84) 535,486

Amount authorized per fiscal year:
 1977 \$231,500 1981 \$ 0
 1978 \$181,500 1982 \$113,000 1/
 1979 \$129,600 1983 0
 1980 \$ 70,000 1984 0

TOTAL \$726,000

1/ No congressional authorization, but funds received
 from redistribution of the U.S. Department of Interior
 holdings.

Pakistan

Support of an international conference on bustards held
 in Pakistan.

Support of a major conservation program for cranes.

Assistance in development of wildlife research and
 management activities for endangered species.

Library and publication support for various agencies in
 Pakistan.

Amount used or obligated (fiscal year 1984) \$ 50,498
 Cumulative amount used or obligated
 (10/1/77 - 09/30/84) 93,104

Amount authorized per fiscal year:
 1977 \$125,000 1981 0
 1978 \$100,000 1982 0 2/
 1979 \$100,000 1983 0
 1980 0 1984 0

TOTAL \$210,729

2/ No congressional authorization but funds
 redistributed to India program.

India

Continuation of four, 5-year contracts on the movement and population structure of Indian Avifauna. Study, survey, and conservation of threatened and endangered species of flora. Development of a hydrobiological research station at Bharatpur. Study of endangered species and their habitats.

U.S. orientation tour for the India Wildlife Institute director.

Assistance in production and distribution of a handbook on birds of the Indian subcontinent.

Assistance for a U.S. training course on wildlife research and management techniques by an Indian biologist.

U.S. orientation tour by the Government of India's wildlife officer and U.S. Embassy (New Delhi) officials.

Assistance in development of Government of India's Wildlife Institute.

Library and publication support for various agencies in India.

Amount used or obligated (fiscal year 1984) \$288,600
Cumulative amount used or obligated
(10/1/77 - 09/30/84) \$2,390,000

Amount authorized per fiscal year:

1977	\$ 243,500;	1981	\$ 0
1978	\$ 202,700;	1982	\$ 1,082,254 ^{3/}
1979	\$ 323,000;	1983	\$ 0
1980	540,000;	1984	0

TOTAL \$2,391,454

^{3/} No congressional authorization but funds received from redistribution of the U.S. Department of Interior holdings and from Pakistan authorization.

National Park Service. During fiscal year 1984, the National Park Service continued to direct its attention and special foreign currency resources primarily to its cooperative interpretive development project with the Government of India. This project, negotiated and endorsed by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior and the Deputy Minister of Environment, is a multiyear commitment of both sides to cooperate in the planning, design, and construction of interpretive materials and facilities and intensive training of Indian interpretive personnel.

The objective of the project is the visible enhancement of Indian capabilities through joint development of visitor and local community information/education systems in Kanha National Park and the National Zoological Park in New Delhi. The goal of the project is that these systems will serve as models for similar development throughout India and the Asian region and as centers for continued training of technical personnel.

Achievement of this goal would respond to Indian Government-identified priority needs for increased public awareness and support for national environmental conservation efforts. The goal corresponds to U.S. legislative requirements for such international cooperation in the preservation of the natural heritage (P.L. 96-515), endangered species (P.L. 97-304), and environmental protection (P.L. 98-164).

U.S. technical planning and design teams continued direct interaction with the Indian Government and contract design counterparts in fiscal year 1984. Over seven staff-months of training in natural resources interpretation (planning, design, and operations) were provided to Indian technicians during the year. The Service provided assistance in the development of interpretive curricula and materials for specialized training at the Wildlife Institute of India.

Project implementation in its later phases is continuing in fiscal year 1985.

Fiscal year 1984 obligations (Foreign Currency Equivalents)	\$130,000
Cumulative obligations (Fiscal year 1978 present)	\$390,000

U.S. Department
of Labor

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs uses special foreign currencies under Public Law 480 title I, in New Delhi, India, to facilitate conferences and consultation among U.S. labor attaches, labor reporting officers, and officials of the Departments of State and Labor.

Fiscal year 1984 Authorized Amount	\$67,000
Fiscal year 1984 Obligations	71,943 <u>1/</u>

1/ Includes fiscal year 1983 carryover of unobligated funds.

Library of
Congress

Section 104(b)(5) authorizes the Library of Congress to purchase, index, and disseminate current foreign books, journals, and newspapers from foreign countries where excess currencies are available for such purposes. In fiscal year 1984, 629,547 pieces were acquired from Burma, India, and Pakistan for the Library of Congress' collections and those of other major research libraries in the United States. The collective total of pieces acquired since 1962 is 24,441,697.

Since 1962, the Library has also administered programs in Egypt, Indonesia, Israel, Nepal, Poland, Sri Lanka, and Yugoslavia, but as a result of the removal of these countries from the excess currency list, it now operates Public Law 480 programs only in Burma and Pakistan. The Library of Congress has used special foreign currencies other than those of Public Law 480 for its program in India since 1974.

Library of Congress Public Law 480 Activities, 1984
Statistical Summary

I.	Foreign currency funds spent or firmly obligated in fiscal year 1984.....	\$2,975,100
II.	Total amount used or obligated, fiscal years 1962-84.....	\$36,955,800
III.	Total amount authorized, fiscal years 1962-84.....	\$38,329,200

Overseas Private
Investment
Corporation

Cooley Loans. Pursuant to a redelegation of authority from the Agency for International Development (AID), Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) makes local currency loans to private enterprise under section 104(e) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. These loans are commonly referred to as "Cooley Loans."

Pakistan: A \$1.7 million local currency loan will enable Johnson & Johnson Pakistan Ltd. to upgrade its surgical sutures packaging operation, and establish a pharmaceutical manufacturing and packaging facility. The project will employ 200 people and reduce the country's dependence on imported pharmaceutical supplies.

A \$1.3 million local currency loan will assist Searle Pakistan Ltd. in constructing a new pharmaceutical manufacturing and packaging facility in Karachi. The new plant will permit more efficient operations and allow the company to expand its product lines in Pakistan.

National Science
Foundation

During fiscal year 1984, the National Science Foundation (NSF) awarded \$3.1 million in foreign currency grants to U.S. and foreign scientific institutions for the support of mutually beneficial cooperative research projects. The work, performed in India, Pakistan, and Egypt, is in fields such as geology, chemistry, engineering, physics, and the life and social sciences. In addition, the Foundation continued to obtain information on foreign research and development through its support of book and journal article translations in the same three excess foreign currency countries.

Smithsonian
Institution

Museum Programs and Related Research. The Smithsonian Institution's Special Foreign Currency Program, which began under the authority of section 104(b)(3) in fiscal year 1966, awards grants to American institutions of higher learning to support basic research in the natural sciences, cultural history, museum professional fields, and related educational activities. This program received appropriations equivalent to \$7,040,000 in excess foreign currencies for fiscal year 1984.

Obligations for the year were the equivalent of \$7,319,084 and supported over 70 projects in these fields. The funds included re-obligations of recoveries from previous years' obligations.

Of total obligations, the following foreign currency equivalents were spent: \$5,868,000--archeology, anthropology, and related disciplines; \$657,000--systematic and environmental biology; \$117,000--astrophysics and earth sciences; and \$405,000--museum programs.

Cumulative Obligations. Since the inception of the program in fiscal year 1966, the Smithsonian's foreign currency program has used the equivalent of \$60,643,000 in appropriated funds in support of over 870 projects. Not included in this project count are more than 700 research fellowships supported since program inception.

U.S. Department
of State

Buildings for U.S. Government. Under the authority of section 104(b)(4), the Department of State acquires land and buildings and constructs buildings and other facilities for use in conducting diplomatic and consular affairs and related U.S. Government activities. The Department also uses funds appropriated under this authority to maintain and operate these facilities. Obligations for these purposes during fiscal year 1984 totaled \$7.1 million. The total expenditures since inception of the program have reached \$171.6 million.

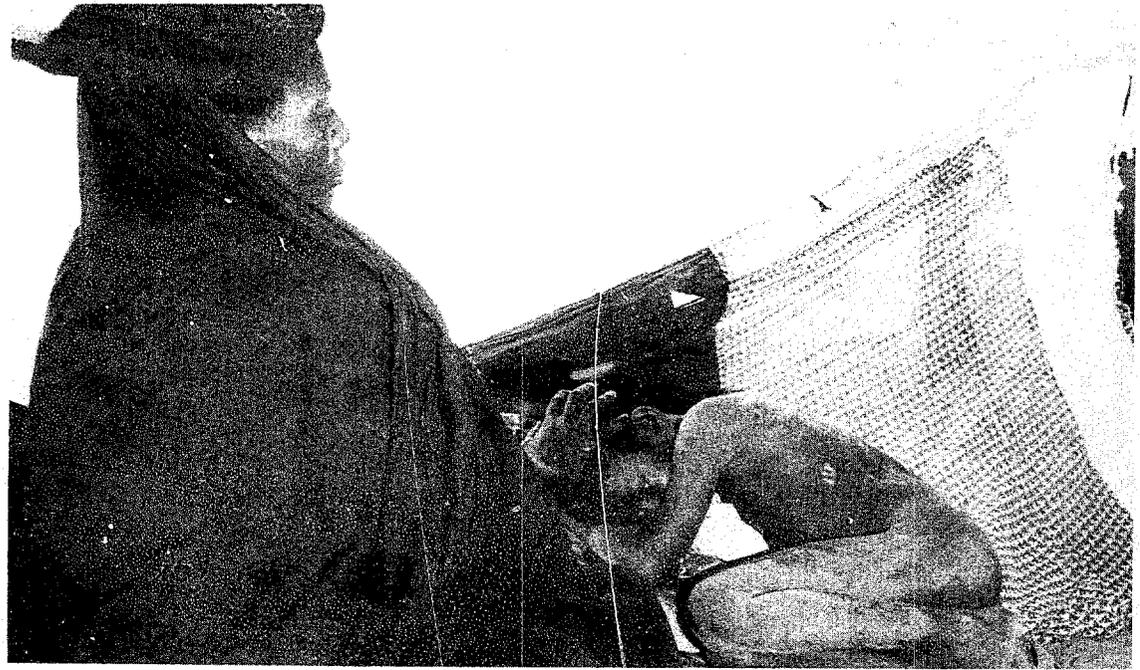
Appropriations for the buildings program, which are used to purchase from the U.S. Treasury foreign currencies accruing under title I, total \$185.2 million for fiscal years 1961 through 1984. Currencies are available for this program only in countries where there is a supply in excess of normal U.S. Government requirements for two or more years. This program is currently active in Burma, Guinea, India, and Pakistan.

Funds from this source have paid the operations and maintenance costs and the major portion of the costs of sites and buildings. This includes the following: Construction of office and warehouse buildings in Athens, Brasilia, Colombo, Karachi, Madras, New Delhi, Tel Aviv,

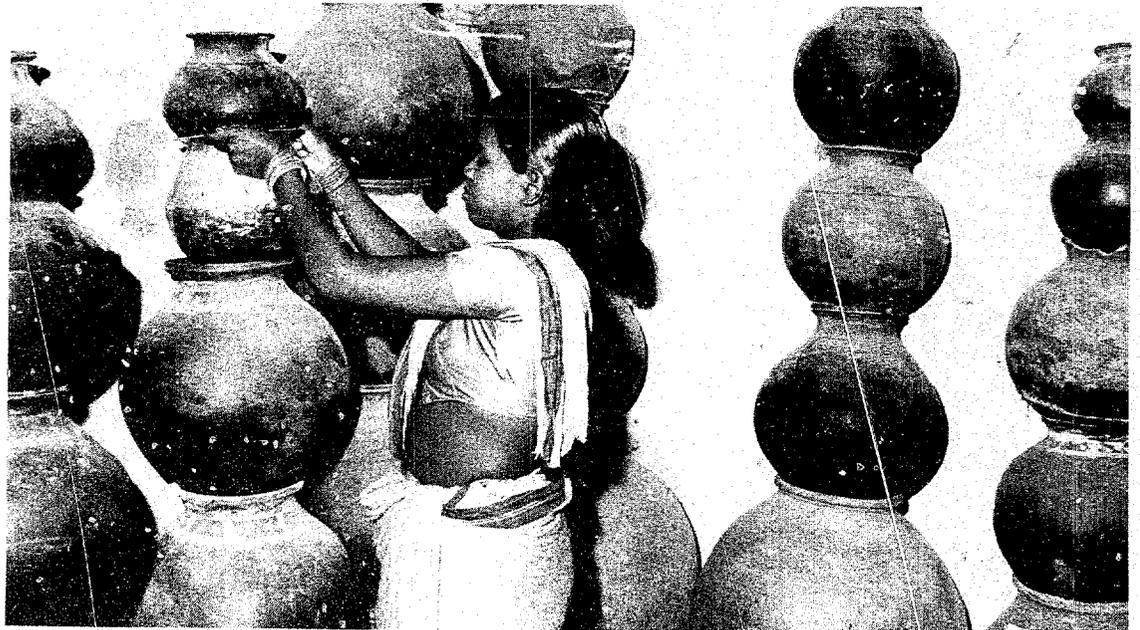
Warsaw; an office building annex and warehouse in Rabat, an office building in Casablanca; four residences in New Delhi; 76 staff apartments, an embassy residence, and a new office building in Cairo; rehabilitation of the New Delhi office building, the Consul General's residence in Karachi and the Cairo compounds; and reconstruction of the Islamabad office building compound. Current projects include acquisition of site and design of 14 staff residences in New Delhi, design and construction of an office building in Lahore, design and construction of six residences in Karachi, and compound rehabilitation in Islamabad.

Funds were also employed in the rehabilitation of office buildings in Alexandria, Bombay, New Delhi, and Port Said. In addition to these construction projects, a large number of sites, residences, and buildings have been purchased in Belgrade, Cairo, Calcutta, Colombo, Dacca, Hyderabad, Islamabad, Jerusalem, Kathmandu, Karachi, Kinshasa, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, New Delhi, Rabat, Islamabad, Tunis, Warsaw, and Zagreb.

Cumulative obligated. During fiscal year 1984, the Department of State used \$7.1 million to construct, maintain, and operate buildings and related facilities employed in conducting diplomatic and consular affairs.



As a leader in agricultural production, the United States has long recognized its responsibility to alleviate world hunger. The United States is the world's largest food donor and has provided more food assistance to developing countries than all other nations.



Since the start of the P.L.480 program, nearly 2 billion people in more than 100 countries have received more than 300 million tons of food.



TITLE II FOREIGN DONATIONS

Summary

U.S. foods donated under title II of P.L. 480 have often made a life-or-death difference for victims of earthquakes, hurricanes, volcanoes, floods, droughts, and civil strife. Under title II of this law, food has been distributed in about 70 countries to approximately 60 million people. The U.S. Government purchases commodities for the program and pays ocean transportation costs. Since the program began, 59 million tons of commodities, valued at \$10.1 billion, have been exported under title II.

Last year, 2.2 million tons of food worth more than \$550 million, plus transportation costs of more than \$200 million were programed.

Twenty-five different commodities are purchased for title II donations. These range from wheat and wheat flour to a variety of soy-fortified grains and soy milk blends. Also included are soybean oil, nonfat dry milk, cheese, butter, milled rice, peas, beans, and lentils.

Operations

The title II food donations program aims to alleviate hunger and malnutrition of people in the poorest countries of the world. Women, infants, preschool children in maternal day-care centers, older children in school feeding programs, and adults in food for work projects are priority recipients of title II food aid. Administered jointly by the Agency for International Development and the Department of Agriculture, title II activities are carried out by the following:

(1) Nonprofit U.S. Voluntary Agencies

- Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
- Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)
- Church World Service (CWS)
- American Joint Distribution Committee (AJDC)
- Seventh Day Adventist World Service (SAWS)
- Cooperative League for the United States of America (CLUSA)

(2) Intergovernmental Organizations

- World Food Program (WFP)
- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

(3) Recipient Governments

Distribution

In fiscal year 1984, slightly over half of the tonnage shipped under title II was donated through nonprofit U.S. voluntary agencies. These organizations are able to combine food distribution activities with development and nutritional goals. In particular, they provide nutritional information to foreign food recipients so that donated foods can be put to their best use. CARE and CRS are the two major voluntary agencies involved with title II resources.

Title II donations also are made directly to recipient governments mostly for large emergency feeding programs, and through multilateral organizations such as the World Food Program (WFP) and UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund).

Maximizing
Development
Potential

All agencies involved in title II program activities have shown increased concern and interest in fiscal year 1984 to maximize the developmental potential of title II programs while continuing to respond to emergency needs. Integration of title II with title I and III programs and other AID resources and use of more indigenous materials and administrative resources could significantly enhance the self-sufficiency of title II recipient countries.

World Food Program

The World Food Program (WFP) is jointly sponsored by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization. The WFP is the major organization within the international community responding to world food needs. WFP's pledged target for the current biennium (1983 and 1984) is \$1.2 billion.

The United States works through the WFP to respond to world food needs by contributing both commodities and ocean freight under title II and cash for administrative costs under foreign assistance funding.

The United States pledged \$250 million to the WFP for calendar years 1983 and 1984. The pledge combined \$200 million of title II resources and \$50 million of section 416 resources, (Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 authorized overseas donations by CCC.) This is the largest U.S. pledge ever made and maintains the U.S. leadership role in this organization.

The WFP also administers an International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR), which has a 500,000-ton target for emergency food stocks. During fiscal year 1984, the United States contributed over 200,000 tons of food valued at \$66.3 million through the IEFR.

Food Aid Convention

The Food Aid Convention (FAC) of 1980 was extended through June 1986. The objective of the convention is to improve world food security by assuring a minimum of 10 million tons of cereals aid annually to developing countries, a target first established by the World Food Conference of 1974. Signatories are obligated to pledge minimum annual amounts of cereals aid in wheat or its equivalent suitable for human consumption.

Twenty countries are members of the new FAC with total pledges of 7.6 million tons. The United States is the largest donor with a pledge of 4.47 million tons. All of the U.S. obligation is met by Public Law 480 shipments. Efforts continue to encourage the participation of other potential donors in order to reach the 10-million-ton target.

The donor members of the 1980 Food Aid Convention with their minimum annual contributions are as follows in tons: Argentina (35,000), Australia (400,000), Austria (20,000), Canada (600,000), European Community (1,650,000), Finland (20,000), Japan (300,000), Norway (30,000), Spain (20,000), Sweden (40,000), Switzerland (27,000), and the United States (4,470,000). The total amount equaled 7,612,000 tons.

The following projects are two representative of title II programs.

Ghana

In Ghana, Catholic Relief Services' maternal and child health program is trying to improve the nutritional status and growth rates of children under 5 years of age by improving their diets.

