

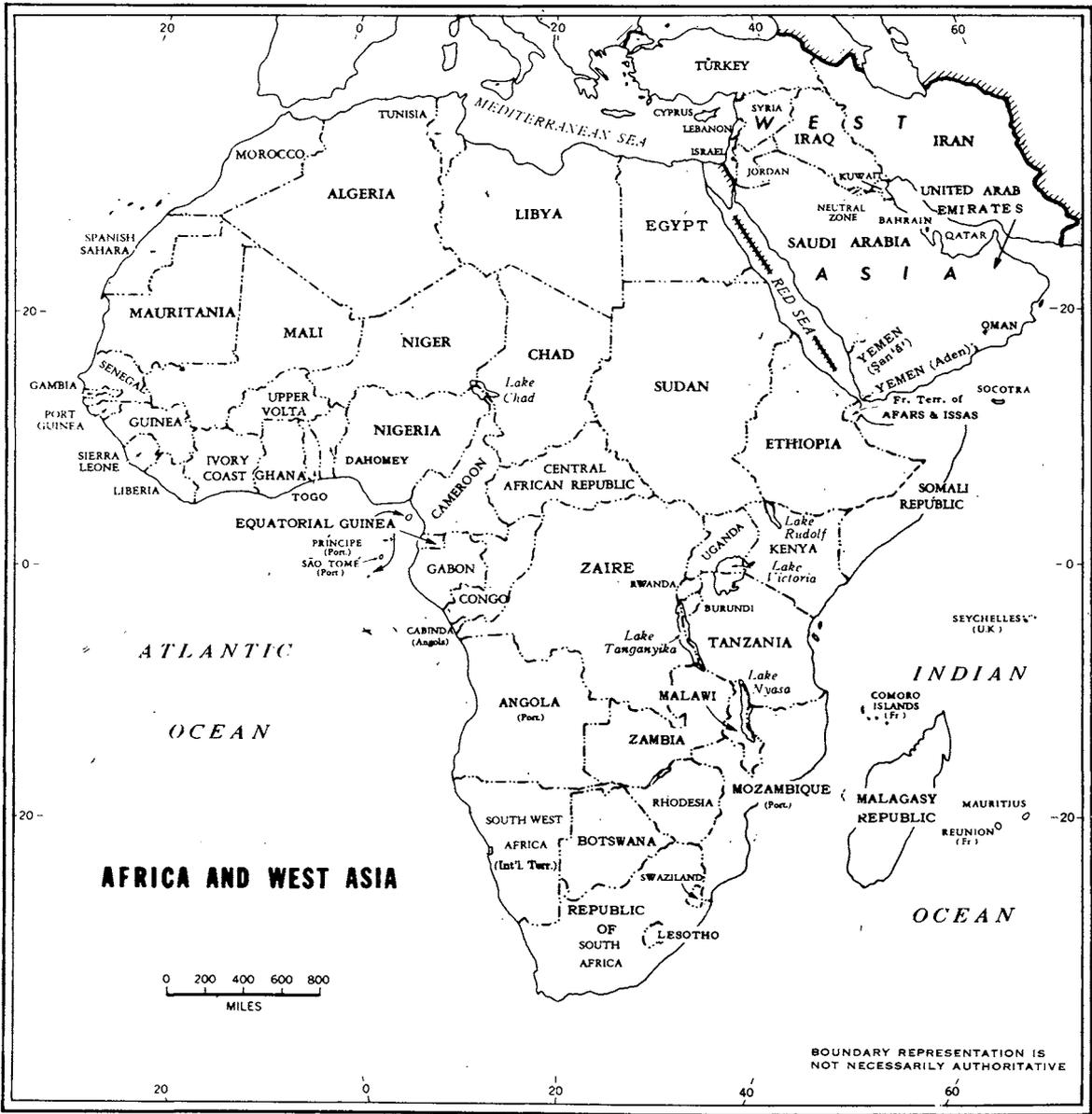
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THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN AFRICA AND WEST ASIA

Review of 1973 and Outlook for 1974

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Washington, D.C.



ABSTRACT: Mainly because of dry weather, Africa's agricultural output fell 4 percent in 1973. West Asia's agricultural production was down about 7 percent. Per capita food production dropped 6 percent in Africa and 10 percent in West Asia. This report reviews the 1973 agricultural year in selected African and West Asian countries, gives the outlook for 1974 production and trade of selected commodities, and cites 1973 U.S. agricultural trade with the countries.

KEY WORDS: Agricultural production, food production, Africa, West Asia, agricultural trade.

FOREWORD

This is one of six regional supplements to the World Agricultural Situation, WAS 4, issued in December 1973. Other regional reports have been published for Western Europe, the USSR, Communist Asia, the Western Hemisphere, and the Far East.

Highlights of the 1973 agricultural year in Africa and West Asia are reviewed in some detail in the country writeups. Included are writeups for 16 countries in Africa and 13 in West Asia. Tabular data for countries omitted from the text discussion are included in the appendix.

This report was directed and coordinated by the Program Area Leader. Those participating in the preparation of the report include John C. Dunmore, Michael E. Kurtzig, John B. Parker, Brian J. Pritchard, Snider W. Skinner, Herbert H. Steiner, and Helene C. Wilson. For some countries, the agricultural situation reports from the U.S. Agricultural Attaches abroad were drawn upon extensively.



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NOTE:

In this report, the index of total agricultural production for Africa is based on production in 32 countries for which indices have been prepared. For West Asia, the index is based on indices for eight countries.

Many of the estimates of population and food production in African countries may not be as reliable as those in most other regions because of insufficient data.

Metric tons, U.S. dollars, and U.S. cents are used in this report; exceptions are specified.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN AFRICA AND WEST ASIA--

REVIEW OF 1973 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1974

SUMMARY

In 1973, agricultural output of the combined African and West Asian areas dropped about 5 percent for both total production and food production. On a per capita basis, food production was at the lowest level in recent years.

AFRICA

In Africa, agricultural production was down 4 percent, falling far below the long-term growth rate. The index of total agricultural outturn dropped 5 points to 120 (1961-65=100). The food production index also stood at 120, compared with 125 in 1972. But food production per capita dropped 6 percent, to 93 percent of the base period.

Nigeria, the Republic of South Africa, and Egypt are the leading agricultural producers in Africa. Despite the drought in northern parts of the country, Nigeria produced only 2 percent fewer agricultural products than in 1972. There were sharp declines for several commodities, however. The Nigerian peanut crop was hurt by dry weather and yielded only 775,000 tons, down one-third from 1972.

The cocoa bean harvest was down by 11 percent to 235,000 tons.

In the Republic of South Africa, 1973 agricultural production fell 16 percent below the 1972 output. The severe decline was due largely to lower grain and sugar production. Dry weather in the early part of the crop year suppressed corn acreage and then damaged the growing crop. Both corn and grain sorghum output was less than half as much as in 1972. Corn exports from the 1973 crop were small, less than 10 percent of those from the previous crop. The decline in sugar production in 1973 was about 5 percent.

Of the three leading agricultural countries in Africa, only Egypt produced more than in 1972--output was up nearly 5 percent. Wheat, rice, and sugarcane hit new record highs, and there was an excellent turnout of cotton, by far the country's most valuable agricultural product.

The outstanding export crops of Africa are coffee, cotton, and cocoa beans. The African coffee crop for 1973 was down about 150,000 tons (13 percent); the cotton

crop was down slightly; and the cocoa bean harvest was off about 40,000 tons, the second successive year of reduced production.

WEST ASIA

In West Asia, agricultural output fell 7 percent in 1973 to an index of 127 (1961-65=100). Food production in the area was at an index of 125, while per capita food production was down about 10 percent to an index of 95.

In Turkey, the chief agricultural producer in the area, output dropped about 9 percent from 1972. The wheat crop was down 15 percent, changing

Turkey's temporary status as a wheat exporter to its more frequent status as a wheat importer. Most other crops were off in 1973.

Iran, the second leading agricultural producer of the region, recorded a slight increase in output. There was an above average wheat crop and generally good outturn of other crops.

Agricultural production dropped severely in Cyprus and Jordan in 1973.

Wheat and cotton are the leading crops of West Asia. In 1973, the region's wheat crop was down by 20 percent to 14.2 million tons. Cotton production was down by about 8 percent.

DROUGHT IN AFRICA

WEST AFRICA

Drought continued in 1973 in six West African countries, or "The Sahel"--Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, and Chad. The situation improved somewhat in Senegal, however, as enough rain fell to considerably improve crop production. Conditions in Upper Volta remained about the same as in 1972, however, the drought in Upper Volta was not as severe as in the rest of the Sahel. The drought continued to be critical in Mauritania, Mali, Niger, and Chad.

Large imports of grains and other foods--mostly furnished on a grant basis--will continue to be needed in the Sahel. Large tonnages have been shipped so far this year and others are scheduled. It is planned to pre-position grains and other foods in the particularly isolated regions prior to the rainy season, when the roads become difficult or impassable. Even so, it appears that the 1973 experience of expensive emergency airlifts will again be required in some Sahelian countries in 1974.

Nigeria, north of 12° north latitude, began suffering from the drought in 1973. Opting not to appeal for international relief, Nigeria has drawn upon its own resources, and, in fact, has made substantial cash donations to relieve famine in the Sahel countries.

The Gambia, Guinea, and Cameroon have also suffered from drought. Other coastal countries have had less rain than usual, but the situation has not reached drought proportions.

In addition to short-range emergency relief, intermediate and long-range economic development plans for the Sahel are being studied.

The Government has allocated 250,000 tons of grain for shipment to the Sahel in 1974. It is expected that shipments will be mostly grain sorghum and corn, which are familiar as human food in the drought area. This will make a substantial supplement to the six countries'

EAST AFRICA

1973 production. However, it is estimated that a total of 500,000 tons of grain will need to be imported on a grant basis by the Sahel countries in 1974.

In addition to emergency antifamine relief for the Sahel, several short-term development projects are planned by a number of countries and international organizations. For example, on February 23, 1974, the United States agreed to grant \$2.3 million toward Niger's recovery and rehabilitation program. The program calls for constructing grain storage facilities in isolated deficit regions, repairing roads, equipping rural health services, providing medicines and supplemental feed for livestock, accelerating rice production, reforestation, and rehabilitating pastures.

Similar agreements have been made or are planned by the United States with the five other Sahelian countries.

The European Development Fund of the European Community has approved a \$42 million recovery and rehabilitation program for the six Sahel countries and Ethiopia. These funds will be mostly expended in eight types of programs: (1) transportation equipment, (2) repair and improvement of tracks and airfields, (3) storage facilities, (4) water supply for humans, (5) seed programs, (6) increase in food crops, (7) irrigation projects, and (8) livestock improvement programs.

In addition, the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) is planning development assistance to enable the drought-affected countries reduce chronic deficits in food grain production and improve livestock management. Also, AID has contracted with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to develop a framework for a systematic analysis of long-term development options of the Sahel countries.

France, Canada, West Germany, the USSR, Sweden, the World Bank, FAO, and several other countries and organizations have provided emergency recovery and medium-term assistance to the Sahel.

The drought conditions that have plagued West Africa for half a decade are now affecting areas in East Africa.

Of all the East African countries, Ethiopia has been most severely assaulted. Drought conditions have existed for some time in Eritrea and in the surrounding lowland areas that stretch southward. Poor rainfall and associated crop and cattle losses have gradually caused migrations, which have in turn led to widespread hardship. The United Nations reported that 50,000 to 100,000 Ethiopians died because of drought and famine related causes in 1973, but the actual toll is highly uncertain. The total number of people affected is similarly unknown, but estimates indicate it may be 2 million or more--approximately 8 percent of the total population of Ethiopia. The remoteness of most affected areas and their extremely poor transportation and communication networks make both gaining knowledge about the severity of the problem and the delivering of relief supplies most formidable.

International organizations have brought in food, clothing, and medical assistance. By March 1974, foreign sources had pledged 53,000 tons of grain (primarily wheat and corn) to Ethiopia, but the Ethiopian Government has estimated that it will probably need to procure from home and abroad a total of 250,000 tons of grain to help feed the drought sufferers. Through government-to-government, famine relief, and World Food Program avenues, the United States had pledged 59,000 tons of wheat, grain sorghum, and corn as of April 1974.

The new Ethiopian Government intends to give top priority to the drought and famine problem. The Emperor has appointed a chief commissioner of relief aid and rehabilitation to work on the problem. Medium- and long-term aid will be necessary in order to resettle farmers, restore cattle and oxen losses, and generally to return the afflicted areas to a state of normalcy.

Drought conditions have spread through eastern Kenya into Tanzania. Crop losses have been significant in Kenya, but national reserves of corn--the staple food crop--are expected to prevent famine. However, drought-related crop losses will hurt export earnings. Widespread famine is not expected in Tanzania, but cattle losses have been reported. The Tanzanian Government has increased cattle slaughtering and has moved to import large quantities of grain for relief. The amount needed will hinge importantly on the adequacy of the "long rains," which normally end in May, for food crop production.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Extremely dry weather in November and December of 1972 hampered normal plantings of summer grains over most of southern Africa. In addition to the general lack of precipitation, a heat wave during the early growing season (January 1973) destroyed much of the corn already planted. Some scattered rains fell in late January and early February

but were too late to save the bulk of the region's corn and grain sorghum crops. Rains were fairly widespread later in the growing season and the tobacco and cotton crops in most areas made good recovery.

In the Republic of South Africa, the 1973 corn crop was only half of what it was in 1972. This permitted only 200,000 tons of corn to be exported from the Republic's 1973 crop. About 3.5 million tons were exported in 1972. This reduction served to aggravate the generally tight grain situation in the world.

Although the 1972 drought in southern Africa was severe, and although many dryland farmers were financially hurt, conditions were not entirely devastating. As 1973 passed on, record crops of wheat were harvested in almost all countries of southern Africa, and cattle in many regions were in fair-to-good condition. No severe water shortages occurred, as in general the lakes, dams, and boreholes were little affected over the relatively short-lived but untimely drought.

AFRICA

ALGERIA

Algeria's national income, continuing its rapid growth rate, rose an estimated 10 percent in 1973. Industrial production increased about 20 percent because a large number of factories completed in 1971-72 came into production. Oil and gas output increased both in tonnage and value. Gross fixed investment rose about 18 percent, of which 85 percent came from domestic capital, mobilized through austerity measures that reduced both public and private consumption.

Agriculture

Production

In contrast to the growth of the other sectors, agriculture declined in 1973. The wheat harvest was the smallest since 1966. Barley was also down. Unfavorable weather was the most important factor, but the agrarian revolution and its consequent uncertainties may also have had an effect. Production of other crops declined, too, but not as sharply as the cereals.

Policy

Algeria puts first priority on industrial development. Investments in agriculture are to be financed out of industry's profits. Urban income is to be redistributed in rural areas to equalize the great differences in standard of living between town and country. The long-term aim is to modernize agriculture so it can supply most of the domestic food needs, yet export certain commodities produced in surplus. Corollary to this is the social and political development of the rural people.

The agrarian revolution aims to restructure the private sector of Algerian agriculture, which accounts for two-thirds of the total farmland area (about 6.8

million hectares) and supports more than 5 million people with difficulty. A minority, large landowners (only 3 percent of all landowners) have 25 percent of the land, while the thousands of small farmers comprising 50 percent of the land owners control only 10 percent of the land. The goal of the agrarian revolution is to combine the small uneconomical farms into cooperatives, and take land away from absentee and other large landlords and distribute it to "those who work it." All recipients of the distributed land must band together in cooperatives. These cooperatives then receive Government funds and aid in equipment and seed.

By July 1973, 618,000 hectares of land had been distributed to 48,000 peasants. Most of this was public land. The delicate and decisive phase of taking land away from some private owners and giving it to others was in progress during the latter part of 1973. Four hundred cooperatives were established and 200 more are expected to be in operation by the end of 1974.

