# The Aggregation of the Agricultural Supply Utilisation Accounts 

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THE AGGREGATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY UTILISATION ACCOUNTS
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## FORETHORD

Understanding the nature and dimensions of the world food problem and the policies available to alleviate it has been the focal point of the IIASA Food and Agriculture Program since it began in 1977.

National food systems are highly interdependent, and yet the major policy options exist at the national level. Therefore, to explore these options, it is necessary both to develop policy models for national economies and to link them together by trade and capital transfers. For greater realism the models in this scheme are being kept descriptive, rather than normative. In the end it is proposed to link models to some twenty countries, which together account for nearly 80 per cent of important agricultural attributes such as area, production, population, exports, imports and so on.

To support the work of FAP, a data bank has been organized. One of the most important constituent elements of this bank is the Supply Utilisation Accounts (SUA) provided by the FAO on magnetic tapes. These accounts report in detail a complete flow of agricultural products in the chain between production and final consumption, not only for the natural products such as maize, apples or cattle, but also for processed or derived products such as starch, canned fruit or sausages. However, it was necessary to arrive at a much more general commodity classification which could be used in our analytical work. Ulli Sichra and Günther Fischer present in this paper the aggregation logic and program procedures developed to process the SUA data.

Kirit S. Parikh Program Leader Food and Agriculture Program

## PREFACE

It is our hope that the publication of this paper will satisfy a number of requests, some of which stem from the very distant past, to provide detailed information about the data aggregation done by the FAP at IIASA. The Supply Utilisation Accounts on Agricultural Products (SUA), published by the FAO, have been the starting point for the aggregation of agricultural commodities and the time series available for the FAP commodity lists, as well as the basis for the FAP Data Bank. The SUA and its aggregates have been widely used in the FAP Modeling work, at IIASA and at the collaborating institutions.

This paper gives first some general explanations concerning the original SUA, and concentrates then mainly on the "aggregation-logic", for general cases and for special cases.

The last section deals with the computerization of the aggregation, as this constituted the main effort and seems to be a very valuable idea for similar types of salculations.

The appendixes, a large part of this paper, go into greater detail for the interested reader and for the users of the accounts.

## ACKNOYTLEDGRMEIVTS

This work would not have been possible without the friendliness and goodwill of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Rome, which, by continually sending us the computer tapes with the SUA time series, its updates and other data, made this aggregation task possible. Special thanks are therefore due to a number of staff members of the FAO, especially to D. Agostinucci, J. Bruinsma, J. Hrabovszky, J. O'Hagan and L. Quance.

Many of the FAP staff at IIASA (past and present) and members of the collaborating institutions contributed with valuable suggestions on "commodity trees" and tracing of errors.

We would like as well to thank B. Riley for digging out parts of this paper which were thought lost, and finally for putting together all parts to a homogeneous "big thing".

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## 1. THE ACCOUNTS

### 1.1. Introduction

The FAO Supply Utilization Accounts present time series on about 1000 commodities related to agriculture. They cover population, macroeconomics, land use, crop production, livestock production, agricultural inputs (fertilizer, pesticides, machinery), fishery production and forestry. A complete list of the FAO commodity codes can be found in Appendix A. Commodity numbers greater than 1700 refer to aggregates and therefore have not been considered in our work. Leaving out also commodities referring to macroeconomics, fodder, forestry, machinery, etc., we are still left with a huge amount of data presenting balances of production, trade and use of about 500 agricultural commodities. In principle the accounts fit the standard accounting framework:
production $=$ final demand + intermediate demand + exports imports
Final demand is composed of the following components:

- stock change
- seed/breeding
- feed
- waste
- consumption (food)
- demand by manufacturing industry for nonfood use

Intermediate demand for a main product is called PROCESSED and reappears as INPUT in the accounts of one or more derived commodities.
The data are arranged in a five-dimensional format:

1) country
2) commodity
3) item
4) dimension
5) year

In our data base, the years 1981-1976 are covered for 56 countries (at this moment). The third dimension (item) specifies the type of information contained in the time series; the items relevant to us are:

| extraction rate | 04 |
| :--- | :--- |
| production | 05 |
| imports | 06 |
| trom stocks | 07 |
| to stocks | 08 |
| exports | 09 |
| feed | 10 |
| seed | 11 |


| waste | 12 |
| :--- | :--- |
| processed | 13 |
| food | 14 |
| other utilization | 15 |

To each commodity a two-digit code is appended, distinguishing different kinds of commodities - crops, livestock, poultry, derived commodities, etc. This code influences the meaning of the item to which each item number refers.

For example, the code 04 means yield in the case of a crop, but extraction rate for a derived commodity and birth-rate in the case of animals. (For more details see Appendix B.)

There are about 100,000 records of data available, each record containing information for all years for one country, one commodity, one item and one dimension. The data for different countries vary in their completeness. There are a number of commodities which show up in the list of possible data, but are not referred to in any of the countries covered by our data. There is another set of commodities which have too little detail for meaningful use. A further group of commodities has been left out because they already show up in some form in other commodities (e.g. fish meal). Leaving out these commodities, one ends up with the aforementioned 500 commodities which are used in the aggregation.

### 1.2. Principles of Aggregation

Aggregation implies a loss of information. By selecting an appropriate aggregation procedure, one can minimize the information loss in accordance with the purposes of the model. The Supply Utilization Accounts that we use describe supply and demand for about 500 commodities. The accounts must now be processed to generate supply and demand data for the 19 aggregate commodities of FAP (see Appendix C), to be called the FAP commodity list. The FAP commodity list requires that only one quantity measure be given for each commodity (e.g. tons of wheat and wheat products). Therefore, within one national model, different stages of processing (e.g. wheat as sold by the farmer and wheat as bought by the consumer), should be represented as price differences (processing margins) and not as the physical transformation of unprocessed goods into processed goods. This, however, still leaves open the decision at which point in the processing chain should the output be measured. Should one measure the product as it leaves the farmgate and thus transform all further products back to the original stage or should a later stage of processing become the standard procedure?

The decision would be rather trivial in a closed economy, as straightforward national input-output coefficients would permit the description of the conversions. The decision is, however, very difficult in an open economy where international trading of products takes place at several levels of processing (wheat, wheat flour, macaroni, etc.).

In most cases, the raw product stage is the most appropriate, especially when one main product leads to different derived products (wheat vs. bread and pastry).

This may seem clear and easy to achieve at first sight, but there are a number of cases where it is not trivial. One example is sugar. The same
product, refined sugar, can be made from entirely different products: sugar beets, sugar cane, maize, etc.

When looking at trade and consumption of derived sugar products (i.e. commodities $162-171$ ) it is not at all clear which part would have to be attributed to sugar cane and which part to sugar beet. In addition, there is also sugar NES (commodity 167) which covers sugar production from other sources. Although for a number of countries the input has been identified to come from starch of maize, this does not hold in all cases. Therefore, the derived product, sugar refined, is used to measure sugar production, consumption, trade and changes in stocks.

A similar problem arises in the case of livestock production. Although imports and exports of live animals are contained in the data, the usage is not at all clear. Furthermore, the FAP commodity list should distinguish between protein and fat. Therefore, livestock production has been aggregated in terms of meat, offals, fat, hides and milks. The values arrived at consider trade of derived products but not of live animals. We felt that this exception to our general rule of computing national production would be acceptable, since trade of live animals is usually of very little importance. Thus only the information on animal stocks was kept.

Another problematic case is the joint-product situation where one main product contributes to different commodities in the FAP classification. This frequently applies to oil crops, as they contribute both to protein feed and oil. In order to follow our principles of counting only national production, we could not simply use the figures for oil and cake production given in the SUA, but had to adjust them for trade of the respective primary crops. Before discussing how the calculations are to be made, we will again point to the reason of our concern. After the proposed transformations, it is possible to aggregate the resulting commodities using prices, or unit values, or any other suitable device. However, if we were to do this before bringing the different commodities in one group to a common level of processing, this would lead to double counting of the physical quantity contained in the processing item. On the other hand, we cannot simply leave out derived products, since information given there is needed to arrive at proper trade and consumption figures. To avoid double counting we use a weighted scheme of extraction rates and weighting factors (usually calorie or protein content), depending on the type of SUA-commodity with respect to the FAP commodity to which it will be aggregated.

Although it is quite clear that item 04, the extraction rate, which is an input-output coefficient, is to be used for the calculations, it is not in all cases obvious how we must proceed. The simplest case is as follows: we have to transform data on a derived product into data on the corresponding main product. For example: 1062 (eggs) and 1064 (dry eggs). In this case the final demand categories, exports and imports of the derived products should each be divided by the extraction rate, if available, and added to the corresponding demand categories, exports and imports of the main commodity.

One pitfall should be avoided, i.e. the adding of the production of the derived commodity to the production of the original commodity, since that would lead to double counting. However, even here we have problems; we cannot be sure that the same extraction rate applies to both the
imports and the domestically processed commodity. On the other hand, even if this is not the case, no remedy is possible as the accounts give no indication about the origin or destination of trade items. It is therefore better to ignore this problem.

The absence of an extraction rate could also cause problems. This can happen if the commodity is not processed domestically, or if information on the input quantity is missing. For some derived commodities there is only data available on trade, and no processing or production could be found (e.g. infant food). For such cases default extraction rates have been assumed. The huge amount of data that is to be processed makes a sophisticated approach to this problem impracticable. We therefore used the following, admittedly crude, procedure: whenever national figures have been available, these have been used for the calculation, otherwise a set of standard extraction rates has been applied. To arrive at this standard set we looked at all available rates for a particular commodity and selected one which we thought to be "reasonable". In the rare cases where no rate at all could be found (e.g. infant food) we tried to arrive at suitable figures. We feel that our procedure is acceptable especially in the latter case, since the commodities concerned are usually not significant with respect to the physical quantities involved.

The case of alternative uses of a main product gives no new complications, but some can arise when the accounting identity
production $=$ final demand + intermediate demand + exports imports
does not hold in the SUA. Usually that happens when only production and/or trade figures are given. The remedy we have chosen depends on the nature of the particular commodity and will be described later.

### 1.3. The Transformed Accounts

The aim of the first step in the aggregation of the SUA to FAP classifications was the elimination of intermediate consumption. As mentioned earlier, our calculations have been made on the basis of about 500 agricultural commodities. The "back calculation" of the derived products results in the so-called Transformed Accounts, i.e. some 280 commodities which only contain production, final use, trade and stock changes. Usually the derived commodities have been converted to the primary commodity with some exceptions. All items except 4, 13, 16 and 17 have been kept. 4, 16 and 17 are of no interest in this context. The elimination of intermediate consumption (item 13) was the intention of our work. It should be mentioned here that the back calculation was only possible under a specific set of assumptions which have been chosen to fit our overall aim to arrive at aggregated figures to be used in the FAP modeling work. Although some of them might seem to be fairly crude, we feel that the errors induced lie in the order of magnitude of possible imbalances unavoidably created by the applied methodology. As will be pointed out later, the back calculation of joint products is problematic and usually leads to commodity imbalances. In this case, but also when an imbalance is due to incompatible original data, various balancing mechanisms, depending on the type of commodity, have been applied.

### 1.4. Description of the Data Records

As mentioned earlier, each record provides for five dimensions, the time dimension always being completely covered in one record. There are 23 fields per data record. which are subsequently described.

1) Internal code not relevant for this purpose
2) The 3-digit country code permits reference not only to countries, but also to country groups. (Appendix D lists all possible countries and their codes.)
3) Commodities are identified by a 4-digit code. Although an additional 2-digit code is appended to each commodity (as shown in Appendix A), referring to different commodity groups (e.g. animals, derived animal products, main crops, derived products, fish, etc.), there is no distinction between different levels of processing.
4) The item code lies between 1 and 17, but the interpretation of the code depends on the commodity group that a particular commodity belongs to.
In the case of crops, for example, the possible items are:

|  | Main Commodity |  | Derived Commodity |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 01 | opening stocks | 01 | opening stocks |
| 02 | area sown | 02 | - |
| 03 | area harvested | 03 | input |
| 04 | yield | 04 | extraction rate |
| 05 | production | 05 | production |
| 06 | imports | 06 | imports |
| 07 | from stocks | 07 | from stocks |
| 08 | to stocks | 08 | to stocks |
| 09 | exports | 09 | exports |
| 10 | feed | 10 | feed |
| 11 | seed | 11 | seed |
| 12 | waste | 12 | waste |
| 13 | processed | 13 | processed |
| 14 | food | 14 | food |
| 15 | other utilization | 15 | other utilization |
| 16 | closing stocks | 16 | closing stocks |
| 17 | seed rate | 17 | - |

For live animals the items are the same as for crops, except for:

| 02 | fem. reproduction age |
| :--- | :--- |
| 03 | fem. actually reproducing |
| 04 | birth rate |
| 05 | born |
| 11 | - |
| 12 | natural death |
| 13 | slaughtered |
| 17 | take off rate |

and for meat animals they are also the same except for:
O2 -
03 slaughtered
04 carcass weight
11 -
17 -
5) The dimension that a data record may have is

| 1 | quantity |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | value |
| 3 | unit value |

although for some commodities the dimensions might still have another meaning. The unit of quantity depends on the commodity group a specific commodity belongs to (metric tons, head, etc.). Values are given in 1000 \$ and the unit value in $\$ / \mathrm{mt}$, $\$ /$ head, etc.
6) The first year indicator determines the starting year of the time series on that record. Usually 61 or 65 is used (1961 or 1965 is the starting year of the data).
7) The creation date of the data
8)-23) Data and the status indicator (for 16 years). The status indicator can be one of 4 characters, depending on the source of the data:

| Blank or 0 | official data |
| :--- | :--- |
| f | FAO estimate |
| unofficial data |  |
| c | computed data |

The indicators have no influence on the aggregation of the data. We have introduced some more indicators, but they too have no influence on the aggregation.

Here it seems convenient to address the sources of our data base and the definition of "year" in the time series. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, and within it the Statistics Division of the Economic and Social Policy Department, supplied us with these data. FAO collects the information mainly by annual questionnaires it sends to governments. With the help of these surveys and by collaboration with various agencies it arrives at consistent figures, the SUA. The deffinition of "year", however, does not lend itself to an easy explanation. In general "year" means calendar year, for production as well as for trade and use. Crops whose production period runs across a calendar year boundary are assigned to that calendar year in which the largest amount of production took place. There are, however, exceptions to these rules in some countries and for some crops. The relevant information can be found in the corresponding Production and/or Trade Yearbooks, which are compiled from the Supply Utilization Accounts. In general, information quoted as belonging to the time period 1980/81 is assigned to the year 1980.

## 2. THE REDUCTION OF COMPLEX COEMODITY STRUCTURES (PROGRAM AGSUA)

### 2.1. Target Commodities and Tree Structures

In the first stage of the overall aggregation task, we tried to identify the tree structures underlying the SUA and to use these for a first reduction of the great amount of data supplied by FAO. Within each of the commodity trees we defined a so-called "Target Commodity", i.e. the particular node in the tree structure which was to replace the tree after the application of program AGSUA. A list of the chosen target commodities can be found in Appendix E. Whenever possible, the primary commodities (e.g. wheat, apples, etc.) have been chosen. In the case of oil crops, oils and cakes had to be kept separate due to the commodity classification used in the FAP (see Appendix C). Another important exception is refined sugar, which is the target commodity in the case of sugar crops and products. Although some of the commodity trees look fairly complex, they can always be divided into subtrees which leave us with two basic configurations:

1) A commodity having only alternative derived commodities.
2) A commodity having only joint derived commodities.

Therefore, we have only to concentrate on the proper "back calculation" of these two cases. Below we describe the algorithms used in our program.

### 2.1.1. Case A: Alternative derived products

This situation occurs when the higher level commodity is processed in different ways to give various derived products (e.g. fruits can be canned, converted to juice, preserved, etc.). We denote the primary commodity by A (its items by $A_{i}$ ), as reported by FAO, its derived products by $B_{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}=1, \ldots, M$ (their respective items by $\mathrm{B}_{\mathbf{k}_{\mathbf{i}}}$ ) and the resulting aggregated target commodity by $\mathrm{A}-$ (accordingly $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{i}, \mathrm{B}-k$ andB-k,i ). Thus the current case is characterized by the identity

$$
A_{1 S} \equiv \sum_{k=1}^{M} B_{k, 3}
$$

The corresponding commodity tree is:


Figure 1
Remark: Under the present heading, we also cover the case of a single derived product, i.e. $\mathrm{M}=1$.

As explained before, A is usually our target commodity. In this case, we have:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A-_{i}=A_{i}+\sum_{k=1}^{M}\left(B_{k, i} / B_{k, 4}\right) \quad i=6, \ldots, 12,14,15 \\
& A-_{5}=A_{5} \\
& A-_{13}=0
\end{aligned}
$$

Sometimes, the target commodity is one of the derived products, e.g. $B_{k}$. We then back calculate all the $B_{i}$ except $B_{k}$ to $A$ (which yields an $A-$ ) and thus are left with the simple tree


Figure 2
which is solved by:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& B-{ }_{k, i}=B_{k, i}+B_{k, 4} * A-i \quad i=6, \ldots, 12,14,15 \\
& B-{ }_{k, 5}=B_{k, 4}^{* A}-5 \\
& B-{ }_{k, 13}=0
\end{aligned}
$$

where

$$
A-_{i}=A_{i}+\sum_{j=1, j, k k}^{M} B_{j, i} / B_{j, 4} \quad i=6, \ldots, 12,14,15
$$

Remark: Dollar values (usually only reported for imports and exports) for the main product and derived products are simply added up. No transformation is needed here.

### 2.1.2. Case B: Joint derived products

This situation occurs when the processing of a commodity results in several derived products simultaneously, e.g. wheat in flour and bran, or oil crops in oil and cake. In practice, we have only the case of two joint products, although the subsequent derivations apply to an arbitrary number of joint derived products.

The corresponding tree is:


Figure 3
Again we first consider the case where $A$ is the target commodity. To account for qualitative differences in the derived joint products we use a weighted scheme for back calculation. Each commodity is assigned a weight $W_{A}$ and $W_{B, k}$, respectively. For reasons of consistency we have to have

$$
W_{A}=\sum_{\mathrm{k}=1}^{\mathrm{M}} \mathrm{~B}_{\mathrm{k}, 4} * \mathrm{~W}_{\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{k}}
$$

and therefore

$$
\begin{aligned}
A-_{i} & =A_{i}+\sum_{k=1}^{M} B_{k, i} * \frac{W_{B, k}}{\sum_{j=1}^{M} B_{j, 4} * W_{B, j}}=A_{i}+\frac{1}{W_{A}} * \sum_{k=1}^{M} B_{k, i} * W_{B, k} \\
i & =6, \ldots, 12,14,15 \\
A-5 & =A_{5} \\
A-13 & =0
\end{aligned}
$$

The weights we have chosen are usually calorie or protein content (depending on the commodity type).

A different situation arises in the case of oil crops. There, both joint products had to be target commodities due to the commodity classification used in the FAP. Thus the commodity tree is


Figure 4
Here the weighted scheme is needed only for imports and exports. The scheme for the other elements is:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
B-{ }_{k, i}=B_{k, i}+B_{k, 4} * A_{i} & \begin{array}{l}
k=1,2 \\
B
\end{array}=6, \ldots, 12,14 \\
B-{ }_{k, 5}=B_{k, 4} * A_{5} &
\end{array}
$$

For elements 6 and 9 we have a special scheme:

$$
B-{ }_{k, i}=B_{k, i}+B_{k, 4} * A_{i} * \frac{W_{k, i}}{W_{k, 1}+W_{k, 2}} \quad \begin{aligned}
& i=1,2 \\
& k=6,9
\end{aligned}
$$

and $W_{k, i}$ are the corresponding world market prices of oils and cakes.
Remark: Production (element 5) has been calculated in the above way to arrive at proper national figures.

### 2.1.3. The general case

We consider the case of a commodity $A$ which has $M$ jointly derived products $B_{k}, k=1, \ldots, M$ and $N$ alternative derived products $C_{j}, j=1, \ldots, N$.

This situation can be characterized by

$$
B_{1,3}=B_{2,3}=\cdots=B_{M, 3}=A_{13}-\sum_{j=1}^{N} C_{j, 3}
$$

Introducing an intermediate commodity $\mathrm{C}_{0}$ by defining

$$
\begin{aligned}
& C_{0,4}=1.0 \\
& C_{0,5}=A_{13}-\sum_{j=1}^{N} C_{j, 3} \\
& C_{0,3}=C_{0,5} \\
& C_{0,13}=C_{0,5} \\
& C_{0, i}=0 \quad \text { for all other } i .
\end{aligned}
$$

We replace the above tree by an equivalent tree which can be split into two subtrees belonging to the categories treated before.


Figure 5


Figure 6
Commodities having only joint derived products are listed in Appendix $F$, those with only alternative derived commodities are shown in Appendix G. More complex commodity trees are discussed in Appendix I. There is quite a number of commodities which do not have any derived commodities, these are listed in Appendix D.

### 2.2. The Balancing Mechanism

By definition of the various items of the FAO Supply Utilization Accounts the following identity

$$
X_{5}+X_{6}+X_{7} \equiv X_{8}+X_{9}+X_{10}+X_{11}+X_{12}+X_{13}+X_{14}+X_{15}
$$

i.e. production + imports + from stock $=$
$=$ to stocks + exports + feed + seed + waste + processing + food + other
should hold for any commodity X (subscripts denote item numbers). In the case of our aggregated target commodities processing ( $\mathrm{X}_{13}$ ) has to be taken out since it has been replaced by the respective items of final usage of the derived commodities. The identity reads therefore

$$
\begin{equation*}
X_{5}+X_{6}+X_{7} \equiv X_{8}+X_{\theta}+X_{10}+X_{11}+X_{12}+X_{14}+X_{15} \tag{aa}
\end{equation*}
$$

There are several reasons why (aa) does not always hold after application of the procedures outlined in the previous chapters:
a) Imbalance in some of the original FAO-SUA commodities. For some of the commodities only imports and exports are given. The admittedly simple procedure used in these cases was to create additional production or consumption according to the sign of the imbalance.
b) Due to the back calculation of joint products it was impossible to avoid minor imbalances.
c) It sometimes happened that the leaves of our commodity trees (i.e. the last stage of processing considered in our trees) also had a processing item. Typically this occurred when part of the production reappeared as input to one of the "NES" commodities. To avoid double counting in a consistent way, we decided to subtract processing from production in these cases and to treat the "NES" commodity accordingly.
d) In the cases where our target commodities are not primary commodities (e.g. sugar, oil crops) identity (aa) was used to compute production as we are interested in national production. Since the production items given in SUA also contain production from imported inputs we decided to transform higher level imports and exports to adjust the respective items of the target commodity and to compute production using (aa).
To handle the problems shown above we used several flags to indicate the appropriate mechanism. These are: blank, A, P, X, Y, Z. Furthermore, we specified a balancing index IBAL, i.e. an item number between 6 and 15. Flags and balancing indices used for each target commodity are given in Appendix E.