The program teaches mothers good nutritional habits in the overall context of health education, and emphasizes the developmental aspect of food aid. The benchmark indicator of success is a growth surveillance system which uses a weight chart designed for monitoring growth of children and educating their mothers.

Cultural, socioeconomic, and environmental factors combine to produce a high incidence of malnutrition and retarded growth among Ghanaian children. To help counter the nation's food problems, CRS supplements the diets of young children with a take-home food aid package that provides both protein and caloric value.

The three foods provided are a vitamined wheat and soybean cereal with milk, which contains a high proportion of protein and is highly suitable as weaning food; soy-fortified sorghum grits, a protein-enriched cereal suitable for many Ghanaian dishes; and vegetable cooking oil, which provides calories and enhances the appeal of other foods.

Most maternal and child health centers in Ghana are located in rural areas, where children are at greater risk due to lack of nutritional balance and a variety and the unavailability of health facilities.

Another important strategy of the program is the involvement of mothers in a broad nutrition and health education context.

When a mother brings her child to a clinic, she receives not only a food supplement but also an opportunity to learn about nutrition, the preparation of suitable weaning foods, and preventive health measures to help her child to survive and grow stronger and healthier. The emphasis is on food as preventive medicine, since resistance to childhood disease is essential to survive in drug-poor Ghana.

In addition, as part of the developmental thrust of the program, approximately 4,000 of the participating mothers are involved in development activities ranging from crop farming to the raising of rabbits. Plans are underway to expand these activities to include fish farming and soapmaking.

Sri Lanka

Surveys in the mid-1970's found that 42 percent of Sri Lanka's preschool children were malnourished. CARE is trying to integrate targeted supplementary feeding into the Sri Lankan health care system. Approximately 650,000 preschool children and lactating women suffering from malnutrition are participating in CARE's "Thrisposha" program.

Thripasha, a precooked food blend of corn, soybeans, and milk fortified with vitamins and minerals, is distributed at maternal and child health clinics, estates, social service institutions, and primary schools. The food is inexpensive to prepare, acceptable to recipients, and easy to consume. Nutrition education is another important component of the program.

Thripasha is an incentive to get people to a distribution center and to return regularly to receive health services in addition to food. To achieve CARE's nutritional goals, the use of Thripasha must be combined with growth monitoring, immunizations, disease treatment, nutrition education, and family planning.

CARE also is promoting the production and use of soybeans among farmers in Sri Lanka, and publishes a newsletter in three languages to provide recipes for fortifying traditional foods.

TITLE II - AID TO TRADE

Once restricted to surplus bulk commodities like wheat, rice, and feedgrains, the U.S. food donation program was amended in 1966 to allow processed and enriched commodities to enter the program and supplement the world's nutritional requirements. Of the 2.2 million tons of U.S. commodities approved for distribution under title II in fiscal year 1984, nearly 750,000 tons were in the form of processed grain products.

As a result, title II now serves as a market development springboard for introducing high-value, highly nutritious foods, and it is building lasting commercial markets for U.S. processed grain products. Because of the market exposure they receive through title II of Public Law 480, the U.S. food donation program, processed grain exports from the United States have gained a high level of acceptance.

Processed grain products now available for donation under title II include bulgur, soy-fortified bulgur, corn meal, soy-fortified corn meal, wheat flour, soy-fortified wheat flour, soy-fortified sorghum grits, soy-fortified rolled oats and blends of corn; soybeans and meal; and wheat, soybeans, and milk.

Many of these products have an amino acid profile and protein content comparable to meat and milk. Yet they are priced at only a fraction of what animal protein would cost in most developing countries.

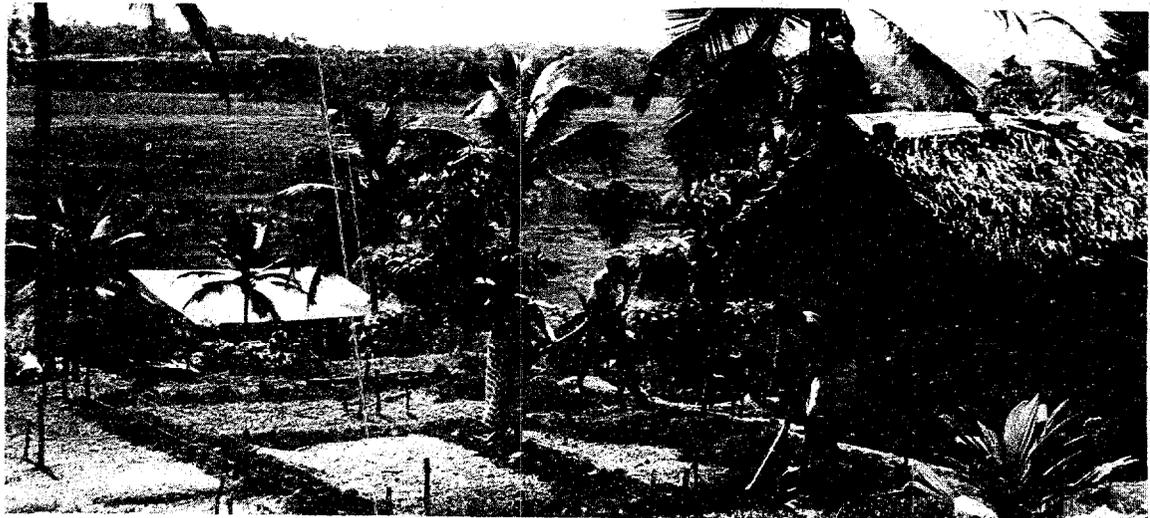
Since the title II program focuses on segments of the population requiring additional nutrition, commodity selection is normally based on the specific needs of the recipient groups.

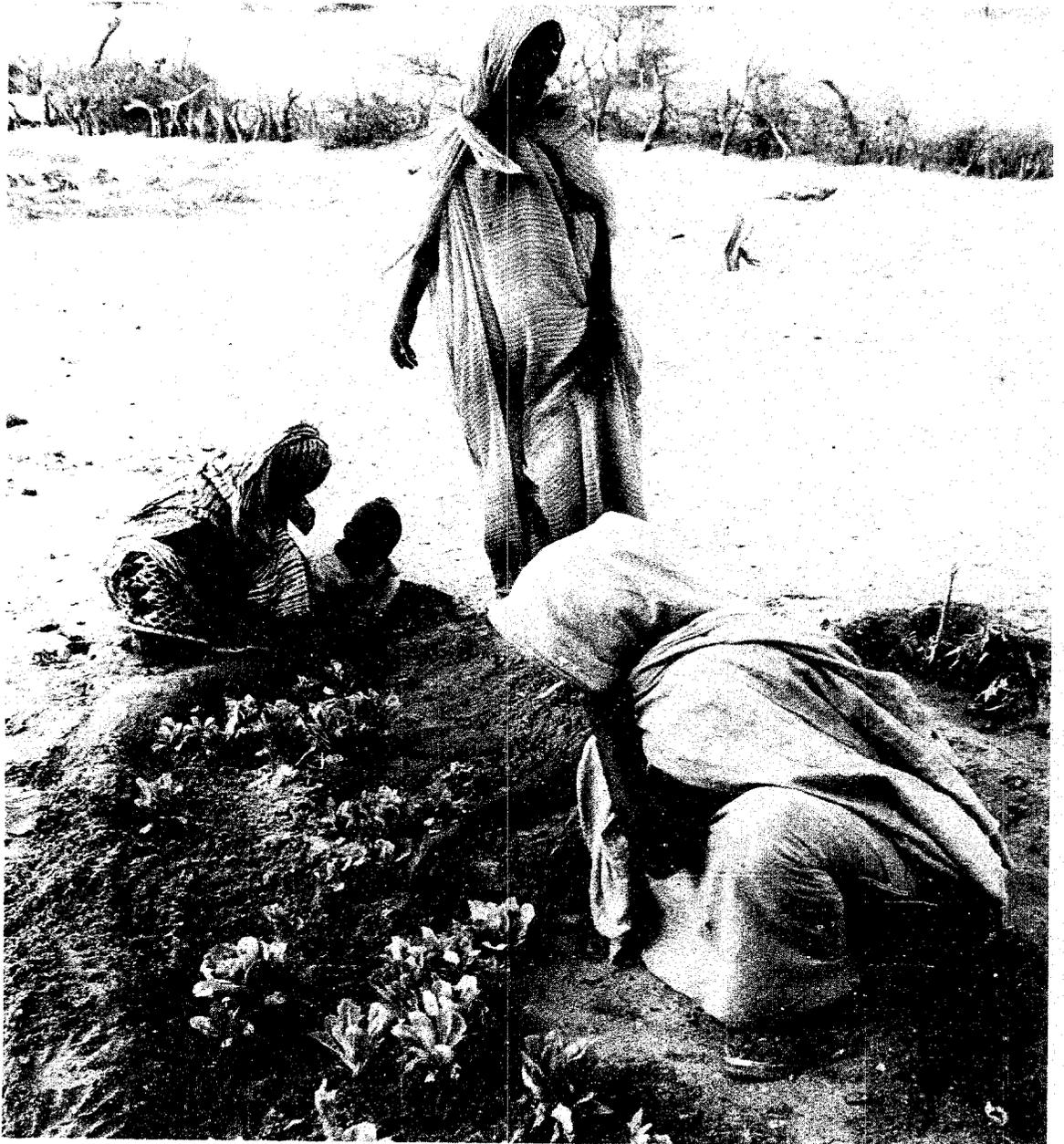
Blended foods using corn or wheat with soybeans and milk are ideal for mother-child health centers where infants and pregnant and nursing women receive nutritious meals or are given small amounts to take home.

Other products are used more extensively in preschool and school lunch programs, in emergency feeding situations, or in work projects where workers are paid in food rather than money.



Helping people help themselves is the fundamental objective of all P.L.480 programs. The success of those efforts is evidenced by the fact that 8 out of our top 10 cash customers for farm products were once P.L.480 recipients.





P.L.480 program activities strive to enhance the self-sufficiency of recipient countries and maximize the development potential of all U.S. economic assistance programs.

TITLE III - FOOD FOR DEVELOPMENT

Operations

Title III, which was added to P.L. 480 in 1977, is also designed to help the world's needy to help themselves. This title is concerned with improving the lives of small farmers, tenants, sharecroppers, landless agricultural workers, and others who depend for their livelihood on agricultural and related activities.

Basically, title III--known as Food for Development--allows foreign governments to purchase U.S. agricultural commodities on title I terms and to resell these commodities in their own countries.

However, instead of paying the United States for the commodities, they may use the proceeds from local sales (or the commodities themselves) for self-help projects which increase farm production; improve storage, transportation, and distribution of farm products; or improve the quality of rural life through health and nutrition or family planning programs.

As the currencies are used, an equivalent dollar value to the title I debt is offset. A country must be eligible for a title I agreement before a title III program can be approved.

Also, since title III provides for development programs in addition to what the recipient country is already doing, adequate technical and economic analyses and reviews are required in designing the program as well as in monitoring and evaluating progress.

Goals

The International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1977, which added provisions to title III of Public Law 480, stated its overall goal thus: "to increase the access of the poor in the recipient country to a growing and improving food supply through activities designed to improve the production, protection, and utilization of food, and to increase the well-being of the poor in the rural sector of the recipient country."

Special
Provisions

Title III offers recipient countries two special provisions.

- The first stipulates that the funds generated through the local sale of Public Law 480 title I commodities be used to support programs of agricultural development, rural development, nutrition, health services, or population planning. The title I repayment obligation to the Commodity Credit Corporation is forgiven if it is determined that the local currencies or the commodities themselves have been used in support of those programs.
- The second special provision offers multiyear commitments of up to 5 years, provided commodities are available for programming through Public Law 480 and the recipient country has made progress under the agreed-upon development plan.

Requirements

The legislation establishes that of the annual aggregate value of title I agreements, not less than 15 percent is to be under title III in fiscal year 1980 and each fiscal year thereafter. However, the President may waive the minimum requirement if he determines that there are an insufficient number of projects which qualify for this assistance and the reasons for the waiver are reported to Congress. To qualify for assistance under the title III program, a country must do the following:

- Demonstrate a need for external resources to improve its food production, marketing, distribution, and storage systems;
- Meet the eligibility criteria of the International Development Association for development loans;
- Have the ability to use the resources made available through the sale of food commodities; and
- Undertake self-help measures to expand and improve food production, storage, transport, and distribution of agricultural commodities.

Bellmon Amendment As is the case for title I, no commodity will be shipped unless at the time of exportation adequate storage facilities are available to prevent spoilage and waste, and the commodities will not create a significant disincentive to domestic production in the recipient country.

Agreements During fiscal year 1984, the objectives of the title III Food for Development Program were met through the signing of agreements with Bangladesh (\$68 million), Bolivia (\$10.0 million), and Sudan (\$20 million). The total value of these agreements (\$98 million) accounted for 12 percent of the annual aggregate program value of title I agreements.

Highlights Food for Development Programs are to complement and not to replace assistance from other sources. Program highlights in various countries follow:

Bangladesh Goals

- Maintain incentives through prices for farmers and reduce food subsidies to consumers.
- Moderate price increases by means of an open market sales program.
- Maintain food security through improved reserve management.
- Improve policy planning.
- Increase agricultural production.
- Encourage private sector activity to stimulate overall economic development.

Commodity Use

In fiscal year 1984, 221,000 tons of wheat, 67,000 tons of rice, 14,300 tons of soybean/cottonseed oil, and 27,700 bales of cotton, with a total export value of 68.10 million, were furnished under the title III program.

Progress

In its fulfillment commitments under the program, the Government of Bangladesh:

Increased commodity procurement prices and announced these prices prior to planting seasons as an incentive to farmers to increase production,

Maintained ration prices at or above procurement prices, thus reducing the food subsidy to consumers,

Assured sufficient stocks to support the open market sales program, thereby halting an increase in food/grain prices even though drought limited aman (rice) production,

Gained widespread acceptance of the open market sales program as a major mechanism to moderate price increases,

Established a special planning organization, the Food Planning and Monitoring Secretariat (FPMS), which prepared working papers and monthly food situation reports for food policy decisionmakers in the Government,

Completed special studies on food stock management, and food budget and accounting procedures,

Added about 380,000 acres to year-round cultivation through funding of projects to develop tube/well irrigation, and

Removed Government restrictions on development of the private textile industry, divested major portions of Government-owned textile facilities, and denationalized certain soybean oil refineries.

Bolivia

Goal

--Increase agricultural production and productivity levels.

Commodity Use

A total of \$92.5 million has been allocated to the Bolivian Food for Development Program for fiscal years 1978-84. In fiscal year 1984, the title III agreement provided \$10 million for the purchase of 60,000 tons of U.S. wheat.

Progress

Strengthened plant quarantine and sanitation programs.

Reorganized and decentralized the Ministry of Agriculture and Compesino Affairs.

Upgraded the agricultural college curriculum and facilities.

Improved research, extension, and statistical collection.

Expanded the agricultural service centers network and credit availability to small farmers.

Upgraded the certified seed programs.

Expanded wheat collection centers.

Developed farm-to-market roads and other village infrastructure.

Supported communicable disease control programs.

Goals

- Promote greater private sector involvement in the purchase and distribution of wheat/wheat flour,
- Improve producer and consumer wheat pricing structure,
- Initiate commercial trials of composite sorghum/wheat flour,

Sudan

- Study the economic feasibility of and implementation problems associated with a policy of adopting multiple pricing for different types and qualities of bread;
- Adopt import parity pricing for domestically produced wheat,
- Study and review the costs and benefits associated with private sector importation and internal distribution of wheat and wheat flour,
- Establish within the Ministry of Cooperation, Commerce, and Supply a unit to collect, analyze, and report on a timely basis information on wheat imports, domestic production, pricing of wheat, flour and bread, and monthly estimates of quantities in storage and utilization.

Commodity Use

A total of \$100 million has been allocated to Sudan's Food Development Program for fiscal years 1980-84. In fiscal year 1984, the title III agreement provided \$20 million for the purchase of 98,500 tons of wheat and 23,200 tons of wheat flour.

Progress

In July 1984, the Government of Sudan increased bread prices by about 35 percent. This eliminated the implicit subsidy that had been incorporated in the bread price through an overvalued exchange rate.

Test trials on blended sorghum/wheat flour, begun in November 1984, are scheduled to be completed by May 1985. This effort is designed to promote the use of domestically produced sorghum.

The Government of Sudan adopted a policy of multiple pricing for different types and qualities of bread.

The Government of Sudan adopted import parity pricing for domestically produced wheat. The price of wheat increased from \$160 to \$200 per ton for the 1983/84 crop year to provide a price incentive for domestically produced wheat.

The assumptions underlying the computations for parity pricing were agreed to as well as a date when the fiscal year 1984-85 price will be announced.

The Government of Sudan completed its review of the costs and benefits associated with private sector importation and internal distribution of wheat and wheat flour.

In August 1984, a private millers association, formed by the 10 private mills in the country, was established and given the authority and responsibility for the importation and transportation of wheat and wheat flour under the title I program.

A unit within the Ministry of Cooperation, Commerce, and Supply was established for analyzing and reporting on wheat supplies and needs.