Prices of certain necessities have been frozen to help low-income consumers. Because of Government subsidies, the price of a loaf of bread has not changed since 1962, and the price of meat has increased only 30 percent in 12 years.

Foreign Trade

Algeria exchanges petroleum and natural gas for food, raw materials, semifinished products, and machinery. In 1973, the balance of payments showed a surplus despite a negative balance of trade. Foreign loans made up the difference.

Exports

Of total exports of \$1.2 billion in 1972, petroleum and products accounted

for \$1.0 billion. Wine and citrus fruit made up the largest part of the remainder. Negotiations for a new association agreement with the European Economic Community (EC) started in September 1973 and should be concluded in 1974. Wine is one of the disputed items in these negotiations. The Algerians want free entry for their blending wines, but France and Italy want to accept Algerian wines only at a higher price than the Community reference price, although they are willing to allow a 75-percent cut in customs duties.

Imports

Algeria's imports totaled a little under \$1.4 billion in 1972. Roughly \$200 million were agricultural commodities, chiefly wheat, seed oil, and sugar. The United States has consistently been an important supplier of wheat to Algeria, but imports of soybean and cottonseed oil from the United States have been irregular. In recent years, Algeria's imports of these oils were roughly 60,000 tons annually, but less than 3,000 tons were supplied by the United States. Algeria is expected to import over 1 million tons of wheat in 1974, with a large share coming from the United States.

Trade With the United States

U.S. exports to Algeria in 1973 totaled \$160.5 million, of which \$71.2 million worth were agricultural. Largest of the agricultural items were 553,000 tons of wheat valued at \$54.7 million and inedible tallow valued at \$6.7 million.

U.S. farm imports from Algeria amounted to only \$302,000 and were mostly essential oils. (Herbert H. Steiner)

EGYPT

Egypt's GNP increased almost 6 percent in 1973 to about \$7.75 billion. Output of textiles, steel, aluminum, and automobiles showed strong gains. Furthermore, economic prospects have brightened tremendously since October 1973. An influx of investments and financial aid from oil-rich Arab countries has enabled Egypt to pay off all past-due bills for the first time in a decade. The inflow of

foreign exchange connected with projects to reopen the Suez Canal, build an oil pipeline from the Gulf of Suez to the Mediterranean, and construct dozens of new factories involving foreign investments will enhance Egypt's 1974 foreign exchange position. As a result of these projects, the Bank of Egypt is expected to receive an inflow of more than \$500 million in convertible currency--which is equivalent to half the value of Egypt's 1973 exports.

In recent years, a shortage of foreign exchange has been a major deterrent to economic progress in Egypt. Government-built factories remained far below capacity because not enough raw materials could be imported. Development of export markets was impeded by a lack of convertible currency. Now, however, funds will be available to import more raw materials needed by new factories.

The rising local assembly of automobiles has caused Egypt's use of petroleum products to rise faster than domestic output. The flow of crude petroleum from oil wells in the Western Desert has diminished, although considerable supplies still come from the Gulf of Suez area. Egypt's imports of petroleum products from the Soviet Union have increased in recent years. A large new petroleum refinery is scheduled for construction near Alexandria. It should eventually provide enough gasoline for Egypt's rising needs plus some for export. Other Arab nations have been encouraged to invest in additional petroleum refineries in Egypt. Plans call for new fertilizer factories to use naphtha, a byproduct of petroleum used to make nitrogenous fertilizer.

Egypt seeks to provide employment for all educated job seekers. The exodus of many workers from cities along the Suez Canal in 1967 created problems in finding meaningful employment for refugees. Reopening of the Suez and reconstructing of cities along its banks will create many new jobs. About 200,000 Egyptians are currently working in other countries, mostly Libya and the Arabian Peninsula. New investment policies make it easier for Egyptians earning convertible currency and foreigners to invest in hotels and real estate in Egypt. Japan

has provided loans of more than \$150 million for construction projects.

Agriculture

Production

A shortage of fertilizer, caused by smaller imports from some East European countries, held growth in agricultural production to 5 percent in 1973. Wheat, rice, corn, and citrus fruits accounted for most of the gain. Cotton production was up about 2 percent.

A new variety of wheat, "Giza 155," and several other varieties obtained from crossing Mexican dwarf varieties with local wheat, contributed to wheat yield increases in 1973. Wheat production rose to 1.85 million from 1.63 million tons in 1972. Government procurement provided a guaranteed market for the new varieties, which rural consumers found less desirable than traditional varieties. However, compared with farmers in some other developing countries, Egyptian farmers have less trouble marketing certain high-yielding wheat varieties. Most urban consumers in Egypt buy ready-to-eat bakery products and never see the wheat as it came from the farm.

Greater use of high-yielding varieties also contributed to an increase in rice and corn yields. Rice area remained about the same, but production increased to 2.7 million tons of paddy.

Vegetable production increased to about 5.9 million tons last year, after holding at about 5.3 million tons in 1969-71. Much larger crops of potatoes and onions contributed to a marked rise in exports at attractive prices.

Area devoted to commercial orchards increased from 39,000 hectares in 1952 to about 120,000 hectares in 1973. Total fruit production increased from 1.3 million tons in 1966 to about 2 million tons in 1973. About 800,000 tons of oranges were produced in 1973, compared with 707,000 tons in 1971 and only 340,000 tons in 1965. Production of tangerines and

grapefruit for export doubled during 1965-73.

Government-sponsored cooperatives provide most of the inputs used by farmers and stand ready to help them in marketing their crops. Many farmers prefer to grow vegetables because of high prices obtained at cooperative markets. Sales of cotton and rice are more controlled by Government regulations at fixed prices.

Foreign Trade

Exports

Striking gains in world market prices for cotton and rice pushed Egypt's total agricultural exports over the \$1 billion mark for the first time in 1973. Some of the top grades of extra-long staple cotton brought more than \$1.50 per pound in Liverpool in late 1973. Large contracts for delivery to the People's Republic of China, Japan, and India reflected the higher prices. When possible, manufactures and textiles rather than higher priced cotton and rice were delivered to trade-agreement customers. Expansion in exports of textiles, oranges, furniture, cosmetics, and alcoholic beverages helped keep the value for exports to the USSR above \$250 million, despite smaller cotton and rice deliveries.

Although the volume of cotton exports fell below 300,000 tons in 1973, the value climbed above \$500 million. Asian customers, especially Japan and the People's Republic of China, accounted for a larger share of the 1973 exports.

Rice export volume declined from 456,300 tons in 1972 to about 400,000 tons in 1973, mostly because of smaller shipments to Eastern Europe. Exports to Syria, Lebanon, and Western Europe were maintained at the 1972 level.

Exports of potatoes and onions to the United Kingdom increased substantially in volume and doubled in value in 1973. Exports of tomatoes and various winter vegetables to the USSR, Switzerland, and West Germany also increased.

Imports

Egypt's agricultural imports totaled approximately \$470 million in 1973, compared with \$292 million in 1971. Higher grain prices contributed to the marked rise in the value of the 1973 imports. Wheat and wheat flour imports totaled more than \$325 million in 1973, compared with a low of \$65 million in 1970. The value of vegetable oil and tallow imports also increased greatly in 1973.

Egypt imported no U.S. wheat during 1968-72, but in 1973 it again returned to the United States as a major supplier. We sent 426,000 tons of wheat and 53,500 tons of wheat flour to Egypt in 1973 for a combined value of \$50 million. As a result, U.S. farm exports to Egypt zoomed to \$123 million in 1973--almost triple the \$43.6 million recorded in 1972--and the United States moved ahead of Australia to become Egypt's top supplier of farm imports. A key factor in Egypt's tremendous increase in imports of U.S. grains and other products in 1973 was the substantial improvement in the country's foreign exchange position.

In early 1974, Australia was again the major supplier of wheat to Egypt, although about 400,000 tons of French wheat were purchased for delivery during the summer of 1974. U.S. wheat exports to Egypt in January-February 1974 totaled 262,000 tons.

In 1973, Egypt's imports of U.S. corn reached 180,000 tons valued at \$16 million--doubling 1972's value. A substantial increase is predicted for 1974, as early purchases totaled 130,000 tons. Corn is an important food staple in Egypt, and Government flour mills use cornmeal for blending with wheat flour to produce bakery products.

Prior to the Arab-Israeli war in 1967, the United States supplied over half of Egypt's food imports, mostly through Public Law 480. As a result of a diplomatic break, as well as shortened P.L. 480 supplies in the late 1960's, Egypt's imports of U.S. farm products fell to a low of \$7.2 million in 1968. Since then, however, Egypt's cash purchases of U.S. farm products have increased steadily.

Before large grain shipments were renewed in 1973, vegetable oils and tallow were the most important U.S. farm exports to Egypt. They remained important in 1973. Egypt accounts for about one-third of all U.S. exports of cottonseed oil, largely because demand for cooking oil continues to exceed available supplies. U.S. exports of cottonseed oil to Egypt reached \$30 million last year.

Egypt also purchased about 60,000 tons of U.S. tallow, valued at \$20 million, in 1973. Urbanization and improved living standards have contributed to a rise in tallow demand for soap manufacture. Imported tallow is also needed for manufacturing cosmetics for export--now a \$12 million business.

Egypt's growing demand for cigarettes--for both domestic and export sale--has contributed to revived purchases of U.S. tobacco. Although U.S. tobacco exports to Egypt tripled in value in 1973, compared with 1972, they still remained below the peak of the early 1960's, when most exports were under P.L. 480.

Total grain use in Egypt approximated 10 million tons in 1973. Of this, about 3.6 million tons were imported, compared with 1970, when only about 1.3 million of the 7.2 million tons of grain utilized were imported. The higher consumption level is due to rapidly rising demand for bakery products in urban areas, since most of the domestic output of wheat and coarse grains is utilized in the countryside where it is produced. Over 90 percent of bakery products sold in cities with over 100,000 population are made from either imported wheat or wheat flour. Government price controls have kept prices for bakery products low, with the price of a 1-pound loaf of bread averaging only about 15 cents.

Egypt's wheat imports have fluctuated widely during the last decade. Between 1960 and 1966, the United States was the major supplier. Imports of U.S. wheat peaked at 1,156,000 tons in 1966, but fell to only 150,000 tons in 1967, when P.L. 480 shipments to Egypt ceased. Shipments under title I of P.L. 480 enabled Egypt to receive large quantities

of wheat and other needed agricultural commodities without spending scarce foreign exchange reserves.

When deliveries of U.S. wheat ended after mid-1967, the USSR became Egypt's major supplier. Since 1967, however, imports of Russian wheat have fallen far below the 1 million tons delivered that year. In 1968, France and Romania were larger suppliers than the USSR, which fell to third place. France continued in the lead in 1970, when even Italy and West Germany delivered more wheat to Egypt than the USSR.

Egypt began to make large purchases of Australian wheat in late 1970, although the port of Alexandria's customs records did not show imports from Australia until 1971. In 1971 and 1972, Australia was by far the major source of Egyptian wheat imports. Australian deliveries fell from a peak of 1.8 million tons in 1972 to about 615,000 tons in 1973.

Outlook

The renewal of diplomatic relations between Egypt and the United States is likely to result in much greater trade between the two countries. Also Egypt's improved foreign exchange position, as well as improved living standards in the cities, should contribute to increased purchases of U.S. farm products.

Off to a good start, U.S. farm exports to Egypt are likely to exceed \$200 million in calendar year 1974. Exports of wheat, corn, cottonseed oil, tallow, and tobacco are expected to increase. New supermarkets in duty-free zones will provide additional markets for a wide range of imported processed foods. As early as fiscal year 1975, U.S. wheat exports to Egypt could return to the mid-1960's level of about 1 million tons.

Its new petroleum refineries should eventually make Egypt an additional supplier of petroleum products to Europe and the United States.

A marked rise in fertilizer output should help Egypt to further boost crop yields. (John B. Parker)

GHANA

Ghana's gross national product (GNP) is estimated to have increased about 3 percent in 1973 because of a generally good agricultural year and high world cocoa prices.

As in most other parts of the world, the cost of living in Ghana continues to increase. The average wholesale cost of a 220-pound bag of corn was \$10.38 in 1971, \$14.97 in 1972, and \$16.41 in the first 10 months of 1973. Local rice also showed an upward trend: a 240-pound bag cost \$22.36 in 1971, \$30.28 in 1972, and \$36.49 in the first 10 months of 1973. The price of cassava was more stable. In 1971, the cost for 200 pounds was \$4.41, in 1972 it was \$5.20, and in the first 10 months of 1973 it was \$5.22.

Agriculture

Production

Cocoa is Ghana's major crop and its main agricultural export. Because of dry weather early in the 1973 season, cocoa bean production fell 13 percent below the 1972 level, reaching an estimated 365,000 tons. Although output of nearly all other crops gained, the decline in cocoa beans resulted in a slight drop in total agricultural production.

Prices

For the 1973/74 crop, Ghana's farmers received 12 cedis per 60-pound head load of cocoa (17.4 cents per pound); in addition, a bonus of 3 cedis (\$2.61) per long ton was promised for the end of the marketing season. For the 1972/73 season, the Cocoa Marketing Board paid 10 cedis per load (14.5 cents per pound), plus a season-end bonus.

Assistance

During 1972/73 (July-June), Canada provided Ghana with 48,630 tons of wheat as grant aid.

The People's Republic of China is providing technical assistance for the construction of a 50-mile irrigation

canal from the lake formed behind the Volta dam to the Accra plains. The first phase, begun in May 1973, consists of digging 5 miles of distributive canals to irrigate 1,300 acres of vegetables near Accra. The entire irrigation project is estimated to cost \$223 million.

Rice and oil palm development projects, with possible World Bank financing, are pending.

The Grain Development Board is providing more adequate grain storage in widely scattered areas of Ghana. The Board is installing 30 butyl rubber silos, each with a capacity of 31,000 tons, and 50 aluminum silos, each with a capacity of 1,500 tons.

Foreign Trade

Ghana had a provisional favorable balance of trade of \$174 million in 1973, partly because of stringent import controls. But record-high cocoa prices were the major factor. The average price for July (N.Y. Spot Accra) was 86.1 cents a pound, over double the year-earlier price. Average prices for August, September, and October were about 80 cents a pound.

During the first half of 1973, Ghana made considerable food exports to the drought-stricken countries to the north. In early fall, however, the Government banned further food exports as the supplies were needed at home.

Fertilizer imports during the first 8 months of 1973 amounted to 13,810 tons--over six times the 1972 imports. Nearly half the 1973 imports were donated by West Germany. The Ghana Ministry of Agriculture plans to set up a fertilizer plant in the near future.

As a result of the drought in interior west Africa, Ghana's cattle imports from its northern neighbors were down drastically in 1973.

Ghana imports all of its wheat supply. Millers state that when their stocks are near depletion, they will not reorder wheat at current high world prices unless they are assured a corresponding increase in the price they can charge for flour.

Soap factories are suffering from a shortage of local and imported fats and oils. When available, imported fats and oils from neighboring countries are quite high-priced.

U.S. exports to Ghana in 1973 totaled \$62.8 million, including \$24.2 million worth of agricultural commodities. Largest of the agricultural items were 64,400 tons of wheat valued at \$8.7 million; cotton, valued at \$7.6 million; and 8,500 tons of rice valued at \$3.1 million.

U.S. imports of Ghanaian farm products amounted to \$60.4 million. They were topped by cocoa beans valued at \$55.5 million and cocoa products valued at \$4.4 million. (Snider W. Skinner)

IVORY COAST

Ivory Coast's economy, benefiting from its coffee, cocoa, palm oil, textile, and sugar industries, is booming. In addition, the Vridi canal at Abidjan is to be deepened to allow the passage of bigger ships. The original channel through the sandbar, completed in 1950, made the Ebrie Lagoon the Ivory Coast's first modern port for ocean vessels and helped to bring an economic boom to Abidjan and the Ivory Coast.