In the following, we describe the mechanism invoked by the different flags. For notational convenience we define
$\mathrm{S} 1=\mathrm{X}_{8}+\mathrm{X}_{9}+\mathrm{X}_{10}+\mathrm{X}_{11}+\mathrm{X}_{12}+\mathrm{X}_{14}+\mathrm{X}_{15}-\mathrm{X}_{6}-\mathrm{X}_{7}$
$\mathrm{S} 2=\mathrm{S} 1+\mathrm{X}_{13}$
$\mathrm{X}_{\text {IBAL }}=$ quantity of item IBAL (IBAL depends on the commodity)

### 2.2.1. Description of the various flags:

Flag: Procedure
blank: $\quad \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{X}_{5}-\mathrm{S} 1$
$\mathrm{XX}=\mathrm{X}_{\text {IBAL }}+\mathrm{D}$
$X \rightarrow_{\text {IIAL }}=\max (0, \mathrm{XX})$
if $\mathrm{XX} \geq 0$ return
$X-_{5}=X_{5}-X X$
return
A: Only used to write out area data and stock numbers;
write out items 2 and 3 for commodity number < 864
(i.e. crops) and item 1 for commodity number $\geqslant 864$
(i.e. livestock numbers)

P: $\quad D=X_{5}-S 2$
$\mathrm{XX}=\mathrm{X}_{\text {IBAL }}+\mathrm{D}$
$X-\operatorname{IBAL}=\max (0, X X)$
$X-5=X_{5}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { if } X X \geq 0 \text { go to LABEL } \\
& X-5=X_{5}-X X \\
& \text { LABEL: } \\
& Y Y=X-_{5}-X_{13} \\
& X-5=\max (0, Y Y) \\
& \text { return }
\end{aligned}
$$

Remark: When YY is negative a warning is written out. In this case part of intermediate consumption originates from imports or stock changes and requires very specific adjustments.
$\mathrm{X}: \quad \mathrm{X}-5=\max (0, \mathrm{~S} 2)$
if $\mathrm{S} 2 \geq 0$ return
$\mathrm{X}_{\text {IbaL }}=\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{TBAL}}-\mathrm{S} 2$
return
$\mathrm{Y}: \quad \mathrm{X}-_{5}=\max \left(\mathrm{X}_{5}, \mathrm{~S} 1\right)$
$X X=S 1-X_{5}$
if $X X \geq 0$ return
$X-$ ibai $=X_{\text {Ibai }}-X X$
return
$\mathrm{Z}: \quad \mathrm{X}-5=\max (0, \mathrm{~S} 1)$
if $S 1 \geq 0$ return
$\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{T} \text { IbaL }}=\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{IBAL}}-\mathrm{S} 1$
return
To summarize the above statements: when the flag is blank or $P$ we adjust the specified consumption item. Only if this leads to inconsistencies (negative values) we further adjust production. When the flag is X, Y, or Z we compute production and only when this leads to negative values we adjust the specified consumption item. For notational convenience the time subscript has been left out. It goes without saying that the algorithm is applied annually.

### 2.3. Country- and Commodity-Specific Adjustments

So far global procedures applied to all commodities and all countries have been described. In the following we shall comment on some country-specific or commodity-specific adjustments which we felt were not general enough to be dealt with in the command language of program AGSUA.

1) Possible inputs to commodity 634 (beverages from distilled alcohol): In order to explain production of commodity 634 we have assumed that part of item 13 of the following commodities might be input to alcoholic beverages.

| 15 | wheat |
| ---: | :--- |
| 27 | rice |
| 44 | barley |
| 56 | maize |
| 71 | rye |
| 89 | buckwheat |
| 103 | mixed grain |
| 116 | potatoes |
| 165 | molasses |
| 564 | wine |

In the case of molasses, item 13, when present, was assumed to go to commodity 634. In all other cases, the program checks whether item 13 matches the inputs of the derived products assumed in the particular tree structure. Any surplus is kept as potential input to commodity 634. To avoid double counting this commodity is left out in the last aggregation stage.
2) Adjustment of maize imports in UK: As a matter of fact, the UK imports substantial amounts of maize which are partly processed to maize starch (64) and further to sugar NES (167). Since we are interested in domestic production (as has been outlined earlier), the appropriate part of maize imports has been transformed to sugar imports and sugar NES production (from imported maize) has been canceled.
3) Potatoes: The particular tree structure for Austria and Denmark (see Appendix H) has been corrected explicitly to allow a general treatment. Another peculiarity treated here is the considerable input of sweet potatoes (122) to flour of potatoes (117) in Japan.
4) Soybean adjustment in UK: As in the case of maize, the United Kingdom imports essential quantities of soybeans which, however, are partly processed into oil meals (commodity 343). Accordingly we adjust imports of soybeans and oil meals, as well as production of oil meals.
5) Tomatoes: It has been observed that tomatoes are not only processed into commodities 390 to 392, but occasionally also into one of the vegetable NES products (commodity 464 to 474 ). Production of tomatoes is reduced accordingly to avoid double counting.
6) Buffalo Milk: China is treated explicitly since cheese (commodity 955) is produced from skim milk (commodity 954) instead of milk (commodity 951). (See Appendix H).
7) Shaep Kilk: Iran and Morocco are treated explicitly since cheese (commodity 984) is produced from skim milk (commodity 985) instead of milk (commodity 982). (See Appendix H.)
8) Lard: Our general assumption that lard is produced from fat of pigs does not apply to all countries under consideration. In some countries also pigmeat (commodity 1035) is processed into lard. Furthermore, lard is sometimes processed into stearine (commodity 1221). To avoid possible double counting, fat of pigs has been treated with special care.
9) Cocoa: Special treatment was necessary in the case of Brazil (see Appendix H).
10) Beef and Veal: Although the products derived from beef are mostly alternative commodities, exceptions have been found for a few countries. These cases have been treated explicitly.
It should be noted here that the above exceptions do not cover all the irregularities in the SUA. We felt, however, that our careful choice of balancing procedures left us with the need for only a few explicit corrections.

### 2.4. Aggregation of the Transformed Accounts

### 2.4.1. Conversion of transformed accounts to volumes (Program CONVSUA)

After the fairly complex task performed by program AGSUA, the resulting partly aggregated commodities are converted to volumes using the weights listed in Appendix E. Up to two different weights have been applied because of the different dimensions used in the two FAP commodity classifications (see Appendix C). The first weight usually is an average 1969 to 1971 export price (in US \$), the second weight when used converts to a particular physical measure (wheat equivalent, oil equivalent, etc.). depending on the aggregation index. The application of the program is straightforward and needs no further explanation. The different volumes will subsequently be used to aggregate the FAO commodities in the FAP commodities.

### 2.4.2. Aggregation of the transformed volumes to FAP classifications

### 2.4.2.1. The 19 commodity classification (Program AG1)

This program is used to aggregate the output from the previous steps to the detailed commodity classification listed in Appendix C. Special care is required in the case of oils and fats. Since data of inputs to derived products (tallow, stearine, margarine, oils boiled, etc.) are either not available or not easily identifiable, we proceed as follows:
Let $A_{i} i \in I 1$ denote primary oils or animal fats and $B_{j} j \in I 2$ secondary products. Then

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
X 1_{j}=\sum_{j \in I 1} A_{j, i} & i=5, \ldots, 15 \\
X 2_{i}=\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} B_{j, i} &
\end{array}
$$

i.e. for each year and each item we sum over primary and secondary oils separately. This is easily possible since all commodities concerned here have been converted to oil equivalent by running program CONVSUA.

The final aggregate, which we denote by $\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{i}}$, is then obtained as:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& X_{i}=X 1_{i}+X 2_{i} \quad i=6, \ldots, 12,14 \\
& X X=X 1_{5}+X_{6}+X_{7}-X_{8}-X_{9}-X_{10}-X_{11}-X_{12}-X_{14}-X 2_{15} \\
& X_{15}=\operatorname{MAX}(0, X X)+X 2_{15}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& X_{5}=X 1_{5} \\
& \text { if } X X \geq 0.0 \text { return } \\
& X_{5}=X 1_{5}-X X
\end{aligned}
$$

This particular algorithm has been chosen since it seems that item 15 of the SUA in the case of oil crops sometimes reappears in secondary oil products, which would lead to double counting in the aggregation. It should be noted that in the rare cases of fully consistent data on oil usage, our procedure yields the exact values, i.e.

$$
\mathrm{X}_{15} \equiv \mathrm{X1}_{15}+\mathrm{X} 2_{15}
$$

In the case of oils we have
$11=\{237,244,252,247,258,261,266,268,271,276,281,290,293$, $297,331,334,337,340\}$
$\mathrm{I} 2=\{1242,1274,1275\}$
In accordance with the requirements of the FAP commodity classification we distinguish between several types of primary animal fats:
a) Borine and ovine fats
b) Fat of pigs
c) Poultry fat
d) Fish oil

Despite the difficulties mentioned above, we had to consider secondary animal fats, and therefore our calculations have been based on the assumption that tallow and degras are made from bovine and ovine fats, whereas stearine is produced from pig fat, i.e.,
$\mathrm{I} 1=\{869,949,979,994,1019,1129,1168\}$
$\mathrm{I} 2=\{1222,1225\}$
for bovine and ovine fats, and
I1 $=\{1037\}$
$12=\{1221\}$
for fat of pigs.
The control information printed by program AG1 indicates that in general the adjustments are negligible compared to production figures. For some countries, data on animal fat seem to be inconsistent.

### 2.4.2.2. The 10 - commodity classification (Program AG2)

Finally a program is applied to aggregate the output of AG1 further to the 10 -commodity classification used by the FAP (see Appendix C). Since all the "dirty" work of the overall task occurs at previous stages, this final aggregation is straightforward.

## 3. COMPUTERIZATION OF THE COMMODITY AGGREGATION

### 3.1. General Structure

In the previous chapters the theoretical framework for the aggregation of the FAO Supply Utilization Accounts to FAP Commodity Classifications has been outlined. In this chapter a few details on the technical side of this fairly complex job will be given.

The whole work has been divided into two major parts.

1) The Reduction of SUA to Target Commodities:

This has been described in Chapter 2. The program designed for that purpose has been called AGSUA.
2) Aggregation of Transformed Accounts:

For convenience this part has been further split into three subitems.
a) Conversion to Volumes (by Program CONVSUA)
b) Aggregation to detailed FAP Commodity List (by Program AG1)

Chart 1 shows a schematic representation of the different steps to be executed in the aggregation procedure.

### 3.2. Program AGSUA

In this section we describe the implementation of the first part of the aggregation, i.e. the transformation of the SUA to target commodities. As has been explained in Chapter 2, basically this task can be reduced to cases $A$ and $B$, i.e. the alternative derived product tree and the joint product tree. For an efficient processing of the vast amount of data provided by FAO, we designed a computer program which can be controlled by a simple command language. There are six different commands available: RG, FC, CO, CC, AD, WR. Using these commands, it was possible to code conveniently the instructions for the back calculation of complex commodity trees.
a) The RG-card:

The RG-card is used to load a certain set of commodities into an internal buffer. Usually all commodities belonging to a commodity tree have to be loaded in that way. If, for example, the derived products of wheat are to be transformed to wheat, we need to work on wheat (15), flour of wheat (16), bran (17), macaroni (18), bread (20), pastry (22), and wheat starch (23). The corresponding command is:

RG 00150023
The format of the RG-card is:
RG MINC MAXC
where MINC and MAXC specify lower and upper bounds respectively. All commodities with codes ICODE subject to:

MINC $\leq$ ICODE $\leq$ MAXC
are stored in an internal buffer. Together with the data from the SUA tape the corresponding default extraction rates are retrieved from a separate file (IN.RATES). Furthermore, the routine for country and commodity-specific adjustments is called.

Chart 1. Aggregation of SUA to FAP Commodity Classficiations

b) The FC-card

The FC-card is used to specify weights for the back calculation of joint derived products. The format of the FC card is:

FC ICODE 1 WEIGHT1 ICODER WEIGHT2 ..
where ICODE denotes a particular commodity code and WEIGHT the respective weight. A maximum of 7 weights can be specified on one FC card. In sticking to the example of wheat we recall that flour and bran are joint derived products. In the weighted scheme for aggregation outlined in Chapter 2, we use calorie content as weights in the case of cereals. The weights used are (in kcal/100 gr): 334 for wheat, 364 for flour. 257 for bran.
The corresponding FC-card reads
FC 0015334.0016364 .0017257.
c) The CO-card

The CO-card is used to specify a particular commodity code to be referenced in subsequent $C C$ and $A D$ cards. The format of the CO-card is:

CO ICODE IEL1 IEL2 ...
Where ICODE is a 4 -digit commodity code and IEL a 2 -digit element number in the range
$1 \leq$ IEL $\leq 16$
Upon a CO-command, all data items of the specified commodity are loaded into a separate working buffer. Calculations coded on a subsequent CC-card are performed on the referenced items of the working buffer. The data buffer addressed by the RG-card is not affected. Example:

CO 0018060708091011121415
This card tells the program that all data records of commodity 18 (macaroni) are to be copied to the working buffer. Subsequent calculations will be performed for all items from 6 (imports) to 15 (other utilization) except for 13. Except for imports and exports, only records with dimension code 1 are treated. Import and Export values (dimension code $=2$ ) are internally stored as elements 18 and 19. This special feature has been included since the aggregation of values can be done usually by simply adding them up. An exception to that rule will be discussed later together with the CC-card. If ICODE is not within the range of the latest RG-card, an appropriate message is printed and all subsequent control cards are skipped until another CO or RG card.
d) The CC-card

The purpose of a CC-card is to describe certain calculation rules. The format of the card is:

## CCxICODE1 OP1 ICODE2 • • ICODEN OPN <br> where

$\mathrm{x} \quad$ is a flag from the set \{blank, $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{X}\}$
ICODE is a 4-digit commodity code
(MINC $\leq I C O D E \leq M A X C$, or $\operatorname{ICODE}=0000$, or ICODE $=$ 9999)
$O P \quad$ is a 1 -digit operator code ( $1 \leq 0 \mathrm{P} \leq 7$ )

A maximum of ten commodity and operator codes can be specified on a single CC-card. The following operators can be used:

| code |  | calculations | stack update (yes or no) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | add | $Z:=Z+Y$ | $y$ |
| 2 | subtract | $Z:=Y-Z$ | $y$ |
| 3 | multiply | $Z:=Z^{*} Y$ | $y$ |
| 4 | divide | $Z:=Y / Z$ | $y$ |
| 5 | enter | $\dddot{ } \quad$ | $n$ |
| 6 | invert | $Z:=1 / Z$ | $n$ |
| 7 | scaled rate | $Z:=Y /(Y+Z)$ | $y$ |

The routine interpreting the CC-card has an internal stack of ten elements. When starting the calculations for a particular CC-card, the stack is initialized as follows:

| 5 | 0 | - |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | 0 | - |
| 3 | 0 | - |
| 2 | 0 | $Y$ |
| 1 | FCT | $Z$ |

where the value of FCT depends on the flag which has been set:

| FCT | FLAG |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1.0 | blank |
| 1.0 | X |
| W | F |

W is the weight specified on an FC card for the argument of the latest CO-card. This feature is used when back calculating joint derived commodities in a weighted scheme. If the flag is not blank, the extraction rate is multiplied by an appropriate commodity weight. (For F-flag, the weight is taken from the last FC card; for X-flag, the yearly commodity world market price is taken.) This feature is needed when a weighted scheme is used for the back-calculations.

Upon the occurrence of a valid commodity code the corresponding extraction rate is looked up in the data buffer. If the search is not successful the respective default rate is used. Unless the last operator was 5 , the stack is lifted and the new rate is put into location 1 (in case the last operation was "enter" the new rate overwrites the Z location). When the commodity code is 0000 or 9999 the stack remains unchanged (except the previous operation was "enter" upon which the stack is updated). Then the operator code is interpreted and the necessary calculations (using stack locations Z and Y ) are performed. For all operators except 5 and 6 the stack is updated afterwards, i.e. stack locations 3 to 10 are pushed down one location. Upon exit of the current routine, the value of location $Z$ is passed to the variable FCT which then is used to transform all the items of the last $C O$ card. To illustrate the above we give an example showing the contents of the stack after interpretation of each argument.

Example: Consider the case when macaroni is converted to flour. The corresponding control cards read:

RG 00150023
CO 0018060708091011121415
CC 001859999 幺
Below, the contents of the stack are given after each step:

|  |  | value | stack |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CC |  |  | location |

As has been mentioned earlier, the resulting factor FCT is applied to all of the specified items with a dimension code equal to one. In the case of oil crops, however, our approach made it necessary to split import and export values of the primary oil crops to oil and cake imports. This can be achieved by setting the flag equal to $X$ upon which FCT is calculated as a weighted share and applied to the elements stored as items 18 and 19. To illustrate this point, we list the commands for splitting soybeans to oil of soybeans and cake of soybeans:

RG 02360238
WRA 0236
CO $02360607 \ldots 15$
CC 0237599993
load commodities 236, 237, 238
into buffer
write out item 2 and 3 (area)
address commodity 236
calculate $\mathrm{FCT}=\mathrm{X}_{237,4}$ and

ADX 0237
CO 0236
CCX 023750238799993

AD 0237
apply to elements 6 to 15 add to respective elements of commodity 237
address only element 18 and 19 of commodity 236 calculate scaled rate $\mathrm{FCT}=\mathrm{X}_{237,4}{ }^{*} \mathrm{P}_{237} /\left(\mathrm{X}_{238,4}\right.$ $\left.{ }^{*} \mathrm{P}_{238}+\mathrm{X}_{237,4}{ }^{*} \mathrm{P}_{237}\right)$ add to respective elements of commodity 237

The features of the $A D$ card will be described later. The example shows that we split the import and export values of commodity 236 indirect proportionally to the extraction rates of the target commodities, whereas the physical quantities are obtained simply in multiplying by the respective extraction rate.
e) The AD-Card

The AD -command is used to add the items of the commodity specified on the last CO card to the respective items of the commodity stated on the $A D$ card. The format of the card is:
$A D$ ICODE or ADX ICODE
When the X-flag is used, then only elements with dimension code $=1$ are treated, otherwise also items 18 and 19 (values) are added.

Remark: The data buffer containing all time series in the specified range remains unchanged as long as no AD-command is executed. Therefore, after the proper set of CC-cards, the appropriate $A D$-card has to be used before the occurrence of the next CO-card which will overwrite the working buffer.
f) The WR-command

The WR-command is used to write out the transformed target commodities. Upon execution of a WR-card the balancing procedure (depending on the flag) is applied and all records of the specified commodity are written out. The format of the card is:

WRX ICODE1 JBAL1 ICODE2 JBAL2 ...
where

| X | denotes a one-character flag |
| :--- | :--- |
| ICODE | a 4-digit commodity code |
| JBAL | a 2 -digit element code in the range |
|  | $6 \leq$ JBAL $\leqslant 16$ |

The available flags and the meaning of the balancing index have already been described in Chapter 2. Up to nine commodities can be speciffed on one WR-card. It has to be noted, however, that all commodities specified on one WR-card are subject to the same balancing mechanism. The entire control card file used for the transformation of the SUA is listed in Appendix J.

### 3.3. Program CONVSUA

The conversion of the transformed FAO commodities to volumes, generated by the previously described program (AGSUA), is done with the program CONVSUA.

In Appendix E the weights are listed which have been used to arrive at the proper volumes. For some commodities it was necessary to use two different weights because of the different dimensions of the aggregated commodities in the different commodity classifications of the FAP. For these commodities then, two different volumes are calculated in CONVSUA.

### 3.4. Program AG1

This program is designed to aggregate the main commodities calculated with AGSUA and transformed with CONVSUA, to a detailed FAP Commodity Classification ( 19 Commodities and 8 By-products. Appendix C). As all commodities already exist in their proper unit (m.t., proteins, US $\$$ ), this program simply adds up the ones which jointly form a new commodity in the detailed FAP classification. The primary and secondary oil and fat commodities are balanced in a consistent way as described in Chapter 2, and care is taken of:

- area of oil cops (= area of oil crops + area of cotton)
- area of protein feed (= area of oil crops)
- input to fats from ovine and bovine and pigs (= inputs to meat of these livestock categories).


### 3.5. Program AGZ

Even simpler than AG1, AG2 reduces the detailed FAP Commodity Classification to the small FAP Commodity Classification (see Appendix C). This is done by adding the corresponding elements of those commodities which jointly form a new commodity. Care has to be taken to always use the same dimensions for the commodities which are being combined into one aggregate.
The only conversion done in this program is for pig meat, where metric tons meat are converted to metric tons protein, using the weight 0.098 (amount of protein per metric ton of pig meat). The contributers to the different commodities in the small list can be seen in Appendix C.

It should be mentioned here that the last steps of aggregation as described above (CONVSUA, AG1 and AG2) are specifically oriented towards the FAP modeling effort, whereas Program AGSUA might be useful in a much wider context. On the other hand these programs are very flexible and can easily be adapted for any other type of aggregation.

