

These factors are, of course, (1) foreign duties, (2) foreign non-tariff restraints and barriers, and (3) inequitable and discriminatory transportation and shipping rates. Because it is beyond the limited scope of this inquiry, the latter factor will not be stressed but is mentioned merely in passing. That factor does, however, gain additional importance because the effect of higher discriminatory shipping rates imposed upon United States brewers is a burden which, when added to the higher foreign duties and the difficulties in surmounting foreign non-tariff restrictions, effectively precludes the exportation of malt beverages from the United States to the countries involved. Accordingly, it is the position of the United States Brewers Association, Inc., that the transportation and shipping rates should be the subject matter of future thorough investigation by the appropriate agencies of the United States Government.

A country-by-country comparison disclosing the individual disparity in beer imports and beer exports between the United States and each of a number of other countries is most pertinent to our consideration. In this regard, we should be mindful of the fact that each of these countries could—in the absence of unreasonable duties and other barriers—fall in the “good customer” category for United States produced malt beverages.

The country-by-country statistics for 1966—which are the most current presently available—show that:

Canada.—Exported 1,855,789 cases of beer to the United States while importing only 17,068 cases from the United States;

Mexico.—Exported 225,431 cases of beer to the United States, while importing only 875 cases from the United States;

United Kingdom.—Exported 261,240 cases of beer to the United States while importing nothing from the United States;

Ireland.—Exported 165,286 cases of beer to the United States and imported none;

Denmark.—Exported 600,940 cases of beer to the United States and imported nothing;

Netherlands.—Exported 1,899,114 cases of beer to the United States and imported nothing from the United States;

Germany.—Exported 3,516,527 cases of beer to the United States and importing nothing from the United States;

Norway.—Exported 542,267 cases of beer to the United States and importing nothing from the United States;

Japan.—Exported 144,365 cases of beer to the United States and importing only 382 cases from the United States;

Philippine Islands.—Exported 265,439 cases to the United States while importing only 704 cases from the United States;

Central America.—Exported only 1,162 cases of beer to the United States while importing 48,172 cases from the United States;

Caribbean area.—Similarly exported only 1,300 cases of beer to the United States while importing 174,090 from the United States.

II. AMERICAN DECLINE IN INTERNATIONAL BEER TRADE

As previously noted, the competitive position of the American brewing industry in the export-import market has undergone, and continues to experience, a progressive deterioration dating back to two decades, shortly after the close of World War II. The chart on page 6 depicts graphically, on a worldwide basis, the decline in our export trade and the concurrent increase in the entry of foreign products into the American marketplace.

Disquieting as that chart may be, the serious problem which it illustrates stands out even more starkly when viewed in terms of precise figures and not simply as lines on a chart. Insofar as worldwide statistics are concerned, Exhibit A sets forth, year by year, the figures reflecting United States exports and imports of malt beverages.

The chart on page 6 and Exhibit A demonstrate the total structure of our export and import trade in malt beverages, in the form of a general overview. It is both pertinent and helpful to dissect the total structure into its principal component parts. This is done in the attached Exhibits B and C (for Europe), D and E (for North America), F and G (for Asia), and H and I (for all other areas). As for the total worldwide picture, these exhibits depict graphically and tabulate numerically for each geographical area the declining stature of the