The Ivory Coast has a cocoa processing plant with an annual capacity of 32,000 tons of beans. In May 1974, a second plant, also with a capacity of 32,000 tons, is expected to begin operations.

Early in 1974, President Houphouet-Boigny formally opened a new industrial complex built in the Vridi industrial zone. The new factory is said to be the world's largest integrated unit for processing palm oil. Annual capacity of the plant is 42,000 tons of cooking oil, 20,000 tons of cooking fats, 38,000 tons of soap and soap products, 12,000 tons of fatty acids, and 10,000 tons of hydrogen fatty compounds.

Ivory Coast's textile industry is booming, with mills opening or under construction in four cities along the country's north-south railroad. At Bouake,

the capacity of the long-established Gonfreville mill is being doubled. At Dimbokro, a spinning and weaving complex to be opened soon will have an initial capacity of 4,500 tons of fabrics a year, 70 percent of which will be exported. At Agboville, another complex will have an output of 9,000 tons of fabrics by 1980. At Yopougon, a suburb of Abidjan, a garment factory is under construction. Completion of the factory is scheduled for 1975 and the full potential (468,000 dozen articles a year) is scheduled for 1980.

Other factories will make blankets, hosiery, and brassieres.

Locally grown cotton is an important source of supply for Ivory Coast's spinning mills.

The commercial sugar project of SODESUCRE at Ferkessedougou continues to make progress. The first plantings of sugarcane on a commercial scale have been made and the crushing plant and refinery are expected to be in operation by May 1974. An American company won the engineering and equipment contracts for this sugar project.

Agriculture

Production

The year 1973 was mixed as far as production of Ivory Coast's two major crops was concerned. Coffee production was off 41 percent, from 303,000 tons in 1972 to 180,000 tons in 1973, mostly because of dry weather. In contrast, production of cocoa beans was up 16 percent, from 181,000 tons in 1972 to 210,000 tons in 1973. Ivory Coast in 1973 was in fifth place as a world coffee producer, behind Brazil, Colombia, Angola, and Mexico. It was in fourth place as a grower of cocoa beans, following Ghana, Nigeria, and Brazil.

Fertilizer Shortage

Fertilizer supplies are becoming a problem. Nitrogen is reportedly priced 50 percent above a year ago, phosphate 80 percent, and potassium 50 percent. Ivory

Coast used 75,000 tons of fertilizers in 1971, and fertilizer usage has been increasing at the rate of 12 percent a year or better.

Development

Current long-range planning is to increase cocoa acreage by about 320,000 acres by 1981.

No long-term expansion of acreage in coffee trees is presently contemplated. However, old coffee trees are being replaced by young trees on a large scale.

For the 1973/74 season, prices paid to coffee and cocoa growers were increased. The coffee price was increased from 19.84 cents a pound to 22.68 cents. Cocoa beans were increased from 17.95 cents a pound to 20.79 cents.

Foreign Trade

Ivory Coast's foreign trade, continuing its traditional pattern, showed a surplus of \$99 million in 1972. Total exports reached \$545 million, of which \$76 million went to the United States. Main exports to the United States were coffee valued at \$47 million and cocoa worth \$25 million. The 1972 imports had a total value of \$446 million, of which \$27 million worth was from the United States.

In 1973, Ivory Coast's imports from the United States totaled \$69 million, of which only \$2.3 million worth was agricultural products. Leading agricultural items were rice, valued at \$781,000; tobacco, valued at \$372,000; corn meal, valued at \$334,000; and grain sorghum, valued at \$248,000. Other available data indicate that in 1973, Ivory Coast imported a record 140,000 tons of rice, mainly from Thailand and Taiwan.

U.S. imports of Ivory Coast's farm products in 1973 amounted to \$99.2 million. These imports included coffee, valued at \$67.6 million; cocoa beans, \$25.1 million; and cocoa products, \$4.3 million. (Snider W. Skinner)

KENYA

Following an excellent year in 1972, Kenyan agricultural production fell a little in 1973. Gross domestic product (GDP), however, rose 11 percent to about \$2.03 billion. The trade deficit narrowed considerably. But the onus of inflation, both domestic and foreign, the high cost of petroleum and agricultural inputs, and localized drought dim the outlook for 1974.

The drought began in 1973; it spread from the normally arid north, through the lowlands of the east, and down into the Masai Steppe of Tanzania. In 1973, the drought caused the subsistence sector of Kenya not to do as well as expected and the livestock sector to suffer. In 1974, however, the drought may cause more troubles. Expected crop losses in certain districts of Kenya are estimated at 80 to 100 percent. Cereals, pyrethrum, coffee, sisal, and other crops will be adversely affected. Isolated cases of drought-related deaths have been reported, and livestock losses will certainly rise.

Although Kenya has the capacity to avert a serious famine, its economic growth will surely be dampened. The drought, compounded by the soaring costs of petroleum products, by the decline of tourism, and by the spiraling inflation suffered abroad, creates an economic picture for 1974 which does not appear bright.

Agriculture

Production

Total agricultural output in 1973 slipped from an index of 136 in 1972 to 135 (1961-65=100) in 1973. Production of most commodities declined. After reaching an alltime high in 1972, coffee production fell about 15 percent to 63,000 tons in 1973. Output of sugar, corn, wheat, and cashews also declined from 1972's output.

However, sisal production, in response to booming prices, soared to a decade-high level of 58,000 tons--40 percent higher than 1972's harvest--worth over \$10 million, about three times more than the 1972 crop. Tea production reached a high, while cotton production increased moderately.

Because of year-long drought conditions in the north, beef production fell in 1973, and it appears as though it will decline again in 1974. Pyrethrum production also suffered from the dry weather; not only did output fall from a record 13,800 tons in 1972 to 9,600 tons in 1973, but also the average pyrethrum content of the flowers dropped. Since Kenya produces about 70 percent of the world's pyrethrum, the continuation of the drought through 1974 may put a severe hardship on both Kenyan industry and world users of pyrethrum.

Policy

In addition to import controls, the Government of Kenya initiated price increases for many farm crops in 1973. Prices for corn, cotton, sunflowerseed, some varieties of beans, and especially for wheat, were improved. Also, the guaranteed minimum return (insurance against crop failure) for corn and wheat was raised from \$26 to \$34.80 per acre. These actions are indicative of Kenya's desire to attain self-sufficiency in grains.

Progress was made in establishing agriculturally based industries in rural areas. New factories were started in 1973 for processing beans, sunflowerseed, and corn oil. A cornflakes and an instant coffee factory were built. And serious plans for improving the livestock sector, increasing the amount of irrigated land, expanding the level of cotton production, and for generally strengthening the rural sector were made. Developments along these lines should continue.

Foreign Trade

During 1973, Kenya's agricultural trade was characterized by large imports of sugar, wheat, and fats and oils, and by continued expansion of its major agricultural exports.

Coffee and sisal exports skyrocketed in 1973, and exports of hides and skins, pineapples, and even tea (despite a 6-percent drop in prices) also did well. Corn exports contributed nearly \$20 million to export earnings, pushing the value of the main agricultural exports

to about \$235 million in 1973--an increase of about \$65 million over the previous year.

In contrast, the value of the main agricultural imports fell from \$39 million in 1972 to an estimated \$34 million in 1973. Sugar imports in 1974 may decline to 60,000 tons from 70,000 tons in 1973.

The 1973 improvement in agricultural trade reflects a general improvement in trade as a whole.

Despite higher prices, Kenya's total imports only rose from \$554 million in 1972 to roughly \$605 million in 1973. On the other hand, total exports climbed from \$372 million to an estimated \$487 million. Thus, the 1973 trade balance is left with a \$118 million deficit, which compares quite favorably with the 1972 deficit of \$182 million.^{1/}

Much of the improvement in the trade balance can be traced to licensing and other import control measures introduced in early 1973. Although the total volume of incoming goods was reduced, the measures also disrupted the flow of some essential goods, including vital agricultural inputs. As a result, the controls soon had to be eased.

Prominent among the products in which shortages existed was fertilizer. In 1972, Kenya imported 130,000 tons of various fertilizers; between January and August 1973, about 90,000 tons were imported. And although the import control problems have been resolved, Kenya will still be hard pressed--despite increasing demands and needs--to raise its fertilizer imports in 1974 above the 130,000 ton level.

Trade With the United States

U.S. exports to Kenya in 1973 totaled \$38.7 million, of which \$10.1 million worth were agricultural, a nearly eightfold increase from 1972. Chief agricultural exports in 1973 were 77,000 tons of wheat valued at \$7.5 million

(there were no wheat exports to Kenya in 1972), and inedible tallow valued at \$1.7 million. U.S. imports of Kenyan farm produce amounted to \$21.4 million, changed very little from 1972, and included mainly coffee valued at \$8.3 million; tea valued at \$7.9 million; and pyrethrum valued at \$3.5 million. (Brian J. Pritchard)

LIBERIA

Liberia is prospering, primarily because its natural rubber is in strong demand at high prices. Demand could improve even further, as the worldwide energy shortage may place natural rubber in an even better competitive position with petroleum-based synthetic rubber.

However, Liberia will undoubtedly suffer from the effects of worldwide inflation and expensive petroleum and rice imports.

Agriculture

In 1973, total Liberian agricultural production rose about 2 percent over the 1972 level but per capita output fell to 96 percent of the 1961-65 average.

In 1972, Liberia received technical assistance in agriculture valued at \$1.9 million from the United States, Taiwan, Israel, and the United Nations. In 1971, such technical assistance was valued at \$1.3 million.

Foreign Trade

Liberia's total exports in 1972 were valued at \$244 million and its imports at \$179 million, giving a favorable balance of trade of \$65 million.

Exports

Chief agricultural exports were rubber, valued at \$29.1 million; coffee, \$4.6 million; cocoa, \$1.5 million; and palm kernel oil, \$800,000. For the sixth consecutive year, Liberia in 1972 was

^{1/} Total trade figures for 1973 are projections based on January-October 1973 trade data.

Agriculture

Africa's largest rubber exporter. Liberia's exports of natural rubber amounted to 64,000 tons, compared with exports of 51,000 tons from Nigeria. However, Liberia's rubber exports were off 10,000 tons from the previous year, while Nigeria's were up 1,000 tons.

The major nonagricultural export was iron ore, valued at \$183 million.

Imports

Food and live animal imports in 1972 were valued at \$25.5 million, not much changed from the previous year.

In 1973, Liberia imported 37,000 tons of rice, compared with 39,000 tons the previous year. Most of the 1972 rice was imported from the United States. In 1973, U.S. rice was so scarce and expensive that Liberia imported 19,000 tons of rice from Pakistan.

Trade With the United States

U.S. exports to Liberia in 1973 totaled \$46.3 million, with agricultural commodities accounting for \$11.6 million. Easily leading a long list of agricultural exports was rice, valued at \$8.2 million. U.S. imports of Liberian farm commodities amounted to \$40.2 million, largely rubber, \$34.7 million, and coffee, \$3.9 million. (Snider W. Skinner)

MALAGASY REPUBLIC (MADAGASCAR)

Economic growth, which has been slow since the early 1960's, showed little improvement in 1973. Agricultural performance was mediocre, partially because of the drought in the already arid south of the island. In an attempt to restructure the economy, the Government is gradually taking over electric power, banking, foreign trade, insurance, and mining. It has taken over the wholesale rice trade and has established two state agencies which will gradually move into other foreign and domestic trade activities. In 1973, the Malagasy Republic left the French franc zone and set up an independent central bank with the ariary (worth 5 Malagasy francs) as the monetary unit.

A severe shortage of rice forced the Malagasy Republic to declare intentions to import heavily in 1973. Rice is the staple food of the Malagasy population. Per capita consumption of milled rice is estimated at 143 kilograms, a level comparable only to that in Asian countries. Rice is grown on over half the area under cultivation, and accounts for more than half of Malagasy crop production. Besides being a heavy consumer of rice, the Malagasy Republic was a net exporter of rice before 1970. But despite substantial Government investments in rice research and rice production projects, output has not increased much since 1967.

The Agronomic Research Institute of Madagascar has demonstrated that rice yields can be increased two to threefold by planting high-yielding varieties and using fertilizer. By applying the new technology and increasing the area planted, the potential exists for a large increase in Malagasy rice production.

Why then no such increase? First of all, price incentive has been lacking. As of early 1973, the producer price for paddy rice had not changed in 12 years. During the same period, prices in general advanced considerably. Between 1968 and 1972, the price for coffee rose by 29 percent, for cloves by 155 percent, for vanilla by 47 percent, and for cotton by 22 percent. The Government was reluctant to raise the price of rice because of its importance in the Malagasy food consumption pattern. Finally, in March 1973, the price of rice was increased by 6 percent. Further increases in September 1973 and March 1974 brought the producer price of paddy rice to 12 cents per kilo. This was still well below world prices, but it was hoped that the new prices would encourage farmers to sell more of their rice after the harvesting began in April 1974.

But price is not the whole story. Use of high-yielding varieties and fertilizer requires capital which has not been available to most farmers in the Malagasy Republic, either from their own resources or through borrowing.

The changeover in 1973 from a system of private rice buyers to a new Government rice monopoly also slowed down the flow of rice from farm to market.

One aim of the 1973-77 development plan is to return Madagascar to the ranks of the rice exporters. Of \$160 million allotted to agriculture, \$80 million is for increasing rice production. New plantings will be created on 25,000 hectares, and 50,000 hectares of old plantings will be improved. The main agricultural effort of 1974 will be to subsidize production of an extra 137,000 tons of paddy rice.

Besides increasing rice production, efforts are being concentrated on improving the road system to serve isolated rural areas.

Trade With the United States

U.S. exports to the Malagasy Republic in 1973 totaled \$10.7 million, with agricultural items accounting for \$6.8 million. The chief agricultural item was rice--17,500 tons valued at \$5.7 million. U.S. imports of Malagasy farm products amounted to \$33.6 million. Coffee was valued at \$18.4 million and vanilla beans at \$10 million. (Herbert H. Steiner)

MALAWI

During 1973, Malawi's economy continued the rapid expansion that has been underway since 1968, when a temporary setback occurred. Rainfall was adequate during the 1973 growing season, so most crops were not affected by dry weather to the degree experienced in surrounding countries. Malawi's agricultural production index increased only slightly--from 168 in 1972 to 169 in 1973 (1961-65=100).

Agriculture

Production

Malawi's tobacco industry has expanded significantly since 1965. Tobacco production reached about 69 million pounds in 1973, up from 65 million pounds in 1972. Because of higher prices, the value of the crop also set a new record. The

1973 crop was originally estimated to have been even larger, but some tobacco was lost in the fields because of quick ripening and insufficient barn accommodations.

Prospects for the 1974 tobacco crop are good, and a new production record is expected as some new estates are opening and many older estates will be increasing tobacco acreage. Further, a number of new barns are being built on the larger estates.

Commercial peanut production in 1973 was below that of 1972. More acreage was planted, but a shortage of rain when the crop was maturing caused yields to drop somewhat.

Lack of rain also occurred in the cotton growing area of lower Shire Valley, but other cotton areas fared better and the high production levels of the previous 3 years were maintained in 1973.

Production of corn, the main subsistence crop, declined from the 1972 level. Marketed sales, which in most years represent about 6 to 8 percent of total production, were estimated at between 45,000 and 50,000 tons.

Marketing of rice reached a new record for the sixth straight year. In 1973, the agricultural marketing board purchased over 25,000 tons of rice and prospects for this year's rice crop are good. A new irrigation scheme for rice was launched recently by the Chinese (Taiwan) Agricultural Mission in Malawi. The project, which is in the southern region of the country, covers 500 hectares and will produce over 2,000 tons of paddy rice. Stage One of the scheme will cover 300 hectares and will be completed by 1974, with the remaining 200 hectares (Stage Two) scheduled for completion by the end of 1975.

Malawian tea production during 1973 reached a record 23,550 tons.