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## APPENDIX A

List of FAO Commodities, Their Codes and Groupings
Commodity Code Group Code Short Title Long Title

| 1 | 1 | population | population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 14 | macroecon. 1 | macroeceonomics one |
| 3 | 14 | macroecon. 2 | macroeconomics two |
| 10 | 3 | total trade | total trade |
| 12 | 17 | land use | land use |
| 13 | 17 | irrigation | irrigation |
| 14 | 16 | land use | land use (bis) |
| 15 | 2 | wheat | wheat |
| 16 | 3 | flour wheat | flour of wheat |
| 17 | 3 | bran wheat | bran of wheat |
| 1B | 3 | macaroni | macaroni |
| 20 | 3 | bread | bread |
| 22 | 3 | pastry | pastry |
| 23 | 3 | wheat, starch | wheat starch |
| 27 | 2 | rice, paddy | rice, paddy |
| 28 | 3 | rice, husked | rice, husked |
| 31 | 3 | rice, milled | rice, milled |
| 32 | 3 | rice, broken | rice, broken |
| 34 | 3 | rice, starch | rice, starch |
| 35 | 3 | bran rice | bran of rice |
| 36 | 3 | oil rice brn | oil of rice bran |
| 37 | 3 | cake ricebra | cake of rice bran |
| 41 | 3 | breakf cerls | breakfast cereals |
| 44 | 2 | barley | barley |
| 46 | 3 | barley, pearl | barley, pearled |
| 49 | 3 | malt barley | malt of barley |
| 50 | 3 | malt extract | malt extracts |
| 51 | 3 | beer barley | beer of barley |
| 56 | 2 | maize | maize |
| 58 | 3 | flour maize | flour of maize |
| 59 | 3 | bran maize | bran of maize |
| 80 | 3 | oil maize | oil of maize |
| 61 | 3 | cake maize | cake of maize |
| 64 | 3 | starch maize | starch of maize |
| 66 | 3 | beer maize | beer of maize |
| 68 | 2 | pop corn | pop corn |
| 71 | 2 | rye | rye |
| 72 | 3 | flour rye | flour of rye |


| 73 | 3 | bran rye | bran of rye |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 75 | 2 | oats | oats |
| 76 | 3 | oats, rolled | oats, rolled |
| 79 | 2 | millet | millet |
| 80 | 3 | flour millet | flour of millet |
| 81 | 3 | bran millet | bran of millet |
| 82 | 3 | beer millet | beer of millet |
| 83 | 2 | sorghum | sorghum |
| 84 | 3 | flour sorghm | flour of sorghum |
| 85 | 3 | bran sorghum | bran of sorghum |
| 86 | 3 | beer sorghum | beer of sorghum |
| 89 | 2 | buckwheat | buckwheat |
| 90 | 3 | flour buckwh | flour of buckwheat |
| 91 | 3 | bran buckwht | bran of buckwheat |
| 92 | 2 | quinoa | quinoa |
| 101 | 2 | canary seed | canary seed |
| 103 | 2 | mixed grain | mixed grain |
| 104 | 3 | flour mix gr | flour of mixed grain |
| 105 | 3 | bran of mix gr | bran of mixed grain |
| 108 | 2 | cereals nes | cereals nes |
| 109 | 3 | infant food | infant food |
| 110 | 3 | wafers | wafers |
| 111 | 3 | flour cereal | flour of cereals |
| 112 | 3 | bran cereal | bran of cereals |
| 113 | 3 | cer prep nes | cereal prep nes |
| 116 | 2 | potatoes | potatoes |
| 117 | 3 | flour potat | flour of potatoes |
| 119 | 3 | potato stch | potato starch |
| 121 | 3 | potato tap | potato tapioca |
| 122 | 2 | sweet potato | sweet potatoes |
| 125 | 2 | cassava | cassava |
| 126 | 3 | flour cass | flour of cassava |
| 127 | 3 | cassava tap | cassava tapioca |
| 129 | 3 | cassava stch | cassava starch |
| 136 | 2 | taro | taro (coco yam) |
| 137 | 2 | yams | yams |
| 149 | 2 | roots tub ns | roots and tubers nes |
| 150 | 3 | flour rt tub | flour of roots and tuber |
| 151 | 3 | roots tub dr | roots and tubers dried |
| 156 | 2 | sugar cane | sugar cane |
| 157 | 2 | sugar beets | sugar beets |
| 158 | 3 | cane sugar | cane sugar |
| 159 | 3 | beet sugar | beet sugar |
| 161 | 2 | sugar crops | sugar crops nes |
| 162 | 3 | sugar,c. raw | sugar (centrifugal, raw) |
| 163 | 3 | sugar,n-cent | sugar (noncentrifugal) |
| 164 | 3 | sugar refind | sugar refined |
| 165 | 3 | molasses | molasses |
| 187 | 3 | sugar nes | sugar and syrups nes |
| 168 | 3 | sugar conf | sugar confectionery |
| 169 | 3 | beet pulp | beet pulp |
| 170 | 3 | bagasse | bagasse |
| 171 | 3 | sugars flav | sugars flavoured |


| 176 | 2 | beans, dry | beans, dry |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 181 | 2 | brd beans, dr | broad beans, dry |
| 187 | 2 | peas, dry | peas, dry |
| 191 | 2 | chick-peas | chick-peas |
| 195 | 2 | cow peas, dry | cow peas, dry |
| 197 | 2 | pigeon peas | pigeon peas |
| 201 | 2 | lentils | lentils |
| 205 | 2 | vetches | vetches |
| 210 | 2 | lupins | lupins |
| 211 | 2 | pulses nes | pulses nes |
| 212 | 3 | flour pulses | flour of pulses |
| 216 | 2 | brazil nuts | brazil nuts |
| 217 | 2 | cashew nuts | cashew nuts |
| 220 | 2 | chestnuts | chestnuts |
| 221 | 2 | almonds | almonds |
| 222 | 2 | walnuts | walnuts |
| 223 | 2 | pistachios | pistachios |
| 225 | 2 | hazelnuts | hazelnuts (hazelnuts) |
| 234 | 2 | nuts | nuts nes |
| 236 | 2 | soybeans | soybeans |
| 237 | 3 | oil soyabean | oil of soya beans |
| 238 | 3 | cake soybean | cake of soyabeans |
| 242 | 2 | groundnuts | groundnuts in shell |
| 243 | 3 | groundnut she | groundnuts shelled |
| 244 | 3 | oil groundnt | oil of groundnuts |
| 245 | 3 | cake groundt | cake of groundnuts |
| 249 | 2 | coconuts | coconuts |
| 250 | 3 | coconuts, des | coconuts, des |
| 251 | 3 | copra | copra |
| 252 | 3 | oil coconuts | oil of coconuts |
| 253 | 3 | cake coconut | cake of coconuts |
| 256 | 3 | palm kernels | palm kernels |
| 257 | 3 | palm oil | palm oil |
| 258 | 3 | oil, palm ker | oil of palm kernels |
| 259 | 3 | cake, palm ker | cake of palm kernels |
| 260 | 2 | olives | olives |
| 261 | 3 | olive oil | olive oil |
| 262 | 3 | olive, pres | olives, preserved |
| 263 | 2 | karite nuts | karite nuts (sheanuts) |
| 264 | 3 | karit nt but | butter of karite nuts |
| 265 | 2 | castor beans | castor beans |
| 266 | 3 | oil cast bns | oil of castor beans |
| 267 | 2 | sunflwr seed | sunflower seed |
| 268 | 3 | oil sunf sd | oil of sunflwer sd |
| 269 | 3 | cake sunf sd | cake of sunflower seed |
| 270 | 2 | rapeseed | rapeseed |
| 271 | 3 | oil rapeseed | oil of rapeseed |
| 272 | 3 | cake rapeseed | cake of rapeseed |
| 273 | 3 | olive resid | olive residues |
| 274 | 3 | oil oliveres | oil of residues |
| 275 | 2 | tung nuts | tung nuts |
| 276 | 3 | tung oil | tung oil |
| 280 | 2 | saffower | safflower seed |


| 281 | 3 | oil safflwer | oil of safflower |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 282 | 3 | cake saffwr | cake of safflower |
| 289 | 2 | sesame seed | sesame seed |
| 290 | 3 | oil ses sd | oil of sesame seed |
| 291 | 3 | cake ses sd | cake of sesame seed |
| 292 | 2 | mustard seed | mustard seed |
| 293 | 3 | oil must sd | oil of mustard seed |
| 296 | 2 | poppy seed | poppy seed |
| 297 | 3 | oil pop sd | oil of poppy seed |
| 298 | 3 | cake pop sd | cake of poppy seed |
| 299 | 2 | melonseed | melonseed |
| 329 | 3 | cottonseed | cottonseed |
| 331 | 3 | oil cottons | oil of cotton seed |
| 332 | 3 | cake cotton | cake of cotton seed |
| 333 | 2 | linseed | linseed |
| 334 | 3 | oil linseed | oil of linseed |
| 335 | 3 | cake linseed | cake of linseed |
| 336 | 2 | hempseed | hempseed |
| 337 | 3 | oil hempsd | oil of hempseed |
| 338 | 3 | cake hempsd | cake of hempseed |
| 339 | 2 | oilseeds nes | oilseeds nes |
| 340 | 3 | oil vg or ns | oil of veget origin nes |
| 341 | 3 | cak oilsd ns | cakes of oilseeds nes |
| 343 | 3 | oil meals | flour/meal of oilseeds |
| 358 | 2 | cabbages | cabbages |
| 366 | 2 | artichokes | artichokes |
| 367 | 2 | asparagus | asparagus |
| 372 | 2 | lettuce | lettuce |
| 373 | 2 | spinach | spinach |
| 388 | 2 | tomatoes | tomatoes |
| 390 | 3 | juice tomato | juice of tomatoes |
| 391 | 3 | tomato paste | tomato paste |
| 392 | 3 | peeld tomato | peeled tomatoes |
| 393 | 2 | caulifower | cauliflower |
| 394 | 2 | pumpk | 2 |


| 465 | 3 | vegt can nes | vegetables canned ns |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 466 | 3 | juice veg ns | juice of vegetables nes |
| 469 | 3 | vegs dehydr | vegs.dehydrated 055.1 |
| 471 | 3 | vegs vinegar | vegs pr by vinegar 55.51 |
| 472 | 3 | vegs pr nes | vegs pr nes 55.52 |
| 473 | 3 | vegs frozen | vegetables frozen |
| 474 | 3 | vegs temp pr | vegs in temp preservativ |
| 486 | 2 | bananas | bananas |
| 489 | 2 | plantains | plantains |
| 490 | 2 | oranges | oranges |
| 491 | 3 | juice orange | juice of oranges |
| 495 | 2 | tangerines | tang.mand.clement.satsma |
| 497 | 2 | lemon limes | lemons and limes |
| 507 | 2 | grapefruit | grapefruit and pomelo |
| 509 | 3 | grapef juice | grapefruit juice |
| 512 | 2 | citr frt nes | citrus fruit nes |
| 513 | 3 | citrus juice | citrus fruit juice nes |
| 515 | 2 | apples | apples |
| 517 | 3 | cider | cider |
| 521 | 2 | pears | pears |
| 523 | 2 | quinces | quinces |
| 526 | 2 | apricots | apricots |
| 530 | 2 | sour cherry | sour cherries |
| 531 | 2 | cherries | cherrries |
| 534 | 2 | peaches | peaches and nectarines |
| 536 | 2 | plums | plums |
| 537 | 3 | plums, dried | plums, dried (prunes) |
| 541 | 2 | stone fruit | stone fruit nes. fresh |
| 542 | 2 | pome fruit | pome fruit nes, fresh |
| 544 | 2 | strawberries | strawberries |
| 547 | 2 | raspberries | raspberries |
| 549 | 2 | gooseberries | gooseberries |
| 550 | 2 | currants | currants |
| 552 | 2 | blueberries | blueberries |
| 554 | 2 | cranberries | cranberries |
| 558 | 2 | berries nes | berries nes |
| 580 | 2 | grapes | grapes |
| 561 | 3 | raisins | raisins |
| 583 | 3 | must grapes | must of grapes |
| 564 | 3 | wine | wine |
| 585 | 3 | vermth simil | vermouths and similar |
| 567 | 2 | watermelons | watermelons |
| 568 | 2 | mel inc cant | melons incl cantaloupes |
| 569 | 2 | figs | figs |
| 570 | 3 | figs, dried | figs, dried |
| 571 | 2 | mangoes | mangoes |
| 572 | 2 | avocados | avocados |
| 574 | 2 | pineapples | pineapples |
| 575 | 3 | pineapple can | pineapples, canned |
| 578 | 3 | pineap juice | pineapple juice |
| 577 | 2 | dates | dates |
| 600 | 2 | papayas | papayas |
| 603 | 2 | frt trop nes | fruit tropical fresh nes |


| 604 | 3 | fr trp dr ns | fruit tropical dried nes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 619 | 2 | fruit nes | fruit fresh nes |
| 620 | 3 | fruit dr nes | fruit dried nes |
| 622 | 3 | fruit juice | fruit juice nes |
| 623 | 3 | fruit pr nes | fruit prep nes |
| 624 | 3 | flour fruit | flour of fruit |
| 633 | 3 | bev non-alc | beverages non-alcoholic |
| 634 | 3 | bev dis alc | beverages dist alcoholic |
| 635 | 3 | straw, husks | straw, husks |
| 636 | 2 | maize fd+sil | maize for forage+silage |
| 637 | 2 | sorghum fs | sorghum for forage+silag |
| 638 | 2 | rye grass fs | rye grass,forage+silage |
| 639 | 2 | grasses fs | grasses nes,forage+silag |
| 640 | 2 | clover fs | clover for forage+silage |
| 641 | 2 | alfalfa fs | alfalfa for forage+silag |
| 643 | 2 | legumes fs | legumes nes, forage +silag |
| 644 | 2 | cabbage fod | cabbage for fodder |
| 645 | 2 | pumpkins fod | pumpkins for fodder |
| 646 | 2 | turnips fod | turnips for fodder |
| 647 | 2 | beets fodder | beets for fodder |
| 648 | 2 | carrots fod | carrots for fodder |
| 649 | 2 | swedes fod | swedes for fodder |
| 650 | 3 | leaves+tops | leaves and tops |
| 651 | 2 | forage prod | forage products nes |
| 652 | 3 | veg prod | veg prod for feed |
| 653 | 3 | food wastes | food wastes |
| 654 | 3 | dregs,br+dis | dregs from brewing+dist. |
| 655 | 2 | veg root fod | vegetables+roots,fodder |
| 656 | 2 | coffee,green | coffee, green |
| 657 | 3 | coffee roast | coffee roasted |
| 658 | 3 | coffee subst | coffee subst cont coffee |
| 659 | 3 | coffee extr | coffee extracts |
| 661 | 2 | cocoa beans | cocoa beans |
| 662 | 3 | cocoa powder | cocoa powder |
| 663 | 3 | cocoa paste | cocoa paste cake |
| 664 | 3 | cocoa butter | cocoa butter |
| 665 | 3 | choc prod ns | chocolate products nes |
| 667 | 2 | tea | tea |
| 671 | 2 | mate | mate |
| 674 | 2 | tea nes | tea nes |
| 677 | 2 | hops | hops |
| 687 | 2 | pepper w/l/b | pepper, white /long / black |
| 689 | 2 | pimento | pimento, allspice |
| 692 | 2 | vanilla | vanilla |
| 693 | 2 | cinnamon | cinnamon (canella) |
| 698 | 2 | cloves | cloves, whole+stems |
| 702 | 2 | nutmeg | nutmeg, mace, cardamons |
| 711 | 2 | anise | anise, bacian, fennel |
| 723 | 2 | spices nes | spices nes |
| 737 | 3 | oil citronll | oil of citronella |
| 748 | 2 | peppermint | peppermint |
| 753 | 3 | ess oils nes | essential oils nes |
| 754 | 2 | pyrethrum | pyrethrum |


| 755 | 3 | pyret extr | pyrethrum extract |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 766 | 2 | seed cotton | seed cotton |
| 767 | 3 | cotton lint | cotton lint |
| 768 | 3 | cotton cardd | cotton carded combed |
| 769 | 3 | cotton waste | cotton waste |
| 770 | 3 | cotton lintr | cotton linter |
| 771 | 2 | flax raw | flax fibre raw |
| 773 | 2 | flax fibre | flax fibre and tow |
| 774 | 3 | flax tow | flax tow waste |
| 777 | 2 | hemp fibre | hemp fibre and tow |
| 780 | 2 | jute | jute |
| 782 | 2 | jute-like | jute-like fibres |
| 788 | 2 | ramie | ramie |
| 789 | 2 | sisal | sisal |
| 800 | 2 | agave nes | agave fibres nes |
| 809 | 2 | abaca | abaca (manila hemp) |
| 821 | 2 | fibre nes | fire crops nes |
| 826 | 2 | tobacco | tobacco leaves |
| 828 | 3 | cigarettes | cigarettes |
| 829 | 3 | cigars | cigars cheroots |
| 831 | 3 | tobacco prod | tobacco products nes |
| 836 | 2 | nat rubber | natural rubber |
| 837 | 3 | rubber dry | rubber natural dry |
| 839 | 3 | natural gums | natural gums |
| 864 | 4 | calves | calves |
| 865 | 5 | veal | veal |
| 866 | 4 | cattle | cattle |
| 867 | 5 | beef veal | beef and veal |
| 868 | 6 | offals cattl | offals of cattle, edible |
| 869 | 6 | fat cattle | fat of cattle |
| 870 | 3 | beef boneless | beef and veal,boneless |
| 872 | 3 | beef dss | beef dried salt smoked |
| 873 | 3 | meat extract | meat extracts |
| 874 | 3 | sausage beef | sausages beef and veal |
| 875 | 3 | beef prep | beef preparations |
| 876 | 3 | beef canned | beef canned |
| B82 | 8 | cow milk | cow milk, whole, fresh |
| 885 | 3 | cream, fresh | cream, fresh |
| 886 | 3 | butter, cows | butter of cow milk |
| B87 | 3 | ghee, cows | ghee (from cow milk) |
| 8B8 | 3 | sk milk cows | skim milk of cows |
| B89 | 3 | wh milk, cond | whole milk, condensed |
| 890 | 3 | whey,condens | whey, condensed |
| 894 | 3 | wh milk, evap | whole milk, evaporated |
| 895 | 3 | skmilk evap | skim milk, evaporated |
| 898 | 3 | sk milk cond | skim milk, condensed |
| 897 | 3 | cowmilk dry | dry whole cow milk |
| 898 | 3 | milk sk dr c | dry skim cow milk |
| 899 | 3 | dry buttermilk | dry buttermilk |
| 900 | 3 | dry whey | dry whey |
| 901 | 3 | cheese wcow | cheese (whole cow milk) |
| 903 | 3 | whey, fresh | whey, fresh |
| 904 | 3 | cheese scow | cheese (skim cow milk) |


| 917 | 3 | casein | casein |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 919 | 7 | cattle hides | cattle hides, fresh |
| 920 | 3 | hide w | cattl |
| 921 | 3 | hide d | cattl |
| 922 | 3 | hide n cattl | hides nes cattle |
| 927 | 7 | skin $f$ calve | skins fresh of calves |
| 928 | 3 | skin w calve | skins wet-salt calves |
| 929 | 3 | skin d calve | skins dry-salt calves |
| 930 | 3 | skin $n$ cattl | skins nes calves |
| 944 | 15 | ind cattmeat | indigenous cattle meat |
| 945 | 16 | bio cattmeat | biological cattle meat |
| 946 | 4 | buffaloes | buffaloes |
| 947 | 5 | buffalo meat | buffalo meat |
| 948 | 6 | offal buffal | offals of buffalo, edible |
| 949 | 6 | fat buffalo | fat of buffalo |
| 951 | 8 | buffalo milk | buffalo milk |
| 952 | 3 | butter buff | butter of buffalo milk |
| 953 | 3 | ghee buffalo | ghee (from buffalo milk) |
| 954 | 3 | milk sk buff | skim milk of buffalo |
| 955 | 3 | chees buff | cheese of buffalo milk |
| 957 | 7 | buffalo hide | buffalo hides, fresh |
| 958 | 3 | hide w | buff |
| 959 | 3 | hide d | buff |
| 972 | 15 | ind buffmeat | indigenous buffalo meat |
| 973 | 16 | bio buffmeat | biological buffalo meat |
| 974 | 4 | lambs | lambs |
| 975 | 5 | lamb meat | lamb meat |
| 976 | 4 | sheep | sheep |
| 977 | 5 | mutton lamb | mutton and lamb |
| 978 | 6 | offals sheep | offals of sheep, edible |
| 979 | 6 | fat of sheep | fat of sheep |
| 982 | B | sheep milk | sheep milk |
| 983 | 3 | butter sheep | butter $\dagger$ ghee (sheep milk) |
| 984 | 3 | sheep cheese | cheese of sheep milk |
| 985 | 3 | sk milk shee | skim sheep milk |
| 987 | 10 | wool, greasy | wool, greasy |
| 988 | 3 | wool, scoured | wool, scoured |
| 994 | 3 | grease wool | grease incl lanolin wool |
| 995 | 7 | sheepskins | sheepskins, fresh |
| 996 | 3 | skin w sheep | skin wet-salted sheep |
| 997 | 3 | skin d sheep | skin dry-salted sheep |
| 998 | 3 | skin nes sh | skin nes sheep |
| 999 | 7 | skinwool sh | skin with wool sheep |
| 1007 | 3 | wool shoddy | wool shoddy |
| 1008 | 3 | hair carded | hair carded or combed |
| 1009 | 3 | wool waste | wool hair waste |
| 1012 | 15 | ind sheepmeat | indigenous sheep meat |
| 1013 | 16 | bio sheepmeat | biological sheep meat |
| 1014 | 4 | kids | kids |
| 1015 | 5 | kids meat | kids meat |
| 1016 | 4 | goats | goats |
| 1017 | 5 | goat meat | goat meat |
| 1018 | 6 | offals goats | offals of goats, edible |


| 1019 | 6 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1020 | 8 |
| 1021 | 3 |
| 1025 | 7 |
| 1026 | 3 |
| 1027 | 3 |
| 1028 | 3 |
| 1032 | 15 |
| 1033 | 16 |
| 1034 | 4 |
| 1035 | 5 |
| 1036 | 6 |
| 1037 | 6 |
| 1039 | 3 |
| 1041 | 3 |
| 1042 | 3 |
| 1043 | 3 |
| 1044 | 7 |
| 1045 | 3 |
| 1046 | 3 |
| 1047 | 3 |
| 1055 | 15 |
| 1056 | 16 |
| 1057 | 4 |
| 1058 | 5 |
| 1059 | 6 |
| 1060 | 3 |
| 1061 | 3 |
| 1062 | 9 |
| 1063 | 3 |
| 1064 | 3 |
| 1065 | 3 |
| 1066 | 3 |
| 1067 | 3 |
| 1068 | 4 |
| 1070 | 15 |
| 1071 | 16 |
| 1072 | 4 |
| 1077 | 15 |
| 1078 | 16 |
| 1079 | 4 |
| 1087 | 15 |
| 1088 | 16 |
| 1089 | 5 |
| 1091 | 9 |
| 1092 | 3 |
| 1094 | 15 |
| 1095 | 16 |
| 1096 | 4 |
| 1097 | 5 |
| 1100 | 10 |
| 1102 | 7 |
| 1103 | 3 |


| fat of goats goat milk | fat of goats goat milk |
| :---: | :---: |
| goat cheese | cheese of goat milk |
| goatskins | goatskins, fresh |
| skin w goat | skins wet-salted goats |
| skin d goat | skins dry-salted goats |
| skin nes goa | skins nes goats |
| d goatmeat | indigenous goat meat |
| bio goatmeat | biological goat meat |
| pigs | pigs |
| pigmeat | pigmeat |
| offals pigs | offals of pigs, edible |
| fat pigs | fat of pigs |
| bacon pigs | bacon-ham of pigs |
| sausages pig | sausages pig meat |
| meat pr pig | meat preparations pigs |
| lard | lard |
| pigskins | pigskins, fresh |
| skin w pigs | skin wet-salted pigs |
| skin d pigs | skin dry-salted pigs |
| skin nes pig | skin nes pigs |
| ind pigmea | indigenous pigmeat |
| bio pigmeat | biological pig meat |
| ickens | chickens |
| aicken meat | chicken meat |
| fal chickn | offals liver of chickens |
| meat pr chok | meat preparations chick |
| eat od chck | meat canned chicken |
| hen eggs | hen eggs |
| eggs l hen | eggs liquid hen |
| eggs dry hen | eggs dry whole yolks hen |
| t poultry | fat of poultry |
| fat r poultr | fat of poultry rendered |
| hen eggs no | hen eggs (no) |
| ucks | ducks |
| d duckmeat | indigenous duckmeat |
| o duckmeat | biological duckmeat |
| eese | geese |
| d geesmeat | indigenous geese meat |
| o geesmeat | biological geese meat |
| urkeys | turkeys |
| d turkmeat | indigenous turkey meat |
| o turkmeat | biological turkey meat |
| oultry meat | poultry t |
| eggs ex hen | eggs,excluding hen eggs |
| th egg (no) | eggs, exc hen eggs (no) |
| d chckmeat | indigenous chicken meat |
| chckmeat | biological chicken meat |
| orses | horses |
| orsemeat | horsemeat |
| ir horses | hair of horses |
| rse hides | horse hides, fre |
| hide w horse | hides wet-salted horses |


| 1104 | 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1105 | 3 |
| 1107 | 4 |
| 1110 | 4 |
| 1120 | 15 |
| 1121 | 16 |
| 1122 | 15 |
| 1123 | 16 |
| 1124 | 15 |
| 1125 | 16 |
| 1126 | 4 |
| 1127 | 5 |
| 1128 | 6 |
| 1129 | 6 |
| 1130 | B |
| 1133 | 7 |
| 1134 | 3 |
| 1135 | 3 |
| 1136 | 3 |
| 1137 | 15 |
| 1138 | 16 |
| 1163 | 5 |
| 1164 | 3 |
| 1166 | 5 |
| 1167 | 3 |
| 1168 | 3 |
| 1171 | 4 |
| 1172 | 3 |
| 1173 | 3 |
| 1174 | 2 |
| 1181 | 4 |
| 1182 | 10 |
| 1183 | 10 |
| 1185 | 10 |
| 1186 | 3 |
| 1187 | 10 |
| 1195 | 10 |
| 1213 | 3 |
| 1214 | 3 |
| 1215 | 3 |
| 1216 | 3 |
| 1217 | 3 |
| 1218 | 3 |
| 1219 | 3 |
| 1221 | 3 |
| 1222 | 3 |
| 1223 | 3 |
| 1225 | 3 |
| 1232 | 3 |
| 1242 | 3 |
| 1243 | 3 |
| 1259 | 3 |
| 1274 | 3 |