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TABLE 1 -- Value of U.S. Farm Products Shipped Under Public Law 480 Compared With Total Exports of U.S. Farm Products

July 1954 Through September 30, 1984

Year	Public Law 480					Total Agricultural Exports				
	Title I Sales For Local Currency 1/ 2/	Title I Long-Term Dollar and Local Currency Credit Sales 2/ 3/	Title II Government-to- Government Donations and World Food Program 3/ 4/	Title II Donations Through Voluntary Relief Agencies 4/ 5/	Title II Barter For Strategic Materials 5/ 6/	Total P.L. 480 7/	Mutual Security AID 6/ 7/	Under Specified Government Programs 7/	Outside Specified Government Programs 7/ 8/	Total 9/
Million Dollars										
1955	73	---	52	125	125	385	450	825	2,309	3,144
1956	439	---	63	184	298	984	355	1,339	2,157	3,496
1957	908	---	51	155	401	1,525	394	1,919	2,809	4,728
1958	657	---	51	173	100	981	227	1,208	2,795	4,003
1959	724	---	30	131	132	1,017	210	1,227	2,492	3,719
1960	824	---	38	105	142	1,116	167	1,283	3,236	4,519
1961	951	---	75	146	144	1,316	186	1,502	3,444	4,946
1962	1,030	19	88	160	198	1,495	74	1,569	3,573	5,142
1963	1,088	57	89	174	43	1,456	12	1,468	3,609	5,078
1964	1,056	48	81	189	43	1,417	23	1,440	4,628	6,068
1965	1,142	158	55	183	32	1,570	24	1,594	4,501	6,097
1966	866	181	87	180	32	1,346	42	1,388	5,359	6,747
1967	803	178	110	157	23	1,271	37	1,308	5,513	6,821
1968	723	300	100	150	5	1,279	17	1,296	5,087	6,383
1969	345	427	111	154	1	1,039	11	1,050	4,776	5,826
1970	309	506	113	128	---	1,056	12	1,068	5,650	6,718
1971	204	539	138	142	---	1,023	56	1,079	6,674	7,753
1972	143	535	228	152	---	1,058	66	1,124	6,922	8,046
1973	5	661	159	128	---	954	84	1,038	11,864	12,902
1974	9/	575	147	145	---	867	76	943	20,350	21,293
1975	---	762	148	191	---	1,101	123	1,224	20,354	21,578
1976	---	650	65	192	---	907	216	1,123	21,024	22,147
July-September 1976	---	316	18	51	---	385	138	523	4,840	5,363
October-September 1976-77	---	752	92	250	---	1,104	419	1,523	22,457	23,980
October-September 1977-78	---	739	112	223	---	1,074	477	1,551	25,740	27,291
October-September 1978-79	---	793	128	265	---	1,186	304	1,490	30,486	31,976
October-September 1979-80	---	865	222	254	---	1,341	183	1,524	38,963	40,487
October-September 1980-81	---	790	242	302	---	1,334	159	1,493	42,287	43,780
October-September 1981-82	---	722	158	227	---	1,107	82	1,189	37,905	39,094
October-September 1982-83	---	810	178	207	---	1,195	130	1,325	33,444	34,769
October-September 1983-84	---	763	142	213	---	1,118	104	1,222	36,805	38,027
1955 through Sept. 1984	12,292	12,156	3,371	5,456	1,732	35,007	4,861	39,868	422,053	461,921

Percent										
1955	2	---	2	4	4	12	14	26	74	100
1956	13	---	2	5	8	28	19	38	62	100
1957	19	---	1	4	9	33	8	41	59	100
1958	16	---	1	4	3	24	6	30	70	100
1959	19	---	1	3	4	27	6	33	67	100
1960	19	---	1	2	3	24	4	28	72	100
1961	19	---	1	3	3	26	4	30	70	100
1962	20	10/	2	3	4	29	1	30	70	100
1963	22	1	2	3	1	29	10/	29	71	100
1964	17	1	1	3	1	23	1	24	76	100
1965	19	3	1	3	10/	26	10/	26	74	100
1966	13	3	1	3	10/	20	1	21	79	100
1967	12	3	2	2	10/	19	10/	19	81	100
1968	11	5	2	2	10/	20	10/	20	80	100
1969	6	7	2	3	10/	18	10/	18	82	100
1970	5	7	2	2	---	16	---	16	84	100
1971	2	7	2	2	---	13	1	14	86	100
1972	2	6	3	2	---	13	1	14	86	100
1973	10/	5	1	1	---	7	1	8	92	100
1974	10/	2	1	1	---	4	10/	4	96	100
1975	---	3	1	1	---	5	1	6	94	100
1976	---	3	10/	1	---	4	1	5	95	100
July-September 1976	---	6	10/	1	---	7	3	10	90	100
October-September 1976-77	---	3	10/	1	---	5	2	6	94	100
October-September 1977-78	---	3	10/	1	---	4	2	6	94	100
October-September 1978-79	---	2	10/	1	---	4	1	5	95	100
October-September 1979-80	---	2	1	1	---	3	10/	4	96	100
October-September 1980-81	---	2	1	1	---	3	10/	3	97	100
October-September 1981-82	---	2	10/	1	---	3	10/	3	97	100
October-September 1982-83	---	2	10/	10/	---	3	10/	3	96	100
October-September 1983-84	---	2	10/	10/	---	3	10/	3	96	100
1955 through September 1984	3	3	1	1	10/	8	1	9	91	100

-- = N/A
1/ Authorized by Title I, Public Law 480.
2/ Shipments under agreements signed through December 31, 1966, authorized by Title IV, P.L. 480. Shipments under agreements from January 1, 1967, authorized by Title I, P.L. 480, as amended by P.L. 89-808.
3/ Authorized by Title II P.L. 480. Includes World Food Program.
4/ Authorized by Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Section 302, Title III, P.L. 480, through December 31, 1966. Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480, as amended by P.L. 89-808, effective January 1, 1967.
5/ Authorized by Section 303, Title III, P.L. 480, and other legislation. Includes some shipments in exchange for goods and services for U.S. agencies before 1963.
6/ Sales for foreign currency, economic aid, and expenditures under development loans authorized by P.L. 's 165, 665, and 87-195.
7/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form: (1) barter shipments for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies; (2) extension of credit through CCC's Credit Programs and Export-Import Bank loans and medium-term guarantees; and (3) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices until 1977.
8/ Data do not include furskirts, bulk tobacco, citric acid, fatty acids glues and adhesives n.e.c., 1966-71.
9/ Less than \$500,000.
10/ Less than one-half percent.

TABLE 2--Value of U.S. Agricultural Exports Under Specified Government-Financed Programs, Exports Outside Specified Government-Financed Programs, and Total Agricultural Exports, July 1954 Through September 30, 1984 1/-- Continued

(By Country of Destination. In Millions of Dollars.)

Area and Country	Public Law 480 2/					Total Public Law 480	Mutual Security Programs (AID) 4/	Total Agricultural Exports		All
	Title I Sales For Local Currency	Long-Term Credit Sales	Donations Through Govt-to-Govt & World Food Programs	Title II Donations Through Voluntary Relief Agencies	Barter 3/			Under Specified Government Programs	Outside Specified Government Programs 6/	
World 7/.....	12,291.4	12,155.2	3,333.5	5,445.5	1,732.1	34,959.7	4,862.8	39,822.5	410,736.2	450,558.7
Greenland.....	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)	-	(5)	.1	.1
Canada.....	-	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	-	3.3	29,012.8	29,016.1
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	-	.1	1.1	1.2
Mexico.....	24.6	-	1.6	32.3	19.7	78.2	-	78.2	15,890.8	15,969.0
Central America.....	-	265.0	56.1	193.4	7.7	522.2	10.8	533.0	3,755.0	4,288.0
Guatemala.....	-	2.2	6.5	72.2	4.4	85.3	8.8	94.1	760.5	854.6
Belize.....	-	-	.2	2.3	.1	2.6	-	2.3	118.4	121.0
El Salvador.....	-	135.0	24.7	34.2	.8	194.7	.7	195.1	558.9	754.3
Honduras.....	-	45.1	9.0	34.8	.3	89.2	.4	89.5	387.6	477.2
Nicaragua.....	-	17.5	10.0	11.9	.7	40.1	.1	40.2	341.6	381.8
Costa Rica.....	-	65.2	4.5	14.3	1.0	85.0	.8	85.3	494.0	579.8
Panama 29/.....	-	-	1.2	23.7	.2	25.1	-	25.1	1,064.7	1,089.8
Canal Zone.....	-	-	-	-	.2	.2	-	.2	29.3	29.5
Caribbean.....	-	373.7	28.4	216.6	15.5	634.2	40.2	674.4	8,507.7	9,182.1
Bermuda.....	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	-	.1	442.4	442.5
Bahamas.....	-	-	-	.2	(5)	.2	-	.2	912.2	912.4
Cuba.....	-	-	-	5.1	5.5	10.6	-	10.6	839.1	849.7
Jamaica.....	-	116.3	8.5	14.1	2.0	140.9	1.1	142.0	1,268.5	1,410.5
Turks & Caicos Is.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	5.4
Cayman Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.7	62.7
Haiti.....	-	87.0	14.7	79.8	6.4	188.8	.1	188.9	638.1	828.0
Dominican Republic.....	-	169.5	4.6	109.6	1.3	285.0	33.1	318.1	1,582.5	1,900.6
Leeward-Windward Islands.....	-	-	(5)	5.5	.1	5.6	-	5.6	372.3	377.9
Barbados.....	-	-	.5	-	(5)	.5	-	.5	264.8	265.3
Trinidad-Tobago.....	-	-	.1	1.0	.1	1.2	5.9	7.1	1,157.1	1,164.2
Netherlands Antilles.....	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)	-	(5)	846.7	846.7
French West Indies.....	-	-	-	1.3	-	1.3	-	1.3	114.9	116.2
South America.....	778.6	679.2	237.2	748.6	127.7	2,571.3	52.6	2,623.9	21,966.0	24,589.9
Colombia.....	60.2	49.9	24.1	130.6	15.4	280.2	7.3	287.5	2,413.8	2,701.3
Venezuela.....	-	-	1.3	18.6	1.8	21.7	-	21.7	7,300.0	7,321.7
Guyana.....	-	7.3	2.0	1.2	(5)	10.5	(5)	10.5	224.9	235.4
Surinam.....	-	-	.4	.7	(5)	1.1	-	1.1	245.9	247.0
French Guiana.....	-	-	-	.1	-	.1	-	.1	6.0	6.1
Ecuador.....	10.8	19.8	8.6	35.7	.4	75.3	.1	75.4	1,158.4	1,233.8
Peru.....	38.3	141.2	67.0	132.3	33.0	411.8	.4	412.2	2,401.1	2,813.3
Bolivia.....	34.0	129.6	28.3	82.6	7.9	282.4	28.3	310.7	137.9	448.6
Chile.....	81.8	157.3	11.0	193.5	4.4	448.0	11.8	459.8	2,110.2	2,570.0
Brazil.....	474.2	132.4	91.3	137.1	63.4	898.4	2.6	901.0	5,417.7	6,318.7
Paraguay.....	14.8	10.9	2.2	10.3	(5)	38.2	.1	38.3	17.3	55.6
Uruguay.....	34.6	30.8	1.0	5.9	1.4	73.7	-	73.7	134.0	207.7
Argentina.....	28.9	-	-	-	(5)	29.9	2.0	31.9	398.8	430.7
Other South America.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Europe.....	1,984.0	621.7	131.5	765.0	1,067.9	4,570.7	1,056.4	5,626.5	173,397.8	179,024.3
Iceland 8/.....	15.9	9.4	-	-	(5)	25.3	1.5	26.8	166.8	193.6
Sweden.....	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	2,091.4	2,105.9
Norway.....	-	-	-	-	29.0	29.0	1.8	30.8	2,243.8	2,274.6
Finland 8/.....	41.2	-	-	1.4	7.8	50.4	1.8	52.2	811.2	863.4
Denmark.....	-	-	.1	.1	10.7	10.8	3.5	14.3	3,051.3	3,065.6
United Kingdom.....	48.1	-	-	.1	305.2	353.4	177.5	530.9	17,097.4	17,628.3
Ireland.....	-	-	-	-	43.3	43.3	-	43.3	1,073.6	1,116.9
Netherlands 8/.....	.2	-	-	-	143.3	143.5	11.6	155.1	34,632.0	34,787.1
Belgium-Luxemburg 8/.....	-	-	-	.1	120.3	120.4	1.8	122.2	9,112.9	9,235.1
France 8/.....	35.6	-	-	5.3	63.4	104.3	244.1	348.4	8,438.6	8,787.0
Fed. Rep. of Germany 8/.....	1.2	-	2.4	63.7	147.6	214.9	136.0	350.9	25,427.3	25,778.2
German Democrat. Rep.....	-	-	.5	-	-	.5	-	.5	1,958.9	1,959.4
Austria.....	39.5	-	12.6	15.8	59.0	126.9	14.0	140.9	414.0	554.9
Czechoslovakia.....	-	-	1.3	-	-	1.3	-	1.3	1,129.3	1,130.6
Hungary.....	-	-	8.5	-	-	8.5	-	8.5	465.7	474.2
Switzerland.....	-	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	-	3.3	3,766.3	3,769.6
Estonia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.6	20.6
Lithuania.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland.....	498.2	47.3	-	131.6	9.1	686.2	-	686.2	4,996.0	5,682.2
USSR.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,015.0	18,015.0
Azores.....	-	-	-	-	.3	.3	-	.3	22.6	22.9
Spain.....	467.0	7.1	3.2	113.3	31.6	622.2	189.5	811.7	11,885.7	12,697.4
Portugal.....	6.3	256.8	-	39.2	9.2	311.5	2.4	313.9	5,359.1	5,673.0

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TABLE 2--Value of U.S. Agricultural Exports Under Specified Government-Financed Programs, Exports Outside Specified Government-Financed Programs, and Total Agricultural Exports, July 1954 Through September 30, 1984 --continued

(By Country of Destination. In Millions of Dollars.)

Area and Country	Public Law 480 2/					Total Agricultural Exports			
	Title I Sales For Local Currency	Long-Term Credit Sales	Donations Through Govt-to-Govt & World Food Programs	Title II Donations Through Voluntary Relief Agencies	Barter 3/ Total Public Law 480	Mutual Security Programs (AID) 4/	Under Specified Government Programs	Outside Specified Government Programs 6/	All
Gibraltar.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	2.6
Malta-Gozo 9/.....	-	-	.8	2.6	-	3.4	3.4	108.1	111.5
Malta-Gozo-Cyprus 9/.....	-	-	5.2	2.5	2.4	10.1	10.1	27.7	37.8
Italy 8/.....	140.0	-	59.0	173.1	34.2	406.3	109.1	515.4	14,251.2
Trieste 10/.....	-	-	-	4.6	1.4	6.0	-	6.0	13.9
Yugoslavia 8/.....	572.0	275.9	28.3	124.7	19.6	1,020.5	79.5	1,100.0	2,194.8
Albania.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	3.0
Greece.....	118.8	25.2	1.4	86.9	12.7	245.0	82.3	327.3	2,184.8
Romania.....	-	-	8.3	-	-	8.3	-	8.3	2,327.7
Bulgaria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	619.9	619.9
Asia.....	8,418.8	6,537.2	1,458.8	2,437.0	413.8	19,265.6	2,483.5	21,749.1	136,169.3
Turkey.....	465.4	84.7	27.5	78.4	17.6	673.6	52.3	725.9	717.5
Cyprus 9/.....	1.9	-	7.2	.4	-	9.5	-	9.5	243.5
Syria.....	32.6	75.0	26.8	2.4	7.3	144.1	-	144.1	301.1
Lebanon 8/.....	-	26.5	20.4	8.4	4.5	59.8	-	59.8	763.6
Iraq.....	-	12.5	2.2	4.1	2.8	21.6	-	21.6	1,927.6
Iran.....	53.3	62.1	13.9	16.6	.7	146.6	2.2	148.8	3,190.5
Israel.....	313.4	332.1	.5	24.0	47.1	717.1	1,260.4	1,977.5	2,821.5
Jordan.....	5.9	56.1	42.7	31.2	1.7	137.6	-	137.6	532.5
Gaza Strip.....	-	-	-	23.1	-	23.1	-	23.1	21.1
Kuwait.....	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	-	.1	432.5
Saudi Arabia.....	-	-	-	-	.8	.8	-	.8	3,215.8
Qatar 12/.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.1	44.1
Arabia Peninsula States.....	-	-	6.2	.2	(5)	6.4	-	6.4	15.1
United Arab Emirates 12/.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	437.9
Yemen (Sana) 12/.....	-	3.0	4.0	8.6	-	15.6	-	15.6	173.0
Yemen (Aden).....	-	-	.1	.5	.1	.7	-	.7	56.9
Oman.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.1
Bahrain.....	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)	-	(5)	93.5
Afghanistan.....	1.0	22.8	55.4	1.7	-	80.9	.5	81.4	-7.5
India.....	3,870.5	653.0	323.7	1,310.9	74.6	6,232.7	122.2	6,354.9	4,273.2
Pakistan 8/.....	1,237.3	859.8	233.2	42.4	.1	2,372.8	68.6	2,441.4	1,622.9
Nepal.....	-	-	22.7	(5)	-	22.7	-	22.7	4.4
Bangladesh 13/.....	-	882.5	106.2	91.0	-	1,079.7	52.1	1,131.8	760.7
Sri Lanka.....	29.6	346.9	20.1	77.9	1.3	475.8	2.3	478.1	102.5
Burma 8/.....	46.0	-	-	6.3	-	52.3	-	52.3	-13.4
Thailand.....	4.1	12.6	(5)	5.3	4.5	26.5	.4	26.9	1,686.2
North Vietnam.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Vietnam 14/.....	889.4	411.4	116.8	38.9	(5)	1,456.5	102.6	1,559.1	119.1
Vietnam 15/.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500.7
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia 14/.....	-	-	2.6	25.6	-	28.2	36.9	65.1	19.0
Laos 14/.....	-	-	12.1	3.8	.1	16.0	6.5	22.5	-2.1
Kampuchea 4/.....	9.0	286.0	63.8	.5	(5)	359.3	10.8	370.1	-102.1
Federation of Malaya 16/.....	-	-	1.8	9.5	1.1	12.4	-	12.4	201.6
Malaysia 16/.....	-	-	-	1.5	.1	1.6	-	1.6	811.4
Singapore 16/.....	-	-	.2	1.9	.1	2.2	-	2.2	1,291.6
Indonesia 8/.....	274.3	1,339.6	70.1	125.6	1.7	1,871.3	26.1	1,837.4	2,580.1
Brunei.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	4.4
Philippines.....	50.5	112.5	42.4	233.6	15.8	454.8	106.2	561.0	3,614.8
Macao.....	-	-	-	3.9	-	3.9	-	3.9	.2
Southern Asia, n.e.c.....	-	-	1.6	.5	-	2.1	-	2.1	.3
Portuguese Asia.....	-	-	-	.4	.1	.5	-	.5	.7
Peoples Rep. of China.....	-	-	2.0	-	-	2.0	-	2.0	7,871.5
Mongolia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2
North Korea.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of.....	750.3	905.7	181.7	127.9	6.2	1,971.8	339.9	2,311.7	15,340.6
Hong Kong 8/.....	-	-	1.6	29.6	14.8	46.0	-	46.0	4,982.7
Taiwan 8/.....	249.3	44.0	21.1	64.0	16.1	394.5	267.4	661.9	11,053.0
Japan 8/.....	135.0	-	22.1	15.9	193.7	366.7	26.1	392.8	63,251.4
Nansei Islands n.e.c. 17/.....	-	8.4	6.1	20.5	.8	35.8	-	35.8	210.6
Australia and Oceania.....	-	-	.4	1.4	8.7	10.5	-	10.5	2,863.4
Australia.....	-	-	-	-	8.4	8.4	-	8.4	1,817.9
Papua New Guinea.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4
New Zealand.....	-	-	-	-	.3	.3	-	.3	588.7
Western Samoa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.8
British Pacific Islands French Pacific Islands	-	-	.2	1.4	-	1.6	-	1.6	13.5
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183.1
Other Pacific Islands.....	-	-	.2	-	-	.2	-	.2	221.7
								21.3	21.5

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(By Country of Destination, In Millions of Dollars.)