Sugar production, which only began in 1966, probably increased to a record of 54,000 tons in 1973, according to recent estimates of cane area harvested and expected yields. Domestic sugar

consumption has been about 18,000 tons per year, leaving about 36,000 tons available for export. Malawi received a share of the U.S. quota, and this has been the impetus for a substantial increase in sugar production. Sugar promises to become an even more significant Malawian export in the future.

Development

In 1973, work began near Lilongwe on Malawi's first, full-scale dairy. The dairy, which is being jointly financed by Malawi and Denmark, will begin operation by the end of 1974 and will process over 2,000 gallons of milk per day. Output will later be increased to 4,000 gallons per day. Further livestock expansion and animal husbandry projects are to be introduced to strengthen the dairy industry.

Malawi's infrastructure will benefit from a development loan of \$7.8 million granted recently by the United States through the Agency for International Development (AID). This long-term, low-interest loan, to which Malawi will contribute another \$1.2 million, will serve to finance the design and construction of roads related to agricultural development.

Foreign Trade

Exports

Evidencing the economic growth of 1973, total exports are estimated to have reached over \$90 million, up from \$77 million in 1972. Increased value of tobacco and tea exports was principally responsible.

Tobacco exports increased to about \$35 million, up from \$30 million in 1972, and tea exports are estimated to have reached over \$15 million--up 6 percent. Exports of peanuts did not increase much in value over the \$8.7 million exported in 1972, and exports of cotton declined during 1973.

Imports

Imports also rose in 1973, but at a lower rate than the 1971-72 increase of 14.8 percent.

Imports through the third quarter of 1973 were about 7 percent ahead of imports for the same period in 1972, but for the entire year, they are expected to show an 8-percent increase, totaling about \$135.2 million. The projected balance-of-trade deficit of over \$45 million for 1973 is little changed from the 1972 deficit of roughly \$46 million.

Trade With the United States

U.S. exports to Malawi in 1973 totaled \$1.6 million, of which \$95,000 worth were agricultural. U.S. imports of agricultural products from Malawi totaled \$7.8 million, with tea accounting for \$2.1 million and sugar, \$4.9 million. (John C. Dunmore)

MOROCCO

Real growth of GNP was only about 2 percent in 1973. Activity in the construction and public works sectors was depressed by the hiatus in new investment. There was a pause in the previously rapid growth of tourism. Poor cereal and sugar-beet harvests also were factors in the slowdown. However, phosphate rock production increased to 17 million tons from 15 million tons in 1972. Morocco plans to sell 19.5 million tons of phosphate rock in 1974 and 24 million tons in 1977. The cost of living rose sharply in the second half of 1973 despite Government attempts to limit price increases by subsidizing imports of wheat, sugar, and seed oils.

Agriculture

Production

Total agricultural production in 1973 declined 15 percent to an index of 129 (1961-65=100). The per capita food production index fell below 100 for the first time since 1967.

Dry weather in the west and southwest reduced the 1973 cereal harvest. Wheat was down only about 21 percent from the near record harvest of 1972, but barley declined by almost 50 percent. The area in new varieties of bread wheat

increased, but still represents only a small part of total grain acreage.

The dry spring in northwest Morocco also cut the sugarbeet harvest, the first major setback in almost 10 years of increasing sugar production.

For the first time, in 1972/73, the Moroccan citrus crop exceeded a million tons. Prospects for the 1973/74 citrus crop are equally good.

In 1973, olive oil showed a decline after the exceptional 1971/72 harvest.

Policy

During 1973, the Government of Morocco expropriated the final 400,000 to 500,000 hectares of land belonging to foreign nationals, principally French, but also Spaniards, Algerians, and others. This land includes some of the most productive in Morocco, accounting for an estimated 45 percent of citrus exports and a substantial part of the wine, olive, and vegetable crops. The land will eventually be sold to Moroccan farmers or distributed to cooperatives, but during the transition two Government organizations have taken over the management. One, the Societe de Developpement Agricole, manages citrus, olive, and wine production, while the Societe de Gestion des Terres Agricoles is responsible for the cereal farms. Land taken over earlier in the Moroccanization program is controlled by COMAGRI, an organization which also produces improved seed and nursery stock, and better sheep and cattle for sale to farmers.

Despite the Moroccanization policy for both industry and agriculture, the Government is seeking joint ventures with foreign companies willing to provide machinery, management, and technical assistance for vertically integrated meat and dairy complexes. The Government is also interested in foreign investment in processing and marketing fruits and vegetables from the cooperative and Government-owned farms.

The investment target for the total economy under the 1973-77 plan is \$6.6 billion--more than double the 1968-72

target. Emphasis will be on industrial growth, especially the processing of agricultural commodities, fish, and minerals for export. Nevertheless, spending on agricultural development is planned to increase 45 percent. Large investments in irrigation are to continue. The aim is to increase production of wheat oilseeds, sugar, and dairy products--items which cost Morocco large amounts of foreign exchange.

Foreign Trade

Exports

In 1973, Morocco's exports continued to rise. Exports of citrus fruit exceeded 1972 exports by more than 10 percent. Citrus fruit is Morocco's leading agricultural export, with the bulk of shipments going to the European Community. About 181,000 tons of "late" oranges went to the USSR in barter for tea and crude oil.

Imports

Imports jumped sharply for the first time in several years, reflecting higher world prices of raw materials. Wheat imports were 461,000 tons in 1972/73 and will probably total 1 million tons in 1973/74. The United States was the biggest supplier, providing 500,000 tons. Seed oil imports in January-November 1973 totaled 44,163 tons, a 25-percent increase over 1972, but much less came from the United States because of tight supplies of P.L. 480 oil. Raw sugar imports increased about 20 percent as a result of the drop in domestic sugar production.

The EC-Moroccan trade agreement is still not settled because of a disagreement among the nine EC countries on concessions to be offered to five Mediterranean countries on agricultural exports, especially wine.

Trade With the United States

U.S. exports to Morocco in 1973 totaled \$112.9 million. Agricultural exports were valued at \$78.5 million, more than double the 1972 value. Main commodities were wheat, 471,000 tons valued at \$56.5 million; wheat flour, \$5.5

million; cotton, \$4.4 million; and tallow, \$3.6 million.

U.S. imports of Moroccan farm products were valued at \$4.2 million in 1973. (Herbert H. Steiner)

NIGERIA

Nigerian oil production reached 2 million barrels per day by June 1973 and was expected to reach 2.3 million barrels per day by the end of 1973.

With the temporary cutoff of petroleum supplies from the Arab countries, Nigeria's oil has become even more important to the United States. In 1973, Nigeria was the third largest petroleum supplier to the United States, outranked only by Canada and Venezuela. The United States is Nigeria's largest petroleum customer, taking 23 percent of the exports in 1972 and around 35 percent by early 1974. The Nigerian Government earned an estimated \$2 billion from petroleum in 1973. Earnings could reach an amazing \$7.5 billion in 1974, provided present high world prices for crude petroleum remain in effect.

Agriculture

Production

Total Nigerian agricultural output dropped 2 percent in 1973 because of drought in the northern areas. This depressed per capita food production to 92 percent of the 1961-65 average.

Nigeria's cocoa production is estimated at 235,000 tons for 1973--down 11 percent from the 1972 level, but still a good crop, allowing Nigeria to hold its position as the world's second largest cocoa producer.

Generally described as the world's largest exporter of peanuts and peanut products, Nigeria will be hard-put to claim this distinction for 1973. Drought, mainly above the 12° north latitude line, greatly reduced the peanut crop, while domestic consumption increased substantially. No peanut exports will be made

from the 1973 crop and only small exports of peanut oil and meal.

Production of cottonseed, palm oil, palm kernels, and sesame was also down in 1973.

Crops of millet and sorghum, grown in the drier northern part of Nigeria, were smaller than in 1972. The corn crop, grown in the better watered south, was larger.

Policy

The function of marketing boards, which have been a major factor in Nigeria's agricultural economy for a long time, changed significantly in 1973. Prior to that time, each board could set its own producer prices and the times for announcing them--often after planting was finished. The boards formerly handled their own domestic sales, while exports were handled by the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company (NPMC). Any profits or losses were passed on to the boards.

As of mid-1973, however, the Government sets and announces the producer prices to be paid by the marketing boards. It is the Government's intention to announce prices before planting begins. As of fall 1973, any profits or losses of NPMC are passed on to the Federal treasury. Furthermore, NPMC handles all domestic sales. The marketing boards now receive only their buying and handling costs, plus a 10-percent produce tax which in turn, goes to the State treasury.

The Government proposes to set up a National Grains Production Company and a National Root Crops Production Company.

Foreign Trade

Exports

In 1972, Nigeria's major agricultural exports were valued at \$279 million. Of this, \$173 million was from cocoa beans, cocoa butter, and cocoa cake; \$55.0 million was from peanuts, peanut oil, and peanut cake; \$34.6 million was from palm kernels, palm kernel

oil, palm kernel cake, and palm oil; \$11.2 million was from rubber; and \$5.0 million was from cotton lint and cottonseed.

Imports

Major farm imports in 1972 totaled \$72.4 million. Wheat imports were valued at \$33.7 million and sugar imports, at \$32.1 million.

Food and other agricultural imports are controlled under three categories: (1) those banned entirely, such as poultry, eggs, and meat; (2) those requiring a license, such as rice, corn, wheat, unmanufactured tobacco, frozen and canned foods, beans, peas, pasta products, flour, and vegetable oils; (3) those allowed to be imported freely, such as baby foods. Import licenses are difficult to obtain, and high tariffs are imposed for most imported products. The Nigerian National Supply Company, a Government agency, imports some foods. However, most food imports are handled by private traders.

Trade With the United States

U.S. exports to Nigeria in 1973 totaled \$160.7 million, including \$40.9 million in farm commodities. Leading agricultural exports were 339,000 tons of wheat valued at \$34.9 million; grain sorghum valued at \$1.6 million; hops, \$861,000; and tallow, \$637,000.

U.S. imports of Nigerian farm products amounted to \$48.9 million, including cocoa beans valued at \$36.4 million and rubber valued at \$3.7 million.
(Snider W. Skinner)

RHODESIA

Although Rhodesia's gross domestic product rose about 6 percent in 1973, growth was below the 1972 rate of 7.1 percent because of the drought which hit the agricultural sector. International events, however, offset some of the drought's impact on the economy. Agricultural exports benefited from the marked increase in raw material and food prices. Further, Rhodesia's mining sector continued to boom, and the value of minerals produced

was an estimated 30 percent higher than in 1972, primarily because of increased export realizations.

Rhodesia's manufacturing sector is largely geared to the processing of agricultural and mineral raw materials and as such is susceptible to the energy crisis should shortages become more serious. To date, the oil crisis has not been severe in Rhodesia, although an economy drive has been launched to stretch the use of imported fuel. Most electric power for homes and factories is derived from hydro-electric facilities or coal.

The country's balance-of-payments outlook is encouraging. Exports have increased steadily after the decline during the initial period of economic sanctions in the late 1960's, though here again the oil crisis could have a very sharp impact. It is bound to mean higher import costs and some of the 1973 improvement in the terms of trade is likely to be dissipated.

Agriculture

Production

Because of the drought, Rhodesia's 1973 agricultural production was down in volume terms for most crops, and only a slight gain was recorded for wheat. The index of agricultural production dropped to 96 from 113 in 1972 (1961-65=100). However, prices to producers increased rapidly, mostly because of greater demand on the international market for Rhodesia's chief farm exports of cotton, tobacco, and beef. As a result, the gross value of agricultural production set another record, totaling over \$350 million.

Poor weather conditions at planting time caused 1973 corn acreage to be reduced, and the crop totaled only about 650,000 tons--less than half the record 1972 crop. Consumption was an estimated 900,000 tons, thus depleting Rhodesia's surplus of white corn built up from record 1971 and 1972 crops.

Production of grain sorghum was also reduced as a result of the drought but to a lesser degree than corn.

Growth of the cotton industry is generally regarded as the greatest single factor enabling Rhodesia to withstand the effects of economic sanctions. In 1964, at the time of its Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI), the country produced 5,400 tons of cotton--only a fraction of its recent annual output, which in 1973 reached 50,000 tons.

The world oil crisis threatens to create a severe shortage of synthetic fibers, which could mean a boom to natural fibers. However, Rhodesian textile producers will no doubt miss out on such a boom. The industry is caught in a vicious circle. To maximize export earnings, machinery is needed to increase the quantity and quality of textile exports; but new machinery cannot be purchased without foreign exchange, much of which is earned through exports of raw cotton. Rhodesia's capacity to spin its cotton is limited to less than 30 percent of its total cotton crop; the balance must be exported. The difference represents a huge loss of potential export earnings.

The Rhodesian tobacco industry is about to enter a period of substantial expansion. The quota for flue-cured tobacco production is now up to 200 million pounds, the second increase in the quota in 2 years. The 1973 tobacco selling season was reportedly one of the best since UDI, and after 7 years of economic sanctions against Rhodesia, the world tobacco trade appears to be handling Rhodesia's product. During 1972, a change took place in the international tobacco scene. An over-supply situation dramatically became an over-demand situation and, reportedly, Rhodesia's large stockpile was drawn on to the extent that it is now rather small.

In 1973, Rhodesia produced over 2,000 tons of peaches, 400 tons of plums, and 2,700 tons of apples. Output of grapes, which has more than trebled in the past 3 years, reached 1,500 tons. The 1974 deciduous fruit crop is expected to be even bigger, continuing its extraordinary growth of the past few years. Between 1969 and 1972, the number of producing trees rose 50 percent and sales jumped 100 percent. With sanctions imposed against it, the country has been forced

to adapt production to the local market, and output of some deciduous fruits which were formerly imported has expanded.

In 1973, the Rhodesian cattle industry continued its healthy expansion of recent years, and the slaughter offtake of the Cold Storage Commission increased over that of 1972. Producer prices for cattle were higher in 1973. In addition, a supplementary payment to producers by the Cold Storage Commission was made, thus increasing gross returns by about 10 percent over 1972. The average realization from beef sales in 1973 was about 55 cents per kilogram (25 cents per pound), up from 51 cents in 1972.

Since 1972, the livestock industry has been the number-one earner in the agricultural sector. Cattle, including the African herd, now number about 5.5 million, having increased about 6 percent annually since 1965. The European beef herd has increased by over 70 percent since 1965 and the number of calves, by over 100 percent. More than 550,000 head of cattle were slaughtered in 1973--130 percent more than in 1965. Commercial meat production for 1973 was about 140,000 tons. If an estimate for non-commercial meat production in the tribal areas is added, total meat production probably increased to nearly 200,000 tons.

Inputs

Labor is a crucial problem in the increasing production of tobacco and cotton. A recent study concluded that 45 percent of the tobacco growers were short of labor. Since 1963, the average wage of farmworkers has risen a mere 11 percent, whereas the cost of living has gone up nearly 24 percent. The cotton and tobacco growers have not ignored these facts, but their hands have been tied by economic reality as their net returns to capital have also increased less than the cost of living.

Fertilizer prices are almost certain to go up this year unless the Government decides to increase substantially the subsidy paid to the fertilizer industry. Fertilizer manufacturing and container costs have increased rapidly over the past year, and further increases in

the price of imports in the manufacture of nitrogen fertilizers are expected, due to the increase in the price of oil-based feedstocks.

Policy

Over 10 percent of 1973-76 Government spending in the public sector will go to agriculture. About 40 percent of the amount will be for loans to farmers, while the remaining monies will be used for various projects such as a new dam in the Lowveld, increased grain and cotton storage capacity, additional abattoirs, and replacement of equipment to cope with increasing throughput of milk and dairy products.

Foreign Trade

In 1972, a trade surplus of about \$88 million was recorded--the biggest plus in some time. Overall, the positive balance of trade helped switch the current account back into a modest surplus of about \$6 million. The balance on the current account in 1973 is expected to be down from 1972 to probably less than \$1 million.