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hide d horse hide y horse asses mules
ind horsemeat bio horsmeat ind ass meat bio ass meat ind mulemeat bio mulemeat camels
meat camel
offals camel fat camel camel milk hides camel
hides w
hides d hide $u$ ind camlmeat bio camelmeat game meat meat dry nes meat nes offals nes oils animal animals nes meat pr nes meat meal fish meal beehives honey beeswax cocoon reel
silk, raw cocoon unr
fur skins hides nes fr
hide ws
hide ds hide nes leather used hair fine hair coarse stearine degras oils fish tallow food prep margarine fats prep ns food wastes oils boiled
hides dry-salted horses hides unspealified horses asses
mules
indigenous horsemeat biological horse meat indigenous ass meat biological ass meat indigenous mule meat biological mule meat camels
meat of camels
offals of camel, edible
fat of camels
camel milk
camel hides, fresh
camel
camel
camel
indigenous camel meat biological camel meat
game meat
meat,dried,nes
meat nes
offals nes
animal oils and fats nes
live animals nes
meat prepared nes
meat meal
fish meal
beehives
honey
beeswax
cocoons, reelable silk, raw and waste cocoons, unreelable fur skins hides+skins nes. fresh hide wet-salted hide dry-salted hide nes leather used and waste hair fine animal hair coarse nes lard stearine oil degras
oils fish mar mamm tallow
food prep nes margarine + shortening fat preparations nes food wastes prep feed oils boiled etc



anticoagulants






 arsenicals mineral oils other botan
mineral oils chlorbenzilat oth org phosp parathion
 other herbicides
toxaphene aldrin and sim insectic
carbamates insecticide
other herbicides

milking machines
lindane
$d d t$


 agr machinery nes
tractors all soil machinery seeds fruts spores $p l$
spermaceti
waxes veg 0
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- 36 -

| 1347 | 11 | oth rodent | other rodenticides |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1348 | 11 | pesticid nes | pesticides nes |
| 1350 | 11 | plant gr reg | plant growth regulators |
| 1352 | 11 | methoxychlor | methoxychlor |
| 1353 | 11 | aliphatic cp | aliphatic compounds |
| 1354 | 11 | nematocides | nematocides |
| 1355 | 11 | alphosphide | aluminum phosphide |
| 1356 | 11 | cartetrachl | carbon tetrachloride |
| 1357 | 11 | pesticides | pesticides |
| 1360 | 11 | nitrogfertiz | nitrogenous fertilizers |
| 1361 | 11 | ammon sulph | ammonium sulphate |
| 1362 | 11 | ammon nitrat | ammonium nitrate |
| 1363 | 11 | amm sul nitr | ammonium sulphat nitrate |
| 1364 | 11 | sodium nitr | sodium nitrate |
| 1365 | 11 | calcium nitr | calcium nitrate |
| 1366 | 11 | calcium cyan | calcium cyanide |
| 1367 | 11 | urea | urea |
| 1368 | 11 | ammphosph $n$ | ammonium phosphate (n) |
| 1369 | 11 | other nitr fer | other nitrogenous fert |
| 1370 | 11 | 11 | oth compln |
| 1371 | 11 | oth complexfert (n) |  |
| 1372 | 11 | trucks farms | frwtr diad f |


| 1502 | 13 | frwtr fz whl | freshwater frozen whole |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1503 | 13 | frwtr fillet | freshwater fillets |
| 1504 | 13 | frwtr fz fit | freshwater frozen fllets |
| 1505 | 13 | frwtr cured | freshwater cured |
| 1506 | 13 | frwtr canned | freshwater canned |
| 1507 | 13 | frwtr pr nes | freshwater prep nes |
| 1508 | 13 | frwtr meals | freshwater meals |
| 1509 | 13 | frwt bdy oil | freshwater body oils |
| 1510 | 13 | frwt liver oil | freshwater liver oils |
| 1511 | 13 | frwt meal of | freshwater meal fr offal |
| 1514 | 12 | dmrsl fresh | demersl marine fish frsh |
| 1515 | 13 | dmrsl fz whl | demersal frozen whole |
| 1516 | 13 | dmrsl fillet | demersal fillets |
| 1517 | 13 | dmrsl fz fit | demersal frozen fillets |
| 1518 | 13 | dmrsl cured | demersal cured |
| 1519 | 13 | dmrsl canned | demersal canned |
| 1520 | 13 | dmrsl pr nes | demersal prep nes |
| 1521 | 13 | dmrsl meals | demersal meals |
| 1522 | 13 | dmrs bdy oil | body oils |
| 1523 | 13 | dmrs lvr oil | demersal liver oils |
| 1524 | 13 | dmrs meal of | demersal meal from offal |
| 1527 | 12 | pelagic frsh | pelagic marine fish frsh |
| 1528 | 13 | pelge fz whl | pelagic |
| 1529 | 13 | pelge fillet | pelagic fillets |
| 1530 | 13 | pelge fz fit | pelagic frozen fillets |
| 1531 | 13 | pelge cured | pelagic cured |
| 1532 | 13 | pelge canned | pelagic canned |
| 1533 | 13 | pelge pr nes | pelagic prep nes |
| 1534 | 13 | pelge meals | pelagic meals |
| 1535 | 13 | pelg bdy oil | pelagic body oils |
| 1536 | 13 | pelg lor oil | pelagic liver oils |
| 1537 | 13 | pelg meal of | pelagic meal from offial |
| 1540 | 12 | marine nes $f$ | marine fish nes fresh |
| 1541 | 13 | marine fz whl | marine nes frozen whole |
| 1542 | 13 | marin fillet | marine nes fillets |
| 1543 | 13 | marin fz ft | marine nes frozen fillet |
| 1544 | 13 | marin cured | marine nes cured |
| 1545 | 13 | marin canned | marine nes canned |
| 1546 | 13 | marin pr nes | marine nes prep nes |
| 1547 | 13 | marin meals | marine nes meals |
| 1548 | 13 | marn bdy oil | marine nes body oils |
| 1549 | 13 | marn lvr oil | marine nes liver oils |
| 1550 | 13 | marn meal of | marine nes meal fr offal |
| 1553 | 12 | crstaceans f | crustaceans fresh |
| 1554 | 13 | crstc frozen | crustaceans frozen |
| 1555 | 13 | crste cured | crustaceans cured |
| 1556 | 13 | crstc canned | crustaceans canned |
| 1557 | 13 | crste pr nes | crustaceans prep nes |
| 1558 | 13 | crste meals | crustaceans meals |
| 1559 | 13 | crst meal of | crustaceans meal foffal |
| 1562 | 12 | mlluses frsh | mlluscs excl cephlp frsh |
| 1563 | 13 | molsc frozen | molluses frozen |
| 1564 | 13 | molsc cured | molluses cured |


| 1565 | 13 | molsc canned | molluses canned |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1566 | 13 | molsc meals | molluses meals |
| 1567 | 13 | mols meal of | molluscs meal from offal |
| 1570 | 12 | cephlp fresh | cephcpods fresh |
| 1571 | 13 | cphlp frozen | cephalopods frozen |
| 1572 | 13 | cphlp cured | cephalopods cured |
| 1573 | 13 | cphlp canned | cephalopods canned |
| 1574 | 13 | cphlp pr nes | cephalopods prep nes |
| 1575 | 13 | cphlp meals | cephalopods meals |
| 1576 | 13 | cphl meal of | cephalopods meal f offal |
| 1579 | 12 | aquto mammal | aquatic mammals |
| 1580 | 13 | aq m meat | aquatic mammals meat |
| 1581 | 13 | aq m meals | aquatic mammals meals |
| 1582 | 13 | aq m oils | aquatic mammals oils |
| 1583 | 13 | aq m prep ns | aquatic mammals prepnes |
| 1584 | 13 | aq m meal of | aqua mammal meal f offal |
| 1587 | 12 | aqutc anim $f$ | aquatic animals nes frsh |
| $15 B 8$ | 13 | aq a cured | aquatic animals cured |
| 1589 | 13 | aq a meals | aquatic animals meals |
| 1590 | 13 | aq a prep ns | aquatic animals prep nes |
| 1591 | 13 | aq a meal of | aqua anim meal fr offal |
| 1594 | 12 | aqutc plants | aquatic plants |
| 1595 | 13 | aq p dried | aquatic plants dried |
| 1596 | 13 | aq p prep $n$ s | aquatic plants prep nes |
| 1601 | 2 | sawl vener c | sawlogs+veneer $\operatorname{logs}(c)$ |
| 1602 | 2 | sawlogs c | sawlogs(c) |
| 1603 | 2 | veneerlogs c | veneer $\operatorname{logss}(\mathrm{c})$ |
| 1604 | 2 | sawl ven nc | sawlogs+veneer logs (nc) |
| 1606 | 2 | veneerlogs $b$ | veneer logs(b) |
| 1608 | 2 | pulpwood $c$ | pulpwood (c) |
| 1609 | 2 | pitprops c | pitprops(c) |
| 1611 | 2 | pulpwood ne | pulpwood (ns) |
| 1612 | 2 | pitprops ne | pitprops (nc) |
| 1614 | 2 | pulpwood | pulpwood |
| 1615 | 2 | pitprops | pitprops |
| 1617 | 2 | sc w plp (nc) | se-chem wood pulp(nc) |
| 1618 | 2 | unb site(nc) | unbleached sulphite(nc) |
| 1619 | 2 | chips | chips + particles |
| 1620 | 2 | residues | wood residues |
| 1621 | 2 | bl s-phite | bleached sulphite(nc) |
| 1622 | 2 | nwood cell f | nwood cellulose fibre |
| 1623 | 2 | other ind $c$ | other indust roundwd(c) |
| 1624 | 2 | unb sate(nc) | unbleached sulphate(nc) |
| 1625 | 2 | other ind | other indust roundwd. |
| 1626 | 2 | other ind no | other indust roundwd(nc) |
| 1627 | 2 | fuelwood c | fuelwood(c) |
| 1628 | 2 | fuelwood nc | fuelwood ( n ) |
| 1629 | 2 | fuelwood | fuelwood |
| 1630 | 2 | charcoal | charcoal |
| 1631 | 2 | sleepers | sleepers |
| 1632 | 2 | sawnwood c | sawnwood (c) |
| 1633 | 2 | sawnwood nc | sawnwood(nc) |
| 1634 | 2 | veneer | veneer sheets |


| 1637 | 2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1638 | 2 |
| 1639 | 2 |
| 1640 | 2 |
| 1641 | 2 |
| 1642 | 2 |
| 1643 | 2 |
| 1644 | 2 |
| 1645 | 2 |
| 1646 | 2 |
| 1647 | 2 |
| 1648 | 2 |
| 1649 | 2 |
| 1650 | 2 |
| 1652 | 2 |
| 1653 | 2 |
| 1654 | 2 |
| 1655 | 2 |
| 1656 | 2 |
| 1658 | 2 |
| 1659 | 2 |
| 1660 | 2 |
| 1661 | 2 |
| 1662 | 2 |
| 1663 | 2 |
| 1664 | 2 |
| 1665 | 2 |
| 1666 | 2 |
| 1667 | 2 |
| 1668 | 2 |
| 1670 | 3 |
| 1671 | 2 |
| 1672 | 2 |
| 1673 | 2 |
| 1674 | 2 |
| 1875 | 2 |
| 1676 | 2 |
| 1677 | 2 |
| 1878 | 2 |
| 1679 | 2 |
| 1880 | 2 |
| 1881 | 2 |
| 1883 | 2 |
| 1884 | 2 |
| 1685 | 2 |
| 1686 | 2 |
| 1687 | 2 |
| 1688 | 2 |
| 1689 | 2 |
| 1690 | 2 |
| 1691 | 2 |
| 1692 | 2 |
| 1693 | 2 |

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| ( nc ) | c) |
| :---: | :---: |
| ot plp straw | ar fibre pulp straw |
| ot plp bagas | other fibre pulp bagasse |
| plywood | plywood |
| plywood c | plywood c |
| plywood b | plywood b |
| ot plp bambo | other fibre pulp bamboo |
| ot plp reeds | other fib pulp reeds esp |
| blockboard | blockboard etc |
| particle brd | particle board |
| nwd partbd | non wood particle board |
| disving(nc) | dissving plp wd $+\mathrm{fib}(\mathrm{nc})$ |
| fibrebd comp | fibreboard, compressed |
| fibred, ncomp | fibreboard, n compressed |
| p ctd wi cont | ot pr+writ ctd wood cont |
| p ctd w free | ot pr+writ ctd wood free |
| mech wd pulp | mechanical wood pulp |
| s-ch wd pulp | semi-chemical wood pulp |
| chem wd pulp | chemical wood pulp |
| $p$ unc w cont | ot pr+writ unc wd contai |
| $p$ unc w free | ot pr + writ unc wd free |
| unbl sulphit | unbleached sulphite pulp |
| bl sulphite | bleached sulphite pulp |
| unbl sulphat | unbleached sulphate pulp |
| bl sulphate | bleached sulphate pulp |
| pap linerbd | linerboard |
| linrbrd kraft | kraft liner |
| kft lnr unbl | unbleached kraft liner |
| dissolving | dissolving wood pulp |
| other fi pul | other fibre pulp |
| waste paper | waste paper |
| newsprint | newsprint |
| oth linrbrd | other linerboard |
| fting medium | fluting medium |
| print+writin | printing+writing paper |
| other paper | other paper+paperboard |
| housh + san pa | household+sanitary paper |
| fit md s-che | fluting medium semi-chem |
| oth fit med | other fluting medium |
| kft wr pack | kraft wrap + pkg paper |
| sack kraft | sack kraft wrap+pkg pap |
| wraping pap | wrpg+packg paper+board |
| paper+bd nes | paper+paperboard nes |
| prt+wr unc | ot pr+writ pap uncoated |
| prt+wr coat | ot $\mathrm{pr}+$ wrt paper coated |
| $l \mathrm{bl} \mathrm{brd}$ | solid bleached board |
| ot fold bxbd | other folding boxboard |
| ot wrpkgpabd | other wrap+pkg pap+papbd |
| ot paper | other wrap+pkg paper |
| paperbd | other wrap+pkg paperbd |
| ot paper nes | other paper nes |
| ot papbd nes | other paperboard nes |
| blchd sulpha | bleached sulphate+soda |

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3

| ot kft wr pk | other kraft wrap +pkg |
| :---: | :---: |
| folding bxbd | folding boxboard |
| kft Inr bleh | bleached kraft liner |
| wood pulp c | total wood pulp cap |
| paper $\div$ papbd | paper $\dagger$ paperboard |
| grand total | grand total |
| a fifo prim | agr fish forestry prim |
| a fifo proc | agr fish forestry proc |
| food | food |
| food prim | food primary |
| food proc | food processed |
| food | non food |
| no food prim | non food primary |
| no food proc | non food processed |
| agriculture | agriculture |
| agriclt prim | agriculture primary |
| agriclt proc | agriculture processed |
| crops | crops |
| crops prim | crops primary |
| crops proc | crops processed |
| reals | cereals |
| reals prim | cereals.total |
| reals proc | cereals processed |
| ots+tubers | roots and tubers |
| oot+tub pr | roots and tubers, tot |
| tt+buf hide | cattle + buffalo hides, pr |
| sugar crops | sugar crops |
| sugar prim | sugar crops primary |
| sugar proc | sugar crops processed |
| pulses | pulses |
| pulses prim | pulses, total |
| olive oil t | olive oil, total |
| ho fert tot | phosphate fertilizer tot |
| eenut prim | treenuts, total |
| fert tot | potash fertilizers total |
| oilcrops | oilcrops |
| oilcrop prim | oilcrops primary |
| lcrop proc | oilcrops processed |
| vegetables | vegetables excl melons |
| vegetbl prim | vegetables primary |
| vegetbl proc | vegetables processed |
| uit | fruit incl melons |
| uit prim | fruit primary |
| uit proc | fruit processing |
| stimulants | stimulants |
| stimul prim | stimulants primary |
| whmilk, ev+co | whole milk, evapor.+cond. |
| spices | spices |
| spices prim | spices primary |
| cheese(all) | cheese (all kinds) |
| ttle+buff | cattle and buffaloes |
| ef buf ind | beef + buffalo meat indi |
| mut goat ind | mutton+goat meat in |


| 1749 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1750 | 2 |
| 1751 | 2 |
| 1752 | 3 |
| 1753 | 2 |
| 1754 | 3 |
| 1755 | 3 |
| 1756 | 4 |
| 1757 | 3 |
| 1758 | 3 |
| 1759 | 3 |
| 1760 | 3 |
| 1761 | 3 |
| 1762 | 5 |
| 1763 | 3 |
| 1764 | 3 |
| 1765 | 5 |
| 1766 | 3 |
| 1767 | 3 |
| 1768 | 5 |
| 1769 | 3 |
| 1770 | 3 |
| 1771 | 6 |
| 1772 | 2 |
| 1773 | 3 |
| 1774 | 6 |
| 1775 | 3 |
| 1776 | 3 |
| 1777 | 7 |
| 1778 | 3 |
| 1779 | 3 |
| 1780 | 8 |
| 1781 | 3 |
| 1782 | 3 |
| 1783 | 9 |
| 1784 | 3 |
| 1785 | 3 |
| 1786 | 3 |
| 1787 | 3 |
| 1788 | 3 |
| 1789 | 3 |
| 1790 | 3 |
| 1791 | 3 |
| 1792 | 3 |
| 1793 | 3 |
| 1794 | 3 |
| 1795 | 11 |
| 1796 | 3 |
| 1797 | 3 |
| 1798 | 3 |
| 1799 | 3 |
| 1800 | 2 |
| 1801 | 3 |


| sheep+goats fodder prim jute ans sim | sheep and goats fodder crops primary jute and substitutes |
| :---: | :---: |
| fibre crops | fibre crops |
| fibre prim | fibre crops primary |
| fibre prod | fibre crops processed |
| livestock | livestock |
| live animals | live animals |
| livestock pr | livestock products |
| live pr prim | livestock products prim |
| live pr proc | livestock products proc |
| animal pr pr | live animals, prod prim |
| meat offals | meat and offals |
| meat of prim | meat and offals primary |
| meat of proc | meat and offals processd |
| meat | meat |
| meat prim | meat, total |
| meat proc | meat processed |
| beef mu pork | beef mutton pigmeat |
| b mu po prim | beef mutton pigmeat prim |
| b mu po proc | beef mutton pigmeat proc |
| offals edibl | offals edible |
| offals prim | offals edible primary |
| offals proc | offals edible processed |
| slaughtr fat | slaughter fat |
| sl. fat prim | slaughter fats primary |
| sl. fat proc | slaughter fats processed |
| hides skins | hides ans skins |
| hides prim | hides and skins primary |
| hides proc | hides and skins processd |
| milk | milk |
| milk primary | milk, total |
| milk procssd | milk processed |
| eggs | eggs |
| eggs primary | eggs primary |
| eggs procssd | eggs processed |
| veg products | vegetable products |
| an products | animal |
| oil and fat | oils and fats |
| veg oil fat | veg oils and fats |
| ani oil fat | animal oils and fats |
| sugar s hony | sugar syrups honey |
| trnut ex oil | treenuts oilcrp excl oil |
| cer st sugar | cereals starchy sugar |
| tot exc alc | grand total exe alcohol |
| alcohol bev | alcoholic beverages |
| crude fertlz | crude fertilizers |
| off etc prim | coffee tea tob alc proc |
| raw material | raw materials |
| raw mat prim | raw materials primary |
| raw mat proc | raw materials processed |
| veget+melons | vegetables+melons,total |
| fr ex m prim | fruit excl melons, total |


| 1802 | 3 | cereal bran | cereal bran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1803 | 3 | oil cakes | oil cakes and meal |
| 1804 | 3 | citrus prim | citrus fruit, total |
| 1805 | 11 | agr requisit | agricultural requisites |
| 1806 | 3 | beef buff m . | beef and buffalo meat |
| 1807 | 3 | mutton g. m. | mutton and goat meat |
| 1808 | 3 | poultry meat | poultry meat |
| 1809 | 3 | milk dr sk | skim milk+buttermilk, dry |
| 1810 | 3 | cow b cheese | cow and buffalo cheese |
| 1811 | 3 | butter ghee | butter and ghee |
| 1812 | 3 | skmilk, ev+co | skimmilk, evaporat. + cond. |
| 1813 | 3 | fibres silk | vegetable fibre and silk |
| 1814 | 2 | coarse grain | coarse grain primary |
| 1815 | 3 | milk p ex bu | milk and prod excl buttr |
| 1816 | 3 | ev cond milk | evaporat condensed milk |
| 1817 | 11 | nit fert tot | nitrogenous fertiliz tot |
| 1818 | 11 | tot fertiliz | total fertilizers |
| 1819 | 3 | dry milk | dry milk (all kinds) |
| 1820 | 11 | agr machnry | agriculture machines |
| 1821 | 12 | tot mar fish | total marine fish |
| 1822 | 12 | finfish friz | finfish fresh frozen |
| 1823 | 12 | finfish proc | finfish processed |
| 1824 | 13 | fs frozen | fish shellifish frozen |
| 1825 | 13 | fit chil fz | fish fillet chilld frzen |
| 1826 | 13 | shlf f fz cr | shellifish fresh frzn cred |
| 1827 | 13 | f s cured | fish shellfish cured |
| 1828 | 13 | fs canned | fish shellfish canned |
| 1829 | 13 | is prep nes | fish shellish prep nes |
| 1830 | 13 | fish meal | fish meal wh and offal |
| 1831 | 13 | fish oil | fish body and liver oil |
| 1832 | 13 | shlf cann pr | shellifish canned prepard |
| 1833 | 13 | fish prod | fish fishery products |
| 1834 | 13 | fish food | fish food |
| 1835 | 13 | fish nonfood | fish non food |
| 1836 | 13 | fish fz wf | fish frozen whole fillet |
| 1837 | 13 | fish cured | fish cured |
| 1838 | 13 | fish cann pr | fish canned and prepared |
| 1839 | 13 | fish total | fish + fishery prod tot |
| 1840 | 12 | total fish | total fish eatch |
| 1841 | 3 | oilcpr-p.oil | oilcrop prim ex palm oil |
| 1842 | 2 | pul nut oler | pulses, nuts, oil crops |
| 1843 | 2 | millet+sorg. | millet and sorghum |
| 1844 | 2 | misc cereals | miscellaneous cereals |
| 1845 | 2 | misc roots | miscellan. roots+tubers |
| 1846 | 3 | sugar+honey | sugar crops and honey |
| 1847 | 2 | orang+tang | oranges and tangerines |
| 1848 | 2 | other citrus | citrus nes + grapefruit. |
| 1849 | 2 | misc fruits | miscellaneous fruit crop |
| 1850 | 5 | misc meat | miscellaneous meat |
| 1851 | 12 | crust+moll | crustac. molluse. ceph. |
| 1852 | 12 | oth aq an + pl | oth aquatic animals + plants |
| 1853 | 6 | ani+fish oil | animal+flsh oils+fats |
| 1854 | 2 | tea and sim | tea+similar beverages |


| 1855 | 2 | hops $\div$ chicory | hops and chicory roots |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1856 | 3 | beer | beer |
| 1857 | 3 | oth alc bev | oth alcoholic beverages |
| 1858 | 3 | skimmed milk | skimmed milk |
| 1859 | 2 | wood pulp nm | wood pulp exc mechanical |
| 1860 | 2 | paper+-board | paper+board ex newsprnt |
| 1861 | 2 | roundwood | roundwood |
| 1862 | 2 | roundwood c | roundwood(c) |
| 1863 | 2 | roundwood nc | roundwood(nc) |
| 1864 | 2 | fuelwd+charc | fuelwood + charcoal |
| 1865 | 2 | ind roundwd | industrial roundwood |
| 1866 | 2 | ind round c | industrial roundwood (c) |
| 1867 | 2 | ind round nc | industrial roundwood(nc) |
| 1868 | 2 | sawlog+ven | sawlogs+veneer logs |
| 1869 | 2 | pitprops | pitprops |
| 1870 | 2 | pulpwd-part | pulpwood-particles |
| 1871 | 2 | other ind | other indust roundwood |
| 1872 | 2 | sawnwood | sawnwood+sleepers |
| 1873 | 2 | panels | wood-based panels |
| 1874 | 2 | fbreboard | fibreboard |
| 1875 | 2 | wood pulp | wood pulp |
| 1876 | 2 | paper+bd | paper+paperboard |
| 1877 | 2 | forest prod | forest products |
| 1878 | 2 | pulp for pap | pulp for paper |
| 1879 | 2 | wood+lumber | wood and lumber |
| 1880 | 2 | pitp+oth ind | pitprop+oth ind roundwd |