Area and Country	Public Law 480 2/					Total Public Law 480	Mutual Security Programs (AID) 4/	Total Agricultural Exports		All
	Title I		Title II		Barter 3/			Under Specified Government Programs	Outside Specified Government Programs	
	Sales For Local Currency	Long-Term Credit Sales	Donations Through Govt-to-Govt & World Food Programs	Donations Through Voluntary Relief Agencies						
Africa.....	1,085.4	3,678.4	1,148.8	1,051.2	67.7	7,031.5	1,218.4	8,249.9	16,614.0	24,963.9
Morocco.....	66.5	266.1	97.5	236.3	4.0	670.4	72.5	742.9	1,458.9	2,201.8
Algeria.....	-	11.3	56.3	59.0	1.8	128.4	(5)	128.4	2,167.9	2,296.3
Tunisia.....	88.8	171.4	124.9	47.4	1.4	433.9	9.3	443.2	656.2	1,099.4
Libya.....	-	-	13.2	5.3	(5)	18.5	.3	18.8	208.2	227.0
Egypt.....	757.7	2,226.2	62.1	218.7	12.3	3,277.0	1,037.3	4,314.3	3,961.4	8,275.7
Sudan.....	24.0	219.3	18.0	6.3	.2	267.8	65.7	333.5	269.8	603.3
Canary Islands.....	-	1.3	-	(5)	14.0	15.3	-	15.3	507.6	522.9
Spanish Africa n.e.c.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.3
Equatorial Guinea 18/.....	-	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	-	1.5	-1.1	11/ 1.4
Mauritania 19/.....	-	-	38.0	8.6	-	46.6	-	46.6	8.6	55.2
Cameroon.....	-	-	3.3	2.3	.1	5.7	(5)	5.7	29.4	35.1
French Equatorial Africa.....	-	-	(5)	.1	-	.1	-	.1	.6	.7
Senegal.....	-	28.0	35.9	47.7	-	111.6	2.5	114.1	113.1	227.2
Mali 20/.....	-	-	35.4	.2	-	35.6	-	35.6	-1.8	11/ 33.8
Guinea 19/.....	13.3	82.8	13.8	.1	-	110.0	.9	110.9	29.3	140.2
Sierra Leone 21/.....	-	19.4	1.0	22.9	-	43.3	-	43.3	61.3	104.6
Ivory Coast 19/.....	1.6	5.1	4.5	.2	-	11.4	(5)	11.4	145.9	157.3
Ghana.....	34.2	70.7	14.4	55.3	4.7	179.3	3.9	183.2	308.1	491.3
The Gambia 21/.....	-	-	7.6	6.2	-	13.8	-	13.8	3.1	16.9
Niger 20/.....	-	-	33.1	-	-	33.1	-	33.1	20.1	53.2
Togo 19/.....	-	-	8.9	11.5	-	20.4	(5)	20.4	55.4	75.8
Nigeria.....	-	-	27.1	13.7	3.0	43.8	.2	44.0	3,232.1	3,276.1
Central African Rep. 22/.....	-	-	3.0	.1	-	3.1	-	3.1	-2.2	11/ 2.9
Gabon 22/.....	-	-	.4	(6)	-	.4	-	.4	10.0	10.4
Chad 23/.....	-	-	23.9	6.2	-	30.1	-	30.1	-9.9	11/ 20.2
St. Helena 20/.....	20.0	-	15.0	8.3	2.4	45.7	7.0	52.7	9.8	62.5
British West Africa.....	-	-	-	1.6	.1	1.7	-	1.7	5.1	6.8
Madeira Islands.....	-	-	-	-	.2	.2	-	.2	12.3	12.5
Upper Volta 20/.....	-	-	27.2	62.7	-	89.9	-	89.9	7.2	97.1
Benin 20/.....	-	-	5.4	3.6	-	9.0	-	9.0	68.3	77.3
Angola.....	-	-	14.4	.9	(5)	15.3	-	15.3	183.3	198.6
Congo (Brazzaville) 23/.....	-	2.0	6.6	-	-	8.6	-	8.6	13.1	21.7
Western Africa, n.e.c.....	-	-	35.8	-	.1	35.9	.5	36.4	27.7	64.1
Liberia.....	-	67.7	2.4	4.1	.3	74.5	(5)	74.5	334.3	408.8
Zaire.....	78.5	146.9	12.7	25.3	3.2	266.6	2.2	268.8	266.8	535.6
Burundi 24/.....	-	-	6.2	10.3	-	16.5	-	16.5	.3	16.8
Burundi & Rwanda 24/.....	-	-	3.0	5.5	-	8.5	-	8.5	-7.7	11/ 7.8
Rwanda 24/.....	-	-	3.1	18.9	-	22.0	-	22.0	-5.5	11/ 21.5
Somalia.....	-	103.4	110.6	.7	-	214.7	.5	215.2	9.7	224.9
Ethiopia.....	.8	9.5	51.2	21.1	.4	83.0	2.4	85.4	51.4	136.8
Djibouti.....	-	-	1.2	5.8	.2	7.2	-	7.2	35.4	42.6
Uganda 25/.....	-	-	5.3	11.8	-	17.1	.2	17.3	7.0	24.3
Kenya 25/.....	-	75.0	6.9	29.8	-	111.7	-	111.7	97.9	209.6
Seychelles.....	-	-	-	1.7	-	1.7	-	1.7	.3	2.0
British Indian Ocean Territory.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	.4
Tanzania.....	-	45.0	36.0	41.0	-	122.0	-	122.0	129.7	251.7
Mauritius.....	-	16.1	13.7	.4	(5)	30.2	2.0	32.2	47.4	79.6
British East Africa 25/.....	-	-	9.2	2.6	-	11.8	3.7	15.5	8.0	23.5
Mozambique.....	-	11.6	48.1	-	4.6	64.3	-	64.3	34.0	98.3
Madagascar.....	-	26.0	6.4	11.3	-	43.7	-	43.7	32.4	76.1
French Indian Ocean Areas 26/.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	7.6
Rep. of South Africa.....	-	-	3.9	.7	13.3	17.9	-	17.9	1,939.6	1,957.5
Hamibia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Botswana 27/.....	-	-	30.1	-	-	30.1	-	30.1	-4.9	11/ 25.2
Zambia 28/.....	-	69.0	20.1	-	-	89.1	4.4	93.5	27.2	120.7
Swaziland 27/.....	-	-	3.4	-	-	3.4	-	3.4	-1.0	11/ 2.4
Zimbabwe 30/.....	-	-	10.1	.8	-	10.9	.8	11.7	6.1	17.8
Malawi 28/.....	-	2.3	4.4	3.1	-	7.4	-	7.4	1.3	8.7
Southern Africa 27/.....	-	-	7.1	29.6	-	10.2	-	10.2	-2.6	11/ 7.6
Lesotho 27/.....	-	-	24.6	-	-	54.2	-	54.2	.9	55.1
Rhodesia-Nyasaland 28/.....	-	-	-	(5)	.5	.5	-	.5	6.3	6.8
French West Africa.....	-	-	.9	.8	.9	2.6	(5)	2.6	16.6	19.2
Unidentified Africa.....	-	2.3	-	-	-	2.3	2.1	4.4	-	4.4
Destination Unknown.....	-	-	272.7	-	-	272.7	.9	273.6	2,558.2	2,831.8

--- = Not applicable.
 1/ Fiscal years 1955-76 end June 30; subsequent years end September 30.
 2/ Estimated export market value.
 3/ Exports after December 31, 1962 under barter contracts which result in balance of payments benefit, and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480, are shown in column headed "Outside Specified Government Programs."
 4/ Represents disbursements which may vary from period when commodities were shipped.
 5/ Less than \$50,000.
 6/ The difference between total exports as reported by Bureau of Census and Government Programs.
 7/ Some totals may differ from those in Table 1 because this table includes some unrevised data.
 8/ Under foreign currency and long-term dollar credit agreements, raw cotton was exported to third countries for processing. In exchange, processed goods were exported to agreement countries. Exports of cotton under these triangle arrangements were included in exports to the agreement country and excluded from exports to processing countries.
 9/ Malta, Gozo, Cyprus, 1951-62.
 10/ Included in Italy 1966-74.
 11/ The excess of the government programs over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classifications procedures.
 12/ Included in Arabia Pen. States, n.e.c., 1955-72.
 13/ Included in Pakistan 1951-72.
 14/ Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia 1955-58, separately classified 1959-75, formerly Cambodia.
 15/ Vietnam 1978-80.
 16/ British Malaya 1955-58, Federation of Malaya 1964-66.
 17/ Included in Japan beginning 1973.
 18/ Spanish Africa, n.e.c. 1955-71.
 19/ French West Africa 1955-60, Western Africa, n.e.c. 1961-64.
 20/ French West Africa 1955-60, Western Africa, n.e.c. 1961-71.
 21/ British West Africa 1955-64.
 22/ Western Equatorial Africa 1955-64.
 23/ Western Equatorial Africa 1955-64, Western Africa, n.e.c. 1965-71.
 24/ Zaire 1955-64, Burundi-Rwanda 1965-71.
 25/ British East Africa 1955-64.
 26/ Included in Madagascar 1955-71.
 27/ Republic of South Africa 1955-67, Southern Africa, n.e.c. 1968-71.
 28/ Rhodesia-Nyasaland 1955-63.
 29/ Includes Canal Zone for Fiscal Years 1981-83.
 30/ Formerly Rhodesia.

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Commodity	Title I		Title II			Total Public Law 480
	Sales for Local Currency	Long-term Dollar Credit Sales	Government-to-Government and World Food Program	Voluntary Relief Agencies	Barter 2/	
			1,000 Metric Tons			
Grain and Products:						
Wheat	103,380	54,670	10,387	2,825	10,028	181,290
Wheat Flour (grain equivalent)	7,492	8,928	5,510	9,358	--	31,288
Bulgur wheat	6	370	1,251	3,808	--	5,435
Rolled Wheat	--	--	57	222	--	279
Corn	6,565	7,155	2,930	364	6,082	23,096
Barley	3,337	154	42	--	2,025	5,558
Grain Sorghum	5,986	3,199	1,661	92	3,203	14,141
Oats	99	--	29	--	913	1,041
Rolled Oats	--	--	75	258	--	333
Rye	120	--	--	--	362	482
Mixed Feed Grains	--	2	--	--	--	2
Rye Flour	--	--	1	--	--	1
Cornmeal	3/	1/	649	2,333	--	2,982
Rice	7,220	9,406	922	582	202	18,332
Sorghum Grits	--	--	170	187	--	357
Corn-Soya-Milk	--	8	567	1,933	--	2,508
Wheat-Soya-Blend	--	2	107	481	--	590
Fats and Oils:						
Lard	97	3/	--	--	--	97
Tallow	829	26	--	--	--	855
Shortening	--	--	3/	115	--	115
Soybean Oil	3,105	2,204	748	1,201	--	7,258
Cottonseed Oil	727	79	40	21	16	883
Peanut Oil	--	--	19	65	--	84
Linseed Oil	3/	--	--	--	4	4
Vegetable Oils, Other	--	9	--	272	--	281
Oilseeds and Meal:						
Peanuts	--	--	--	--	4	4
Soybeans	--	90	--	--	1,234	1,324
Soya Flour	--	--	3/	2	--	2
Flaxseed	--	--	--	--	3/	3/
Oilseed Meal	--	30	--	3/	--	30
Dairy Products:						
Milk (evaporated and condensed)	259	2	--	--	--	261
Milk (nonfat dry)	162	6	821	3,490	59	4,538
Milk (whole dry)	10	3/	--	--	--	10
Cheese	9	--	31	299	4	343
Butter	15	--	17	195	10	237
Butteroil, Anhydrous Milk Fat, and Chee	8	2	5	85	--	100
Meat and Poultry:						
Beef	54	--	--	--	--	54
Pork Products	9	--	--	--	--	9
Poultry	16	4	--	--	--	20
Dried Eggs	3/	--	--	--	--	3/
Fruits and Vegetables:						
Dried Fruits	20	--	--	--	--	20
Fresh, Canned Fruits, and Juices	46	--	--	--	--	46
Dry Edible Beans	30	15	46	141	26	258
Dry Peas	7	--	17	18	--	42
Dry Lentils	1	--	--	5	--	6
Potatoes	23	12	--	--	--	35
Other:						
Cotton (including linters)	2,722	870	21	--	547	4,160
Cotton Products (fabric, yarn)	8	28	3/	--	--	36
Wool	--	--	--	--	5	5
Tobacco	250	91	--	--	89	430
Seeds	3/	--	--	--	--	3/
Total	142,612	87,362	26,123	28,352	24,813	309,262

1/ Fiscal years 1954-76 end June 30, subsequent years end September 30.
 2/ Excludes exports after December 31, 1962, made under barter contracts which result in balance-of-payments benefits and rely primarily on authority other than P.L. 480.
 3/ Less than 500 metric tons.

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Commodity	Title I		Title II			Barter 2/	Total Public Law 480
	Sales for Local Currency	Long-term Dollar Credit Sales	Government-to-Government and World Food Program	Voluntary Relief Agencies			
Cereals and Products:							
Wheat	6,362,372	5,544,923	854,585	285,551	632,960	13,690,391	
Wheat Flour	433,518	1,156,030	441,213	877,751	-	2,908,512	
Bulgur Wheat	435	38,683	158,039	721,930	-	919,087	
Polled Wheat	-	-	5,680	22,628	-	28,308	
Born	354,282	654,873	241,095	32,728	313,503	1,596,481	
Barley	166,703	11,309	22,452	-	91,534	291,998	
Rain Sorghum	287,447	169,590	166,209	8,306	138,825	770,377	
Oats	5,315	-	1,656	-	25,284	32,255	
Polled Oats	-	-	12,677	60,466	-	73,143	
Oryze	5,878	-	-	-	15,530	21,408	
Fixed Feed Grains	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oryze Flour	-	-	93	-	-	93	
Cornmeal	99	814	94,924	252,550	-	348,387	
Rice	1,018,689	2,570,684	220,619	168,031	15,155	3,993,178	
Sorghum Grits	-	-	38,935	50,193	-	89,128	
Corn-Soya-Milk	-	2,351	167,002	500,066	-	669,419	
Wheat-Soya-Blend	-	567	24,295	136,969	-	161,831	
Fats and Oils:							
lard	29,970	294	-	-	-	30,264	
allow	138,736	25,924	-	-	-	164,660	
hortening	-	-	1,563	45,616	-	47,179	
oybean Oil	839,114	962,717	419,749	568,737	-	2,790,317	
ottonseed Oil	229,511	45,567	17,617	10,000	3,966	306,661	
eanut Oil	-	-	19,879	65,261	-	85,140	
inseed Oil	1,112	-	-	-	910	2,022	
egetable Oils, Other	-	6,609	-	99,925	-	106,534	
Seeds and Meal:							
eanuts	-	-	-	-	898	898	
oybeans	-	8,661	-	-	12,974	21,635	
oya Flour	-	-	3,585	7,212	-	10,797	
axseed	-	-	-	-	2,723	2,723	
ilseed Meal	-	2,056	-	168	50	2,274	
Dairy Products:							
ilk (evaporated and condensed)	130,331	893	-	-	-	131,214	
ilk (nonfat dry)	39,860	2,275	374,599	1,106,405	9,089	1,532,228	
ilk (whole)	10,909	27	-	-	-	10,936	
heese	5,718	-	19,721	161,342	2,813	189,594	
utter	13,575	-	16,422	165,085	8,233	203,315	
utteroil, Anhydrous Fat and Chee	8,668	1,578	5,556	96,489	-	112,291	
Meat and Poultry:							
eeF	38,730	-	-	-	-	38,730	
ork Products	9,953	-	-	-	-	9,953	
oultry	10,219	58	-	-	-	10,277	
ried Eggs	5	-	-	-	-	5	
Fruits and Vegetables:							
ruits	6,920	-	-	-	-	6,920	
resh, Canned Fruits and Juices	9,694	-	-	-	-	9,694	
ry Edible beans	5,617	5,077	7,040	22,301	2,526	42,561	
ry Peas	776	-	7,552	6,244	-	14,572	
ry Lentils	209	-	1,063	2,166	-	3,438	
otatoes	1,392	631	17	13	-	2,053	
Other:							
otton (including linters)	1,695,331	653,748	16,269	-	321,980	2,687,328	
otton Products (fabric, yarn)	14,885	50,361	487	-	-	65,733	
ool	-	-	-	-	7,029	7,029	
obacco	414,672	227,427	-	-	126,220	768,319	
oods	394	-	-	-	-	394	
attle Hides	79	68	-	-	-	147	
hey Soya Beverage Powder	-	-	61	8,202	-	8,263	
Total 3/	12,291,118	12,143,785	3,370,654	5,482,335	1,732,202	35,020,094	

Fiscal years 1954-76 end June 30, subsequent fiscal years end September 30.

Excludes exports after December 31, 1962 made under barter contracts which result in balance-of-payments benefits and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480.

Some totals may differ from those in Table 1 & 5 because this table includes some unrevised data.