Prospects for 1974 are clouded by the energy crisis. Rhodesia is, in many respects, better placed than most countries to face up to the oil squeeze. The country is dependent, except for transportation, predominantly on coal and hydroelectric power.

Exports

Rhodesian exports in 1972--over \$470 million--exceeded the presanction levels for the first time. The 1973 exports were probably even better.

Agricultural exports are estimated to account for about 45 percent of Rhodesia's total exports. Cotton exports have been steadily increasing, with South Africa being the major customer.

Rhodesia has joined the world league of beef exporters and is irrevocably committed to that role. Beef exports were small in the early 1960's, about 6,000 tons. For 1973, exports are expected to have been over 10 times that amount. In past years, substantial sales have been

made to South Africa at relatively low prices. Although beef exports to South Africa during 1973 totaled about 30,000 tons, sales to that country were virtually stopped during the first quarter of 1973. The stopping of shipments coincided with the dissatisfaction on the part of the Rhodesian producers concerning the prices received and the allegation that better outlets, particularly in Western Europe, were available. Rhodesian beef is of good quality and, reportedly, large and important beef sales have successfully been made in Europe.

In the years after UDI, reportedly only about half the annual tobacco crop found its way into world markets, the remainder being added to the stockpile--at one time thought to be in excess of 320 million pounds. However, in more recent seasons, exports of tobacco have increased dramatically. It is now expected that a substantial portion of the 1974 crop will be exported.

Imports

Rhodesia's imports in 1973 are estimated to have been higher than in 1972, when purchases declined somewhat to about \$383 million. In the last half of 1973, controls on imports of consumer goods and some capital goods were relaxed; as a result, imports of these items for the entire year were probably 7 to 8 percent above the 1972 level.

Rhodesia imports few agricultural commodities. The more important of these agricultural imports are grains and preparations, consisting mainly of wheat and rice. Wheat imports, however, have been reduced yearly as production nears domestic self-sufficiency.

Trade With the United States

U.S. exports to Rhodesia in 1973 totaled \$600,000, of which \$13,000 were agricultural. U.S. imports of Rhodesian agricultural products consisted of tea valued at \$2,000.

Outlook

The current farm season has started off well and given a continuation of the

trend in farm prices, the agricultural sector should have another record year in 1974.

The corn crop matured rapidly and the expected bumper harvest may well become a record if weather is favorable.

Early-planted tobacco ripened rather prematurely. The quality is reportedly excellent although yields may be lower than normal. Late-planted tobacco is better and should produce heavier yields. As prices continue to rise on the Rhodesian tobacco market, the industry, this year, should enjoy its biggest income since sanctions were imposed. Cotton suffered a setback through excessive rains until mid-January 1974, but since then, spells of hot sunshine have reportedly improved the crop and an increase over the record 1973 crop is possible. (John C. Dunmore)

SENEGAL

To lessen the country's dependence on agriculture, especially its dependence on peanuts to earn foreign exchange, Senegal is seeking to maximize its potential for tourism. A number of new hotels "of international standard" have been opened and others are planned. One aim of Senegal's fourth 5-year plan is for the country to have a total of 7,800 hotel rooms of international standard by 1977. Parts of Senegal, especially the Atlantic Coast north of The Gambia, are agreeably warm, sunny, and attractive to tourists, especially when the winter weather in Western Europe is cold and cloudy.

Until 1968, Senegal ranked first in industrial production among the African Francophone countries. The country now ranks second, after Ivory Coast and ahead of Cameroon. A number of industrial projects for Senegal include the proposed Dakar-Marine supertanker repair facility, the nearly completed sugar refinery at Richard Toll, a free port for export industries, a large petroleum refinery to serve the export market, and plants to manufacture pharmaceuticals, tires, petrochemicals, and cement.

Agriculture

Production

Agricultural production conditions in Senegal, one of the six drought-stricken countries of the "Sahel," were greatly improved in 1973. Millet and sorghum output is estimated at 485,000 tons, compared with 320,000 tons in 1972. In 1973, about 80 percent of the land devoted to these two crops was planted to millet, which requires less rain than sorghum. Both crops are mostly used for human consumption in Senegal.

Rice production, at 70,000 tons, was double that of a year earlier.

The main commercial crop, peanuts, was also much improved, with an estimated production of 840,000 tons, compared with 540,000 tons in 1972. This 840,000 tons may be larger than Nigeria's 1973 crop.

Prices

The price paid to farmers for their 1973 peanuts in shell was 25.30 CFA francs per kilogram (5.10 cents per pound), an increase of 2.20 CFA francs per kilogram (.44 cents per pound) over the 1972 price. However, the Government stabilization board received an average of 42 CFA francs per kilogram (8.47 cents per pound). The profit was used to help finance other Government programs such as import subsidies for rice and sugar.

On February 1, 1974, it was announced that the Senegal Peanut Marketing Board would raise the price paid to farmers for unshelled peanuts to 29.5 CFA francs per kilogram (5.95 cents per pound) for the 1974 crop.

It was also announced that the price paid for 1974 unginned cotton would be raised from 30 CFA francs per kilogram (6.05 cents per pound) to 34 CFA francs per kilogram (6.85 cents per pound).

Fertilizer

Negotiations are well underway toward the formation of a company to

manufacture fertilizer in Senegal. The company will be a joint venture of the Government of Senegal and a U.S. firm of Cincinnati. The plant, to produce 53,000 tons of urea and 20,000 tons of ammonia annually, should be operational by late 1975.

Foreign Trade

Senegal's total exports in 1972 were valued at \$213 million, of which \$112 million worth came from peanuts and products, \$18 million from phosphate, and \$10 million from fish. Imports totaled \$276 million, giving a 1972 trade deficit of \$63 million.

U.S. exports to Senegal in 1973 totaled \$24.2 million, with agricultural items accounting for \$14.9 million. Largest of the agricultural exports were 61,500 tons of grain sorghum valued at \$6.3 million and 24,300 tons of rice valued at \$5.3 million.

U.S. imports of Senegalese farm products, mostly hides and skins, amounted to only \$20,000. (Snider W. Skinner)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Despite some shortages and a general escalation in costs, South Africa's GDP rose more than 4 percent in real terms in 1973, exceeding the 3.3-percent growth of 1972. The 1973 increase is particularly impressive in view of the relatively poor contribution of the agricultural sector.

It is difficult to assess the outlook for South Africa's economy in 1974, mainly because of the unknown effects of the oil shortage. So far, there is no evidence that it will seriously disrupt South Africa's potential for economic growth. In fact, one of the main results of the oil crisis and subsequent international monetary changes has been a rise in the price of gold--a benefit to South Africa.

Agriculture

Production

The agricultural year was off to a bad start in 1973, as drought in the western Transvaal and northwestern Orange Free State severely damaged the 1973 corn and sorghum crops. The year improved, however, as record sunflowerseed and wheat crops were harvested and record sales were recorded for the wool clip.

The index of agricultural production decreased to 118 in 1973 from 141 in 1972 (1961-65=100). Field crops showed a large decline, while livestock production showed a small decline.

Wheat area expanded slightly in 1973, and production of 1.77 million tons was a record for the sixth consecutive year. Wheat consumption, abetted by an expected temporary drop in corn consumption, is estimated to increase to over 1.5 million tons in 1973/74. Wheat exports totaled about 380,000 tons in 1973. Imports of 16,000 tons of durum wheat were made--about the same as in recent years.

The final official estimate puts South Africa's 1973 corn crop at 4.21 million tons, which compares with 9.48 million tons in 1972. The 1973 crop, the poorest in 13 years, was a direct result of severe drought conditions, especially in the central and western areas of the Maize Triangle, where mostly white corn is grown. Rains came too late, and the total area planted amounted to only 3.6 million hectares, compared with 4.6 million hectares the previous year. Because carry-overs into the 1973/74 marketing year were a little more than 2 million tons, the Maize Board could barely meet domestic needs of about 5.9 million tons. Foreign exchange for importing corn was made available, but the Maize Board, encouraged by the prospects for the new crop, chose to stretch its low stocks to cover needs.

A regulation effective in late 1973 permits mixing of yellow corn with white corn in products for human consumption, even though a product made from this mixture is less desirable than one made entirely from white corn.

A 1974 corn crop of 10 million tons or more is expected. Only small exports of corn, 200,000 tons, will be made in the 1973/74 season, but a large 1974 crop could lead to substantial exports in the last half of 1974 (1974/75 season).

Grain sorghum production for 1973 totaled 242,000 tons, a decline of over 50 percent from 1972 output. Beginning stocks of sorghum were reduced by half by the end of the season to meet domestic requirements of 269,000 tons. Production of minor grains was down in 1973 from an average showing in 1972.

In 1973, wool production, decreasing for the third consecutive year, fell to 109,000 tons. The estimated clip was 25 percent lower than the 1970 clip and 9 percent below the 1972 clip. The 1973 sales value, however, increased substantially as the average auction price for wool in the Republic was almost three times the 1972 level.

Sugar production decreased to slightly more than 1.8 million tons in 1973 following unfavorable weather conditions in Natal during the summer. Domestic consumption was reported at about 950,000 tons, allowing only about 800,000 tons for export, a sharp decline from the record 1972 exports of over 1 million tons. However, increased export prices as a result of the demise of the International Sugar Agreement might maintain export earnings.

The drought did not seriously affect cotton growing areas, as about 70 percent of the crop is irrigated. Production of cotton lint increased to 17,000 tons in 1973 but still remained below the record 1969 crop of 24,000 tons. South Africa must import most of its cotton lint, as consumption in 1974 is estimated at about 62,000 tons.

The tobacco crop continued its downward trend, with output falling to about

26,600 tons in 1973. Unfavorable weather--mainly hailstorms in the Transvaal--and a shortage of suitable labor were partly responsible for the production decline. Also, rising labor costs have tended to make this crop less popular.

During the past season, deciduous fruit production in the Republic of South Africa was seriously affected by drought. Production dropped below the record 1972 level. The apple and pear crops totaled 265,000 tons and 96,000 tons, respectively. Exports of deciduous fruit fell about 16 percent. Production of citrus fruit remained at about 1972 levels, with the only notable changes being an increase in lemons and a decrease in grapefruit. Domestic sales of fresh citrus, especially oranges, have increased rapidly over the past few years, largely because of increased demand in rural areas. Export volume of fresh citrus was down slightly in 1973, the result of increasing domestic fresh and factory sales. The value of exports remained at about 1972 levels, however.

Oilseed production was mixed in 1973. Production of peanuts declined from its record 1972 level as adverse weather reduced the area planted. Sunflowerseed production, however, reached a record 232,000 tons, an increase over the 1972 crop (previous record) of 54 percent. Sunflowers were used as a catch crop in 1973, when corn planting was held back because of the lateness of the rains. Production of soybeans, after increasing substantially in 1972, remained at about that level in 1973 (5,000 tons). Local demand for vegetable oils is increasing rapidly, and imports were increased in 1973.

Owing to favorable prices and generally reasonable grazing conditions, cattle numbers have increased. In May 1973, South Africa had 8.2 million head of cattle on commercial farms (the highest number since 1965), as against 8.1 million the previous May.

Slaughterings at abattoirs totaled 2.1 million head--the same as in 1972. However, the number of calf slaughterings dropped markedly, and sheep, goat,

and lamb slaughterings continued to decline, falling 22 percent below the 1972 number. The rise in wool prices and the cumulative effect of the stock reduction scheme of a few years ago have left South Africa with a shortage of small slaughter stock and mutton prices continued to rise at a rapid pace.

Development

The South African Government, by placing a levy of about \$15 per ton on fishmeal sales, is building up a fund to encourage soybean production. Further, contract growing at guaranteed prices made soybean production more profitable in 1973. The area where soybeans can be grown is limited, however.

A new planning and development committee has been appointed by South Africa's minister of economic affairs to study the future of the sugar industry in South Africa. Despite the failure of the International Sugar Agreement, the South African Sugar Industry believes it can successfully compete in a free international sugar market. With one of the world's most centralized and efficient sugar marketing operations, South Africa can deliver sugar worldwide on a year-round basis and on relatively short notice. The committee will review projected expansion plans for an additional 21,000 hectares of cane land, to provide the sugar industry with sufficient flexibility to meet any exigency.

Energy Problems

A sharp reduction in oil supplies, caused by a radical cutback in the flow of oil as a result of an effective clampdown on Arab oil exports to South Africa, has resulted in a general fuel shortage. This could lead to a shortage of oil-based raw materials which, in turn, could disrupt the country's complex industrial and distributive sectors.

Agriculture will be one of the sectors to get top priority in fuel allocation. Production of nitrogen-based fertilizers in South Africa has exceeded domestic requirements in recent years. However, most nitrogen-based inputs used to produce fertilizers must be imported

or refined from imported crude oil, even though South Africa has some capacity to produce nitrogen-based inputs from coal. Nearly 50 percent of South Africa's oil imports previously came from the Arab countries. Hence, the capacity for producing nitrogen fertilizer could be hampered somewhat in the near future as oil-based raw materials are readjusted according to priorities in the petrochemical industry. However, stocks of nitrogen fertilizers will probably be adequate in the short run, and 1974 agricultural production should not be affected to any sizable degree by lack of fertilizers.

Costs for producing and marketing fruit for export have been rising drastically. These costs are affecting producer returns more sharply than are import levies brought on by the United Kingdom's accession to the EC. Some growers believe that South Africa's fruit boards should ask the Government for assistance to tide the industry over this period.

Foreign Trade

Exports

In 1973, South Africa's total exports increased to about \$3.7 billion, while imports rose to \$5.0 billion. Agriculture's share of exports was about 30 percent in 1973, compared with 38 percent in 1972. However, the value of total agricultural exports increased, despite the poor grain crops during 1973.

Wool exports increased about 40 percent in value in 1973. An exceptional rise in export prices accounted for most of the gain, as the volume exported was below that of 1972, when sizable sales were made from previously unsold stocks. The major markets for South African wool are Japan, the United Kingdom, and the original EC-6 countries.

In 1973, the volume of sugar exports fell below the record 1 million tons exported in 1972, but value was up because of higher world prices. Although there was a failure to reach a new International Sugar Agreement, the conference supported enlarging the South African sugar supply quota by 300,000 tons to

925,000 tons in any new agreement reached. South Africa has a 51,000 ton share of the U.S. sugar quota.

Corn exports in 1973 were down to less than half the 1972 level of 3.5 million tons. About 1.1 million tons from the 1972 crop were exported during the first 4 months of 1973, and the poor 1973 crop allowed for only about 200,000 tons to be exported. The principal corn markets in 1973 were Japan, Mexico, and Taiwan; Mexico principally bought white corn.

Less fresh citrus and deciduous fruit was exported in 1973 than in 1972. Exports of oilseeds were down because of increased domestic demand. Larger wheat exports were made, however, to take advantage of the higher prices.

Imports

Although South Africa is actually a net importer of meat, increased beef imports from Rhodesia have enabled South Africa to meet its own deficiency and export increasing amounts at a considerable price advantage. South Africa's meat import figures would be larger if the movements of carcasses and slaughter cattle from Namibia (South-West Africa), Swaziland, and Botswana to South Africa were considered imports. Only imports from outside the "Rand Area" are listed in trade data.

The country's beef exports increased more than threefold in 1970-72 but declined in 1973. Monetary readjustments, as well as an increase in local prices, made exports less profitable. Further, beef export restrictions were imposed in 1972 and further restricted during the 1973 season.

Although cotton production increased in 1973, cotton imports were up slightly to around 230,000 bales due to increased consumption requirements. The major suppliers of cotton to South Africa are Rhodesia, Brazil, and the United States. The U.S. exports more than doubled in volume in 1973, bringing to a halt the downward trend in the U.S. share of the South African cotton market.

Rice is South Africa's major grain import as domestic production is small. About 90,000 tons were imported in 1973. The United States supplies nearly all of South Africa's rice needs although U.S. exports of rice to South Africa declined by about 19 percent in 1973.