## APPENDI B

List of FAO Elements and Dimensions within the Different Groups

| Group Code | Element <br> Code | Element | Dimens. 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dimens. } \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dimens } \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | total | 1000 |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | female | 1000 |  |  |
| 1 | 3 | females ma | 1000 |  |  |
| 1 | 4 | birth rate | . 0001 |  |  |
| 1 | 5 | born | 1000 |  |  |
| 1 | 6 | immigration | 1000 |  |  |
| 1 | 7 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 1 | 8 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 1 | 9 | emigration | 1000 |  |  |
| 1 | 10 | rural total | 1000 |  |  |
| 1 | 11 | urban total | 1000 |  |  |
| 1 | 12 | agriculture |  |  |  |
| 1 | 13 | agriculture | 1000 |  |  |
| 1 | 14 | labforce tot | 1000 |  |  |
| 1 | 15 | labforce tot | 1000 |  |  |
| 1 | 16 | labf. agr. | 1000 |  |  |
| 1 | 17 | labf. non agr | 1000 |  |  |
| 2 | 1 | op stocks | mt | cum |  |
| 2 | 2 | area sown | ha |  |  |
| 2 | 3 | area harv | ha |  |  |
| 2 | 4 | yield | * $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{ha}$ |  |  |
| 2 | 5 | production | mt | cum |  |
| 2 | 6 | imports | mt | cum | \$/mt |
| 2 | 7 | from stocks | mt | cum |  |
| 2 | 8 | to stocks | mt | cum |  |
| 2 | 9 | exports | mt | cum | \$/mt |
| 2 | 10 | feed | mt | cum |  |
| 2 | 11 | seed | mt | cum |  |
| 2 | 12 | waste | mt | cum |  |
| 2 | 13 | processed | mt | cum |  |
| 2 | 14 | food | mt | cum |  |
| 2 | 15 | other util | mt | cum |  |
| 2 | 16 | cl stocks | mt | cum |  |
| 2 | 17 | seed rate | hg /ha |  |  |
| 3 | 1 | op stocks <br> ** not used ** | mt |  |  |


| 3 | 3 | input | mt |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 |  | extr rate | hg/mt |  |  |
| 3 | 5 | production | mt | thous. |  |
| 3 | 6 | imports | mt | 1000 \$ | \$/mt |
| 3 | 7 | from stocks | mt |  |  |
| 3 | B | to stocks | mt |  |  |
| 3 | 9 | exports | mt | 1000 \$ | \$/mt |
| 3 | 10 | feed | mt |  |  |
| 3 | 11 | seed | mt |  |  |
| 3 | 12 | waste | mt |  |  |
| 3 | 13 | processed | mt |  |  |
| 3 | 14 | food | mt |  |  |
| 3 | 15 | other util | mt |  |  |
| 3 | 16 | cl stcoks | mt |  |  |
| 3 | 17 | seed rate | hg / ha |  |  |
| 4 | 1 | stocks | head | number |  |
| 4 | 2 | fem repr age | head |  |  |
| 4 | 3 | fem act repr | head |  |  |
| 4 | 4 | birth rate | . 0001 |  |  |
| 4 | 5 | born | head | cum |  |
| 4 | 6 | imports | head | cum | \$/mt |
| 4 | 7 | from stocks | head | cum |  |
| 4 | 8 | to stocks | head | cum |  |
| 4 | 9 | exports | head | cum | \$/mt |
| 4 | 10 | feed | head | cum |  |
| 4 | 11 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 4 | 12 | nat death | head | cum |  |
| 4 | 13 | slaughtered | head | cum |  |
| 4 | 14 | food | head | cum |  |
| 4 | 15 | other util | head | cum |  |
| 4 | 16 | cl stocks | head | cum |  |
| 4 | 17 | take off rat | . 001 |  |  |
| 5 | 1 | op stocks | mt |  |  |
| 5 | 2 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 5 | 3 | slaughtered | head |  |  |
| 5 | 4 | carcass wt | * $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{an}$ |  |  |
| 5 | 5 | production | mt |  |  |
| 5 | 6 | imports | mt | cum | \$/mt |
| 5 | 7 | from stocks | mt |  |  |
| 5 | 8 | to stocks | mt |  |  |
| 5 | 9 | exports | mt | cum | \$/mt |
| 5 | 10 | feed | mt |  |  |
| 5 | 11 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 5 | 12 | waste | mt |  |  |
| 5 | 13 | processed | mt |  |  |
| 5 | 14 | food | mt |  |  |
| 5 | 15 | other util | mt |  |  |
| 5 | 16 | cl stocks | mt |  |  |
| 5 | 17 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 6 | 1 | op stocks | mt |  |  |
| 6 | 2 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 6 | 3 | slaughtered | head |  |  |
| 6 | 4 | f/c yield | hg |  |  |


| 6 | 5 | production | mt |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 6 | imports | mt | cum | \$/mt |
| 6 | 7 | from stocks | mt |  |  |
| 6 | 8 | to stocks | mt |  |  |
| 6 | 9 | exports | mt | cum | \$/mt |
| 6 | 10 | feed | mt |  |  |
| 6 | 11 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 6 | 12 | waste | mt |  |  |
| 6 | 13 | processed | mt |  |  |
| 6 | 14 | food | mt |  |  |
| 6 | 15 | other util | mt |  |  |
| 6 | 16 | cl stocks | mt |  |  |
| 6 | 17 | of carc wt |  |  |  |
| 7 | 1 | op stocks | mt |  |  |
| 7 | 2 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 7 | 3 | slaughtered | head |  |  |
| 7 | 4 | yield | * kg /an |  |  |
| 7 | 5 | production | mt | thous. |  |
| 7 | 6 | imports | mt | 1000 \$ | \$/mt |
| 7 | 7 | from stocks | mt |  |  |
| 7 | 8 | to stocks | mit |  |  |
| 7 | 9 | exports | mt | 1000 \$ | \$/mt |
| 7 | 10 | feed | mt | cum |  |
| 7 | 11 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 7 | 12 | waste | mt | cum |  |
| 7 | 13 | processed | mt | cum |  |
| 7 | 14 | food | mt | thous. |  |
| 7 | 15 | other util | mt | cum |  |
| 7 | 16 | cl stocks | mt | cum |  |
| 7 | 17 | wt per piece | hg | cum |  |
| 8 | 1 | op stocks | mt |  |  |
| 8 | 2 | cows | head |  |  |
| 8 | 3 | milk animals | head |  |  |
| 8 | 4 | yield | *kg/an |  |  |
| 8 | 5 | production | mt |  |  |
| 8 | 6 | import | mt | cum | \$/mt |
| B | 7 | from stocks | mt |  |  |
| B | 8 | to stocks | mt |  |  |
| 8 | 9 | exports | mt | cum | \$/mt |
| 8 | 10 | feed | mt |  |  |
| 8 | 11 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 8 | 12 | waste | mt |  |  |
| 8 | 13 | processed | mt |  |  |
| 8 | 14 | food | mt |  |  |
| 8 | 15 | other util | mt |  |  |
| 8 | 16 | cl stocks | mt |  |  |
| 8 | 17 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 9 | 1 | op stocks | mt |  |  |
| 9 | 2 | population | head |  |  |
| 9 | 3 | laying | head |  |  |
| 9 | 4 | yield | hg |  |  |
| 9 | 5 | production | mt |  |  |
| 9 | 6 | imports | mt | cum | \$/mt |


| 9 | 7 | from stocks | mt |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | 8 | to stocks | mt |  |  |
| 9 | 9 | exports | mt | cum | \$/mt |
| 9 | 10 | feed | mt |  |  |
| 9 | 11 | for hatching | mt |  |  |
| 9 | 12 | waste | mt |  |  |
| 9 | 13 | processed | mt |  |  |
| 9 | 14 | food | mt |  |  |
| 9 | 15 | other util | mt |  |  |
| 9 | 16 | cl stocks | mt |  |  |
| 9 | 17 | wt per egg | gram |  |  |
| 10 | 1 | op stocks | mt | mt |  |
| 10 | 2 | population | head | number |  |
| 10 | 3 | prod populin | head | number |  |
| 10 | 4 | yield | hg | hg |  |
| 10 | 5 | production | mt | thous. |  |
| 10 | 6 | imports | mt | 1000 \$ | \$/mt |
| 10 | 7 | from stocks | mt | cum |  |
| 10 | 8 | to stocks | mt | cum |  |
| 10 | 9 | exports | mt | 1000 \$ | \$/mt |
| 10 | 10 | feed | mt | cum |  |
| 10 | 11 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 10 | 12 | waste | mt | cum |  |
| 10 | 13 | processed | mt | cum |  |
| 10 | 14 | food | mt | cum |  |
| 10 | 15 | other util | mt | cum |  |
| 10 | 16 | cl stocks | mt | cum |  |
| 10 | 17 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 11 | 1 | in use | mt | number |  |
| 11 | 2 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 11 | 3 | capacity prd | mt |  |  |
| 11 | 4 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 11 | 5 | production | mt | number |  |
| 11 | 6 | imports | mt | number |  |
| 11 | 7 | from stocks | mt | number |  |
| 11 | 8 | to stocks | mt | number |  |
| 11 | 9 | exports | mt | number |  |
| 11 | 10 | feed | mt | number |  |
| 11 | 11 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 11 | 12 | loss | mt | number |  |
| 11 | 13 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 11 | 14 | food | mt | number |  |
| 11 | 15 | consumption | mt | number | 100 kg |
| 11 | 16 | cl stocks | mt | number |  |
| 11 | 17 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 12 | 1 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 12 | 2 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 12 | 3 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 12 | 4 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 12 | 5 | production | mit |  |  |
| 12 | 6 | imports | mt | 1000 \$ | \$/mt |
| 12 | 7 | from stocks | mt |  |  |
| 12 | 8 | to stocks | mit |  |  |


| 12 | 9 | exports | mt | 1000 \$ | \$/mt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | 10 | feed | mt |  |  |
| 12 | 11 | breed/bait | mt |  |  |
| 12 | 12 | waste | mt |  |  |
| 12 | 13 | processing | mt |  |  |
| 12 | 14 | food | mt |  |  |
| 12 | 15 | other util | mt |  |  |
| 12 | 16 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 12 | 17 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 13 | 1 | op stocks | mt |  |  |
| 13 | 2 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 13 | 3 | input | mt |  |  |
| 13 | 4 | extr rate | $\mathrm{hg} / \mathrm{mt}$ |  |  |
| 13 | 5 | output | mt |  |  |
| 13 | 6 | imports | mt | 1000 \$ | \$/mt |
| 13 | 7 | from stocks | mt |  |  |
| 13 | B | to stocks | mt |  |  |
| 13 | 9 | exports | mt | 1000 \$ | \$/mt |
| 13 | 10 | feed | mt |  |  |
| 13 | 11 | baiting | mt |  |  |
| 13 | 12 | waste | mt |  |  |
| 13 | 13 | processing | mt |  |  |
| 13 | 14 | food | mt |  |  |
| 13 | 15 | other util | mt |  |  |
| 13 | 16 | cl stocks | mt |  |  |
| 13 | 17 | ${ }^{* *}$ not used ** |  |  |  |
| 14 | 1 | pv cons expn |  |  |  |
| 14 | 2 | gv cons expn |  |  |  |
| 14 | 3 | grs cap form |  |  |  |
| 14 | 4 | exports g+s |  |  |  |
| 14 | 5 | imports g+s |  |  |  |
| 14 | 6 | stat discr + |  |  |  |
| 14 | 7 | stat discr - |  |  |  |
| 14 | 8 | ind tax-subs |  |  |  |
| 14 | 9 | gdp fc agr |  |  |  |
| 14 | 10 | gdp fc min |  |  |  |
| 14 | 11 | gdp fc man |  |  |  |
| 14 | 12 | gdp fc oth |  |  |  |
| 14 | 13 | gdp fc uns |  |  |  |
| 14 | 14 | nf income + |  |  |  |
| 14 | 15 | $n \mathrm{f}$ income - |  |  |  |
| 14 | 16 | depreciation |  |  |  |
| 14 | 17 | curr change |  |  |  |
| 15 | 1 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 15 | 2 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 15 | 3 | production | head |  |  |
| 15 | 4 | carcass wt | *kg/an |  |  |
| 15 | 5 | production | mt |  |  |
| 15 | 6 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 15 | 7 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 15 | 8 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 15 | 9 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |
| 15 | 10 | ** not used ** |  |  |  |


| 15 | 11 | ** not used ** |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | 12 | ** not used ** |  |
| 15 | 13 | ** not used ** |  |
| 15 | 14 | ** not used ** |  |
| 15 | 15 | ** not used ** |  |
| 15 | 16 | ** not used ** |  |
| 15 | 17 | ** not used ** |  |
| 16 | 1 | ** not used ** |  |
| 16 | 2 | ** not used ** |  |
| 16 | 3 | production | head |
| 16 | 4 | live weight | *kg/an |
| 16 | 5 | production | mt |
| 16 | 6 | ** not used ** |  |
| 16 | 7 | ** not used ** |  |
| 16 | 8 | ** not used ** |  |
| 16 | 9 | ** not used ** |  |
| 16 | 10 | oth ar land | 1000ha |
| 16 | 11 | pastur culiv | 1000ha |
| 16 | 12 | pastur unclt | 1000ha |
| 16 | 13 | forest grazd | 1000ha |
| 16 | 14 | unused land | 1000ha |
| 16 | 15 | built area | 1000ha |
| 16 | 16 | ** not used ** |  |
| 16 | 17 | ** not used ** |  |
| 17 | 1 | total area | 1000ha |
| 17 | 2 | inland water | 1000ha |
| 17 | 3 | land area | 1000ha |
| 17 | 4 | agr/land |  |
| 17 | 5 | agric area | 1000ha |
| 17 | 6 | arab+perm cr | 1000ha |
| 17 | 7 | arable land | 1000ha |
| 17 | 8 | temp crops | 1000ha |
| 17 | 9 | tem meadow | 1000ha |
| 17 | 10 | gardens | 1000ha |
| 17 | 11 | tem fallow | 1000ha |
| 17 | 12 | perm crops | 1000ha |
| 17 | 13 | perm pasture | 1000ha |
| 17 | 14 | forest+woodl | 1000ha |
| 17 | 15 | other land | 1000ha |
| 17 | 16 | pot for agr | 1000ha |
| 17 | 17 | pot for for | 1000ha |


| APPENDIX C |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commodity Classficiations of the FAP |  |  |  |  |  |
| The Detailed Commodity List (19 Main Commodities and 7 By-products) and Target Commodities of the Small Commodity Classification |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comr |  | Dimen |  |  | Target commodity |
| code | name | 1 | 2 | code | name |
| 3001 | wheat + wheat products | 1000 \$ | NT | 3501 | wheat |
| 3002 | rice | 1000 \$ | NT rice milled | 3502 | rice |
| 3003 | coarse grains | 1000 \$ | NT | 3503 | coarse grain |
| 3004 | vegetable oils | 1000 \$ | NT | 3508 | other food |
| 3005 | protein feeds | 1000 \$ | MT protein | 3507 | protein feed |
| 3006 | sugar and related prod. | 1000 \$ | NT | 3508 | other food |
| 3007 | meat excl. pork+poultry | 1000 \$ | NT carcass weight | 3504 | bov+ov meat |
| 3008 | pork | 1000 \$ | MT carcass weight | 3506 | other meat |
| 3009 | poultry meat and eggs | $1000 \$$ | MT protein | 3506 | other meat |
| 3010 | dairy products | $1000 \$$ | NT milk | 3505 | dairy products |
| 3011 | vegetables,st. roots,leg. | $1000 \$$ | --- | 3508 | other food |
| 3012 | fruits and nuts | 1000 \$ | --- | 3508 | other food |
| 3013 | fishery products | 1000 \$ | NT protein | 3508 | other food |
| 3014 | coflee | 1000 \$ | MT | 3508 | other food |
| 3015 | cocoa, tea | 1000 \$ | - | 3508 | other food |
| 3016 | bev. from dist. alcohol | 10008 | -- |  |  |
| 3017 | clothing fibres | 1000 \$ | - | 3509 | industrial crops |
| 3018 | industrial crops | 1000 \$ | -- | 3509 | industrial crops |
| 3019 | non-agricultural prod | 1000 \$ | $\cdots$ | 3510 | non-agric |
| 3020 | bov.+ovine fats. tallow | 1000 \$ | MT | 3511 | bov+ov fats |
| 3021 | pig fat, lard, stear. | 1000 \$ | MT | 3512 | other fat |
| 3022 | fat from poultry | $1000 \$$ | MT | 3512 | other fat |
| 3023 | fish oil | 1000 \$ | MT | 3512 | other fat |
| 3024 | meal from meat | 1000 \$ | MT protein | 3513 | meat meal |
| 3025 | fish meal | 1000 \$ | MT protein | 3514 | fish meal |


| 3026 3027 | wool, hides, and hairs hides from pig $1000 \$$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 3515 \\ & 3516 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Small Commodity List (10 Main Commodities and 6 By-products) |  |  |  |
| Comr |  | Dimension |  |
| code | name |  |  |
| 3501 | wheat + wheat pr | MT |  |
| 3502 | rice - rice pr. |  |  |
| 3503 | grains | MT |  |
| 3504 | bovine + ovine meat | MT | ght (2) |
| 3505 | dairy products | MT |  |
| 3506 | pork+poultry+eggs+fish | MT |  |
| 3507 | prot.feed from crops | MT |  |
| 3508 | other food from crops | 1000 |  |
| 3509 | non-food from crops | 1000 |  |
| 3510 | non-agricultural prod | 1000 |  |
| 3511 | fats from bov. +ovine | 1000 |  |
| 3512 | oth.anim fats | 1000 |  |
| 3513 | meat meal | MT |  |
| 3514 | fish meal | MT |  |
| 3515 | hides, hairs, wool | 1000 |  |
| 3516 | pig hides | 1000 |  |

## APPENDD D

List of FAP Countries

| 4 | algeria | Algeria |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | argentina | Argentina |
| 10 | australia | Australia |
| 11 | austria | Austria |
| 16 | bangladesh | Bangladesh |
| 15 | belgium-lux | Belgium-Luxembourg |
| 21 | brazil | Brazil |
| 27 | bulgaria | Bulgaria |
| 33 | canada | Canada |
| 41 | china | China |
| 51 | czechoslovak | Czechoslovakia |
| 54 | denmark | Denmark |
| 59 | egypt | Egypt |
| 62 | ethiopia | Ethiopia |
| 67 | finland | Finland |
| 68 | france | France |
| 77 | german dr | German Democratic Republic |
| 78 | germany fed | Federal Republic of Germany |
| 84 | greece | Greece |
| 97 | hungary | Hunary |
| 100 | india | India |
| 101 | indonesia | Indonesia |
| 102 | iran | Iran |
| 103 | iraq | Iraq |
| 104 | ireland | Ireland |
| 106 | italy | Italy |
| 110 | japan | Japan |
| 114 | kenya | Kenya |
| 116 | korea dpr | Korea DPR |
| 138 | mexico | Mexico |
| 143 | morocco | Morocco |
| 150 | netherlands | Netherlands |
| 156 | new zealand | New Zealand |
| 159 | nigeria | Nigeria |
| 162 | norway | Norway |
| 165 | pakistan | Pakistan |
| 170 | peru | Peru |
| 171 | philippines | Philippines |
| 173 | poland | Poland |
|  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |


| 174 | portugal | Portugal |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 183 | romania | Romania |
| 202 | south africa | South Africa |
| 203 | spain | Spain |
| 206 | sudan | Sudan |
| 210 | sweden | Sweden |
| 211 | switzerland | Switzerland |
| 212 | syria | Syria |
| 215 | tanzania | Tanzania |
| 216 | thailand | Thailand |
| 222 | tunisia | Tunisia |
| 223 | turkey | Turkey |
| 229 | uk | United Kingdom |
| 231 | usa | United States of America |
| 228 | ussr | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics |
| 236 | venezuela | Venezuela |
| 248 | yugoslavia | Yugoslavia |
| 777 | cmea | Committee for Mutual Economic Cooperation |
| 888 | eec | European Communities |