Best Available Copy

Area and Country	Wheat and wheat products	Feedgrains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products	Other
	(bushels)	(bushels)	(Hundredweight)	(Bales)	(bushels)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Europe (total).....	549,627	197,663	3,804	3,654.3	179,789	3,493,666	46,297	380,813
Austria.....	4,057	11,606	--	63.6	5,952	20,944	--	1,367
Finland.....	5,879	1,458	--	72.4	26,235	--	--	18,739
France.....	--	--	--	163.1	19,621	--	--	--
Germany.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,630
Iceland.....	3,079	3,940	33	5.5	6,067	5,732	--	13,007
Italy.....	897	3,705	--	508.8	26,015	253,532	--	29
Netherlands.....	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--
Poland.....	151,601	73,763	465	890.2	8,376	428,579	40,785	--
Portugal.....	33,943	45,804	3,306	36.0	2,425	--	--	--
Spain.....	10,784	57,387	--	776.2	32,408	1,827,852	--	130,294
United Kingdom.....	--	--	--	--	52,690	--	--	89,067
Yugoslavia.....	339,387	--	--	1,146.7	--	957,027	5,512	123,680
AFRICA (total).....	313,539	52,588	30,940	508.8	43,964	1,418,772	41,528	50,089
Algeria.....	6,985	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Congo.....	--	--	148	--	--	--	--	--
EACSO.....	1,440	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ethiopia.....	1,275	--	--	50.1	--	--	--	--
Ghana.....	10,157	1,921	1,969	166.3	5,824	97,499	865	21,871
Guinea.....	9,236	441	6,492	33.5	--	97,445	7,350	220
Ivory Coast.....	--	--	1,316	--	--	5,291	--	--
Kenya.....	8,701	13,200	882	--	--	--	--	--
Liberia.....	25	67	3,970	--	--	--	--	--
Madagascar.....	--	--	1,643	--	--	5,952	--	--
Malawi.....	--	520	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mali.....	446	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mauritius.....	708	--	859	--	--	--	--	--
Morocco.....	107,729	1,496	--	86.1	441	325,843	--	--
Mozambique.....	3,385	--	304	--	--	--	--	--
Senegal.....	--	1,118	1,993	--	--	--	--	--
Sierra Leone.....	1,560	119	840	1.7	1,543	154	--	--
Somalia Republic.....	5,445	1,389	2,052	--	--	94,468	--	--
Sudan.....	65,130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tanzania.....	--	6,110	2,245	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia.....	57,215	18,491	--	32.5	1,102	712,093	--	1,102
Zaire.....	27,146	3,622	5,665	138.6	35,054	--	33,313	26,896
Zambia.....	6,955	4,094	562	--	--	80,027	--	--
NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA (total).....	4,128,257	611,096	82,519	3,661.3	163,608	9,125,817	328,752	108,277
Afghanistan.....	8,148	--	--	--	--	45,093	--	--
Bangladesh.....	126,907	--	17,097	141.3	--	467,379	--	--
Cyprus.....	1,085	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt.....	801,189	53,172	904	--	110,011	726,423	8,818	37,200
Greece.....	22,586	58,546	--	--	--	179,897	36,817	--
India.....	1,996,415	222,638	42,632	3,206.9	15,432	1,708,361	83,070	882
Iran.....	53,337	1,866	--	--	--	156,087	1,543	--
Iraq.....	6,397	--	--	--	1,764	--	--	220
Israel.....	116,636	227,053	785	33.0	4,213	499,453	128,309	48,502
Jordan.....	21,434	1,977	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lebanon.....	8,598	3,457	110	--	1,102	--	--	--
Pakistan.....	642,218	18,810	14,193	280.1	25,133	4,176,218	61,597	88
Sri Lanka.....	79,910	378	2,425	--	--	--	--	--
Syrian Arab Rep.....	20,723	4,180	3,714	--	5,953	11,023	--	--
Turkey.....	222,479	19,019	560	--	--	1,155,883	8,598	21,385
Yemen Arab Rep.....	195	--	99	--	--	--	--	--
FAR EAST-PACIFIC (total).....	604,447	143,975	230,679	8,523.5	294,038	637,136	578,921	272,258
Burma.....	--	--	--	288.8	2,740	110	11,023	882
Indonesia.....	105,353	--	96,802	2,230.5	31,525	--	--	49,812
Japan.....	30,979	10,066	2,143	319.4	9,700	--	--	--
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia).....	3,193	173	12,441	35.4	6,614	6,834	--	7,275
Korea.....	328,664	99,085	41,721	3,091.5	8,598	282,964	1,102	14,991
Philippines.....	3,656	10,185	5,329	506.7	30,997	4,630	15,433	220
Ryukyu Islands.....	790	260	1,016	4.9	816	1,102	--	8,818
Taiwan (China).....	66,347	2,621	--	1,009.2	28,661	263,893	4,491	190,260
Thailand.....	86	--	--	--	14,771	--	838	--
Vietnam.....	65,385	21,585	71,227	1,037.1	159,615	77,603	546,034	--
LATIN AMERICA (total).....	637,655	98,638	14,680	275.2	39,919	1,381,237	36,924	135,587
Argentina.....	--	--	60	--	--	208,778	--	--
Bolivia.....	44,607	--	699	32.4	88	6,217	8,841	--
Brazil.....	346,725	370	--	--	249	86,862	5,732	16,976
Chile.....	67,752	12,736	64	112.8	7,657	193,125	14,992	882
Colombia.....	39,419	2,166	--	71.5	10,895	123,679	2,425	--
Costa Rica.....	9,626	5,964	503	--	--	4,409	--	12,346
Dominican Republic.....	19,346	20,341	2,282	--	3,739	228,399	--	--
Ecuador.....	6,221	--	--	7.1	7,769	96,783	--	--
El Salvador.....	17,581	8,031	223	--	--	97,665	--	--
Guatemala.....	--	--	--	--	--	37,258	--	--
Guyana.....	405	--	--	--	483	15,652	--	--
Haiti.....	11,828	394	952	--	--	88,184	--	--
Honduras.....	9,848	--	220	--	--	--	--	--
Jamaica.....	7,550	17,735	1,059	--	--	29,542	--	79,588
Mexico.....	--	18,995	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nicaragua.....	2,205	--	--	--	--	22,487	--	--
Paraguay.....	14,308	6	--	--	--	3,527	882	--
Peru.....	21,091	--	8,618	--	--	119,931	966	--
Uruguay.....	19,143	17,900	--	51.4	9,039	18,739	3,086	25,795
GRAND TOTAL.....	6,233,525	1,103,960 2/	362,622	16,633.1	721,318	16,056,628 3/	1,032,422 4/	947,024 5/

TABLE 5--Title I and III, Public Law 480 - Cumulative Quantities Programed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955
Through September 30, 1984 1/-- Continued

(By Country of Destination in Thousands)

1/ Quantities shown reflect a combination of quantities shipped under agreements for which all activity is complete, plus quantities programed in signed agreements for which activity is not complete.

2/ See table below:

	<u>Thousands Bushels</u>
Corn.....	581,119
Barley.....	163,841
Sorghums.....	347,383
Oats.....	6,814
Rye.....	4,736
Mixed livestock feeds.....	67
Total.....	<u>1,103,960</u>

3/ See table below:

	<u>Thousands Pounds</u>
Soybean oil.....	11,788,081
Cottonseed oil.....	1,953,051
Tallow.....	2,091,240
Lard.....	216,761
Linseed oil.....	7,495
Total.....	<u>16,056,628</u>

4/ See table below:

	<u>Thousands Pounds</u>
Nonfat dry milk.....	367,286
Condensed milk.....	480,098
Evaporated milk.....	79,895
Dry whole milk.....	24,934
Anhy milk fat/butter fat.....	5,220
Butter.....	33,421
Butter oil.....	3,527
Cheese.....	22,334
Ghee.....	13,668
Dry modified milk.....	55
Whey.....	1,984
Total.....	<u>1,032,422</u>

5/ See table below:

	<u>Thousands Pounds</u>
Poultry.....	34,010
Pork.....	20,062
Beef.....	120,593
Dried Peas and Beans;	
Lentils.....	138,466
Dried Fruit.....	44,157
Fresh Fruit.....	69,540
Canned Fruit.....	35,199
Potatoes.....	70,731
Hayseeds.....	882
Cattle Hides.....	1,102
Cotton Textiles	
(grey cloth).....	17,055
Cotton Yarn.....	61,887
Soybeans.....	199,077
Soybean meal.....	54,675
Blended Foods	
Total.....	<u>947,024</u>

Area and Country	TOTAL									
	Market value	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation 1/	Wheat and wheat products	Feedgrains	Rice	Cotton textiles and yarn	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products	Other
EUROPE (total)	2,469.0	3,397.9	956.2	309.6	45.2	537.6	132.1	444.3	3.7	40.3
Austria	39.5	60.1	6.9	15.7	--	9.5	3.8	3.4	--	0.2
Finland	41.2	56.5	10.5	2.3	--	11.4	14.4	--	--	2.6
France	35.6	47.3	--	--	--	23.0	12.6	--	--	--
Germany	1.2	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Iceland	24.7	29.2	8.1	6.3	0.3	0.8	7.0	0.8	--	1.4
Italy	140.1	184.3	1.5	4.9	--	76.9	20.4	36.4	--	2/
Netherlands	0.2	0.3	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--
Poland	545.8	804.1	250.5	114.6	2.9	123.5	6.7	44.4	3.2	--
Portugal	270.3	314.5	93.0	118.3	42.0	12.6	4.4	--	--	--
Spain	475.4 3/	561.4	18.3	47.5	--	118.8	24.8	246.8	--	19.2
United Kingdom	48.1	48.5	--	--	--	--	38.0	--	--	10.1
Yugoslavia	846.9	1,290.5	567.4	--	--	160.9	--	112.5	0.5	5.6
FRICA (total)	1,813.9	2,082.9	951.1	128.1	384.3	90.1	46.3	195.2	13.6	4.2
Algeria	11.2	15.1	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Congo	2.0	2.4	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--
EACSO	2.5	3.2	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ethiopia	10.0	11.8	4.2	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--
Ghana	108.6	115.7	28.7	5.2	25.0	38.9	4.1	6.6	0.1	--
Guinea	112.3	132.2	21.1	1.5	65.3	4.7	--	17.8	1.9	2/
Ivory Coast	8.1	12.3	--	--	7.7	--	--	0.4	--	--
Kenya	79.7	93.2	36.6	30.2	12.9	--	--	--	--	--
Liberia	69.1	74.4	0.1	0.1	68.9	--	--	--	--	--
Madagascar	26.0	28.4	--	--	24.0	--	--	2.0	--	--
Malawi	2.4	2.4	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mali	0.6	0.8	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mauritius	16.1	17.8	3.7	--	12.4	--	--	--	--	--
Morocco	334.3	384.8	285.4	5.0	--	9.7	0.2	34.0	--	--
Mozambique	20.0	22.5	15.2	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	--
Senegal	31.1	35.3	--	3.5	27.6	--	--	--	--	--
Sierra Leone	19.2	21.9	5.6	0.3	10.8	0.2	2.3	--	--	--
Somalia Republic	96.4	107.1	29.0	5.9	31.3	--	--	30.2	--	--
Sudan	243.8	281.9	243.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tanzania	51.6	56.7	--	19.5	32.1	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	259.9	301.8	137.4	35.0	--	3.9	0.7	82.8	--	0.1
Zaire	237.0	280.7	96.9	7.0	51.5	26.9	39.0	--	11.6	4.1
Zambia	72.0	80.5	29.1	12.5	8.0	--	--	22.4	--	--
NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA (total)	12,665.9	16,313.7	9,027.1	805.3	687.3	546.3	183.0	1,333.8	49.7	33.4
Afghanistan	28.0	31.8	21.3	--	--	--	--	6.7	--	--
Bangladesh	945.5	1,031.6	520.3	--	260.3	45.8	--	119.1	--	--
Cyprus	1.9	2.9	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	3,054.7	3,444.3	2,770.9	89.2	5.3	--	97.2	78.4	2.6	11.1
Greece	144.0	195.6	37.2	73.8	--	--	--	28.5	4.5	--
India	4,543.2	6,487.9	3,332.2	274.5	260.6	439.9	43.0	184.8	8.1	0.1
Iran	114.2	170.2	92.7	2.8	--	--	--	17.9	0.8	--
Iraq	12.5	19.8	11.3	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	0.1
Israel	632.5	805.6	222.2	298.7	4.4	5.5	3.9	61.8	20.5	15.5
Jordan	66.7	77.8	62.9	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lebanon	27.1	30.2	18.9	4.5	1.7	--	2.0	--	--	--
Pakistan	2,091.6	2,669.4	1,202.8	30.4	83.0	55.1	25.1	684.2	11.0	2/
Sri Lanka	347.5	425.7	329.9	0.6	17.0	--	--	--	--	--
Syrian Arab Republic	111.5	137.9	44.0	4.6	49.5	--	10.7	2.7	--	--
Turkey	542.0	779.6	357.6	22.4	3.5	--	--	149.7	2.2	6.6
Yemen Arab Republic	3.0	3.4	1.0	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--
AR EAST-PACIFIC (total)	5,570.5	6,612.6	1,349.1	216.0	2,305.2	1,227.6	258.5	66.0	140.0	8.1
Burma	46.2	64.3	--	--	--	41.4	2.7	--	2.0	0.1
Indonesia	1,547.6	1,995.8	338.1	--	931.1	358.0	20.4	--	--	--
Japan	135.0	201.5	47.8	13.4	13.8	52.4	7.6	--	--	--
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia)	292.7	300.8	9.2	0.6	259.9	15.1	6.5	1.4	--	--
Korea	1,644.8	1,972.3	665.8	148.6	393.2	402.4	6.6	19.9	0.3	8.0
Philippines	171.3	206.5	14.2	14.4	33.1	72.9	34.6	0.4	1.7	2/
Ryukyu Islands	8.5	12.2	1.2	0.3	5.8	0.5	0.2	0.5	--	--
Taiwan (China)	288.9	382.4	112.2	3.6	--	116.0	26.1	29.4	1.6	--
Thailand	16.7	17.2	0.5	--	--	--	16.0	--	0.2	--
Vietnam	1,318.8	1,459.6	160.1	35.1	668.3	168.9	137.8	14.4	134.2	--
ATIN AMERICA (total)	2,170.2	2,741.8	1,416.1	215.9	188.2	42.3	41.8	244.1	7.2	14.6
Argentina	29.9	35.8	--	--	0.3	--	--	29.6	--	--
Bolivia	164.5	197.3	148.5	--	9.2	5.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	--
Brazil	603.5	912.5	587.4	0.6	--	--	0.7	11.6	2.2	1.0
Chile	254.3	312.0	182.9	15.8	0.4	17.0	9.8	25.2	2.8	0.4
Colombia	111.8	143.6	71.2	2.6	--	11.9	10.7	15.1	0.3	--
Costa Rica	68.5	73.9	40.2	17.9	7.2	--	--	1.1	--	2.1
Dominican Republic	173.2	190.0	46.5	60.8	19.9	--	5.2	40.8	--	--
Ecuador	30.9	36.1	12.1	--	--	1.1	5.7	12.0	--	--
El Salvador	137.7	148.5	79.1	26.2	3.4	--	--	29.0	--	--
Guatemala	8.0	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	--
Guyana	7.5	7.6	1.3	--	--	--	0.7	5.5	--	--
Haiti	91.8	94.7	51.8	1.1	15.5	--	--	23.4	--	--
Honduras	46.9	50.1	43.3	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	--
Jamaica	121.8	127.7	34.4	51.6	16.3	--	--	9.0	--	10.5
Mexico	24.6	41.2	--	24.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nicaragua	17.6	18.9	10.6	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--
Paraguay	25.0	37.4	24.1	--	--	--	--	0.5	0.4	--
Peru	187.7	219.0	51.6	--	112.4	--	--	23.5	0.2	--
Uruguay	65.0	87.4	31.1	14.7	--	7.2	8.9	2.1	0.4	0.6
Grand Total	24,689.5	31,148.9	13,699.6	1,674.9 4/	3,610.2	2,443.9 5/	661.7	2,284.4 6/	214.2 7/	100.6 8/

- 1/ Estimated CCC cost includes commodity market value and estimated value of ocean freight differential to be paid by CCC.
- 2/ \$50,000 or less.
- 3/ \$4,400,000 of wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland or financing of Swiss goods in Spain.
- 4/ See table below:

Millions of Dollars

Corn.....	1,048.8
Barley.....	174.5
Grain Sorghums.....	440.0
Oats.....	5.4
Rye.....	6.0
Mixed Feeds.....	0.2
Total.....	<u>1,674.9</u>

- 5/ Includes \$8,576,000 for Cambodia for yarn and \$14,461,000 for grey cloth and \$3,015,000 for yarn to Ghana and \$42,467,000 for yarn to Indonesia.

- 6/ See table below:

Millions of Dollars

CSO/SBO.....	2,085.9
Tallow.....	147.5
Lard.....	39.0
Linseed Oil.....	1.1
Soybeans.....	8.8
Soybean Meal.....	2.1
Total.....	<u>2,284.4</u>

- 7/ See table below:

Millions of Dollars

Canned Milk.....	2.8
Anhydrous milk fat.....	2.5
Condensed milk.....	119.3
Dry whole milk.....	11.2
Nonfat dry milk.....	42.7
Evaporated milk.....	8.4
Butter oil/ghee.....	24.2
Cheese.....	3.0
Whey.....	0.1
Total.....	<u>214.2</u>

- 8/ See table below:

Millions of Dollars

<u>Fruit:</u>	
Austria, Burma, Zaire, Finland, Iceland, India, Israel, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia	17.3

<u>Seeds:</u>	
Chile.....	0.4

<u>Potatoes:</u>	
Spain.....	1.4
Uruguay.....	0.6

<u>Poultry:</u>	
Germany, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Egypt, Zaire, Iraq.....	10.3

<u>Beef:</u>	
Spain, Israel, Turkey, Arab Republic of Egypt (UAR).....	38.7

<u>Pork:</u>	
Korea, Spain.....	10.0

<u>Beans and Peas, Lentils:</u>	
Israel, Spain, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Zaire, Arab Republic of Egypt (UAR), Brazil, Costa Rica	10.8

<u>Eggs:</u>	
Pakistan.....	0.5

<u>Cattle Hides:</u>	0.1
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<u>Blended Foods:</u>	<u>10.5</u>
Total.....	<u>100.6</u>

* Quantities shown reflect a combination of quantities shipped under agreements for which all activity is complete, plus quantities programmed in signed agreements for which activity is not complete.