Trade With the United States

U.S. exports to South Africa, by far our largest market in Africa, totaled \$746.4 million in 1973, but agricultural products accounted for only \$54.9 million worth. The largest agricultural exports were rice--80,000 tons valued at \$26 million; cotton valued at \$5.9 million; and tallow valued at \$5.3 million. U.S. agricultural imports from South Africa amounted to \$33.8 million, of which \$13.5 million was sugar and \$5.6 million was wool.

Outlook

Unlike crops in 1973, the current year's crops are enjoying favorable weather. The corn crop could possibly set a record, and the peanut crop should recoup from last year. Area planted to sorghum and sunflowers is down this year, as the need for a catch crop was minimal because of the exceptionally good weather.

The wool clip is expected to be less this year than in 1973, primarily because the 1973 clip included a significant amount of short wool, which was shorn to take advantage of very high wool prices. Although prices have been dropping somewhat during the current (1974) season, their overall level will help maintain the high value of the wool clip but below that of 1973. Timely November rains and high prices influenced plantings of cotton to such an extent that production is expected to be an exceptionally high record in 1974. Barring further problems due to hailstorms, tobacco production could end its declining trend in 1974. Predictions also call for a record sugar crop as yields are expected to be up from last year. Production levels for deciduous fruit in 1974 are expected to be on the order of the 1972 record season as weather conditions are favorable. (John C. Dunmore)

Policy

TUNISIA

The Tunisian economy leveled off in 1973 after the 18-percent upsurge in GNP in 1972. Phosphate production and exports continued to increase, but activity in most other sectors showed little growth.

Agriculture

Production

An important factor in the ebb and surge of the Tunisian economy is production of olives and olive oil. An exceptional olive crop in 1972 (picked between October 1971 and March 1972) generated much of 1972's economic growth. In 1972/73, however, olive production dropped to a more normal level, contributing to the greatly decreased rate of growth.

The 1973/74 crop, expected to yield 140,000 tons of olive oil, will provide a strong stimulus for economic growth in 1974. This crop, although good, might have made another record except for infestation by the psil insect, which spins a web over the olive flower, preventing fruition.

Cereal production remained at a high level in 1973. Wheat was down slightly, but barley showed a 30-percent increase over 1972 output. Two-thirds of the wheat produced is still durum, even though the 4-year plan (1973-76) calls for area planted to bread wheat to increase 25 percent at the expense of area planted to durum. By 1976, about 83 percent of bread wheat is expected to be of the high-yielding varieties, up from 46 percent in 1973. New high-yielding varieties of durum, presently not in commercial production, should take up about 33 percent of durum area by 1976.

In 1973, total agricultural production was up 15 percent to an index of 149 (1961-65=100). Per capita food production showed a similar gain.

Tunisia, which in 1969 ended its policy of forcing a cooperative farming organization, continues to emphasize private enterprise in agriculture. The objective in 1974 is to make land available to the greatest possible number of landless farmworkers. During the 1973-76 period, 950,000 hectares of collective tribal land and 230,000 hectares of former habous are to be distributed.^{2/} Government-owned irrigated lands are to be allotted to farmers. Some of the Terres Domaniales, or Government farms, will continue as pilot farms and production cooperatives; others will be sold to private individuals either in large tracts or divided into smaller farms.

To encourage farmers to increase their production, a program of agricultural education, research, and extension has been designed to reach everyone from the engineer to the hired rural worker. Credit, offered to both the medium and small farmer, will be a part of extension services.

Foreigners are not allowed to own farmland in Tunisia, but the Government seems receptive to management and marketing contracts. Potential areas for this type of investment are livestock production and growing fruits and vegetables for off-season needs in Europe and for processing.

Foreign Trade

Exports

Tunisia's total exports dropped off about 10 percent in 1973 after a 43-percent rise in 1972. A decline of \$40 million in olive oil exports outweighed a \$14-million increase in the combined value of wine, almonds, and phosphate exports.

Imports

Imports in 1973 continued to increase. Among agricultural imports,

^{2/} The habous were properties put in perpetual trust by the owners, either for their heirs or to endow a public charity. Traditionally, habous could not be sold, transferred or mortgaged.

coffee, sugar, and soybean oil gained in value terms. With exports covering only 57 percent of imports, the balance-of-trade deficit rose.

The outlook for 1974 is for greatly increased export earnings, primarily because the volume of olive oil exports is expected to double and because of much higher prices for phosphates.

Trade With the United States

U.S. exports to Tunisia in 1973 totaled \$60.2 million, with agricultural commodities accounting for 45 percent. Largest of the agricultural items were 100,000 tons of wheat valued at \$11 million and 26,000 tons of soybean oil, also valued at \$11 million.

U.S. imports of Tunisian agricultural products totaled \$2.3 million, down 46 percent from 1972. Virtually all of this was olive oil. (Herbert H. Steiner)

ZAIRE

Copper accounts for about 80 percent of Zaire's export receipts, and increasing copper production, together with higher copper prices, helped lift GDP about 6 percent in 1973. This was a better performance than in 1971 and 1972, when copper prices were down. However, the agricultural and commercial sectors showed little growth in 1973, although the cost of living in Kinshasa rose by about 25 percent.

Agriculture

Production

Palm oil and palm kernel oil, which together are second to coffee in export earnings, continued to decline in production in 1973 because low domestic prices for palm oil did not provide sufficient incentive to harvest the palm fruit. Plantations have not been renewed, and old trees have been neglected. Coffee production declined from 83,000 to 79,000 tons because of lack of moisture in the producing areas.

In 1973, cotton was the only export crop to show a substantial production increase. Cotton exports are small, however, since about half the production is used in the domestic textile industry.

Cassava, the main food crop, recovered from the blight that reduced production in 1971 and 1972. Rice production increased by about 30 percent, perhaps a result of 6 years of development by rice experts from Taiwan. In 1973, the rice development program was taken over by a team from the People's Republic of China.

Corn production was not sufficient to meet domestic requirements. Hybrid corn varieties are being introduced in Shaba, and the Belgian Government is financing a project that will eventually have 18,000 hectares in intensive corn cultivation.

Although Zaire has about 386,000 square miles of grassland and about one million cattle, meat production does not fill domestic demand.

Policy

Government policy in Zaire places high priority on agricultural development, but production of both export crops and domestic food crops has stalled at a level far below its potential. In many areas, commercial food production is not feasible because there are no farm-to-market roads.

Seven new marketing boards were organized in January 1974, making a total of 10 agricultural offices to promote the production and marketing of all the main crops from cocoa to textile fibers. During the period of changeover, while these new organizations are taking the place of the private traders, crop production may be affected. The drop in 1973 coffee production, for example, was attributed to lack of moisture, but the inexperience of the new coffee board and the unsold stocks of coffee may have been partly responsible.

In the name of Zairean independence, foreign-owned farms and plantations are

being taken over by the Government. The effect on agricultural production is debatable. Some crops in areas where the foreigners controlled the credit and marketing may drop during the transition period, but the bulk of Zairean agriculture will probably go on much as it has in the past.

Foreign Trade

Expenditures for food imports are increasing. Wheat imports increased from 60,000 tons in 1969/70 (July-June) to 95,000 tons in 1972/73, and requirements will probably total 100,000 tons in 1973/74. Formerly, all wheat was imported as flour, but a new mill at Matadi will now grind flour from imported wheat. Zaire imported 125,000 tons of corn in 1973 from Zambia, Rhodesia, and South Africa. Most of the imported corn is of the white variety for consumption in the Shaba mining area.

U.S. exports to Zaire in 1973 totaled \$114.9 million. Agricultural commodities, up 57 percent from 1972, accounted for \$9.3 million worth. Leading farm exports were 37,000 tons of wheat valued at \$4.4 million and 1,430 tons of tobacco valued at \$3 million.

U.S. agricultural imports from Zaire totaled \$21.5 million. They were mostly coffee (18,500 tons valued at \$17.8 million) and rubber (4,400 tons valued at \$2.5 million). (Herbert H. Steiner)

ZAMBIA

Zambia's real GDP increased less than 1 percent in 1973, compared with 6.8 percent in 1972. The 1973 growth was nevertheless a considerable achievement, since in early 1973, the Rhodesian-Zambian border was closed, cutting off Zambia's rail and road lifelines. The mining and manufacturing sectors in Zambia increased 3.7 and 6.0 percent, respectively, in 1973, while the agricultural sector, plagued by harsh weather, declined about 10 percent in real terms. Further, producer prices for most crops have been raised for the 1974 season and this should bring larger plantings.

Agriculture

Production

In 1973, the value of commercial agricultural production dropped from the record 1972 level. Substantial reductions in the corn, cotton, and peanut crops pushed the index of commercial agricultural production down to 150 from 208 in 1972 (1961-65=100).

Corn deliveries to the National Agricultural Marketing Board in 1973 were about 45 percent below 1972 deliveries, mostly because of the severe weather. However, corn production covered the domestic commercial demand, estimated at about 360,000 tons. Stock levels, built up after 1972's record crop, were probably not significantly reduced.

Producer prices for corn are below 1973's level, and this may have resulted in some decline in plantings for the 1974 harvest. Because of plentiful rain during the planting season, however, a bumper corn crop is anticipated in 1974, and some exports could be made.

Production of peanuts, at about 6,000 tons (in shell), was also down in 1973. Rain was inadequate during the planting and growing seasons, thus reducing area planted and yields, and severely affecting small-scale farmers, the principal growers of peanuts in Zambia. Rains were good during this year's planting season, however, and production in 1974 is expected to increase significantly.

Deliveries of raw cotton to ginneries were down to 4,000 tons, about half the 1972 level. The smaller area planted and lower yields, both the result of severe weather, were the main reasons for the substantial decline.

Zambia's tobacco production, recovering from its slump in 1972, increased to about 15 million pounds in 1973. With the average auction price up about 15 percent, the value of tobacco production in 1973 reached the highest level in 9 years. The target for 1974 is notably higher than the 1973 production.

In 1973, sugar production increased for the fifth consecutive year, setting a new record. The 10.5-percent gain over 1972's output came solely from increased area, as the yield was below that of 1972. At the Nakambala Sugar Estate, an additional 1,450 hectares of sugarcane will be planted this season, and an additional 1,210 hectares are planned for both the 1975 and 1976 seasons. Production, therefore, should continue to increase over the next few years.

In 1973, over 100,000 head of beef cattle were slaughtered--up about 30,000 head from the 1972 figure. Imports of meat must still be made, but the goal of the Second National Development Plan to limit imports to about one-quarter of domestic requirements (31,400 tons) had been met. Cattle slaughterings will probably increase slightly in 1974. Output from Zambia's poultry industry is booming, and this trend will likely continue.

Development

In early 1973, Zambia and Egypt signed an agreement designed to boost their agricultural economies. A commission of agriculture, comprising three to four members from each country, will be set up. The commission will annually review and formulate agricultural development programs for the two countries. Plans call for specialized groups to study specific problems relating to cotton, rice, and corn production.

Commercial Farmers

Recent reports indicate that 580 commercial farmers are now registered with the Zambian Commercial Farmers Bureau--one-third the number registered 10 years ago. The declining trend in commercial farmers is also reflected in present production levels for tobacco, milk, and beef, which are below the immediate post-independence levels.

Border Closure Problems

At first, the Rhodesian border closure raised the possibility of food and

supply shortages--particularly shortages of beef and fertilizers. To date, supplies of raw materials seem adequate and increasing supplies of Botswana-packed beef are being airlifted daily to Zambia. However, wheat, beef, and fertilizers are most sensitive to the rise in cost brought on by the border closure. For example, beef which used to be transported by rail, is now airlifted, and import costs have risen considerably.

Foreign Trade

Zambia has experienced a rapid depletion of foreign reserves in the past 3 years. At the end of 1970, official gross reserves were equivalent to 13 months of 1970 imports. By the end of 1972, reserves had been depleted to an equivalent of about 3.6 months of 1972 imports. Reserves at the end of 1973 are expected to have been slightly above those registered at the end of 1972, and equivalent to about 4 months of 1973 imports. Zambia registered a surplus balance on current account in 1973.

Exports

Total exports in 1973 are estimated at about \$1.16 billion, up 36 percent from 1972. The increase stems from higher prices for copper, which accounts for about 95 percent of total export revenue in any given year. Some modest amounts of corn were exported in 1973, mostly to Zaire, valued at about \$3 million. Other agricultural exports included peanuts and \$6 million worth of tobacco.

Japan was the major market for Zambian exports in 1973, followed closely by the United Kingdom. Italy and West Germany are also substantial markets for Zambian goods.

Imports

Provisional data indicates that in 1973, total imports declined by about 14 percent to around \$545 million. Agricultural imports are expected to have been substantially lower in 1973 than in 1972. As of June 1973, imports of grains, meats,

and meat preparations were only about one-third the levels imported through the first half of 1972.

Trade With the United States

U.S. exports to Zambia in 1973 totaled \$38.8 million, of which \$348,000

were agricultural commodities. The largest agricultural items were inedible tal-
low, valued at \$162,000 and vegetable
seeds, valued at \$58,000. U.S. imports
of Zambian agricultural produce in 1973
were quite small. They amounted to only
\$39,000; the largest item was canned pork
valued at \$33,000. (John C. Dunmore)

WEST ASIA

CYPRUS

In 1973, Cyprus experienced its worst drought in the last century. The disastrous grain harvest was only 15 to 20 percent of the 1967-71 average. The continuing drought adversely affected grazing conditions for sheep and goats. The index of total agricultural production dropped to 137 from 172 in 1972 (1961-65=100). Per capita agricultural production dropped from 156 to 123.

While nonirrigated crops were badly damaged--for example, the 1973 export tobacco crop was a total loss--irrigated crops, such as citrus, potatoes, vegetables, and table grapes, held up well. However, overpumping, a perennial problem on the island, is damaging the unreplenished aquifers. It may take years for them to recover.

The Cypriote economy had made good progress in 1972 as GNP, at constant prices, increased 7.9 percent, compared with 11.4 percent in 1971. Per capita GNP, at constant 1958 prices, increased an estimated 6.8 percent to \$933.

The economic condition for 1973 will most likely prove to be the worst in years. The poor grain harvest and fodder failure will have a long-run effect on meat and dairy production. High grain imports weakened Cyprus' strong foreign exchange position. Estimates are for an overall deficit in the 1973 balance of payments, the first since the country's independence 13 years ago.

Agricultural Production

Grains

The lack of rain throughout the growing season had a catastrophic effect on the cereal crops. It was estimated that of the 100,000 hectares planted to both wheat and barley, only a few thousand were harvested, with many of them being put to pasture as early as April. On the areas harvested, yields were very low.

The 1973 wheat crop is estimated at 12,000 tons and barley, 15,000 tons. Because of the poor harvest, no deliveries were made to the Grain Commission for the first time since it was established in 1954 as the central body for the collection of surplus grain. This crop failure has necessitated heavy imports. Late in 1973, the Cyprus Government contracted for 25,000 tons of wheat from the United States, and total imports for 1973/74 may be close to 100,000 tons. Barley imports are estimated at 215,000 tons, which does not include World Food Program imports. An additional 25,000 tons of barley may be needed due to loss of natural forage.

Citrus

The 1972/73 citrus crop established new records. Tangerine and orange production totaled 193,000 tons; grapefruit production was a record 75,000 tons; and lemon production increased to 40,000 tons.

Preliminary estimates for the 1973/74 crop show oranges and tangerines at

180,000 tons, grapefruit at 65,000 tons, and lemons at 35,000 tons. Citrus is largely irrigated, although citrus groves may not have received adequate irrigation for maximum production. Over the next few years, substantial increases in the production of lemons and grapefruit are anticipated as new trees come into bearing. However, no significant expansion in planted area is anticipated since land under irrigation is limited.

Citrus sent for processing amounted to 26,000 tons of oranges, 11,000 tons of grapefruit, and about 5,000 tons of lemons. Quantities of citrus fruit used for juice extraction and canning purposes increased from 15,000 tons in 1968/69 to 42,000 tons in 1972/73.