## APPENDIX E

List of Target Commodities Output from Program AGSUA

| NR | COMMODITY | FL | JBAL | IAG | W1 | W2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | wheat |  | 14 | 1 | 64.6 | 1.000 |
| 27 | rice, paddy | z | 14 | 2 | 152.0 | 0.670 |
| 44 | barley | 2 | 10 | 3 | 64.8 | 1.000 |
| 51 | beer of barley | p | 14 | 16 | 224.0 |  |
| 56 | maize | 2 | 10 | 3 | 64.6 | 1.000 |
| 66 | beer of maize |  | 14 | 16 | 224.0 |  |
| 68 | pop corn | p | 14 | 3 | 62.5 | 1.000 |
| 71 | rye |  | 10 | 3 | 58.9 | 1.000 |
| 75 | oats |  | 10 | 3 | 58.8 | 1.000 |
| 79 | millet | 2 | 10 | 3 | 62.5 | 1.000 |
| 82 | beer of millet |  | 14 | 16 | 224.0 |  |
| 83 | sorghum | Z | 10 | 3 | 62.5 | 1.000 |
| 86 | beer of sorghum |  | 14 | 16 | 224.0 |  |
| 89 | buckwheat |  | 10 | 3 | 62.5 | 1.000 |
| 92 | quinoa | p | 10 | 3 | 62.5 | 1.000 |
| 101 | canary seed | $p$ | 15 | 3 | 62.5 | 1.000 |
| 103 | mixed grain |  | 10 | 3 | 62.5 | 1.000 |
| 108 | cereals NES | y | 14 | 3 | 62.5 | 1.000 |
| 116 | potatoes |  | 15 | 11 | 69.0 |  |
| 122 | sweet potatoes | p | 14 | 11 | 175.0 |  |
| 125 | cassava |  | 15 | 11 | 175.0 |  |
| 136 | taro (coco yam) | p | 15 | 11 | 175.0 |  |
| 137 | yams | p | 15 | 11 | 175.0 |  |
| 149 | roots and tubers NES | y | 15 | 11 | 152.0 |  |
| 156 | sugar cane |  | a | 6 | 1.0 |  |
| 157 | sugar beets |  | a | 6 | 1.0 |  |
| 161 | sugar crops NES |  | a | 6 | 1.0 |  |
| 164 | sugar refined | 2 | 15 | 6 | 118.0 | 1.000 |
| 176 | beans, dry | p | 14 | 11 | 200.0 |  |
| 181 | broad beans, dry | p | 14 | 11 | 107.0 |  |
| 187 | peas, dry | p | 14 | 11 | 130.0 |  |
| 191 | chick-peas | p | 14 | 11 | 162.0 |  |
| 195 | cow peas, dry | p | 14 | 11 | 260.0 |  |
| 197 | pigeon peas | p | 14 | 11 | 185.0 |  |
| 201 | lentils | p | 14 | 11 | 185.0 |  |
| 205 | vetches | $p$ | 15 | 11 | 185.0 |  |
| 210 | lupins | p | 10 | 11 | 105.0 |  |
| 211 | pulses NES | y | 14 | 11 | 185.0 |  |


| 216 | brazil nuts | p | 14 | 12 | 1184.0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 217 | cashew nuts | p | 14 | 12 | 1184.0 |  |
| 220 | chestnuts | p | 14 | 12 | 1184.0 |  |
| 221 | almonds | p | 14 | 12 | 1184.0 |  |
| 222 | walnuts | p | 14 | 12 | 1184.0 |  |
| 223 | pistachios | p | 14 | 12 | 1184.0 |  |
| 225 | hazelnuts | p | 14 | 12 | 1184.0 |  |
| 234 | nuts NES | p | 14 | 12 | 1184.0 |  |
| 236 | soybeans |  | a | 4 | 1.0 |  |
| 237 | oil of soy beans | x | 15 | 4 | 273.0 | 1.000 |
| 238 | cake of soybeans | x | 10 | 5 | 95.0 | 0.406 |
| 242 | groundnuts in shell |  | a | 4 | 1.0 |  |
| 244 | oil of groundnuts | x | 15 | 4 | 355.0 | 1.000 |
| 245 | cake of groundnuts | x | 10 | 5 | 84.0 | 0.417 |
| 249 | coconuts |  | a | 4 | 1.0 |  |
| 252 | oil of coconuts | x | 15 | 4 | 282.0 | 1.000 |
| 253 | cake of coconuts | x | 10 | 5 | 47.0 | 0.115 |
| 257 | palm oil | x | 15 | 4 | 202.0 | 1.000 |
| 258 | oil of palm kernels | x | 15 | 4 | 309.0 | 1.000 |
| 259 | cake of palm kernels | x | 10 | 5 | 77.0 | 0.130 |
| 260 | olives |  | a | 4 | 1.0 |  |
| 261 | olive oil | x | 14 | 4 | 675.0 | 1.000 |
| 263 | karite nuts (sheanuts) |  | 15 | 12 | 131.0 |  |
| 265 | castor beans |  | a | 4 | 1.0 |  |
| 266 | oil of castor beans | x | 15 | 4 | 280.0 | 1.000 |
| 267 | sunflower seed |  | a | 4 | 1.0 |  |
| 268 | oil of sunflower seed | x | 15 | 4 | 270.0 | 1.000 |
| 269 | cake of sunflower seed | X | 10 | 5 | 71.0 | 0.165 |
| 270 | rapeseed |  | a | 4 | 1.0 |  |
| 271 | oil of rapeseed | x | 15 | 4 | 276.0 | 1.000 |
| 272 | cake of rapeseed | x | 10 | 5 | 65.0 | 0.356 |
| 275 | tung nuts |  | a | 4 | 1.0 |  |
| 276 | tung oil | x | 15 | 4 | 308.0 | 1.000 |
| 280 | safflower seed |  | a | 4 | 1.0 |  |
| 281 | oil of safflower seed | x | 15 | 4 | 611.0 | 1.000 |
| 282 | cake of safflower seed | x | 10 | 5 | 38.0 | 0.139 |
| 289 | sesame seed |  | a | 4 | 1.0 |  |
| 290 | oil of sesame seed | x | 15 | 4 | 655.0 | 1.000 |
| 291 | cake of sesame seed | x | 10 | 5 | 84.0 | 0.407 |
| 292 | mustard seed |  | a | 4 | 1.0 |  |
| 293 | oil of mustard seed | x | 15 | 4 | 290.0 | 1.000 |
| 296 | poppy seed |  | a | 4 | 1.0 |  |
| 297 | oil of poppy seed | x | 15 | 4 | 1220.0 | 1.000 |
| 298 | cake of poppy seed | $\mathbf{x}$ | 10 | 5 | 100.0 | 0.216 |
| 299 | melonseed |  | 15 | 4 | 243.0 | 0.368 |
| 331 | oil of cotton seed | x | 15 | 4 | 302.0 | 1.000 |
| 332 | cake of cotton seed | X | 10 | 5 | 67.0 | 0.211 |
| 333 | linseed |  | a | 4 | 1.0 |  |
| 334 | oil of linseed | x | 15 | 4 | 209.0 | 1.000 |
| 335 | cake of linseed | X | 10 | 5 | 82.0 | 0.273 |
| 336 | hempseed |  | a | 4 | 1.0 |  |
| 337 | oil of hempseed | x | 15 | 4 | 330.0 | 1.000 |
| 338 | cake of hempseed | x | 10 | 5 | 90.0 | 0.216 |


| 339 | oilseeds NES |  | a | 4 | 1.0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 340 | oil of veget origin NES | x | 15 | 4 | 344.0 | 1.000 |
| 341 | cakes of oilseeds NES | x | 10 | 5 | 77.0 | 0.188 |
| 343 | flour/meal of oilseeds | x | 10 | 5 | 115.0 | 0.372 |
| 358 | cabbages | p | 14 | 11 | 175.0 |  |
| 366 | artichokes | p | 14 | 11 | 175.0 |  |
| 367 | asparagus | p | 14 | 11 | 175.0 |  |
| 372 | lettuce | p | 14 | 11 | 175.0 |  |
| 373 | spinach | p | 14 | 11 | 175.0 |  |
| 388 | tomatoes | p | 14 | 11 | 277.0 |  |
| 393 | caulifower | p | 14 | 11 | 175.0 |  |
| 394 | pumpkins, squash, gourds | p | 14 | 11 | 175.0 |  |
| 397 | cucumbers and gherkins | p | 14 | 11 | 175.0 |  |
| 399 | eggplants | p | 14 | 11 | 175.0 |  |
| 401 | chillies+peppers, green | p | 14 | 11 | 163.0 |  |
| 402 | onions+shallots, green | p | 14 | 11 | 175.0 |  |
| 403 | onions, dry | p | 14 | 11 | 152.0 |  |
| 406 | garlic | p | 14 | 11 | 422.0 |  |
| 414 | beans, green | p | 14 | 11 | 185.0 |  |
| 417 | peas, green | p | 14 | 11 | 185.0 |  |
| 420 | broad beans, green | p | 14 | 11 | 185.0 |  |
| 423 | string beans | p | 14 | 11 | 175.0 |  |
| 426 | carrots | p | 10 | 11 | 185.0 |  |
| 446 | green corn (maize) | p | 14 | 11 | 137.0 |  |
| 449 | mushrooms | p | 14 | 11 | 175.0 |  |
| 459 | chicory roots | p | 14 | 11 | 175.0 |  |
| 460 | veg prod fresh or dried | p | 14 | 11 | 369.0 |  |
| 463 | vegetables fresh NES |  | 14 | 11 | 152.0 |  |
| 486 | bananas | p | 14 | 12 | 111.0 |  |
| 489 | plantains | p | 14 | 12 | 111.0 |  |
| 490 | oranges |  | 14 | 12 | 137.0 |  |
| 495 | tang.mand.clement.satsma | p | 14 | 12 | 137.0 |  |
| 497 | lemons and limes | p | 14 | 12 | 182.0 |  |
| 507 | grapefruit and pomelo |  | 14 | 12 | 182.0 |  |
| 512 | citrus fruit NES |  | 14 | 12 | 182.0 |  |
| 515 | apples | p | 14 | 12 | 159.0 |  |
| 517 | cider | y | 14 | 12 | 474.0 |  |
| 521 | pears | p | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 523 | quinces | p | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 526 | apricots | p | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 530 | sour cherries | p | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 531 | cherries | p | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 534 | peaches and nectarines | p | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 536 | plums |  | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 541 | stone fruit NES. fresh | p | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 544 | strawberries | p | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 547 | raspberries | p | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 549 | gooseberries | p | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 550 | currants | p | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 552 | blueberries | p | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 554 | cranberries | p | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 558 | berries NES | p | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 560 | grapes | z | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |


| 564 | wine |  | 14 | 16 | 371.0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 567 | watermelons | p | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 568 | melons incl cantaloupes | p | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 569 | figs |  | 14 | 12. | 225.0 |  |
| 571 | mangoes | p | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 572 | avocados | p | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 574 | pineapples |  | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 577 | dates | p | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 603 | fruit tropical fresh NES |  | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 619 | fruit fresh NES | y | 14 | 12 | 225.0 |  |
| 633 | beverages non-alcoholic | y | 14 | 12 | 9.5 |  |
| 634 | beverages dist alcoholic | y | 14 | 16 | 1206.0 |  |
| 656 | coffee, green |  | 14 | 14 | 830.0 | 1.000 |
| 658 | coffer subst cont coffee |  | 14 | 14 | 1447.0 | 1.000 |
| 661 | cocoa beans |  | 14 | 15 | 727.0 |  |
| 667 | tea | p | 14 | 15 | 931.0 |  |
| 671 | mate | p | 14 | 15 | 931.0 |  |
| 677 | hops | p | 15 | 18 | 2105.0 |  |
| 687 | pepper, white/long/black | p | 14 | 11 | 690.0 |  |
| 689 | pimento, allspice | p | 14 | 11 | 690.0 |  |
| 692 | vanilla | p | 14 | 11 | 10760.0 |  |
| 693 | cinnamon (canella) | p | 14 | 11 | 921.0 |  |
| 698 | cloves, whole+stems | p | 14 | 11 | 2814.0 |  |
| 702 | nutmeg, mace, cardamons | p | 14 | 11 | 1857.0 |  |
| 711 | anise, bacian, fennel | p | 14 | 11 | 319.0 |  |
| 723 | spices NES | p | 14 | 11 | 738.0 |  |
| 748 | peppermint | p | 14 | 15 | 931.0 |  |
| 754 | pyrethrum |  | 15 | 18 | 1962.0 |  |
| 766 | seed cotton |  | 15 | 17 | 180.0 |  |
| 770 | cotton linter |  | 15 | 17 | 134.0 |  |
| 771 | flax fibre raw |  | 15 | 18 | 257.0 |  |
| 773 | flax fibre and tow |  | 15 | 18 | 420.0 |  |
| 777 | hemp fibre and tow |  | 15 | 18 | 236.0 |  |
| 780 | jute |  | 15 | 18 | 221.0 |  |
| 782 | jute-like fibres |  | 15 | 18 | 221.0 |  |
| $78 B$ | ramie |  | 15 | 18 | 444.0 |  |
| 789 | sisal |  | 15 | 18 | 129.0 |  |
| 800 | agave fibres NES |  | 15 | 18 | 129.0 |  |
| 809 | abaca (manila hemp) |  | 15 | 18 | 254.0 |  |
| 821 | fibre crops NES |  | 15 | 18 | 162.0 |  |
| 826 | tobacco leaves |  | 15 | 18 | 1763.0 |  |
| 864 | calves |  | a | 7 | 200.0 |  |
| 866 | cattle |  | a | 7 | 800.0 |  |
| 867 | beef and veal |  | 14 | 7 | 931.0 | 1.000 |
| 868 | offals of cattle, edible | p | 14 | 7 | 524.0 | 1.000 |
| 869 | fat of cattle | $\mathbf{x}$ | 15 | 20 | 187.0 | 1.000 |
| 882 | cow milk, whole, fresh |  | 14 | 10 | 131.0 | 1.000 |
| 919 | cattle hides, fresh |  | 15 | 26 | 396.0 |  |
| 927 | skins fresh of calves |  | 15 | 26 | 779.0 |  |
| 946 | buffaloes |  | a | 7 | 1000 |  |
| 947 | buffalo meat | p | 14 | 7 | 931.0 | 1.000 |
| 948 | offals of buffalo, edible | p | 14 | 7 | 524.0 | 1.000 |
| 949 | fat of buffalo | x | 15 | 20 | 187.0 | 0.930 |


| 951 | buffalo milk |  | 14 | 10 | 131.0 | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 957 | buffalo hides, fresh |  | 15 | 26 | 570.0 |  |
| 974 | lambs |  | a | 7 | 40.0 |  |
| 976 | sheep |  | a | 7 | 100.0 |  |
| 977 | mutton and lamb | p | 14 | 7 | 530.0 | 1.000 |
| 978 | offals of sheep, edible | p | 14 | $?$ | 826.0 | 1.000 |
| 979 | fat of sheep | x | 15 | 20 | 187.0 | 0.930 |
| 982 | sheep milk |  | 14 | 10 | 131.0 | 1.000 |
| 987 | wool, greasy |  | 15 | 26 | 934.0 |  |
| 994 | grease incl lanolin wool | p | 15 | 20 | 429.0 | 1.000 |
| 995 | sheepskins, fresh |  | 15 | 26 | 613.0 |  |
| 999 | skin with wool sheep | p | 15 | 26 | 932.0 |  |
| 1007 | wool shoddy | p | 15 | 26 | 530.0 |  |
| 1008 | hair carded or combed | p | 15 | 28 | 1634.0 |  |
| 1009 | wool hair waste | p | 15 | 26 | 765.0 |  |
| 1014 | kids |  | a | 7 | 40.0 |  |
| 1016 | goats |  | a | 7 | 100.0 |  |
| 1017 | goat meat | p | 14 | 7 | 531.0 | 1.000 |
| 1018 | offals of goats, edible | p | 14 | 7 | 524.0 | 1.000 |
| 1019 | fat of goats | x | 15 | 20 | 187.0 | 0.930 |
| 1020 | goat milk |  | 14 | 10 | 131.0 | 1.000 |
| 1025 | goatskins, fresh |  | 15 | 26 | 1434.0 |  |
| 1034 | pigs |  | a | 8 | 1000.0 |  |
| 1035 | pigmeat |  | 14 | 8 | B8B. 0 | 1.000 |
| 1036 | offals of pigs, edible | p | 14 | 8 | 470.0 | 1.000 |
| 1037 | fat of pigs |  | 14 | 21 | 187.0 | 0.890 |
| 1044 | pigskins, fresh |  | 15 | 27 | 297.0 |  |
| 1057 | chickens |  | a | 9 | 0.0 |  |
| 1058 | chicken meat |  | 14 | 9 | 667.0 | 0.123 |
| 1059 | offals liver of chickens | p | 14 | 9 | 667.0 | 0.197 |
| 1062 | hen eggs |  | 14 | 9 | 590.0 | 0.110 |
| 1065 | fat of poultry |  | 15 | 22 | 560.0 | 0.930 |
| 1068 | ducks |  | a | 9 | 0.0 |  |
| 1072 | geese |  | a | 9 | 0.0 |  |
| 1079 | turkeys |  | a | 9 | 0.0 |  |
| 1089 | poultry t (excl hen) | p | 14 | 9 | 667.0 | 0.120 |
| 1091 | eggs, excluding hen eggs | p | 14 | 9 | 590.0 | 0.148 |
| 1096 | horses |  | a | 7 | 1.0 |  |
| 1097 | horsemeat | p | 14 | 7 | 459.0 | 1.000 |
| 1100 | hair of horses |  | 15 | 26 | 1676.0 |  |
| 1102 | horse hides, fresh |  | 15 | 26 | 347.0 |  |
| 1107 | asses |  | a | 7 | 800.0 |  |
| 1110 | mules |  | a | 7 | 1000.0 |  |
| 1126 | camels |  | a | 7 | 1100.0 |  |
| 1127 | meat of camels | p | 14 | 7 | 931.0 | 1.000 |
| 1128 | offals of camel, edible | p | 14 | 7 | 524.0 | 1.000 |
| 1129 | fat of camels | x | 15 | 20 | 187.0 | 0.930 |
| 1130 | camel milk | p | 14 | 10 | 131.0 | 1.000 |
| 1133 | camel hides, fresh |  | 15 | 26 | 570.0 |  |
| 1163 | game meat | p | 14 | 7 | 1476.0 | 1.000 |
| 1166 | meat NES |  | 14 | 7 | 591.0 | 1.000 |
| 1167 | offals NES | p | 14 | 7 | 164.0 | 1.000 |
| 1168 | animal oils and fats NES | x | 15 | 20 | 171.0 | 1.000 |


| 1171 | live animals NES |  | a | 7 | 0.0 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1173 | meat meal |  | 10 | 24 | 105.0 | 0.642 |
| 1174 | fish meal |  | 10 | 25 | 153.0 | 0.555 |
| 1182 | honey | x | 14 | 6 | 334.0 | 1.000 |
| 1186 | silk, raw and waste | 26 | 9566.0 |  |  |  |
| 1187 | cocoons, unreelable | x | 15 | 26 | 2834.0 |  |
| 1213 | hides + skins NES. fresh |  | 15 | 26 | 1309.0 |  |
| 1218 | hair fine animal | y | 15 | 26 | 1946.0 |  |
| 1219 | hair coarse NES | y | 15 | 26 | 440.0 |  |
| 1221 | lard stearine oil | x | 15 | 21 | 187.0 | 1.000 |
| 1222 | degras | x | 15 | 20 | 187.0 | 1.000 |
| 1223 | oils fish mar mamm | x | 15 | 23 | 179.0 | 1.000 |
| 1225 | tallow | x | 15 | 20 | 177.0 | 1.000 |
| 1242 | margarine + shortening | x | 14 | 4 | 275.0 | 1.000 |
| 1274 | oils boiled etc | x | 15 | 4 | 209.0 | 1.000 |
| 1275 | oils hydrogenated | x | 15 | 4 | 275.0 | 1.000 |
| 1501 | freshwater diadrom fresh | z | 14 | 13 | 554.0 | 0.109 |
| 1514 | demersl marine fish fresh | z | 14 | 13 | 554.0 | 0.083 |
| 1527 | pelagic marine fish fresh | z | 14 | 13 | 554.0 | 0.126 |
| 1540 | marine fish NES fresh | z | 14 | 13 | 813.0 | 0.103 |
| 1553 | crustaceans fresh | z | 14 | 13 | 813.0 | 0.093 |
| 1562 | mlluscs excl cephlp fresh | z | 14 | 13 | 813.0 | 0.023 |
| 1570 | cephcpods fresh |  | 14 | 13 | 554.0 | 0.153 |
| 1579 | aquatic mammals | z | 14 | 13 | 554.0 | 0.214 |
| 1587 | aquatic animals NES fresh | z | 15 | 13 | 554.0 | 0.126 |
| 1594 | aquatic plants |  | 15 | 13 | 10.0 | 0.028 |

## APPENDIX $F$

List of Commodities with Two Joint Derived Products
In the list below all commodities are reported which follow the rules given in chapter 2.3, i.e. the joint product case where the intermediate consumption item is input to two derived products. The respective target commodities are marked with the letter " T ". As has been explained in the text for oil crops, the target commodities are always oils and cakes.

| COM | PRIMARY | COM | DERIVED | COM | DERIVED |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $71 T$ | rye | 72 | flour | rye | 73 |
| B9T | buckwheat | 90 | flour buckwh | 91 | bran buckwht |
| $103 T$ | mixed grain | 104 | flour mix gr | 105 | bran of mix |
| 236 | soybeans | 237 T | oil soybean | 238 T | cake soybean |
| 256 | palm kernels | 258 T | oil, palm ker | 259 T | cake,palm ke |
| 267 | sunflwr seed | 268 T | oil sunf sd | 269 T | cake sunf sd |
| 270 | rapeseed | 271 T | oil rapeseed | 272 T | cake rapesee |
| 333 | linseed | 334 T | oil linseed | 335 T | cake linseed |
| 336 | hempseed | 337 T | oil hempsd | 338 T | cake hempsd |
| 339 | oilseeds NES | 340 T | oil vg or ns | 341 T | cake oilsd ns |

## APPENDIX G

List of Commodities with Alternative Derived Products
In the list below all commodities are reported which follow the rules given in chapter 2.2, i.e the intermediate consumption item of the primary commodity is split to serve as input to various alternative derived products. This also covers the case of a single derived product.