TABLE 7 -- Gross cost of financing programs carried out under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, Public Law 83-480, as amended, July 1, 1954, through September 30, 1984

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30/ Sept. 30	Title I		Title II, donations abroad		Title III		Total
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales	Famine and other emergency relief	Voluntary agency programs	Bartered material supplemental stockpile		
1955	120.5	-	86.9	214.5	-	-	430.9
1956	624.2	-	93.6	271.2	-	-	989.0
1957	1,396.4	-	124.9	234.1	217.3	-	1,972.7
1958	1,144.7	-	121.4	254.3	83.9	-	1,604.3
1959	1,117.3	-	97.9	178.7	314.7	-	1,704.6
1960	1,308.0	-	95.5	130.8	192.4	-	1,726.7
1961	1,557.3	-	198.6	169.3	200.5	-	2,125.7
1962	1,606.1	22.0	241.9	191.7	193.3	-	2,262.0
1963	1,739.4	80.3	215.6	238.8	99.7	-	2,373.8
1964	1,636.2	65.1	228.2	341.6	37.7	-	2,308.8
1965	1,505.8	211.0	148.2	174.6	40.6	-	2,079.2
1966	1,287.8	274.6	222.5	147.3	25.8	-	1,959.0
1967	1,067.8	221.7	325.9	34.2	32.5	-	1,692.1
1968	784.8	350.0	344.6	-	25.9	-	1,505.3
1969	373.0	495.4	364.2	-	1.7	-	1,234.3
1970	335.3	560.0	351.0	-	.2	-	1,246.5
1971	225.2	625.9	395.7	-	.1	-	1,246.9
1972	155.0	614.9	524.4	-	-	-	1,294.3
1973	8.2	736.3	396.1	-	-	-	1,140.6
1974	.3	577.8	384.8	-	-	-	962.9
1975	-6	767.9	460.4	-	-	-	1,227.7
1976	-	645.3	327.4	-	-	-	972.7
TO 1/	-	332.5	155.8	-	-	-	488.3
1977	-	798.6	459.5	-	-	-	1,258.1
1978	-	733.7	458.8	-	-	-	1,192.5
1979	-	827.1	547.4	-	-	-	1,374.5
1980	-	908.7	596.6	-	-	-	1,505.3
1981	-	846.5	847.2	-	-	-	1,693.7
1982	-	832.1	515.3	-	-	-	1,347.4
1983	-	843.2	556.9	-	-	-	1,400.1
1984	-	803.7	655.8	-	-	-	1,459.5
Total	17,997.7 <u>2/</u>	13,181.3 <u>3/</u>	10,553.0 <u>4/</u>	2,581.1 <u>5/</u>	1,466.3 <u>6/</u>	-	45,779.4

(See footnotes at end of table)

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TABLE 8 --U.S. Agricultural Exports: Concessional Government-Financed Programs and Commercial, by Country, Fiscal Year 1984 1/

COUNTRY	LONG-TERM CREDIT SALES	PUBLIC LAW 480			FOREIGN DONATIONS SEC. 416	AID MUTUAL SECURITY	TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS	COMMERCIAL	TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS
		GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT	WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES					
1,000 DOLLARS									
CANADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1936368	1936368
MEXICO	0	0	0	0	9875	0	9875	1957110	1966985
GUATEMALA	1222	0	1836	3357	0	0	6415	75443	81858
BELIZE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8355	8355
EL SALVADOR	48832	190	1890	1283	0	0	52195	46111	98306
HONDURAS	4445	0	946	3478	0	0	18869	25781	44650
NICARAGUA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17481	17481
COSTA RICA	23012	0	0	0	0	317	23329	28481	51810
PANAMA	0	0	348	867	460	0	1675	92157	93832
BERMUDA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44898	44898
BAHAMAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68460	68460
CUBA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
JAMAICA	19598	264	119	0	0	0	19981	125541	145522
TURKS AND CAICOS IS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	872	872
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13578	13578
HAITI	10977	0	138	5074	0	0	16189	55603	71792
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	25227	0	0	1425	0	0	26652	148816	175468
WEWARD AND WINDWARD IS	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	57003	57009
BARBADOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31630	31630
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133509	133509
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78144	78144
FRENCH WEST INDIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6344	6364
COLOMBIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219512	219512
VENEZUELA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	778083	778083
GUYANA	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5036	5037
SURINAME	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19473	19473
FRENCH GUIANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	271
ECUADOR	0	1404	0	783	0	0	2187	14053	143240
PERU	14243	7358	2435	17959	1479	0	43474	183213	226687
BOLIVIA	10232	6703	183	10033	0	0	27151	7272	34423
CHILE	0	0	0	0	5538	0	5538	193707	199245
BRAZIL	0	22	0	0	3494	0	3516	433954	437470
PARAGUAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1222	1222
URUGUAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8159	8159
ARGENTINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17297	17297
NETHERLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2226795	2226795
BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	835825	835825
FRANCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	510298	510298
FED. REP. OF GERMANY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1259899	1259899
ITALY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	770520	770520
DENMARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122612	122612
UNITED KINGDOM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	789966	789966
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118225	118225
GREECE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82373	82373
ICFLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6168	6168
SWEDEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110430	110430
NORWAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119174	119174
FINLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44072	44072
AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18106	18106
AZORS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
SWITZERLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	311411	311411
SPAIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	466188	466188
SPAIN, INCL. CANARY IS.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	754514	754514
CANARY ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10223	10223
PORTUGAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	701714	701714
GIBRALTAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	84
MALTA AND GOZO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5145	5145
GERMAN DEM. REP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132389	132389
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25254	25254
HUNGARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29068	29068
POLAND	0	0	0	18194	12868	0	31062	165741	196803
YUGOSLAVIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179839	179839
ALBANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROMANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154605	154605
BULGARIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22761	22761
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2512264	2512264
TURKEY	0	0	33	0	0	0	33	221861	221894
CYPRUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30140	30140
SYRIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34783	34783
LEBANON	0	0	249	0	0	0	249	30011	30260
IRAQ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	422902	422902
IRAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1173	1173
ISRAEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351031	351031
JORDAN	0	0	0	1223	0	0	1223	94011	95234
GAZA STRIP	0	0	0	336	0	0	336	-336	0
KUWAIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57826	57886
SAUDI ARABIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	496950	496950
QATAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7941	7941
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52055	52055
YEMEN (SANA)	2982	0	48	0	0	0	3030	40764	43794

TABLE 8--U.S. Agricultural Exports: Concessional Government-Financed Programs and Commercial, by Country, Fiscal Year 1984 1/-- Continued

COUNTRY	LONG-TERM CREDIT SALES	PUBLIC LAW 480			FOREIGN DONATIONS SEC. 416	AID MUTUAL SECURITY	TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS	TOTAL COMMERCIAL	TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS
		GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT	WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES					
1,000 DOLLARS									
YEMEN (ADEN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	304	
OMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	8936	8936	
BAHRAIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	9934	9934	
INDIA	0	6583	6242	66195	1220	0	80240	295319	
PAKISTAN	49995	0	12736	0	32	0	62763	222682	
NEPAL	0	0	1673	0	0	0	1673	913	
BANGLADESH	59773	0	1387	0	0	0	61160	95919	
SRI LANKA	23672	0	1082	4067	582	0	29403	16867	
KAMPUCHEA(CAMBODIA)	0	1767	1569	0	0	0	3336	-2105	
JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6935252	
CHINA MAINLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	692253	
MONGOLIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
BURMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	
THAILAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171957	
VIETNAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	417	
LAOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
MACAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	
MALAYSIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142393	
SINGAPORE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159855	
INDONESIA	0	1230	2893	0	0	40199	397869	438068	
BRUNEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2470	
PHILIPPINES	0	0	138	10493	119	0	10750	289566	
SOUTHERN ASIA, NEC	0	0	1167	0	0	0	1167	-643	
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1816143	
HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	406585	
CHINA (TAIWAN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1408710	
AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134354	
NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33087	
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	474	
WESTERN SAMOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	901	
SOUTHERN PACIFIC ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	619	
FRENCH PACIFIC ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16180	
TRUST TERR. OF PAC. IS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28481	
OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2049	
MOROCCO	0	223	6715	0	0	50662	290758	341420	
ALGERIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162141	
TUNISIA	0	0	1026	0	0	14464	124890	139354	
LIBYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16778	
EGYPT	246051	0	2007	8130	0	99522	355710	526098	
SUDAN	49888	0	1023	0	0	378	51289	7361	
MAURITANIA	0	6302	525	1232	6351	0	14410	2806	
CAMEROON	0	0	363	0	0	0	363	6334	
SENEGAL	2849	6860	1845	4310	0	2500	18364	19246	
MALI	0	3510	1505	0	0	0	5015	433	
GUINEA	5000	0	48	0	0	0	5048	4770	
SIERRA LEONE	2990	0	0	1139	0	0	4129	1382	
IVORY COAST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6236	
GHANA	0	0	1758	11836	0	182	13776	18556	
THE GAMBIA	0	2024	0	1078	0	0	3102	280	
NIGER	0	0	463	0	0	0	463	1063	
TOGO	0	0	751	678	0	0	1429	4121	
NIGERIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	344905	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0	0	409	0	0	0	409	-52	
GABON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1126	
CHAD	0	707	1857	1229	0	0	3793	707	
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0	0	972	0	0	0	972	-371	
UPPER VOLTA	01473	2221	7150	0	0	10844	7049	17893	
BENIN (DAHOMAY)	0	0	396	1072	0	0	1468	5594	
ANGOLA	02458	224	0	0	0	2682	18950	21632	
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1890	
WESTERN AFRICA (NEC)	04745	2437	0	0	0	7182	4125	11307	
LIBERIA	15000	0	55	0	0	0	15055	19149	
ZAIRE	7921	0	0	0	0	0	7921	8215	
BURUNDI	0	383	265	1341	0	0	1989	2207	
RWANDA	0	0	330	3269	0	0	3599	-22	
SOMALIA	1550	21308	8525	0	0	271	25606	6230	
ETHIOPIA	0	0	53	5398	0	0	5451	6662	
DJIBOUTI	0	0	0	1056	0	0	1056	3201	
UGANDA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	
KENYA	2061	0	0	1416	0	218	3695	13767	
SEYCHELLES	0	0	0	124	0	0	124	143	
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TANZANIA	0	0	111	1183	802	0	2096	8105	
MAURITIUS	0	0	598	0	0	117	715	2394	
MOZAMBIQUE	0	6219	163	0	3008	0	9390	3647	
MALAGASY REP	8000	0	0	964	0	0	8964	3550	
COMOROS	0	0	708	0	0	0	708	-211	
FRENCH IND. OCEAN TERR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	

TABLE 8 - U.S. Agricultural Exports: Concessional Government-Financed Programs and Commercial, by Country, Fiscal Year 1984 1/-- Continued

COUNTRY	LONG-TERM CREDIT SALES	PUBLIC LAW 480			FOREIGN DONATIONS SEC. 416	AID MUTUAL SECURITY	TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS	TOTAL COMMERCIAL	TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS
		GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT	WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES					
1,000 DOLLARS									
REP. OF SCU. AFRICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	525412	525412
NAMIBIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	29
BOTSWANA	0	1133	4468	0	0	0	5501	-705	4896
ZAMBIA	9977	1390	0	0	0	0	11367	2959	14326
SWAZILAND	0	0	231	0	0	0	231	-229	2
ZIMBABWE	0	4314	0	0	0	300	4614	2915	7529
MALAWI	0	0	1134	0	0	0	1134	-142	992
LESOTHO	0	1536	2715	4497	0	0	8748	-120	8628
TOTAL	762687	68653	73839	212503	45828	103805	1267315	36759259	38026574

1/ Preliminary

TABLE 9 -- U.S. Agricultural Exports Under And Outside Specified Government-Financed Programs, And Total Agricultural Exports:

Quantity By Commodity, Fiscal Years 1983 and 1984 1/

Commodity	1983							1984 1/						
	Public Law 480			AID	Total Government Programs	Commercial 3/	Total Agricultural Exports	Public Law 480			AID	Total Government Programs	Commercial 3/	Total Agricultural Exports
	Title I Long-term Credit Sales	Title II Donations	Total Public Law 480					Title I Long-term Credit Sales	Title II Donations	Total Public Law 480				
1,000 Metric Tons														
Animals and Products	---	160.5	160.5	67.0	227.5	---	---	---	129.1	129.1	1.8	130.9	---	---
Inedible Tallow	---	---	---	67.0	67.0	1,252.9	1,319.9	---	---	---	1.6	1.6	1,301.0	1,302.6
Butter	---	11.6	11.6	---	11.6	22.5	34.1	---	3.1	3.1	---	3.1	38.0	41.1
Cheese	---	8.8	8.8	---	8.8	11.8	20.6	---	2.0	2.0	---	2.0	16.9	18.9
Nonfat Dry Milk	---	140.1	140.1	---	140.1	62.7	202.8	---	124.0	124.0	.2	124.2	158.2	282.4
Grains and Products	3,804.7	1,534.8	5,339.5	576.7	5,916.2	96,100.1	102,016.3	3,961.4	1,078.3	5,039.7	792.8	5,832.5	102,378.5	108,211.0
Wheat and Products	3,084.3	1,069.0	4,153.3	185.1	4,338.4	34,123.7	38,462.1	3,261.9	469.0	3,730.9	---	3,730.9	39,252.8	42,983.7
Wheat	2,643.7	696.6	3,340.3	123.3	3,463.6	33,237.7	36,701.3	2,688.0	179.8	2,867.8	---	2,867.8	38,830.7	41,698.5
Wheat Flour	440.5	141.7	582.2	61.8	644.0	885.1	1,529.1	573.5	117.2	690.7	---	690.7	382.6	1,073.3
Bulgur Wheat	.1	230.7	230.8	---	230.8	-6.8	224.0	.4	172.0	172.4	---	172.4	31.6	204.0
Other	---	---	---	---	---	7.7	7.7	---	---	---	---	---	7.9	7.9
Feedgrains and Products	319.7	235.2	554.9	391.6	946.5	52,822.6	53,769.1	406.9	326.7	733.6	792.8	1,526.4	54,035.3	55,561.7
Feedgrains	319.6	136.2	455.8	391.6	847.4	52,633.1	53,480.5	363.8	238.0	601.8	792.8	1,394.6	53,906.1	55,300.7
Rice	400.5	74.6	475.1	2/	475.1	1,800.4	2,275.5	292.3	98.0	390.3	---	390.3	1,902.7	2,293.0
Blended Food Products	.2	132.1	132.3	---	132.3	5.8	138.1	.3	146.6	146.9	---	146.9	33.5	180.4
Soya-Sorghum Grits	---	23.9	23.9	---	23.9	---	23.9	---	38.0	38.0	---	38.0	---	38.0
Other	---	---	---	---	---	7,347.6	7,347.6	---	---	---	---	---	7,154.2	7,154.2
Oilseeds and Products	190.3	110.9	301.2	31.3	332.5	33,989.8	34,322.3	99.6	102.8	202.4	26.6	229.0	26,736.0	26,965.0
Soybean Oil	165.5	110.9	276.4	---	276.4	642.0	918.4	96.5	102.8	199.3	.7	200.0	627.4	827.4
Cottonseed Oil	15.9	---	15.9	---	15.9	231.6	247.5	3.1	---	3.1	---	3.1	134.3	137.4
Sunflower Seed Oil	8.9	---	8.9	---	8.9	219.9	228.8	---	---	---	---	---	188.2	188.2
Oilcake and Meal	---	---	---	31.3	31.3	6,656.6	6,687.9	---	---	---	25.0	25.9	5,103.5	5,129.4
Other	---	---	---	---	---	26,239.7	26,239.7	---	---	---	---	---	20,682.6	20,682.6
Pulses	3.4	7.1	10.5	---	10.5	445.0	455.5	---	6.6	6.6	2/	6.6	379.1	385.7
Cotton Ex Linters	6.2	---	6.2	---	6.2	1,130.1	1,136.3	7.8	---	7.8	---	7.8	1,473.3	1,481.1
Tobacco	---	---	---	2.5	2.5	242.9	245.4	---	---	---	2/	2/	227.2	227.2
Other	---	---	---	1.0	1.0	---	---	---	1.0	1.0	3.7	4.7	---	---
Total	4,004.6	1,813.3	5,817.9	678.5	6,496.4	---	---	4,068.8	1,317.8	5,386.6	824.9	6,211.5	---	---

--- = Not applicable.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500 metric tons

3/ Represents the difference between total exports reported by the Bureau of Census and Concessional/Government finance programs as reported by various operating agencies. Negative values in the "Commercial" column indicate excess of Government programs over total exports attributed to reporting lags or classification differences.

TABLE 10- U.S. Agricultural Exports Under And Outside Specified Government-Financed Programs, And Total Agricultural Exports:

Value By Commodity, Fiscal Years 1983 and 1984

Commodity	1983							1984						
	Public Law 480			AID	Total Government Programs	Commercial 3/	Total Agricultural Exports	Public Law 480			AID	Total Government Programs	Commercial 3/	Total Agricultural Exports
	Title I Long-term Credit Sales	Title II Donations	Total Public Law 480					Title I Long-term Credit Sales	Title II Donations	Total Public Law 480				
----- Million Dollars -----														
Animals and products	---	17.6	17.6	26.8	44.4	3,703.6	3,748.0	---	14.2	14.2	.8	15.0	4,203.3	4,218.1
Inedible Tallow	---	---	---	26.8	26.8	502.0	528.8	---	---	---	.6	.6	637.4	638.0
Butter	---	1.3	1.3	---	1.3	48.9	50.2	---	---	---	---	.3	58.7	59.0
Cheese	---	1.0	1.0	---	1.0	32.9	33.9	---	.2	.2	---	.2	35.4	35.6
Nonfat Dry Milk	---	15.3	15.3	---	15.3	132.9	148.2	---	13.7	13.7	.2	13.9	172.4	186.3
Other	---	---	---	---	---	2,986.9	2,986.9	---	---	---	---	---	3,299.2	3,299.2
Grains and products	697.1	289.7	916.8	77.4	1,064.2	13,985.7	15,049.9	671.0	239.2	910.2	94.9	1,005.1	16,297.8	17,302.9
Wheat and products	519.7	182.4	702.1	29.9	732.0	5,491.1	6,223.1	525.6	91.3	616.9	---	616.9	6,166.3	6,783.2
Wheat	414.3	99.5	513.8	19.9	533.7	5,376.3	5,910.0	395.5	27.0	422.5	---	422.5	6,074.5	6,497.0
Wheat Flour	105.4	33.6	139.0	10.0	149.0	107.1	256.1	130.0	28.3	158.3	---	158.3	75.8	234.1
Bulgur Wheat	2/	49.3	49.3	---	49.3	-.8	48.5	.1	36.0	36.1	---	36.1	7.2	43.3
Other	---	---	---	---	---	8.5	8.5	---	---	---	---	---	8.8	8.8
Feedgrains and products	40.4	41.1	81.5	47.5	129.0	6,452.6	6,581.6	58.3	58.1	116.4	94.9	211.3	8,004.3	8,215.6
Feedgrains	40.3	19.9	60.2	47.5	107.7	6,388.1	6,495.8	58.2	35.7	93.9	94.9	188.8	7,938.9	8,127.7
Rice	136.9	21.7	158.7	2/	158.6	715.7	874.3	86.9	29.0	115.9	---	115.9	781.0	896.9
Blended Food Products	.1	39.4	39.5	---	39.5	2.5	42.0	.2	51.8	52.0	---	52.0	9.8	61.8
Soya-Sorghum Grits	---	5.1	5.1	---	5.1	---	5.1	---	9.0	9.0	---	9.0	---	9.0
Other	---	---	---	---	---	1,323.8	1,323.8	---	---	---	---	---	1,336.4	1,336.4
Oilseeds and products	101.1	75.3	176.4	7.0	183.4	8,537.5	8,720.9	79.2	98.5	177.7	5.9	183.6	8,420.1	8,603.7
Soybean Oil	87.0	75.3	162.3	---	162.3	299.4	461.7	76.9	98.5	175.4	.4	175.8	456.7	632.5
Cottonseed Oil	7.5	---	7.5	---	7.5	123.3	130.8	2.3	---	2.3	---	2.3	94.7	97.0
Sunflower-seed Oil	6.6	---	6.6	---	6.6	109.7	116.3	---	---	---	---	---	127.3	127.3
Oilcake and Meal	---	---	---	7.0	7.0	1,479.3	1,486.3	---	---	---	5.5	5.5	1,233.5	1,239.0
Other	---	---	---	---	---	6,525.8	6,525.8	---	---	---	---	---	6,507.9	6,507.9
Pulses	2.1	2.5	4.6	---	4.6	182.8	187.4	---	2.6	2.6	2/	2.6	170.6	173.2
Cotton excl. Linters	9.4	---	9.4	---	9.4	1,673.5	1,682.9	12.5	---	12.5	---	12.5	2,382.1	2,394.6
Tobacco	---	---	---	17.6	17.6	1,469.6	1,487.2	---	---	---	.2	.2	1,432.5	1,432.7
Other	---	---	---	1.0	1.0	3,892.2	3,893.2	---	.5	.5	2.0	2.5	3,898.9	3,901.4
Total	809.7	385.1	1,194.8	129.8	1,324.6	33,444.9	34,769.5	762.7	355.0	1,117.0	103.8	1,221.5	36,805.1	38,026.6

-- = Not applicable.