Citrus exports in the 1972/73 marketing year totaled 248,000 tons, compared with 184,000 tons the previous year. The primary destination for Cyprus citrus is the United Kingdom, accounting for 35 percent; other EC countries, with 27 percent; and Eastern European countries, taking about 29 percent. Prices for the 1972/73 grapefruit and lemons were good. Demand for Valencia-type oranges was not strong.

Agricultural Policy

Cyprus' new association agreement with the European Community became effective on June 1, 1973. With the implementation of the agreement, Cyprus' citrus exports to the EC are to receive a 40-percent preference, carob exports are free of tariff, and industrial exports receive a 70-percent tariff preference. In return, Cyprus will reduce tariffs to the EC by 35 percent. The agreement assures the continuation of Commonwealth preferences for Cyprus' exports to Britain until 1977, and facilitates the development of new continental markets for Cyprus' citrus and manufactured goods.

Trade With the United States

U.S. exports to Cyprus in 1973 totaled \$19.4 million, of which \$11.7 million were agricultural, a 93-percent rise from 1972. Leading agricultural commodities were 50,000 tons of wheat valued at \$4.9 million; 43,000 tons of barley valued at \$4.1 million; and tobacco, valued at

\$1.1 million. U.S. imports of agricultural products from Cyprus amounted to \$958,000, of which the largest items were oriental tobacco, valued at \$304,000, and grape juice, valued at \$203,000. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

IRAN

Sparked by enormous and ever-increasing oil earnings, Iran's economy continues to make substantial progress. Oil revenues for 1973/74 (July-June) are expected to be near \$18.5 billion, partly because of higher production but more directly a result of the quadrupling of prices. Iranian agriculture in 1973, however, lagged considerably behind the boom in the rest of the economy.

Iran's population continues to increase at 3 percent per annum, and agricultural production has barely kept pace. Annual growth in GNP exceeded 12 percent during the fourth 5-year plan (1968-72), while such growth in the agricultural sector was 3.9 percent. The current 5-year plan (1973-77) emphasizes agricultural development and expanded social welfare programs. While total outlay for the plan is two and a half times greater than for the fourth plan, allocation to agriculture will increase nearly fourfold. Despite this higher allocation, agriculture's growth rate is forecast at only 5.5 percent annually, compared with 15.3 percent for the whole economy.

Agricultural products as a proportion of total products will continue to decline, and industry and mining will rise. Agriculture's share of GDP is projected at 12.5 percent in 1977/78, compared with 13.9 percent in 1972/73 and 20 percent in 1967/68. Crop production now accounts for about three-fourths of the agricultural sector's total annual product, with livestock contributing the rest.

Agricultural Production

Production in 1973 was a little higher than in the previous year. The index of total agricultural production increased to 135 from 133 in 1972 (1961=100), but on a per capita basis,

agricultural production fell to 101 from 102 in 1972.

Grains

Wheat production for 1973 totaled 4.0 million tons, 1 percent below the 1972 output. Wheat area remained about the same at 4.3 million hectares. During 1969-73, wheat production in Iran remained relatively the same, averaging about 3.9 million tons. At the same time, consumption continued to increase, as the standard of living rose. Wheat import needs have been substantial and should continue to be high, with a major portion emanating from the United States. Imports for 1973/74 are estimated at 1 million tons, with 90 percent from the United States.

Barley production in 1973 was up 13 percent to 900,000 tons--but considerably below the excellent 1969 and 1970 crops of 1.2 million tons. Imports of barley for 1973/74 are estimated at 250,000 tons, all from the United States.

Rice production in 1973, at 665,000 tons milled, was about the same as in 1972. In the Gilan area, on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea--noted for its high-quality rice--the quality suffered greatly, and in some areas, prices for high grades rose 20 to 30 percent over the previous year. Rice imports for 1973/74 are estimated at 100,000 tons, with half coming from the United States. Total rice consumption continues to increase as incomes rise. Due to high prices and short supply of high-quality rice in the United States, Iranian rice importers have not been able to import desired quantities of U.S. long-grain rice.

Cotton

The record cotton crop forecast for 1973 did not materialize. Production is estimated at 198,000 tons, 5 percent below the 1972 crop, but still 43 percent higher than the 1966-70 average. While cotton growing is concentrated in the Gorgan and Gombad-Gabous region near the Caspian Sea, cotton acreage is expanding in the newly irrigated areas of Khuzistan and Moghan. Over the next 5 years, cotton acreage should expand by 130,000

hectares. In addition, the Government hopes to double yields.

Sugarbeets

Production of sugarbeets has increased steadily. Two million tons were produced in 1966, and in 1973, 4.5 million tons. Area increased to 176,000 hectares in 1973. Beet sugar production totaled 530,000 tons. Total sugar production, including cane sugar, was 660,000 tons in 1973, approximately 100,000 tons below domestic requirements.

The Iranian Government, by increasing the refinery price of sugarbeets, has begun a new program to encourage sugarbeet farmers to increase production even further.

Other Crops

The output of shelled almonds for 1973 is estimated at 7,000 tons, down 22 percent from 1972. The reduction was due to heavy winter and spring snowfalls which damaged the trees. Most of the almond crop goes for export. Because of higher prices on the international market, very little of the crop is locally marketed. Eastern Europe continues to be the principal buyer of Iran's almond exports, but efforts continue to find new markets. Pistachio production was down to 9,000 tons, experiencing its biennial cycle.

Raisin production was up 11 percent to 50,000 tons in 1973, and dried apricot production was up 20 percent to 12,000 tons.

Livestock

Although livestock numbers in Iran are trending upward, population growth and higher incomes have markedly increased the consumption of red meat, poultry meat, and other livestock products. Higher demand has necessitated increased imports of live animals, meats and livestock products, dry milk, cheese, and butter. The domestic stabilization of meat prices at high levels, the larger demand, and Government financial and technical assistance are encouraging

farmers to increase livestock production. In 1973, however, the continuance of foot-and-mouth disease and Newcastle in the poultry flocks, combined with poor pasturing conditions and high feed prices, caused some reduction in livestock and birds.

Annual meat production is forecast to reach 700,000 tons by the end of the fifth 5-year plan (1977/78). Self-sufficiency in meat and dairy products is the Ministry of Agriculture's primary goal, and large sums of money are being made available toward this end. Large amounts of land are being diverted to forage production.

Agricultural Policy

To stimulate higher production, Iran is paying subsidies on fertilizers, pesticides, seed grain, and sugarbeet seed to help farmers meet the high cost of crop production.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources is authorized to import sufficient quantities of meat or slaughter animals, butter, and cheese as part of an overall Government program to have sufficient supplies at all times. In addition, the Meat Organization will purchase sheep, goats, cattle, poultry, and eggs directly from farmers at prevailing prices and retail meat and eggs to the consumers at subsidized prices.

The continued growth of village cooperatives is contributing significantly to total agricultural improvement. The Government continues to make heavy investments in water development and conservation. Two large dams, under construction in the Moghan and Khuzistan, will provide water to irrigate large acreages.

A contract has been concluded with three U.S. firms and one Japanese firm to develop the agricultural potential of the Moghan plain.

Agribusiness establishments in the Khuzistan are contributing to increased crop and livestock production. Already, four establishments are producing large quantities of forage crops, grains, sugarbeets, cotton, and fruits and vegetables.

The Khuzistan area southwest of Tehran, with its extensive irrigation systems, will become the largest agricultural and livestock production region in Iran.

Iran has barter agreements with Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, and more recently, the People's Republic of China. Primary exports are dried fruits and cotton, with China already taking 25,000 tons of cotton. Shortages of dried fruits and raisins in Eastern Europe and the USSR have boosted Iranian exports of those products to those countries.

Trade With the United States

U.S. exports to Iran in 1973 totaled \$771.5 million, with agricultural commodities accounting for \$108.9 million worth. The leading agricultural item was 597,000 tons of wheat valued at \$69.2 million; this was a 5-percent increase in tonnage, but due to higher prices, a 95-percent gain in value over the 1972 shipments. Other major agricultural items were 119,000 tons of corn valued at \$12.2 million and soybean oil, valued at \$11 million.

U.S. imports of Iranian agricultural products in 1973 amounted to \$55.1 million, including hides and skins valued at \$28.6 million and pistachios valued at \$19.4 million.

Outlook

Early-season weather conditions indicate that wheat production in Iran could reach 4.4 million tons in 1974--10 percent higher than last year's output. This will still necessitate imports of approximately 1 million tons, partly to replenish stocks. Barley production is estimated to be about 5 percent higher than in 1973; imports are forecast at 250,000 tons, with the likelihood of most coming from the United States. Rice production is forecast at 740,000 tons (milled), 11 percent higher than in 1973. Import requirements are estimated at 100,000 tons, with half expected to come from the United States.

The Iranian economy promises to continue to boom at unprecedented rates,

almost entirely because of the tremendous oil revenues. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

IRAQ

Per capita income increased significantly in Iraq in 1973, reaching about \$320. Petroleum wealth was distributed more widely among the population. GNP increased about 7 percent, despite a drastic reduction in wheat and barley production. New factories and public projects contributed to a marked increase in salaried employment.

Foreign technicians from many countries were involved in development efforts ranging from building factories to designing irrigation projects. Soviet economic assistance increased, and American and French firms were welcomed in Bagdad to bid on contracts and arrange new trade deals.

Agricultural Production

Dry weather during the winter of 1972/73 crippled wheat yields, especially in the Kurdish area of northern Iraq. Wheat production declined from an estimated 1.8 million tons in 1972 to about 1 million tons in 1973. Barley output also declined.

Shortages of irrigation water, at the very time it was needed, caused rice output to fall to only 220,000 tons of paddy in 1973. Rice farmers in the Basra area found it profitable to switch to vegetables because of the marketing opportunities open in Kuwait.

Date production approximated 400,000 tons in 1973, and output of deciduous fruits in northern hill areas increased slightly.

Foreign Trade

Total exports reached \$2 billion in 1973, with almost all of the increase coming from petroleum. Exports of agricultural commodities increased slightly to about \$55 million; dates accounted for about \$32 million worth. The major markets for Iraq's exports of about 350,000 tons of dates in 1973 were the People's

Republic of China (22 percent), India, the USSR, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Wool, cotton, and vegetables were the other major agricultural exports.

Imports of tea from India, sheep from Australia, sugar from Cuba and Thailand, and vegetable oils from Malaysia were maintained at high levels in 1973.

Trade With the United States

In 1972, U.S. agricultural exports to Iraq consisted of small deliveries (only \$1.6 million worth) to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency and other relief agencies. Iraq's purchases of U.S. wheat and rice, which were channeled through private international firms, totaled only 8,000 tons. In 1973, however, U.S. wheat exports to Iraq rose to 210,453 tons valued at \$24.7 million. Iraq's short crop and reduced wheat imports from Australia led to the return of the United States as a major supplier. In addition, in May 1973, Iraq relaxed the restrictions against trade with the United States that had been invoked soon after the 1967 war.

Iraq purchased 9,000 tons of U.S. rice for \$5.2 million in December 1973. Purchases of U.S. soybean cake and meal totaled \$1 million in 1973, and those of tallow, \$500,000.

Programs to improve the quality of vegetables led to a doubling of Iraq's purchases of U.S. vegetable seed in 1973. Iraq also purchased ingredients for manufacturing soft drinks, small quantities of corn, baby food, and other processed foods from the United States.

Outlook

Snows during the winter and good rains this spring raised hopes for a record 1974 wheat crop in Iraq. After early 1974 purchases of about 218,000 tons of U.S. wheat are delivered, Iraq's wheat imports are likely to fall to low levels as the domestic crop becomes available this summer.

Iraq continues to search for more rice to import. In addition to rice

purchased in Pakistan, Thailand, and the United States, Iraq has indicated that it would like to buy another 100,000 tons of rice for delivery in 1974. Purchases of sugar on the international market are also on the upswing. (John B. Parker)

ISRAEL

Israel's agriculture in 1973 showed no increase over 1972. Generally, an economic squeeze and setback occurred as Israel fought its fourth war. Even though this was by far the costliest war in both men and material, its effects on agriculture were minimal. Shortages in manpower and trucks led to a general slowdown, however, in the harvesting and processing of some commodities.

The only commodity in short supply was soybeans. This was largely due to the U.S. embargo on soybean exports during July-September. Israel had only a 2-week supply when the war broke out, but ships arriving in late October alleviated the situation. Feed grain imports were ample. For a while, supplies were delayed by manpower shortages in the port, although during October, a record 180,000 tons of grain were unloaded. This was done with continuous 12-hour work shifts. Truck shortages caused a slowdown in local delivery to stores.

Harvesting of fruit and vegetables both for local consumption and export continued.

Agricultural Production

Grains

Israel's index of agricultural production in 1973 was 170 (1961-65=100), compared with 171 in 1972. Total grain production in 1973, however, was down to 281,000 tons from a record 385,000 tons the previous year. The decline was largely due to an almost 24-percent drop in wheat production. Output, totaling 230,000 tons, was nevertheless remarkable in view of weather conditions during the growing season. In 1972/73, grains experienced some of the most adverse weather

of the last 25 years. The northern portion of the country received about 60 to 80 percent of the normal rainfall. Precipitation in the south was normal in quantity but distribution and timing were extremely poor, causing long dry spells during the critical growing periods.

The recent spectacular showing in grain production has been largely due to Israel's "Green Revolution." Use of locally developed high-yielding wheat varieties plus auxiliary irrigation on about 10 percent of the total wheat area has brought increased yields.

Wheat area has remained relatively stable since 1967 at about 109,000 hectares. It is now considered that even under severe conditions, minimum wheat production should be around 200,000 tons; whereas the 1961-65 average was 90,000 tons and as recently as 1970, only 125,000 tons were produced. Total area is not likely to change much, and further increases in production will come strictly from yield increases. In 1973, Israel exported 2,000 tons of seed wheat to Cyprus--an amount probably sufficient to meet that island's entire requirements for the coming season.

Feed grain production continues to be rather small in Israel. In 1972, it amounted to 8 percent of domestic requirements. Production in 1973 was even smaller. However, if high world prices continue, feed grain production may again be encouraged. Technically it would be feasible to grow irrigated sorghum or corn, but there is a question of priority use of land and water. Crops that could be partially replaced are tomatoes, sugarbeets, cotton, and irrigated forage crops. It is believed that using 25,000 hectares plus 100 million cubic meters of water could result in an additional 75,000 to 100,000 tons of feed grains, which would be 15 percent of domestic requirements. This plan is under consideration, but no firm decision will likely materialize for the coming year. In 1964, Israel produced almost 200,000 tons of feed grains and the average for 1961-65 was 116,000 tons.

Citrus

Citrus production for 1972/73 totaled slightly under 1.7 million tons--a new record despite the fact that approximately 10 percent of the crop had to be destroyed because of severe frost damage. Frost occurs in Israel about once in 8 years, and in late December 1972 and early January 1973, temperatures dipped as low as 22° F., causing damage to citrus.

Hardest hit was the Shamouti (Jaffa) orange crop, which declined 2.2 percent to 810,000 tons. Losses were estimated at 140,000 tons; the damaged portion was either destroyed or fed to cattle. Of the Valencia crop, about 4 percent (14,000 tons) was destroyed. Lemons were only marginally affected, and production increased 23 percent to 43,000 tons--but within the citrus total, lemons are relatively unimportant. Grapefruit production, which was not affected by the frost, reached a record 400,000 tons, increasing 22 percent over the previous year's output.

Preliminary figures for 1973/74 show a somewhat smaller citrus crop than last year. A reduction of late Valencias and grapefruit is expected, according to the biennial cycle for these fruits. Shamouti production is expected to be about the same as in 1972/73.

Cotton

Cotton output in 1973 was down slightly more than 10 percent from the record 40,000 tons produced in 1972. Lower rainfall during the winter of 1972 and more stringent use of irrigation water caused the decline. Area has remained approximately the same since 1967, fluctuating about 3 percent annually.