| COM | PRIMARY | COM | DERIVED |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 75 | oats | 76 | oats,rolled |
| 125 | cassava | 126 | flour of cassava |
|  |  | 127 | cassava tapioca |
| 149 | roots and tubers NES | 150 | flour of roots and tuber |
|  |  | 151 | roots and tubers dried |
| 211 | pulses NES | 212 | flour of pulses |
| 263 | karite nuts (sheanuts) | 264 | butter of karite nuts |
| 265 | castor beans | 266 | oil of castor beans |
| 275 | tung nuts | 276 | tung oil |
| 292 | mustard seed | 293 | oil of mustard seed |
| 388 | tomatoes | 390 | juice of tomatoes |
|  |  | 391 | tomato paste |
|  |  | 392 | peeled tomatoes |
| 463 | vegetables fresh NES | 464 | vegetables dried NES |
|  |  | 465 | vegetables canned ns |
|  |  | 466 | juice of vegetables NES |
|  |  | 469 | vegs.dehydrated |
|  |  | 471 | vegs pr by vinegar |
|  |  | 472 | vegs pr NES |
|  |  | 473 | vegetables frozen |
|  |  | 474 | vegs in temp preservative |
| 490 | oranges |  | 491 |
| 507 | grapefruit and pomelo | 509 | grapefruit juice |
| 512 | citrus fruit NES | 513 | citrus fruit juice NES |
| 536 | plums | 537 | plums, dried (prunes) |
| 569 | figs | 570 | figs, dried |
| 574 | pineapples | 575 | pineapples, canned |
|  |  | 576 | pineapple juice |
| 603 | fruit tropical fresh NES | 604 | fruit tropical dried NES |
| 619 | fruit fresh NES | 620 | fruit dried NES |
|  |  | 622 | fruit juice NES |
|  |  | 623 | fruit prep NES |
|  |  | 624 | flour of fruit |
| 656 | coffee, green | 657 | coffee roasted |


|  |  | 659 | coffee extracts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 754 | pyrethrum | 755 | pyrethrum extract |
| 773 | flax fibre and tow | 774 | flax tow waste |
| 826 | tobacco leaves | 828 | cigarettes |
|  |  | 829 | cigars cheroots |
|  |  | 831 | tobacco products NES |
| 867 | beef and veal | 872 | beef dried salt smoked |
|  |  | 873 | meat extracts |
|  |  | 874 | sausages beef and veal |
|  |  | 875 | beef preparations |
|  |  | 876 | beef canned |
| 987 | wool, greasy | 988 | wool, scoured |
| 1020 | goat milk | 1021 | cheese of goat milk |
| 1035 | pigmeat | 1039 | bacon-ham of pigs |
|  |  | 1041 | sausages pig meat |
|  |  | 1042 | meat preparations pigs |
| 1037 | fat of pigs | 1043 | lard |
| 1058 | chicken meat | 1060 | meat preparations chick |
|  |  | 1061 | meat canned chicken |
| 1062 | hen eggs | 1063 | eggs liquid hen |
|  |  | 1064 | eggs dry whole yolks hen |
| 1065 | fat of poultry | 1066 | fat of poultry rendered |
| 1166 | meat NES | 1164 | meat, dried, NES |
|  |  | 1172 | meat prepared NES |
| 1185 | cocoons, reelable | 1186 | silk, raw and waste |
| 1501 | freshwater diadrom fresh | 1502 | freshwater frozen whole |
|  |  | 1503 | freshwater fillets |
|  |  | 1504 | freshwater frozen fillet |
|  |  | 1505 | freshwater cured |
|  |  | 1506 | freshwater canned |
|  |  | 1507 | freshwater prep NES |
| 1514 | demersal marine fish frsh | 1515 | demersal frozen whole |
|  |  | 1516 | demersal fillets |
|  |  | 1517 | demersal frozen fillets |
|  |  | 1518 | demersal cured |
|  |  | 1519 | demersal canned |
|  |  | 1520 | demersal prep NES |
| 1527 | pelagic marine fish frsh | 1528 | pelagic frozen whole |
|  |  | 1529 | pelagic fillets |
|  |  | 1530 | pelagic frozen fillets |
|  |  | 1531 | pelagic cured |
|  |  | 1532 | pelagic canned |
|  |  | 1533 | pelagic prep NES |
| 1540 | marine fish NES fresh | 1541 | marine NES frozen whole |
|  |  | 1542 | marine NES fillets |
|  |  | 1543 | marine NES frozen fllet |
|  |  | 1544 | marine NES cured |
|  |  | 1545 | marine NES canned |
|  |  | 1546 | marine NES prep NES |
| 1553 | crustaceans fresh | 1554 | crustaceans frozen |
|  |  | 1555 | crustaceans cured |
|  |  | 1556 | crustaceans canned |
|  |  | 1557 | crustaceans prep NES |


| 1562 | mlluscs excl cephlp frsh | 1563 | molluscs frozen |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | 1564 | molluscs cured |
| 1570 | cephlpods fresh | 1565 | molluscs canned |
|  |  | 1571 | cephalopods frozen |
|  |  | 1572 | cephalopods cured |
|  |  | 1573 | cephalopods canned |
| 1579 | aquatic mammals | 1574 | cephalopods prep NES |
|  |  | 1580 | aquatic mammals meat |
| 1587 | aquatic animals NES frsh | 1583 | aquatic mammals prepnes |
| 1590 | aquatic animals prep NES |  | aquatic animals cured |
| 1594 | aquatic plants | 1595 | aquatic plants dried |
|  |  | 1596 | aquatic plants prep NES |

In the case of fishery production fish, oil and fish meal of the various categories (commodities 1509, 1510, 1511, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1558, 1559, 1566, 1567, 1575 , 1576, 1581, 1582, 1584, 1589, 1591) have been taken out. Instead the aggregate commodities of oils fish (1223) and fish meal (1174) have been used.

## APPENDIX H

It has been said before that there is a considerable number of commodities for which the tree structure is a fairly complex one. It has, however, also been explained how these trees are treated by appropriately dividing them into subtrees which finally lead to the basic trees explained in the text. In the following we present the more complex structures which we have assumed to hold together with some remarks on the exceptions which have been detected. The target commodities are shown in italics. The calculation involved for wheat and wheat products is explained in detail to give an example of the steps involved in the backcalculations of complex commodity trees. The notation used to represent a commodity $A$ having alternative derived commodities $B_{j}, j=1, \ldots, M$, is

and for jointly derived products:


## 1. Wheat



## 15 Wheat

16 flour of wheat
17 bran of wheat
18 macaroni
20 bread
22 pastry
23 wheat starch
634 beverages from distilled alcohol

The difference between processing of wheat and inputs to flour and bran is subtracted from production of wheat and kept as possible input to beverages from distilled alcohol. To account for qualitative differences in bran and wheat we used a weighted scheme to transform flour and bran to wheat. We thought the caloric contents were appropriate. The weights used (given in keal/100g) are:

| wheat: | $W_{15}=334$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| flour: | $W_{16}=364$ |
| bran: | $W_{17}=257$ |

As in other cases, the weight for bran is calculated, while the weights for wheat and flour are taken from FAO. As explained earlier in this paper, we use for consistency reasons the relationship

$$
W_{15}=W_{16} * e_{16}+W_{17} * e_{17}
$$

which yields

$$
W_{17}=\frac{W_{15}-W_{16} * e_{16}}{e_{17}}
$$

In the above, $e$ and $W$ denote extraction rates and weights respectively. The back-calculation proceeds such that first the possible input to commodity 634 is subtracted from wheat production and the relevant items of commodities 18 to 23 are converted to flour and added to the
respective items of commodity 16 . Then the weighted scheme is used to transform 16 and 17 into wheat. Finally, the balancing mechanism is applied.

In a more formal notation, we do the following

$$
\begin{equation*}
D=X_{15,13}-X_{16,3} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\mathrm{D}=$ input of wheat into commodity 634

$$
\begin{align*}
& X-{ }_{15,5}=X_{15,5}-D \\
& X-{ }_{16, j}=X_{16, j}+\sum_{i \in I} X_{i, j} / X_{i, 4} \quad \text { where } I=18,20,22,23  \tag{2}\\
& X-{ }_{17, j}=X_{17, j} \\
& X-_{15, j}=X_{15, j}+\sum_{i=16}^{17} X-_{i, j} *\left[\frac{W_{i}}{X_{16,4} * W_{16}+X_{17,4} * W_{17}}\right] \tag{3}
\end{align*}
$$

apply balancing mechanism $X-{ }_{15}$

In the above, the subscript $j$ covers the treated items,
i.e. $j=6,7, B, 9,10,11,12,14,15$
2. Rice


27 rice, paddy
28 rice, husked
31 rice, milled
35 bran of rice
36 oil of rice bran
37 cake of rice bran
41 breakfast cereals
634 beverages from distilled alcohol

Potential inputs to commodity 634 are treated as in the case of wheat. To account for the fact that oil is sometimes further processed, the balancing mechanism has been used to calculate production of rice, paddy. Again, weights have been used to back-calculate bran and milled rice (kcal/100 gr):

| "rice, paddy" | 372 |
| :--- | :--- |
| "rice, milled" | 360 |
| bran of rice | 397 |

3. Barley


44 barley
46 barley, pearled
49 malt of barley
50 malt extracts
51 beer of barley
634 beverages from distilled alcohol

Potential inputs to commodity 634 are treated as discussed before. Due to the FAP commodity classification where alcoholic beverages appear as a separate commodity, beer had to be kept to ensure proper aggregation. Inputs to beer have been converted to barley and subtracted from production.

## 4. Maize



58 maize
58 flour of maize
59 bran of maize
60 oil of maize
64 starch of maize
66 beer of maize
167 sugar NES
634 beverages from distilled alcohol

Maize had to be handled with special care for several reasons:

- part of maize production is used for beer production (see barley above)
- intermediate consumption of oil reappears in derived oil products
- starch of maize is usually processed to sugar NES
- part of production goes to alcoholic beverages

To account for all these problems, the relevant items excluding input to beer and processing of oil and starch have been converted to maize and added to the respective items. Then the balancing mechanisms were used to compute production. The following weights have been used in the back calculation (given in kcal/100g):

| maize | 356 |
| :--- | :--- |
| flour maize | 383 |
| bran maize | 316 |
| oil maize | 884 |
| cake maize | 168 |
| starch maize | 362 |

The procedure used is somewhat problematic, but we feel that it suits our purposes very well. The left parts of the above tree are to be interpreted such that maize is processed to jointly yield bran on one hand and flour or starch on the other hand. This latter fact is indicated by the
unlabeled node.
5. Millet


79 millet
BO flour of millet
B1 bran of millet
82 beer of millet
634 beverages from distilled alcohol

Beer and potential input to alcoholic beverages are treated as outlined above. Weights used in back-transformation of bran and flour are (given in kcal/100g):

| millet | 330 |
| :--- | :--- |
| flour of millet | 340 |
| bran of millet | 240 |

6. Sorghum


B3 sorghum
84 flour of sorghum
85 bran of sorghum
86 beer of sorghum
634 beverages from distilled alcohol

The principles used are the same as for millet. Weights applied here (in kcal/100g):

$$
\text { sorghum } \quad 335
$$

flour of sorghum 343 bran of sorghum 263

## 7. Cereals NES



108 cereals NES
109 infant food
110 wafers
111 flour of cereals
112 bran of cereals
113 cereals prepared NES

As for other residual commodities, inputs to the various derived commodities also come from some of the previous commodities, There is, however, no double counting involved, since processing items which exceed the usage within our assumed tree structures are subtracted from the respective production. The following weights have been used (keal/100g):

## B. Potatoes


b

116 potatoes
117 flour of potatoes
121 potato tapioca
634 beverages from distilled alcohol

For some countries the inputs to commodity 117 and 121 do not sum up to processing of commodity 116. Our assumption is that the remainder goes to alcoholic beverages and therefore is subtracted from production of potatoes. Tree (a) can be applied to all countries except Austria and Denmark, where (b) applies. In Japan an essential part of the input to 117 comes from sweet potatoes, which is explicitly treated in our program.
9. Sugar

161 sugar crops*

-Only available for Japan with no signiffeance for sugar production
162 sugar centrifugal, raw
163 sugar noncentrifugal
164 sugar refined
165 molasses
167 sugar + syrups NES*
168 sugar confectionery
169
beet pulp
170 bagasse
634 beverages from distilled alcohol
156 sugar cane
157 sugar beets
Since our target commodity is sugar refined (164), the aggregationposes several problems:

- the input comes from different sources,
- bagasse, beet pulp and molasses have to be accounted for in anappropriate way,
- molasses is further processed into alcoholic beverages,
- the origin of sugar NES (167) is not always clear but usually frommaize starch.
To solve these problems in a satisfactory way we decided to aggre-gate in terms of calories those parts of the tree structure where joint pro-ducts appear.
Weights applied:
sugar centrifugal, raw ..... 373
molasses ..... 232
beet pulp ..... 18
bagasse ..... 7

To determine national sugar production we proceed in such a way that we transform all relevant items of higher and lower level commodities to sugar refined and add them to the respective items. The balancing mechanism is then used to determine production.

[^0]
## 10. Groundnuts



242 groundnuts
243 groundnuts, shelled
244 oil of groundnuts
245 cake of groundnuts

As explained in the text the FAP commodity classification implies separate treatment of oil and cake. Calculations proceed in a straightforward manner.

## 11. Coconuts



249 coconuts
250 coconuts, dessicated
251 copra
252 oil of coconuts
253 cake of coconuts

Relevant items of commodity 250 are converted to respective items of commodity 249 and afterwards treated according to our general rules.
12. Olives


260 olives
261 olive oil
262 olives preserved
273 olive residues
274 oil of olive residues

## 13. Cotton



## 329 cottonseed

331 oil of cottonseed
332 cake of cottonseed
766 seed cotton
767 cotton lint
770 cotton linter

The multiple usage of cotton is already reflected in the SUA commodity list. As an exception to the general rule items of commodity 329 have only been converted to oil and cake. Although the reason for doing this was a pragmatic one, we feel that the assumption is legitimate also from a theoretical point of view.
14. Grapes


560 grapes
561 raisins
563 must of grapes
564 wine
565 vermouths and similar
634 beverages from distilled alcohol

Here we had to face the usual complication with inputs to commodity 634. Treatment is according to our general rules.
15. Cocoa


661 cocoa beans
662 cocoa powder
663 cocoa paste
664 cocoa butter
665 chocolate products NES

Since the input to commodity 665 is not clear except for a few countries, we have used the calorie content of commodities 661 and 665 as given by FAO to back-calculate commodity 665 directly to commodity 661, using an extraction rate of $82 \%$, which was implied by the figures on calorie contents given by FAO. For all countries except Brazil tree structure (a) has been used.
16. Skins and Hides


We used this structure as a general rule, since we felt that potential errors which might have been introduced by doing so are of minor importance in our context. It should also be noted that data in the SUA are sometimes incomplete or inconsistent, which also seems to justify our procedure. In the subsequent table the respective commodity numbers are listed.

|  | A <br> fresh | B <br> wet-salted | C <br> dry-salted | D <br> unspecified |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cattle | 919 | 920 | 921 | 922 |
| calves | 927 | 928 | 929 | 930 |
| buffaloes | 957 | 958 | 959 | - |
| sheep | 995 | 996 | 997 | 998 |
| goats | 1025 | 1026 | 1027 | 1028 |
| pigs | 1044 | 1045 | 1046 | 1047 |
| horses | 1102 | 1103 | 1104 | 1105 |
| camels | 1133 | 1134 | 1135 | 1136 |
| NES | 1213 | 1214 | 1215 | 1216 |

17. Cow Milk

a

b

882 cow milk, whole, fresh
886 butter of cow milk
8B7 ghee (from cow milk)
BBB skim milk of cows
BB9 whole milk, condensed
894 whole milk, evaporated
896 skim milk, condensed
897 dry whole cow milk
898 dry skim cow milk
899 dry buttermilk
901 cheese (whole cow milk)
904 cheese (skim cow milk)
917 casein

The two tree structures differ in the origin of inputs to commodity 901. Structure (b) applies to quite a few of the major milk producers in Western Europe. For these countries the percentage of skim milk is 25$40 \%$ of total input to commodity 901 . Nevertheless, only structure (a) has been used for back-calculations because

- significant parts of cheese are traded and export destination or import origin are not given in the SUA. This could lead to a different treatment of identical products in different countries (exporter, importer):
- there is no double counting, since the respective part of cheese is converted directly to whole milk instead of skim milk first and whole milk later:
- only an aggregate extraction rate is given for cheese production;
- for some countries like Italy, France and Yugoslavia, milk from sheep, goats and buffaloes goes to commodity 901 (or BB9, B94, B97);
- the left part of the tree which shows the joint products ghee and butter on one hand and skim milk on the other hand is backtransformed using protein content as weights. This leads to minor distortions in any case;
- for some countries (Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, Sweden) there are already imbalances in the original SUA. These are in the range of up to $4 \%$ of the total milk production of these countries.
We felt that all these problems in the milk accounts of the SUA justify the procedure we applied. The following weights have been used for back-calculating joint products (in keal/100 gr):

```
milk, whole, fresh 65
butter of cow milk }71
ghee 879
skim milk of cows 39
```

65
butter of cow milk ..... 716
skim milk of cows ..... 39
18. Buffalo Milk


951 buffalo milk
952 butter of buffalo milk
953 ghee (from buffalo milk)
954 skim milk of buffalo
955 cheese of buffalo milk

Three different tree structures (again due to inputs to cheese) have been detected in the accounts of the 56 countries considered in our work. Tree (b) applies only to China and was explicitly accounted for. Structure (c) applies only to Egypt. The considerations mentioned for cow milk are also valid for buffalo milk. Therefore, we used only structure (a) for all countries except for China. The processing item of buffalo milk in ltaly has been subtracted from production to avoid double counting (this reappears in cow milk accounts).

Weights used (in kcal/100 gr):

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { buffalo milk } & 101 \\
\text { butter of buffalo milk } & 716 \\
\text { ghee } & 879 \\
\text { skim milk of buffalo } & 42
\end{array}
$$

19. Sheep Milk

a

b

## 982 sheep milk

983 butter and ghee (from sheep milk)
984 cheese of sheep milk
985 skim sheep milk

Again different structures have been found in the accounts. Tree (b) applies to Iran and Morocco, whereas (c) applies to Syria. For all countries except Iran and Morocco, structure (a) has been used as a general rule. Furthermore, the production in Italy, France and Yugoslavia has been adjusted for processing to avoid double counting (this processing reappears in cow milk accounts).
weights used (in keal/100 gr):
sheep milk 99
butter and ghee $\quad 716$
skim milk 48

## APPENDIX I

## List of Commodities without Derived Products

This is a list of commodities which have been assumed to have no derived products, i.e. the commodity tree is a single node. Although it is obvious that some of the commodities are themselves derived products and some of them have derived commodities, there were three major reasons to treat them as we did:
(a) The FAP commodity classification did not allow for back calculation (e.g. in the case of beer and wine).
(b) Inputs to the commodity were unclear or not available (e.g. cider, secondary oils and fats).
(c) Destination of intermediate consumption was unclear or varying by countries.
This usually applies to commodities which in some countries supply to processed products of the "NES" categories, (e.g. fruits and vegetables).

Furthermore the secondary oils and fats have been converted to oil equivalent.

| 51 | beer of barley |
| :--- | :--- |
| 66 | beer of maize |
| 68 | pop corn |
| 82 | beer of millet |
| 86 | beer of sorghum |
| 92 | quinoa |
| 101 | canary seed |
| 122 | sweet potatoes |
| 136 | taro (coco yam) |
| 137 | yams |
| 176 | beans, dry |
| 181 | broad beans, dry |
| 187 | peas, dry |
| 191 | chick-peas |
| 195 | cow peas, dry |
| 197 | pigeon peas |
| 201 | lentils |
| 205 | vetches |
| 210 | lupins |
| 216 | brazil nuts |
| 217 | cashew nuts |
| 220 | chestnuts |
| 221 | almonds |
| 222 | walnuts |

225 hazelnuts (hazelnuts)
234 nuts NES
257 palm oil
299 melonseed
343 flour/meal of oilseeds
358 cabbages
366 artichokes
367 asparagus
372 lettuce
373 spinach
393 caulifiower
394 pumpkins, squash, gourds
397 cucumbers and gherkins
399 eggplants
401 chillies +peppers, green
402 onions and shallots, green
403 onions, dry
406 garlic
414 beans, green
417 peas, green
420 broad beans, green
423 string beans
426 carrots
446 green corn (maize)
449 mushrooms
459 chicory roots
460 veg. prod. fresh or dried
486 bananas
489 plantains
495 tang mand. clement. satsma
497 lemons and limes
515 apples
517 cider
521 pears
523 quinces
526 apricots
530 sour cherries
531 cherries
534 peaches and nectarines
541 stone fruit NES fresh
544 strawberries
547 raspberries
549 gooseberries
550 currants
552 blueberries
554 cranberries
558 berries NES
567 watermelons
568 melons incl. cantaloupes
571 mangoes
572 avocados
577 dates
633 beverages non-alcoholic
634658 coffee subst. cont. coffee
667 tea
671 mate
677 ..... hops
pepper, white/long/black
pimento, allspice
vanilla
cinnamon (canella)
cloves, whole+stems
nutmeg, mace, cardamons
anise, bacian, fennel
spices NES
peppermint
cotton linter
flax fibre raw
hemp fibre and tow
jute
jute-like fibres
ramie
sisal
agave fibres NES
abaca (manila hemp)
fibre crops NES
veal
offals of cattle, edible
fat of cattle
buffalo meat
offals of buffalo, edible
fat of buffalo
lamb meat
mutton and lamb
offals of sheep, edible
fat of sheep
grease incl. lanolin wool
skin with wool sheep
wool shoddy
hair carded or combed
wool hair waste
kids meat
goat meat
1018 offals of goats, edible
1019 fat of goats
1036 offals of pigs, edible
1059 offals liver of chickens
1089 poultry $t$ (excl. hen)
1091
eggs, excluding hen eggs
1097 horsemeat
hair of horses
1127 meat of camels
1128 offals of camel, edible
1129 fat of camels
camel milk game meat offals NES
animal oils and fats NES meat meal fish meal
1174 1182 1187 1218 honey cocoons, unreelable hair fine animal
1219 hair coarse NES
1221 lard stearine oil
1222 degras
1223 oils fish mar mamm
1225 tallow
1242 margarine and shortening
1274 oils boiled etc.
1275 oils hydrogenated