/ Preliminary.

/ Less than \$50,000

/ Represents the difference between total exports reported by the Bureau of Census and concessional/Government financed programs as reported by various operating agencies. Negative values in the "Commercial" column indicate excess of Government programs over total exports attributed to reporting lags or classification difference.

TABLE 11--Title I/III Public Law 480 - Quantities of Commodities Programed Under Agreements Signed October 1, 1983 through September 30, 1984

(In Thousands, by Country of Destination)

Area and Country	Wheat and flour	Feedgrains	Rice	Cotton	Vegetable Oil	Other
------(bushels)-----	(bushels)	(hundred weight)	(bushels)	(bales)	------(pounds)-----	
AFRICA (total)	28,741	4,843	2,289	--	33,290	--
Guinea	--	--	386	--	--	--
Kenya	1,286	--	--	--	--	--
Liberia	--	--	794	--	--	--
Madagascar	--	--	507	--	2,866	--
Morocco	9,884	1,496	--	--	--	--
Sierra Leone	405	--	73	--	--	--
Somalia	1,027	--	397	--	13,889	--
Sudan	11,362	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	1,360	2,756	--	--	--	--
Zaire	2,792	591	--	--	--	--
Zambia	625	--	132	--	16,535	--
NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA (total)	68,894	--	1,400	26.0	205,029	--
Bangladesh	7,239	--	1,301	26.0	26,455	--
Egypt	55,948	--	--	--	--	--
Pakistan	--	--	--	--	178,574	--
Sri Lanka	5,512	--	--	--	--	--
Yemen Arab Rep.	195	--	99	--	--	--
FAR EAST-PACIFIC (total)	5,585	--	992	--	--	--
Indonesia	5,585	--	992	--	--	--
LATIN AMERICA (total)	21,881	11,495	1,189	--	67,020	5,732
Bolivia	2,205	--	--	--	--	--
Costa Rica	4,666	1,260	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	680	5,708	--	--	6,614	--
El Salvador	5,218	3,346	108	--	9,700	--
Haiti	1,727	--	--	--	17,637	--
Guatemala	--	--	--	--	17,637	--
Honduras	3,307	--	--	--	--	--
Jamaica	1,690	1,181	309	--	4,409	5,732
Peru	2,388	--	772	--	--	--
GRAND TOTAL	125,101	16,338 1/	5,870	26.0	305,339 2/	5,732 3/

-- = N/A

1/ Corn and Barley

2/ Cottonseed/Soybean Oil

3/ Blended/Fortified Foods

TABLE 12 - Title I and III, Public Law 480 - Value of Commodities Programmed Under Agreements Signed October 1, 1983 through September 30, 1984

(By Country of Destination in Millions of Dollars)

Area and Country	TOTAL							
	Market value	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation 1/	Wheat and wheat products	Feedgrains	Rice	Cotton	Vegetable oil	Other
AFRICA (total)	187.0	211.8	122.6	17.1	35.3	--	12.0	--
Guinea	5.0	5.7	--	--	5.0	--	--	--
Kenya	5.0	6.2	5.0	--	--	--	--	--
Liberia	15.0	16.1	--	--	15.0	--	--	--
Madagascar	8.0	8.7	--	--	7.0	--	1.0	--
Morocco	45.0	52.0	40.0	5.0	--	--	--	--
Sierra Leone	3.0	3.3	2.0	--	1.0	--	--	--
Somalia	16.0	17.8	5.0	--	5.5	--	5.5	--
Sudan	50.0	56.0	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	15.0	16.6	5.0	10.0	--	--	--	--
Zaire	15.0	18.5	12.9	2.1	--	--	--	--
Zambia	10.0	10.9	2.7	--	1.8	--	5.5	--
NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA (total)	396.0	439.6	307.0	--	20.0	10.0	59.0	--
Bangladesh	68.0	74.8	31.0	--	18.0	10.0	9.0	--
Egypt	250.0	281.2	250.0	--	--	--	--	--
Pakistan	50.0	52.0	--	--	--	--	50.0	--
Sri Lanka	25.0	28.2	25.0	--	--	--	--	--
Yemen	3.0	3.4	1.0	--	2.0	--	--	--
FAR EAST-PACIFIC (total)	40.0	44.5	25.0	--	15.0	--	--	--
Indonesia	40.0	44.5	25.0	--	15.0	--	--	--
LATIN AMERICA (total)	183.0	190.7	94.9	45.1	16.7	--	25.6	0.7
Bolivia	10.0	10.7	10.0	--	--	--	--	--
Costa Rica	22.5	24.0	17.8	4.7	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	28.5	28.8	3.0	23.0	--	--	2.5	--
El Salvador	49.0	51.0	23.1	12.7	1.7	--	11.5	--
Guatemala	7.0	7.1	--	--	--	--	7.0	--
Haiti	11.0	11.2	8.0	--	--	--	3.0	--
Honduras	15.0	15.7	15.0	--	--	--	--	--
Jamaica	20.0	21.0	8.0	4.7	5.0	--	1.6	0.7
Peru	20.0	21.2	10.0	--	10.0	--	--	--
GRAND TOTAL	806.0	886.6	549.5	62.2 2/	87.0	10.0	96.6 3/	0.7 4/

-- = N/a

1/ Estimated CCC Cost Includes Commodity Market Value and Estimated Value of Ocean Freight Differential to be Paid by CCC.

2/ Corn and Barley.

3/ Cottonseed/Soybean Oil.

4/ Blended/Fortified foods.

Table 13 - Status of Foreign Currencies Under Title I, Public Law 480 by Country as of September 30, 1984

(In million dollar equivalents) Collections ^{1/}

Country	Agreement Amounts	Sales Proceeds	Other Proceeds ^{2/}	Disbursements by Agencies ^{3/4/}	Balances
Afghanistan	1.0	1.0	4.0	5.1	--
Algeria	--	--	--	.3	--
Argentina	64.1	30.5	.6	20.8	--
Australia	--	--	--	1.0	--
Austria	40.9	40.1	--	42.4	--
Bangladesh	--	--	3.8	3.9	--
Belgium	--	--	--	11.3	--
Benin	--	--	--	7/	--
Bolivia	42.6	36.9	19.9	57.0	--
Brazil	573.9	503.5	23.7	328.9	--
Burma	50.2	47.8	25.8	69.4	--
Burundi	--	--	--	7/	--
Cameroon	--	--	--	7/	--
Canada	--	--	--	1.4	--
Chad	--	--	--	7/	--
Chile	91.6	85.2	29.0	91.0	--
Colombia	93.7	66.2	24.4	74.1	--
Congo	--	--	.1	.1	--
Costa Rica	--	--	1.2	.9	--
Cyprus	2.2	2.1	.6	3.2	--
Denmark	--	--	--	1.5	--
Dominican Republic	--	--	4.2	4.3	--
Ecuador	13.2	11.5	3.3	14.5	--
Egypt	865.8	798.7	348.9	961.6	1.3
El Salvador	--	--	.3	.4	--
Ethiopia	.9	.8	.6	2.0	--
Fiji	--	--	--	7/	--
Finland	47.1	43.0	12.7	48.9	--
France	35.8	35.7	5.8	48.5	--
Germany	1.2	1.2	--	30.2	--
Ghana	38.8	36.5	19.0	51.5	.8
Greece	132.0	127.8	76.1	202.6	--
Guatemala	--	--	--	.4	--
Guinea	35.3	30.7	14.6	34.8	12.1
Guyana	--	--	.3	.3	--
Haiti	--	--	.1	.1	--
Honduras	--	--	.3	.4	--
Hong Kong	--	--	--	5.4	--
Iceland	17.6	16.3	6.4	22.3	--
India	4,354.8	4,077.4	2,517.3 ^{5/}	6,073.7 ^{6/}	23.8
Indonesia	329.4	291.9	79.5	147.5	--
Iran	68.7	61.1	26.2	87.5	--
Ireland	--	--	--	.2	--
Israel	345.8	334.2	220.5	506.4	--
Italy	152.9	144.2	4.6	150.4	--
Ivory Coast	3.8	3.1	.6	3.7	--
Jamaica	--	--	.1	.2	--
Japan	150.8	146.3	--	169.6	--
Jordan	5.9	5.9	6.8	12.8	--
Kenya	--	--	2.9	3.2	--
Khmer Republic	9.2	9.0	79.3	85.6	--
Korea	811.9	778.0	213.6	971.7	--
Lebanon	--	--	2.9	5.7	--
Liberia	--	--	--	7/	--
Luxembourg	--	--	--	7/	--
Malagasy	--	--	.6	.9	--
Malaysia	--	--	--	1.8	--
Mali	.6	.6	.2	.5	--
Mauritius	--	--	.3	.3	--
Mexico	28.2	25.2	5.8	31.7	--
Morocco	75.9	65.4	47.7	112.2	--
Nepal	--	--	4.1	27.8	.7
Netherlands	.3	.3	--	10.0	--
Nicaragua	--	--	--	7/	--
Niger	--	--	--	-7/	--
Nigeria	--	--	--	1.1	--
Norway	--	--	--	1.0	--
Pakistan	1,450.5	1,302.6	274.4	1,408.3	54.4
Panama	--	--	--	.2	--
Paraguay	17.9	16.0	5.8	21.3	--
Peru	46.0	39.9	12.1	49.0	--
Philippines	60.1	53.2	31.7	84.9	--
Poland	538.2	519.5	28.0	347.2	47.1
Portugal	7.1	7.1	19.4	27.3	--
Rwanda	--	--	--	.1	--
Senegal	4.0	3.3	.5	3.8	7/
Seychelles	--	--	--	7/	--
Sierra Leone	--	--	.4	.7	--
Singapore	--	--	--	7/	--
Somali	--	--	4.6	4.6	--
S. Africa	--	--	--	.7	--
Spain	507.8	488.0	106.4	506.3	--
Sri Lanka	35.3	31.5	13.1	41.1	--
Sudan	39.4	26.5	3.6	28.7	.3
Sweden	--	--	--	3.2	--
Switzerland	--	--	--	23.9	--
Syrian Arab Rep.	37.2	34.9	17.2	48.3	--
Tanzania	--	--	3.4	2.9	--

Table 13 - Status of Foreign Currencies Under Title I, Public Law 480 by Country as of September 30, 1984

(In million dollar equivalents) Collections 1-- Continued

Country	Agreement Amounts	Sales Proceeds	Other Proceeds <u>2/</u>	Disbursements by Agencies <u>3/4/</u>	Balances
Taiwan	270.5	257.1	46.6	298.7	--
Thailand	4.6	4.3	1.5	7.9	--
Tunisia	95.7	90.1	69.6	153.8	--
Togo	--	--	--	7/	--
Turkey	569.8	501.4	175.0	605.7	--
United Kingdom	48.4	48.5	--	68.2	--
Upper Volta	--	--	--	.1	--
Uruguay	48.4	36.2	3.0	21.2	--
Venezuela	--	--	--	1.3	--
Viet-Nam	938.4	894.9	386.7	1,433.5	--
Yugoslavia	639.2	619.8	154.4	605.6	--
Zaire	91.4	85.0	16.1	77.7	--
Total	13,936.0	12,917.9	5,212.5	16,422.4	140.9

-- = N/A

1/ Calculated at the collection rates of exchange.2/ Includes Section 104(e) and (f) loan interest and repayment of principal and proceeds from sales of commodities under Section 104(g) and currency use payments.3/ Prior to July 1, 1961 disbursements under Section 104(c), (g), and (f) grants were calculated at collection rates; Section 104(a) sales at current Treasury selling rates; Section 104(f) loans at loan agreement rates; Section 104(b)(1), (e) loans, (b)(2), through (b)(5) at the weighted average rates at the end of the month in which transfers were made to agency accounts for balances remaining in the accounts subsequent to June 30, 1961, disbursements under Section 104(a) through (k) are calculated at either the current Treasury selling rates or the end of the quarter reporting rates.4/ Disbursements exceed collections in some countries because of conversions from other currencies.5/ Includes \$1,849.2 million prepayments by the Government of India of P.L. 480 loans pursuant to the Indian Rupee Settlement Agreement of February 18, 1974.6/ Includes \$2,035.4 million granted to the Government of India pursuant to the Indian Rupee Settlement Agreement of February 18, 1974.7/ Less than \$50,000.

NOTE: FIGURES IN THIS TABLE MAY NOT CROSS--FOOT DUE TO THE EXCHANGE RATE ADJUSTMENTS AND VARYING RATES USED FOR TRANSFERRING THE FUNDS AMONG THE VARIOUS AGENCY ACCOUNTS.

In Million Dollar Equivalents

Uses as Specified in Section 104	Transfer to Agency Accounts	Disbursements by Agencies	Balances
104(c) Common Defense	2,270.1	2,187.0	--
104(e) Loans to private enterprise	514.0	422.8	8.2
104(f) Grants for economic development	2,018.3	1,886.2	12.7
104(f) Loans to foreign governments	5,744.2	5,159.8	1/
104(h) Finance programs related to population growth problems	65.0	64.2	--
104(k) costs of control of rodents, insects, weeds and other animal or plant pests	11.8	1.8	--
Loans and grants	2,205.6	2,203.9	1.0
U.S. Uses (total)	5,319.4	4,496.7	119.0
Total	18,148.4	16,422.4	140.9
U.S. Uses:			
<u>AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:</u>			
104(b)(4) Aquisitions of sites and buildings and grounds	2.7	2.6	--
104(d) Emergency relief grants	17.1	11.6	5.5
104(g) Purchases goods or services for other friendly countries	199.6	181.9	.7
<u>STATE:</u>			
104(d) Emergency relief grants	18.8	18.6	--
<u>AGRICULTURE:</u>			
104(a) Trade fairs; 104(b)(1) Agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities	487.0	352.1	22.5
<u>COMMERCE:</u>			
104(a) Trade fairs; 104(b)(1) Agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities	23.4	20.3	2.1
<u>DEFENSE:</u>			
104(a) Military family housing	98.0	92.3	--
104(a) Other programs	60.8	51.2	5.4
<u>EDUCATION:</u>			
104(b)(2) Educational research and training activities overseas	20.3	6.1	5.4
<u>ENERGY:</u>			
104(b)(2) Scientific activities	.6	.3	.2
<u>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY:</u>			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities	32.4	28.6	2.1
<u>HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES:</u>			
104(b)(2) International educational and cultural exchange activities; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities	237.7	202.6	20.5
<u>INTERIOR:</u>			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities	8.3	7.6	1.0
<u>UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY:</u>			
104(a) Translation of books and periodicals, American sponsored schools and centers, trade fairs, and audiovisual materials	252.5	241.5	2.8
104(a) American-sponsored schools and studies; International educational and exchange activities; 104(b)(3) Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments; and 104(d) Emergency relief grants	247.4	216.5	--
<u>LABOR:</u>			
104(a) International labor meetings	.2	.2	--
<u>LIBRARY OF CONGRESS:</u>			
104(b)(5) Evaluating foreign publications	53.0	48.7	2.8
<u>NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION:</u>			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities	67.5	59.8	6.1

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Table 14 - Status of Foreign Currencies Under Title J, Public Law 480, by Specified Use As of September 30, 1984,
 In Million Dollar Equivalents--Continued

Uses as Specified in Section 104	Transfer to Agency Accounts	Disbursements by Agencies	Balances
<u>SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION:</u>			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities	61.5	51.1	10.0
<u>STATE:</u>			
104(b)(4) Acquisition and maintenance of buildings for U.S. Government purposes abroad	196.3	168.5	21.7
<u>TREASURY:</u>			
104(a) Payment of U.S. obligations	3,171.5	2,671.6	10.2
104(j) Sales for dollar to U.S. citizens and non-profit organizations	62.2	62.2	--
<u>TRANSPORTATION:</u>			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities	.5	.7	<u>1/</u>
TOTAL U.S. USE	5,319.3	4,496.7	119.0