## APPENDIX d

## Control Cards Used for Back-Calculation of SUA

Below all the control cards used as input to program AGSUA are listed. For a description of the various commands the reader is referred to Chapter 3 of this paper.
rg 00150023
fc 001603640017257.
co 0018060708091011121415
cc 0018599994
ad 0016
co 0020060708091011121415
cc 0020599994
ad 0016
co 0022 060708091011121415
cc 0022 599994
ad 0016
co 0023060708091011121415
cc 0023599994
ad 0016
co 0016060708091011121415
ccf00165 0017199994
ad 0015
co 0017060708091011121415
ccf001750016 199994
ad 0015
wr 001514
rg 00270041
wra0027 00
fc 00310360003503970036088400370314
co 0041060708091011121415
cc 0041599994
ad 0031
co 0036060708091011121415
ccf003650037 199994
ad 0035
co 0037060708091011121415
ccf003650037199994
ad 0035
co 0031060708091011121415
ccf00315 0035199994
ad 0027
co 0035060708091011121415

```
ccf003150035199994
ad 0027
co 0028060708091011121415
cc 0028 5 9999 <
ad 0027
rg 00440051
wra00\leqslant400
co 0050060708091011121415
cc 0050599994
co 005106070809101112131415
ce 0051599994
ad 0049
co 0049060708091011121415
ce 0049599994
ad 0044
co 0046060708091011121415
ce 00465 59994
ad 0044
wrz004410
wrp0051 14
rg 00560066
wra0056
fc 00580363005903160060 0B840061016100640362
co 0060 O6 O7OB O9 1011121415
cef006050061199994
ad 0059
co 0061060708091011121415
ccf00605 50061199994
ad}005
co 0059060708091011121415
ccf005950058 199994
co 0066060708091011112131415
cc 00665 }9999
ad 0056
co 005B060708091011121415
ccf0059 50058199994
ad 0056
co 0064 06 O7 OB 09 1011121415
ccf005950064199994
ad}005
wrz0056 10
Wr 0066 }1
rg 0068 0073
wrp0068 }1
fc 0072034100730194
co 00720607080910111121415
ccf0072 5 0073 199994
ad 0071
co 0073060708091011121415
ccf0072 50073 199994
ad 0071
wr }00711
rg 00750076
```

```
co 00760607 OB 09 1011121415
cc 007659999 4
ad 0075
wr 0075 10
rg 0079 00B2
wra007900
fc 0080 03400081 0240
co 0080060708091011121415
ccf008050081199994
co 008206 O7 OB O9 101112131415
cc 0082 599994
ad 0079
co 0081060708091011121415
ccf008050081199994
ad 0079
wrz0079 10
wr 0082 14
rg 00830086
wra0083 00
fc 0084034300850263
co 0084060708091011121415
ccf008450085 199994
ad 0083
co 0085060708091011121415
ccf008450085 199994
co 008606070809101112131415
cc 00865 59994
ad}008
wr 0083 10
wr 0086 14
rg 00890091
fc 0090034400910297
co 0090060708091011121415
ccf009050091199994
ad}008
co 00910607080910111121415
ccf0090 50091199994
ad}008
wr 008910
rg 00920105
wrp0092 10010115
fc 0104036401050204
co 01040607080910111121415
ccf010450105199994
ad}010
co 0105060708 09 10111121415
cef010450105 199994
ad}010
wr 0103 10
rg 01080113
fc 01110036401120204
co 0109060708091011121415
cc 0109 599994
```

```
ad 0108
co 0110060708091011121415
cc 01105 99994
ad 0108
co 0111060708091011121415
ccf011150112199994
ad 0108
co011206070B091011121415
ccf011150112199994
ad 010B
co 01130607OB O91011121415
cc 0113599994
ad 010B
wra0108
wry0108 14
rg 0116 0122
co 01170607OB 091011121415
cc 0117599994
ad 0116
co 0121060708091011121415
cc 0121599994
ad.0116
wr 0116 15
wrp0122 14
rg 01250129
co 0126060708091011121415
cc 0126599994
ad 0125
co 0127060708091011121415
cc 01275012910126399994
ad 0125
co 0129060708091011121415
cc 01275012910126399994
ad 0125
wr 0125 15
rg 01360137
wrp0136 150137 15
rg 01490151
co 0150060708091011121415
cc 01505 99994
ad 0149
co 01510607 OB O91011121415
cc 0151599994
ad 0149
Wra0149
wry014915
rg 01560171
wra015600015700016100
fc 0162 373. 0165 232. 0169 018. 0170 007.
co 0163060708091011121415
cc 0163599994
ad 0156
co 0156060708091011121415
```

```
cc 01625 99993
ad 0162
co 0156060708091011121415
cc0165599993
adx0165
co 01560607OB091011121415
cc 0170599993
adx0170
co 0157060708091011121415
cc 0162599993
ad 0162
co 0157060708091011121415
cc 0165599993
adx0165
co 0157060708091011121415
cc 0169599993
adx0169
co 01650607 OB 091011121415
cc0162599993
ccP01655016210169199994
ad 0162
co 01690607OB 09101112 1415
cc 01625 }9999
ccf01655016210169199994
ad 0162
co 0170060708091011121415
cc0162599993
ccf01625016510170199994
ad 0162
co 0161060708091011121415
cc 0162599993
ad 0162
co 0162060708091011121415
cc 0164599993
ad 0164
co 016706 07 08091011121415
ad 0164
co 0168060708091011121415
cc 0168599994
ad 0164
co 0171 060708091011121415
cc 0171599994
ad 0164
wrz0164 15
rg 01760210
Wrp017614018114018714019114019514019714020114020515021010
rg 0211 0212
co 0212060708091011121415
cc 0212599994
ad 0211
wra0211
wry021114
rg 02160234
```

```
wrp0216140217140220 140221140222 14022314022514023414
rg 0236 0238
wra0236 00
co 0236060708091011121415
cc 02375 }9999
adx0237
co 0236060708091011121415
cc 02385 5999 3
adx0238
co 0236
ccx02385 023779999 3
ad 023?
co 0236
ccx02375 023879999 3
ad 0238
wrx0237 150238 10
rg 02420245
wra0242 00
co 0242060708091011121415
cc 02435 5999 3
ad 0243
co 0243060708091011121415
cc 024459999 3
adx0244
co 0243
ccx02455024479999 3
ad 0244
co 0243060708091011121415
cc 0245559999 3
adx0245
co 0243
ccx02445024579999 3
ad 0245
wrx024415024510
rg 02490253
wra024900
co 0250060708091011121415
cc 02505 59994
ad 0249
co 0249060708091011121415
cc 025159999 3
ad 0251
co 025106 07 O8 09 10 11 12 1415
cc 0252 59999 3
adx0252
co 0251
ccx02535025279999 3
ad 0252
co 0251060708091011121415
cc 0253599993
adx0253
co 0251
ccx025250253 79999 3
```

```
ad 0253
wrx0252 150253 10
rg 0256 0259
co 02560607 OB 09 1011121415
cc 02585 5999 3
adx025B
co 0256
ccx02595025879999 3
ad 0258
co 02560607 OB 091011121415
cc 025959999 3
adx0259
co 0256
ccx02585 025979999 3
ad 0259
wrx0257 150258 150259 10
rg 0260 0274
wra0260
co 0262060708091011121415
cc 02625 59994
ad 0260
co 0260 060708091011121415
cc 026159999 3
ad 0261
co0260060708091011121415
cc 027359999 3
adx0273
co 0273060708091011121415
cc 0274599993
ad 0274
co 0274060708091011121415
ad 0261
co 0264060708091011121415
cc 02645 99994
ad 0263
co 0265060708091011121415
cc 02665 5999 3
ad 0266
co 0267060708091011121415
cc 0268 5 9999 3
adx0268
co 0267
ccx02695 026879999 3
ad 0268
co 02670607 OB 09 1011121415
cc 026959999 3
adx0269
co 0267
ccx026B5 026979999 3
ad 0269
co 0270 060708091011121415
ce 0271599993
adx0271
```

```
co 0270
ccx027250271799993
ad 0271
co 0270
ccx027150272799993
ad 0272
co 0270060708091011121415
cc 0272 599993
adx0272
wrx0261 14
wr 0263 15
wra0265 00
wrx0266 15
wra026700
wrx0268 150269 10
wra0270 00
wrx0271 150272 10
rg 02750276
co 02750607OB091011121415
cc 0276599993
ad 0276
wra0275 00
wrx0276 15
rg 0280 0282
co 0280060708091011121415
cc 028159999 3
adx0281
co 0280
ccx028250281799993
ad 02B1
co 02BO O6 O7OB O91011121415
cc 0282 59999 3
adx02B2
co 0280
ccx02815 0282 79999 3
ad 0282
wra0280 00
*rx0281 15 02B2 10
rg 0289 0291
CO 0289 O6 O7 OB O9 1011121415
cc 029059999 3
adx0290
co 0289
ccx029150290799993
ad 0290
co 0289 06 O7 OB O9 1011121415
cc 0291599993
adx0291
co 0289
ccx029050291799993
ad 0291
wra0289 00
wrx0290 150291 10
```

```
rg 0292 0293
co 0292060708091011121415
cc 029359999 3
ad 0293
wra0292 00
wrx0293 15
rg 02960298
co 0296060708091011121415
cc 029759999 3
adx0297
co 0296
ccx029850297799993
ad 0297
co 0296060708091011121415
cc 02985 99993
adx0298
co 0298
ccx02975 0298799993
ad 0298
wra0296 00
wrx0297 150298 10
rg 02990299
wr 0299 15
rg 0329 0332
co 0329060708091011121415
cc 0331599993
adx0331
co 0329
ccx033250331799993
ad 0331
co 0329060708091011121415
cc 0332599993
adx0332
co 0329
ccx033150332799993
ad 0332
wrx0331 150332 10
rg 03330335
co 0333060708091011121415
cc 0334599993
Idx0334
co 0333
ccx033550334799993
ad 0334
co 03330607 OB O91011121415
cc 0335599993
adx0335
co 0333
ccx033450335799993
ad 0335
wra0333 00
wrx033415033510
rg 03360338
```

```
co0336060708091011121415
cc 03375 9999 3
adx0337
co0336
ccx03385033779999 3
ad 0337
co0336060708091011121415
cc 03385 }9999
adx0338
co 0336
cex03375033879999 3
ad 0338
wra0336 00
wrx0337 15 0338 10
rg 03390341
co 0339060708091011121415
cc 03405 }9999
adx0340
co 0339
ccx03415034079999 3
ad 0340
co 0339060708091011121415
cc 034159999 3
adx0341
co 0339
cex03405034179999 3
ad 0341
wra033900
Wrx0340 15 034110
rg 03430373
wrx0343 10
wrp035814036614036714037214037314
rg 0388 0392
co 0390060708091011121415
cc 0390 5 99994
ad 038B
co 0391060708091011121415
cc 0391599994
ad 0388
co 0392060708091011121415
cc 0392599994
ad 0388
wrp0388 }1
rg 03930397
wrp0393140394140397 14
rg 03990461
wrp039914040114040214040314040614041414041714
wrp0420140423140426 10044614044914045914046014
rg 04630474
CO O46406 O7OB 09 1011121415
cc 0464599994
ad 0483
co 0465060708091011121415
```

```
cc 0465599994
ad 0463
co 0466060708091011121415
cc 04665 99994
ad}046
co0469060708091011121415
cc 0469 5 99994
ad}046
co 0471060708091011121415
cc 04715 99994
ad}046
co 04720607OB091011121415
cc 0472599994
ad 0463
co047306070B091011121415
cc 0473599994
ad}046
co0474060708091011121415
cc 0474599994
ad 0463
wr 0463 14
rg 04860489
wrp0486 140489 14
rg 04900491
co 0491060708091011121415
cc 0491599994
ad 0490
wr 0490 14
rg 04950497
wrp0495 140497 14
rg 05070509
co 0509060708091011121415
cc 05095 }9999
ad}050
wr 0507 14
rg 05120513
co 0513060708091011121415
cc 0513599994
ad 0512
wr 0512 14
rg 05150517
wrp0515 14
wry0517 14
rg 05210534
wrp0521140523140526 14053014053114053414
rg 05360537
co 0537060708091011121415
cc 05375 99994
ad 0536
wr 0536 14
rg 05410558
wrp054114054414054714054914055014055214055414055814
rg 0560 0565
```

```
wra0560 00
co 0561060708091011121415
cc 0561599994
ad 0560
co 0563060708091011121415
cc 05635 99994
ad}056
co 0565060708091011121415
cc 0565599994
ad 0564
wrz0560 14
wr 0564 14
rg 05670568
wrp0567 140568 14
rg 05690570
co 0570060708091011121415
cc 0570 599994
ad}056
wr 056914
rg 05710572
wrp0571140572 14
rg 05740576
co 0575060708091011121415
cc 0575599994
ad}057
co 0576060708091011121415
cc 05765 99994
ad 0574
wr 057414
rg 05770600
wrp0577 14
rg 06030604
co 0604060708091011121415
cc 0604599994
ad}060
wr 0603 14
rg 06190634
co 0620 060708091011121415
cc 0620 599994
ad}061
co 0623 06 07 OB 09 1011121415
cc 0623599994
ad}061
co 06240607 OB O9 1011121415
cc 06245 59994
ad 0619
wra0619
wry0619 14
wry0633 14
wry063414
rg 06560859
co 06570607OB 091011121415
cc 0657599994
```

```
ad 0656
co 0659O6 O7 OB O9 101112 1415
cc 0659599994
ad 0656
wr 0656 14065B 14
rg 06610665
fc 066202610663 034706640711
co0662060708091011121415
ccf06625066310664199994
ad 0661
co 0663060708091011121415
ccf06625066310664199994
ad 0661
co 06640607 OB O9101112 1415
ccf06625066310664199994
ad 0661
co 0665060708091011121415
cc 06655 99994
ad 0661
wr 0661 14
rg 06670748
wrp066714067114067715068714068914
wrp069214069314069814070214071114072314074814
rg 07540755
cO075506070B091011121415
cc 0755599994
ad 0754
wr 075415
rg 07660770
co 076706070B091011121415
cc 0767599994
ad 0766
wr 0766 150770 15
rg 07710774
wr 0771 15
co 0774060708091011121415
cc 0774599994
ad 0773
wr 0773 15
rg 0777 0821
Wr 0777 150780 1507B2 1507BB150789150B00150809150821 15
rg 0826 0831
co O828 06 07 O8 091011121415
cc OB2B 599994
ad 0B26
co 08290607 OB 091011121415
cc O829 5 99994
ad 0826
co 0831060708091011121415
cc 0831599994
ad 0826
wr OB26 }1
rg 08640876
```

```
wra0864 00
wrp0B65 14
wra0866 00
co 0870 060708091011121415
cc 0870 5 99994
ad 0867
co0872060708091011121415
cc 0872599994
ad 0867
co OB730607 OB O9 1011121415
cc 08735 99994
ad 0867
co OB7406 O7 OB O9 1011121415
cc 0874 5 99994
ad 0867
co0875060708091011121415
cc 0875 599994
ad 0867
co 0876060708091011121415
cc 0876599994
ad 0867
wr 0867 14
wrp0868 14
wrx0869 15
rg 08820917
fc 0886 0716088708790888 0039
co 0896060708091011121415
cc 0896 5 99994
ad 0888
co 0898060708091011121415
cc 0898 5 99994
ad 0888
co 0899060708091011121415
cc 0899 599994
ad 08B8
co 0904060708091011121415
cc 0904599994
ad 08B8
co 091706070B 091011121415
cc 0917599994
ad 08B8
co 088806 0708 091011121415
ccf088650888 199994
ad 0882
co 0886060708091011121415
ccf08865088B 199994
ad 0882
co 0887060708091011121415
ccf088750888 199994
ad 0882
co 090106 07OB O9 1011121415
cc 0901599994
ad 0882
```

```
co 0889060708091011121415
cc 088959999 4
ad 0882
co 0894060708091011121415
cc 0894599994
ad 0882
co 0897060708091011121415
cc 0897599994
ad 0882
wr 0882 14
rg 09190930
co 0921060708091011121415
cc 0921599994
ad 0920
co 0920060708091011121415
cc 0920 5 99994
ad 0919
co 0922060708091011121415
cc 0922599994
ad 0919
co 0929060708091011121415
cc 0929599994
ad 0928
co 092B 060708091011121415
cc 09285 99994
ad 0927
co 0930060708091011121415
cc 0930599994
ad 0927
wr 0919150927 15
rg 09460949
wra0946 00
wrp0947 14
wrp094814
wrx094915
rg 09510955
fc 095207160953087909540042
co 0955060708091011121415
cc 0955599994
ad 0951
co 09520607OBO91011121415
ccf095250954199994
ad 0951
co 0954060708091011121415
ccf095250954199994
ad 0951
co 0953060708091011121415
ccf095350954199994
ad 0951
wr 0951 }1
rg 09570959
co 095B 06 07 08 091011121415
cc 0958599994
```

```
ad 0957
co 0959060708091011121415
cc 0958509593 99994
ad 0957
wr 0957 15
rg 09740979
wra097400
wrp0975 14
wra0976 }0
wrp0977 14
wrp0978 14
wrx0979 15
rg 09820985
fc 0983071609850048
co 0984060708091011121415
cc 0984599994
ad 0982
co 0983060708091011121415
ccf098350985199994
ad 0982
co 0985060708091011121415
ccf098350985199994
ad 0982
wr 0982 }1
rg 09870988
co 0988060708091011121415
cc 0988 5 99994
ad 0987
wr 0987 15
rg 09941009
wrp0994 }1
co 0996060708091011121415
cc 0996599994
ad 0995
co 0997060708091011121415
cc 099750996399994
ad 0995
co 0998060708091011121415
cc 0998599994
ad 0995
wr 0995 15
wrp099915100715100815100915
rg 10141019
wra101400
wrp1015 14
wra101600
wrp1017 14
wrp1018 14
wrx1019 15
rg 1020 1028
co 1021060708091011121415
cc 1021599994
ad 1020
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wr 1020 14
co 1028060708091011121415
cc 10265 99994
ad 1025
co 1027060708091011121415
cc 10265 102? 3 99994
ad 1025
co1028060708091011121415
cc 1028599994
ad 1025
wr 1025 15
rg 1034 104?
wra103400
co 1039060708091011121415
cc 1039599994
ad }103
co 10410607OBO91011121415
cc 1041599994
ad }103
co 1042060708091011121415
cc 1042599994
ad 1035
co 1043060708091011121415
cc 1043599994
ad }103
wr 1035 14
wrp1036 14
wr 1037 14
co 1045060708091011121415
cc 1045599994
ad 1044
co1046060708091011121415
cc 104551046399994
ad 1044
co 1047060708091011121415
cc 1047599994
ad 1044
wr 1044 15
rg 1057 1061
co 1060060708091011121415
cc 1060599994
ad 105B
co 106106 O7 OB O9 1011 12 1415
cc 1061599994
ad 105B
wra105700
Wr 1058 14
wrp105914
rg 1062 1064
co 1063060708091011121415
cc 1063599994
ad 1062
co 1064060708091011121415
```

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cc 1064599994
ad 1062
wr 1062 }1
rg 1065 }106
co 106606 0708091011121415
cc 10665 }9999
ad }106
wr 1065 15
rg 1068 }107
wra1068 00 107200 107900
rg 10891091
wrp1089 14109114
rg 1096 1105
wra1096 00
wrp1097 14
wr 1100 15
co110306 Or 08 091011121415
cc 1103599994
ad 1102
co 1104060708091011121415
cc 110451103 399994
ad 1102
co 1105060708091011121415
cc 1105599994
ad 1102
wr 1102 15
rg 1107 1124
wra110700 111000
rg 1126 1136
wra1126 00
wrp1127 14
wrp1128 }1
wrx1129 15
wrp1130 }1
co113406 O7 OB 09 1011121415
cc 1134599994
ad 1133
co 1135060708091011121415
cc 113451135399994
ad 1133
co 1136060708091011121415
cc 11365 59994
ad }113
wr 1133 15
rg 11631174
wrp116314
co 116406 O7 O8 09 10 11 12 1415
cc 1164599994
ad }118
co 1172O6 O7OB O9 10 1112 1415
cc 1172599994
ad 1166
Wr 1166 14
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wrp1167 14
wrx1168 15
wra117100
wr 1173 101174 10
rg 11811195
wr 1182 14
co1185060708091011121415
cc 118659999 3
ad 1186
wrx1186 15
wrx1187 15
rg 12131225
co 1214060708091011121415
cc 1214599994
ad 1213
co 1215060708091011121415
cc 121451215399994
ad 1213
co1216060708091011121415
cc 1216599994
ad 1213
wr 121315
wry121815121915
wrx1221151222 15 1223 15
wrx1225 15
rg 1242 1275
co 124205060708091011121415
cc 1242599994
adc1242
wrx1242 }1
co 127405060708091011121415
cc 1274599994
adc1274
wrx127415
co 127505060708091011121415
cc 1275599994
adc1275
W5x1275 15
rg 1501 150B
co 1502060708091011121415
cc 1502 5 99994
ad }150
co 1503060708091011121415
cc 1503599994
ad 1501
co 15040607 OB 09 1011121415
cc 15045999944
ad }150
co 1505060708091011121415
cc 15055 }9999
ad 1501
co 1506060708091011121415
cc 15065 99994
```

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ad 1501
co1507060708091011121415
cc 1507599994
ad 1501
wrz1501 }1
rg 15141521
co 1515060708091011121415
cc 1515599994
ad }151
co1516060708091011121415
cc 1516599994
ad }151
co1517060708091011121415
cc 1517599994
ad 1514
co1518060708091011121415
cc 1518599994
ad }151
co1519060708091011121415
cc 1519599994
ad }151
co1520060708091011121415
cc 15205 59994
ad }151
wrz1514 }1
rg 1527 1534
co 1528060708091011121415
cc 1528599994
ad 1527
co1529060708091011121415
cc 1529599994
ad }152
co15300607OB091011121415
cc 1530599994
ad 1527
co 153106 07 OB O9 1011121415
cc 1531599994
ad 1527
co 153206O7OBO91011121415
cc 1532599994
ad 1527
co 15330607 O8 09 1011121415
cc 1533599994
ad 1527
wrz1527 }1
rg 1540 1547
co1541060708091011121415
cc 1541599994
ad 1540
co 15420607 O8 09 1011121415
cc 1542599994
ad 1540
co15430607OBO91011121415
```

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cc 1543599994
ad 1540
co 1544060708091011121415
cc 1544 599994
ad 1540
co 154506 O7 O8 091011121415
cc 1545599994
ad }154
co1546060708091011121415
cc 15465 59994
ad 1540
wrz1540 14
rg 15531558
co 1554060708091011121415
cc 1554599994
ad }155
co 1555060708091011121415
cc 1555 599994
ad 1553
co 155606 O7 OB O9 101112 1415
cc 15565 }9999
ad }155
co 1557060708091011121415
cc 1557599994
ad }155
wrz1553 14
rg 15621566
co 1563060708091011121415
cc 1563599994
ad 1562
co 15640607OB O9 1011121415
cc 1564599994
ad 1562
co1565060708091011121415
cc 1565599994
ad 1562
wrz1562 }1
rg 1570 1575
co1571060708091011121415
cc 1571599994
ad 1570
co1572060708091011121415
cc 1572 5 99994
ad 1570
co 15730607 OB 09 1011121415
cc 1573599994
ad 1570
co 1574 O6 O7 OB O9 101112 1415
cc 1574599994
ad 1570
co15750607 OB O9 1011121415
cc 1575 599994
ad 1570
```

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wr 157014
rg 1579 1591
co1580060708091011121415
cc 1580599994
ad 1579
co15830607OB 091011121415
cc 1583599994
ad }157
wrz1579 14
co1588060708091011121415
cc 15885 59994
ad 15B7
co1590060708091011121415
cc 1590 599994
ad 1587
wrz1587 15
rg 15941596
co 1595060708091011121415
cc 1595599994
ad }159
co1596060708091011121415
cc 1596599994
ad 1594
wr 1594 15
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[^0]:    -Origin not clear but probably from maize starch, etc.