 -- = N/A

1/ Less than \$50,000

COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	SHIPPED QUANTITY (MT)	CCC INVOICE VALUE	EXPORT VALUE (\$'000)
Angola			
Corn Soya Milk	2,855	924	989
SF Sorghum Grits	2,862	613	616
Milk Dried	4,709	519	519
Rice Milled	295	94	90
Vegetable Oil	616	546	531
Total	11,336	2,696	2,745
Bangladesh			
Vegetable Oil	400	464	457
Wheat	6,986	1,014	1,014
Total	7,386	1,478	1,471
Bhutan			
Bulgar	2,263	512	504
Milk Dried	320	35	35
Rice Milled	110	31	31
Vegetable Oil	425	409	402
Wheat	375	67	66
Wheat Soy Milk	466	164	155
Total	3,959	1,218	1,173
Bolivia			
Corn Soya Milk	3,803	1,291	1,259
Bulgur	826	177	173
Cornmeal	2,207	545	536
Milk Dried	6,798	755	755
Oats Rolled	477	196	192
Rice Milled	28,187	9,089	8,918
Vegetable Oil	3,797	3,452	3,337
Wheat Flour	15,851	3,851	3,774
Lentils-Dry	7,299	3,302	3,237
Total	69,246	22,658	22,241
Botswana			
Corn Soya Milk	9,797	3,421	3,435
Cornmeal	608	128	128
Crain Sorghum	2,255	346	379
Milk Dried	585	64	1,655
Vegetable Oil	1,524	1,684	5,621
Total	14,769	5,643	5,621
Brazil			
Milk Dried	200	22	22
Total	200	22	22
Burundi			
Corn Soya Milk	45	16	15
Bulgur	3,676	782	763
Corn	2,250	392	384
Milk Dried	2,238	247	247
Vegetable Oil	870	852	835
Wheat Flour	399	94	92
Total	9,479	2,383	2,337
Kampuchea			
Corn Soya Milk	410	155	151
Bulgur	100	21	20
Milk Dried	100	11	11
Vegetable Oil	3,000	3,164	3,101
Wheat Flour	249	58	57
Total	3,860	3,409	3,340
Cameroon Republic			
Cornmeal	1,317	335	330
Milk Dried	125	14	14
Wheat Soy Milk	68	24	21
Total	1,510	373	365
Cape Verde islands			
Corn Soya Milk	546	196	193
Corn	15,670	2,612	2,559
Milk Dried	774	85	85
Rice Milled	435	141	139
Vegetable Oil	310	327	321
Total	18,735	2,361	3,297
Central African Em			
Cornmeal	988	290	235
Milk Dried	120	13	13
Vegetable Oil	120	114	112
Total	1,228	417	410

Table 15-Title II, P.L. 480 Operations, Section 8 - Government-To-Government Voluntary Agency and World Food Program Operations Country and Commodity Summary Report, Fiscal Year 1984 through September 30, 1984 -- Continued

COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	SHIPPED QUANTITY (MT)	CCC INVOICE VALUE	EXPORT VALUE (\$000)
Ceylon/Sri Lanka			
Corn Soya Milk	5,792	2,078	2,040
Milk Dried	2,599	286	236
Vegetable Oil	836	718	704
Wheat	6,868	1,103	1,032
Wheat Flour	5,461	1,331	1,279
Total	21,555	5,516	5,411
Chad			
Corn Soya Milk	1,268	464	456
Cornmeal	3,338	1,011	937
Grain Sorghum	11,005	1,677	1,676
SF Sorghum Grits	1,542	408	398
Milk Dried	1,533	169	169
Rice Milled	2,500	722	708
Vegetable Oil	852	833	817
Total	22,039	5,284	5,211
Chile			
Corn Soya Milk	109	38	38
Cornmeal	61	16	17
Wheat Flour	685	174	171
Total	854	228	226
Ghana-India			
Milk Dried	11,956	1,318	1,318
Vegetable Oil	13,067	1,652	10,442
Total	25,024	11,970	11,760
Comoro Island			
Cornmeal	2,258	527	522
Rice Milled	1,305	380	375
Vegetable Oil	100	117	115
Total	3,663	1,024	1,013
Costa Rica			
Rice Milled	450	119	119
Total	450	119	119
Benin			
Cornmeal	2,552	622	631
Grain Sorghum	541	86	84
Milk Dried	1,194	132	132
Vegetable Oil	929	916	900
Total	5,216	1,756	1,747
Rep. of Djibouti			
Corn Soya Milk	525	193	188
SF Sorghum Grits	1,631	412	407
Rice Milled	1,420	428	425
Vegetable Oil	570	476	466
Total	4,086	1,509	1,486
Dominican Republic			
Corn Soya Milk	453	161	155
Bulgur	1,825	399	393
Cornmeal	1,975	510	496
Milk Dried	1,314	145	145
Vegetable Oil	435	391	383
Wheat Flour	1,682	433	424
Wheat Soya Milk	82	32	30
Total	7,766	2,071	2,026
Ecuador			
Corn Soya Milk	217	75	74
Bulgur	224	48	47
Milk Dried	199	22	22
Oats Rolled	403	143	140
Rice Milled	5,000	1,434	1,405
Vegetable Oil	173	150	147
Wheat Flour	431	106	104
Soy Flour	1,019	501	491
Wheat Soya Milk	240	88	82
Total	7,906	2,567	2,512
Egypt			
Corn Soya Milk	6,114	2,265	2,225
Bulgur	3,119	694	659
Milk Dried	13,373	1,474	1,474
Vegetable Oil	3,909	3,665	3,598
Wheat	17,810	2,581	2,548
Wheat Flour	15,170	3,781	3,636
Total	59,495	14,460	14,140

Table 15-Title II, P.L. 480 Operations, Section 8 - Government-To-Government Voluntary Agency and World Food Program Operations Country and Commodity Summary Report, Fiscal Year 1984 through September 30, 1984 -- Continued

COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	SHIPPED QUANTITY (MT)	CCC INVOICE VALUE	EXPORT VALUE (\$000)
El Salvador			
Corn Soya Milk	493	171	169
Bulgur	1,671	365	354
Corn	9,549	1,677	1,642
Cornmeal	5,935	1,399	1,372
Milk Dried	5,720	630	630
Rice Milled	2,695	871	855
Vegetable Oil	1,715	1,682	1,649
Wheat Flour	1,768	427	416
Total	29,546	7,222	7,087
Equatorial Guinea			
Cornmeal	81	22	22
Milk Dried	516	57	57
Rice Milled	1,254	403	396
Vegetable Oil	220	221	217
Wheat Flour	1,282	315	311
Total	3,344	1,018	1,003
Ethiopia			
Corn Soya Milk	775	261	256
SF Sorghum Grits	8,123	1,987	1,935
Milk Dried	5,327	587	587
Rice Milled	37	11	11
Vegetable Oil	3,409	3,496	3,430
Total	17,672	6,342	6,219
Gambia			
Milk Dried	931	113	113
Rice Milled	9,209	2,668	2,620
Vegetable Oil	619	635	623
Total	10,759	3,416	3,356
Gaza			
Corn Soya Milk	23	9	9
Bulgur	450	110	108
Milk Dried	26	3	3
Vegetable Oil	88	88	86
Wheat Flour	509	135	134
Wheat Soya Milk	27	10	8
Total	1,123	355	348
Ghana			
Corn Soya Milk	1,085	356	373
Bulgur	10,021	2,100	2,102
SF Sorghum Grits	15,930	3,726	3,678
Milk Dried	2,579	295	295
Rice Milled	4,285	1,227	1,204
Vegetable Oil	5,271	5,427	5,334
Wheat Soya Milk	6,701	2,374	2,259
Total	45,871	15,505	15,245
Guatemala			
Bulgur	5,183	1,219	1,202
Corn	5,904	1,020	1,013
Cornmeal	4,218	1,051	1,030
Milk Dried	6,324	697	697
Rice Milled	114	34	34
Vegetable Oil	2,296	2,114	2,072
Wheat Flour	1,713	421	413
Peas-Dry	231	68	67
Total	25,983	6,624	6,528
Guinea-Bissau			
Corn Soya Milk	72	26	26
Grain Sorghum	5,429	883	882
Milk Dried	103	11	11
Rice Milled	7,643	2,293	2,245
Vegetable Oil	180	188	184
Total	13,427	3,401	3,348
Guinea			
Rice Milled	380	126	120
	380	126	120
Guyana			
Wheat Flour	100	24	24
Wheat Soya Milk	5	2	2
Total	105	26	26
Haiti			
Bulgur	13,592	3,175	1,131
Cornmeal	8,444	2,210	2,061
Milk Dried	3,103	342	342
Vegetable Oil	1,882	1,821	1,786
Wheat Flour	330	82	81
Total	27,351	7,540	7,401

Table 15- Title II, P.L. 480 Operations, Section 8 - Government-To-Government Voluntary Agency and World Food Program Operations Country and Commodity Summary Report, Fiscal Year 1984 through September 30, 1984 -- Continued

COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	SHIPPED QUANTITY (MT)	GCC INVOICE VALUE	EXPORT VALUE (\$000)
Honduras			
Corn Soya Milk	5,509	1,911	1,841
Bulgur	1,145	242	239
Corn	5,757	1,006	994
Milk Dried	3,431	378	378
Rice Milled	3,871	1,134	1,118
Vegetable Oil	1,315	1,322	1,295
Wheat Flour	1,090	270	265
Wheat Soya Milk	118	42	39
Total	22,236	6,305	6,169
India			
Corn Soya Milk	76,527	27,087	26,697
Bulgur	116,670	24,520	24,005
SF Sorghum Grits	306	70	68
Rice Milled	8,768	2,688	2,665
Vegetable Oil	26,499	24,747	24,284
Wheat	45,031	6,684	6,601
Peas-Dry	1,696	430	433
Total	275,496	86,226	84,753
Indonesia			
Corn Soy Blend	31	13	13
Bulgur	10,328	2,177	2,143
Corn	5,008	891	874
Milk Dried	4,017	443	443
Rice Milled	18,931	5,632	5,568
Peas-Dry	314	94	92
Total	38,630	9,250	9,133
Jamaica			
Butter	1,308	144	144
Cheese	1,110	122	122
Cornmeal	125	33	33
Milk Dried	178	20	20
Vegetable Oil	99	86	85
Wheat Flour	127	31	31
Total	2,946	436	435
Jordan W. Bank			
Corn Soya Milk	230	85	83
Bulgur	535	129	126
Milk Dried	596	66	66
Rice Milled	141	43	43
Vegetable Oil	383	408	401
Wheat Flour	2,228	584	573
Total	4,130	1,315	1,292
Kenya			
Corn Soya Milk	151	53	53
Bulgur	3,309	673	680
Milk Dried	3,306	365	365
Rice Milled	202	62	62
Vegetable Oil	1,601	1,392	1,354
Total	8,300	2,545	2,524
Lebanon			
Milk Dried	125	14	14
Vegetable Oil	235	240	236
Total	360	254	250
Lesotho			
Corn Soya Milk	1,984	717	703
Bulgur	7,652	1,593	1,592
Cornmeal	8,588	2,023	2,013
Milk Dried	4,104	452	452
Vegetable Oil	2,617	2,472	2,425
Wheat	9,754	1,570	1,537
Wheat Flour	4,050	913	918
Peas-Dry	59	19	16
Total	38,807	9,761	9,656
Liberia			
Cornmeal	122	34	33
Milk Dried	19	2	2
Rice Milled	82	27	26
Vegetable Oil	50	50	49
Total	274	113	110
Malagasay Rep.			
Milk Dried	1,248	162	162
Rice Milled	2,009	602	594
Vegetable Oil	602	607	596
Total	3,859	1,371	1,352

COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	STRIPPED QUANTITY (MT)	CCC INVOICE VALUE	EXPORT VALUE (\$'000)
Malawi			
Corn Soya Milk	2,781	1,008	996
Vegetable Oil	144	143	140
Total	2,924	1,151	1,136
Mali			
Corn	4,856	822	806
Cornmeal	10,875	2,909	2,865
Milk Dried	276	30	30
Rice Milled	10,101	2,914	2,871
Vegetable Oil	355	338	332
Wheat	896	156	156
Total	27,359	7,169	7,060
Martinique			
SF Sorghum Grits	862	209	205
Total	862	209	205
Mauritania			
Grain Sorghum	12,342	2,248	2,242
SF Sorghum Grits	2,132	489	488
Milk Dried	2,795	316	316
Rice Milled	155	49	47
Vegetable Oil	897	870	854
Wheat	28,258	4,264	4,214
Wheat Flour	535	125	121
Total	47,114	8,361	8,282
Mauritius			
Corn Soya Milk	704	240	234
Milk Dried	814	90	90
Wheat Flour	1,361	290	301
Total	2,879	620	625
Morocco			
Milk Dried	10,460	1,153	1,153
Vegetable Oil	2,701	2,422	2,378
Wheat	7,059	1,079	1,058
Wheat Flour	27,969	6,781	6,698
Total	48,190	11,435	11,287
Mozambique			
Corn Soya Milk	453	168	164
Corn	35,802	6,176	5,438
Rice Milled	15,157	4,345	4,345
Wheat	7,974	1,349	1,332
Total	59,386	12,038	11,279
Nepal			
Milk Dried	1,733	191	191
Vegetable Oil	108	95	94
Wheat	2,199	379	372
Wheat Flour	1,488	350	345
Wheat Soya Milk	2,635	914	887
Peas-Dry	180	46	45
Total	8,344	1,975	1,934
Niger			
Grain Sorghum	1,175	189	187
SF Sorghum Grits	703	162	159
Milk Dried	313	35	35
Vegetable Oil	256	232	227
Wheat	600	104	102
Wheat Flour	324	75	73
Total	3,371	797	783
Pakistan			
Milk Dried	7,107	783	783
Vegetable Oil	2,292	2,401	2,353
Wheat	74,499	11,359	11,279
Total	83,898	14,543	14,415
Panama			
Corn Soya Milk	656	243	239
Corn	149	32	32
Cornmeal	29	8	8
Milk Dried	1,834	202	202
Oats Rolled	285	116	114
Vegetable Oil	540	590	578
Wheat Flour	292	73	71
Total	3,785	1,264	1,244

Table 15-Title II, P.L. 480 Operations, Section 8 - Government-To-Government Voluntary Agency and World Food Program Operations Country and Commodity Summary Report, Fiscal Year 1984 through September 30, 1984 -- Continued

COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	SHIPPED QUANTITY (MT)	CCC INVOICE VALUE	EXPORT VALUE (\$000)
Peru			
Bulgur	19,982	4,416	4,335
Corn Soya Milk	5,136	1,852	1,792
Cornmeal	16,339	3,873	3,810
Milk Dried	2,048	226	226
Rice Milled	9,825	2,937	2,886
Vegetable Oil	17,668	16,189	15,880
Wheat	3,340	562	554
Wheat Flour	24,529	5,994	5,894
Total	99,071	36,049	35,377
Philippines			
Corn Soya Milk	29,841	10,636	10,456
Bulgur	1,506	350	306
Milk Dried	5,114	564	564
Wheat Flour	6,232	1,835	1,896
Total	42,694	13,385	13,222
Poland			
Butter	1,777	196	196
Cheese	3,465	382	382
Milk Dried	3,890	429	429
Oats Rolled	2,258	897	897
Rice Milled	18,091	5,282	5,238
Vegetable Oil	12,983	11,901	11,621
Wheat Flour	33,987	8,432	8,290
Beans-Dry	2,423	769	757
Total	78,874	28,288	27,792
Rwanda			
Corn	2,502	419	419
Cornmeal	3,396	787	777
Milk Dried	2,934	340	340
Rice Milled	4,333	1,318	1,299
Vegetable Oil	1,740	1,688	1,655
Wheat Flour	776	168	167
Total	15,681	4,720	4,657
Sao Tome			
Cornmeal	1,252	301	293
Milk Dried	295	33	33
Rice Milled	1,150	347	342
Vegetable Oil	312	287	281
Wheat Flour	227	53	53
Total	3,236	1,021	1,002
Senegal			
Cornmeal	6,393	1,558	1,514
Grain Sorghum	63,754	8,746	8,709
SF Sorghum Grits	7,520	1,789	1,731
Milk Dried	2,747	303	303
Rice Milled	41	12	12
Vegetable Oil	1,368	1,464	1,433
Total	81,823	13,872	13,702
Seychelles			
Milk Dried	190	21	21
Rice Milled	567	170	168
Vegetable Oil	40	34	34
Total	797	225	223
Sierra Leone			
Bulgur	1,948	413	413
Milk Dried	1,555	171	171
Vegetable Oil	888	811	796
Total	4,391	1,395	1,380
Somalia Republic			
Corn Soya Milk	6,167	2,131	2,102
Corn	25,773	4,253	4,215
Grain Sorghum	5,009	730	730
Milk Dried	3,548	391	391
Vegetable Oil	3,720	3,460	3,389
Wheat Flour	3,816	790	808
Total	48,033	11,755	11,635
St. Lucia			
Milk Dried	5	1	1
Vegetable Oil	2	2	2
Wheat Flour	18	6	4
Total	25	9	7

COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	SHIPPED QUANTITY (MT)	CCC INVOICE VALUE	EXPORT VALUE (\$000)
Sudan			
Cornmeal	3,099	710	696
Milk Dried	855	94	94
Rice Milled	<u>1,055</u>	<u>341</u>	<u>334</u>
Total	<u>5,010</u>	<u>1,145</u>	<u>1,124</u>
Swaziland			
Corn Soya Milk	408	135	132
Milk Dried	342	38	38
Vegetable Oil	24	23	22
Wheat Flour	<u>186</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>43</u>
Total	<u>960</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>235</u>
Tanzania			
Bulgur	1,537	337	330
Cornmeal	75	17	17
Milk Dried	1,583	174	174
Rice Milled	320	91	90
Vegetable Oil	<u>779</u>	<u>806</u>	<u>790</u>
Total	<u>4,293</u>	<u>1,422</u>	<u>1,397</u>
Togo			
Bulgur	1,566	337	330
Corn	900	144	141
Cornmeal	1,975	510	508
Grain Sorghum	200	30	29
Milk Dried	815	90	90
Vegetable Oil	1,013	952	934
Peas-Dry	<u>50</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>
Total	<u>6,519</u>	<u>2,079</u>	<u>2,048</u>
Tunisia			
Bulgur	101	23	22
Milk Dried	747	82	82
Rice Milled	100	32	31
Wheat Flour	4,005	1,032	1,023
Peas Dry	<u>125</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>39</u>
Total	<u>5,078</u>	<u>1,209</u>	<u>1,197</u>
Turkey			
Milk Dried	<u>300</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>33</u>
Total	<u>300</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>33</u>
Upper Volta			
Cornmeal	20,876	5,403	5,359
Grain Sorghum	10,008	1,502	1,474
GF Sorghum Grits	6,733	1,644	1,597
Milk Dried	5,266	604	604
Rice Milled	35	9	9
Vegetable Oil	3,156	3,179	3,114
Wheat Flour	<u>333</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>79</u>
Total	<u>46,407</u>	<u>12,420</u>	<u>12,236</u>
Yemen (San'a)			
Vegetable Oil	30	28	28
Wheat Flour	<u>95</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>21</u>
Total	<u>125</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>49</u>
Zambia			
Corn	10,200	1,417	1,391
Vegetable Oil	<u>5,000</u>	<u>2,505</u>	<u>2,456</u>
Total	<u>15,200</u>	<u>3,922</u>	<u>3,847</u>
Zimbabwe			
Corn	30,599	4,409	4,318
Vegetable	<u>5,000</u>	<u>2,505</u>	<u>2,456</u>
Total	<u>35,598</u>	<u>6,914</u>	<u>6,774</u>
GRAND TOTAL	1,652,584	459,028	451,235