Livestock

The Israeli livestock industry encountered a number of setbacks in 1973, not the least of which was a shortage of manpower to care for the animals. Newcastle disease, which has affected poultry flocks in Israel off and on for the past few years, became more severe and widespread in 1973, as control measures could

not be properly maintained due to manpower shortages. In addition, an outbreak of turkey cholera affected the expanding turkey flocks. Most serious was an outbreak of brucellosis affecting cattle and causing a number to be slaughtered.

The general inflationary situation in Israel, coupled with the termination of the subsidy on frozen meat, nearly doubled the retail price for that commodity. In past years, frozen beef served as a regulatory factor for both fresh beef and poultry prices. The removal of the subsidy brought the cheaper frozen price to par with the fresh beef price. Poultry meat accounts for more than 80 percent of Israel's meat consumption. It is therefore unlikely that any expansion in consumption of these products will occur.

In recent years, Israel has suffered from an egg shortage during the winter months. This past winter, it was particularly severe. Egg prices on the black market were double the official price. Usual November production has been 90 million eggs, but with the war's 18-day blackout, production dropped to 75 million eggs. In October, a shipment of 10 million eggs from Europe had to be disposed of because of over-crowded ports. Israelis consume large amounts of eggs--413 per capita per year, compared with 300 in the United States.

Agricultural Labor

Israel's farm labor force declined slightly again in 1972. Agriculture now employs 8 percent of the total labor force, compared with 10.4 percent in 1968 and 17 percent in 1960. Data show a sharp increase in self-employed farmers and a sharp decline in the number of wage receivers. Agricultural labor efficiency has been increasing markedly, however.

Israeli agriculture continues to rely heavily on labor from the Occupied Territories. In 1971, this sector comprised 15 percent of the labor in agriculture and in 1972 it comprised 15.6 percent, continuing the trend of recent years.

Prices and Policy

Farm prices in 1973 increased 17 percent over the previous year, while the country's retail price index, which includes agricultural products, increased slightly less than 20 percent. At mid-year, prices were increased for most Government-controlled commodities such as grains (mainly wheat), milk, eggs, and pond fish. Most of the price increases ranged from 18 to 26 percent.

Agricultural input prices increased only 14 percent because of heavy subsidies paid for imported feed components, and smaller payments for fertilizers, plant protection materials, and irrigation water.

Farm production price supports continued for poultry, beef, and some vegetables. In June 1973, minimum prices for poultry and turkey were increased 18 percent, but market prices remained mostly above the support levels. Following the removal of the import subsidy on frozen beef, beef prices doubled, and poultry production was encouraged. Although production quotas for these commodities were not abolished, they are not being applied for the time being and all production continues to be subject to the minimum price guarantees.

Despite the critical egg shortages during the war and the outbreak of Newcastle disease, poultry production quotas continue to be maintained largely because in the past it has proved rather difficult and costly to deal with egg surpluses.

In 1973, no significant changes in tariffs occurred in agriculture. The Emergency Import Levy of 20 percent on most imports (excluding grains, vegetable oil, and oilseeds) was raised to 25 percent in November 1973. This applies, for instance, to imported meat and processed food.

Israel's farm structure is undergoing a new phenomenon--the introduction of small industry into small-holders' cooperative villages (Moshav-type). As a rule, a group of such villages is required for an industrial plant. Israel's

other major village establishments--the Kibbutzim (collective cooperatives)--have, for many years, derived a good part of their income from industrial undertakings.

Israel's foreign aid program, at one point quite pervasive, was cut back severely following the break in diplomatic relations with most African states due to the repercussions of the October war. Israel continues an aid program in Latin America and, to a lesser extent, in the Far East. Following the African experience, local sentiment toward development assistance has become wary and no new projects have been started.

EC Relations

The original agreement between Israel and the European Community expired at the end of 1973. For a variety of reasons, no new agreement was signed but trade continued on the same basis. The United Kingdom and Denmark moved unilaterally and did not apply the EC tariffs on agricultural imports from Israel. The EC tariffs, which are higher than national tariffs imposed by the United Kingdom and Denmark, were to go into effect gradually starting at the beginning of 1974. These developments affect mostly Israel's sizable exports of citrus and citrus products to the United Kingdom and Denmark.

Foreign Trade

The value of agricultural imports in 1972, the last full year for which data are available, remained about the same as in 1971. Quantities were somewhat smaller but higher prices increased the value. Wheat imports were down because of an excellent local crop, and meat imports declined. The U.S. share of Israel's agricultural imports stood at about 44 percent, continuing a trend which started at the beginning of this decade. The United States continues as Israel's largest supplier of agricultural products.

Agricultural exports in 1972 were up slightly more than 10 percent in value, compared with an increase of close to 24 percent for nonagricultural exports. Total agricultural exports for 1973 are estimated at \$260 million, about 7 percent

over the 1972 level. Agricultural imports are estimated to have been about \$380 million, up 35 percent. The increase is due almost totally to higher prices for the major commodities--grains, wheat, oilseeds, and meats. The value of 1974 agricultural imports is likely to be higher due to continued higher world prices.

Trade With the United States

U.S. exports to Israel in 1973 totaled \$961.5 million, the most to any country in West Asia. Agricultural exports, at \$193.5 million, were up 70 percent from 1972. Soybeans were the leading farm export--shipments totaled 384,000 tons and value rose 85 percent to \$74.6 million. Wheat (403,000 tons valued at \$43.4 million) was next in importance, followed by grain sorghum (534,000 tons valued at \$42.9 million). U.S. imports of Israeli farm products in 1973 totaled \$11 million and included tomato preparations, \$2.1 million; oranges, \$1.5 million; and grapefruit, \$1.3 million.

Outlook

The Israeli year ended on a bleak note, as much of the manpower was under arms, inflation was continuing at unprecedented heights, and higher world prices meant larger import bills. Demands for increased wages portend a tightening and slowdown in the economy.

On the agricultural horizon, the outlook is mixed. Output prospects for 1974 are good; wheat and feed grain production should increase to a total of about 370,000 tons, up one-third over 1973. While the country will continue to be able to supply much of its food needs, import costs for agricultural inputs will continue to rise. Any sharp increase in domestic production is unlikely due to the water shortage; a cut in water allotments to agriculture has become a distinct possibility. Export prices are not likely to keep up with the higher import prices and the "self-sufficiency" index (imports as a percentage of exports) is likely to decline from the alltime high of 85 percent in 1972 and last year's 68 percent.

In the long-term agricultural situation, it becomes increasingly apparent

that a new criterion for production and especially for the profitability of exports will have to be developed. The continuing shelter of production and the pricing system from world market prices is a heavy burden. Optimum national production may require a realignment of use of resources such as water, manpower, and capital. Israel has the ability to change its agricultural structure. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

JORDAN

In 1973, the East Bank of Jordan, hit by frost and drought, suffered one of its worst agricultural years in recent history. The poor agricultural performance had an adverse effect on the economy. Substantial expenditures were necessary for emergency food relief.

Jordan did not directly participate in the October war with Israel but did send supporting troops to the Syrian front. While the war had no direct military effect on Jordan, business, commercial, and industrial activity was at its lowest point since September 1970.

Immediately following the war, scarcities existed in a number of essential items including sugar, rice, flour, matches, and tomato sauce. Meat, eggs, vegetables, and fruits became very expensive.

Agriculture continues to provide employment for the bulk of Jordan's people and has substantial impact on the economy. Agriculture's share of GDP continues to be around 18 percent. Water continues to be a major factor limiting agricultural production.

Agricultural Production

Jordan's 1973 grain production was the worst in modern history. The East Bank wheat crop is estimated at 45,000 tons, less than one-fifth the 1972 production. Barley production is estimated at 10,000 tons, one-sixth of 1972 output. Grain crops suffered from drought, and had it not been for mild weather in the critical months of April and May, a full crop failure would have resulted. Much

of the dry grain area was pastured. Of the 130,000 hectares planted to wheat, only about half were harvested. Yield varied widely in each area depending on the rainfall. The average yield in 1973 was 3.46 quintals per hectare, compared with an excellent 9.45 quintals per hectare in 1972.

Barley and vetch production was enough to cover only about 17 percent of domestic requirements until the 1974 harvests.

Total grain imports for 1973/74-- mostly flour and corn--are estimated at 325,000 tons, compared with 181,000 tons the previous year. The United States is shipping the bulk of these imports, supplying approximately 170,000 tons of wheat flour and 50,000 tons of feed grains.

Livestock

Jordan's livestock suffered badly during the drought. Because of a lack of pasture and supplemental feeds, slaughtering was unusually heavy. Meat prices dropped to very low levels in April and May, and jumped to unprecedented highs in January 1974, when prices were more than double those prevailing 6 months before.

Fruits and Vegetables

Early in 1973, the Jordan Valley suffered a severe frost which wiped out some fields of vegetables and stunted growth of others. Production in the valley, which is a natural greenhouse, dropped to 65 percent of 1972 production, with tomatoes, melons, cucurbits, cauliflower, cabbage, onions, and garlic severely hit. Olive production, at 5,600 tons, was sharply below 1972's output of 30,000 tons. (Most of Jordan's olives are produced on the West Bank, where production in 1972 was 100,000 tons and about 20,000 tons for 1973.) Area planted to olive trees has increased over the last few years and now totals 32,000 hectares, as compared with slightly over 8,000 hectares in 1967. Citrus and banana production dropped to 11,900 tons and 2,300 tons, respectively, compared with 20,900 tons and 6,700 tons in 1972.

Agricultural Policy

Jordan does not have price supports, direct subsidies, or guaranteed prices for farmers. The Government subsidizes the retail cost of three staples: wheat flour, sugar, and rice. The heaviest subsidized item is bread, for which the prices would have doubled were it not for the subsidy. The subsidies for food items cost the Jordanian Government about \$21 million, mostly for wheat.

The Government does provide assistance to farmers, however. Agricultural and income taxes are not collected from farmers. Machinery, fertilizers, herbicides, and seeds are imported free of customs duties. Loans provided by the Agricultural Credit Corporation and the Jordan Cooperative Organization are at reasonable rates and terms. Improved seed wheat and seedlings (mainly olive) are sold at subsidized prices. Irrigation water from the East Ghor Canal is sold to farmers at prices which are much less than Government cost.

A new airline company was recently established to ship fruits and vegetables to Arab and European countries.

Jordan is entering the second year of its 3-year plan (1973-75). The objectives for 1973 were not completely met. The Ministry of Agriculture had hoped to implement 28 projects but due to limited financial resources, only 16 projects were selected. They included a wheat production project, a project to produce improved chicks, fruit tree planting in dryland areas, training of farmers in irrigated agriculture, construction of a tomato paste processing plant, a tobacco production project, a livestock improvement project, a dryland farming project, and an irrigation project.

Foreign Trade

Jordan's (East Bank only) total imports for 1972 were just under \$270 million, compared with \$215 million the previous year, an increase of about 24 percent. The United States continued to be the major supplier, accounting for 18

percent, the same percentage as in 1971. Agricultural products accounted for 31 percent of the value of all 1972 imports.

For the first 8 months of 1973, total imports were just under \$220 million, with food items and live animals accounting for 28 percent. The largest item was wheat and wheat flour (\$13 million). Second were fruits, vegetables, and nuts, followed by live animals and dairy products. The fact that animal imports exceeded 1972 figures, as well as the imports of fruits, vegetables, and nuts equaling the 1972 figures, points to the severity of the 1973 agricultural year.

Total exports in 1972 amounted to \$35.3 million and were mostly agricultural products going to neighboring Arab countries. There are no indications suggesting any major shifts or changes in the agricultural trade patterns.

In 1974, agricultural production is expected to be good, and imports of items such as wheat and barley are expected to decline significantly. Demand for corn will continue strong. Imports are estimated to total 35,000 tons to cover the needs of feedmills.

Exports of lentils, fruits, and vegetables are expected to be substantially higher. Also, in view of the shortages and high prices, the Government is encouraging imports of frozen meat and poultry.

Trade With the United States

U.S. exports to Jordan in 1973 totaled \$79.4 million, of which \$15.3 million worth was agricultural commodities. The leading farm exports were 37,000 tons of wheat valued at \$6.7 million; wheat flour, valued at \$4.2 million; and 24,000 tons of corn valued at \$2.4 million. U.S. imports of Jordanian farm products in 1973 amounted to only \$3,000 in horsehair.

Outlook

In the early months of 1974 Jordan had abundant, widespread, well-distributed rainfall. Irrigation and domestic water supplies should be adequate, and prospects for agricultural production in 1974 are

very good. Barring adverse weather conditions, record or near record crops are anticipated. However, some crops could possibly suffer from a lack of fertilizers and herbicides as high world prices and shortages result in a supply problem in Jordan.

Indications are that in 1974, Jordan will continue to suffer from inflation--a problem which has become very serious, particularly in the last year. The cost-of-living index, using 1968 as a base, shows prices of all commodities up 23 percent between December 1972 and December 1973. Food prices rose more than any commodity group, from 131 to 181.5, with fruits most severely affected, rising from 106 to 260.

Jordan continues to receive assistance in its agricultural development and associated fields, with the United States and the United Nations providing the largest portion of the assistance. In addition, Jordan is receiving assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, West Germany, and the United Kingdom. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

KUWAIT

Kuwait, which has been successful in distributing petroleum wealth among its population to maximize economic growth, is now emphasizing diversification of industry. The country has several efficient fertilizer factories that have more export orders than can be met. It has been a commercial center and transshipment point for other markets in the Arabian Peninsula for the last 15 years, but the growth of new urban centers and the development of new ports on the gulf have caused Kuwait to lose much of its former importance as a re-export center for rice, cigarettes, and canned foods. It still is an important center for more sophisticated products like cameras and automobiles.

Kuwait's food imports have grown despite the diminishing re-export trade. Its population approximated 1 million in early 1974--triple the number of a decade earlier. In addition, most of Kuwait's

residents now have high incomes and strong purchasing power. Kuwait's GNP approached \$4 billion in 1973. About 78 percent of the work force now consists of immigrants, mostly from other Arab countries. American hotels, fast food shops, and wholesale firms operate in Kuwait.

Agricultural Production

Kuwait is unique in that cucumbers and tomatoes rank first and second among marketed crops. They grow well during the winter. Through the use of irrigation, about 1,000 acres of vegetables are cultivated in selected areas shielded from desert winds. New date groves have been planted near the Iraqi border. Poultry operations are expanding, meeting a small part of the rising demand for poultry meat and eggs.

Foreign Trade

In 1973, crude petroleum accounted for over 90 percent of Kuwait's total exports of about \$3.6 billion.

Much higher prices for rice and wheat caused Kuwait's agricultural imports to approach \$150 million in 1973. Pakistan provided about 30,000 tons of the estimated 74,000 tons of rice imports. Thailand, India, the People's Republic of China, the United States, Iran, and Egypt were other rice suppliers. Wheat imports totaled 120,000 tons, with about 99 percent coming from Australia, where the owners of Kuwait's only flour mill have financial interests.

During the last 3 years, Kuwait has been a growing market for Danish frozen poultry, Dutch dairy products and canned vegetables, British and Swiss chocolate and bakery products, Lebanese apples, citrus, and vegetables, and Egyptian mango juice. Pakistan and India have found a growing market for oilseed products and rice bran among the many small poultry enterprises in Kuwait. They are also selling more fresh fruits and vegetables in Kuwait. India and Sri Lanka are selling more tea and spices. Even Saudi Arabia sends tomatoes in the winter and dates in the autumn to Kuwait.

When Syria stopped Lebanese trucks from carrying their usual produce to Kuwait in early 1973 and in October 1973, Kuwait increased its imports of fruits and vegetables from Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, and Jordan. Australia is an important supplier of canned fruits and meat, and New Zealand, of butter.

Strong competition from foreign suppliers has limited the growth in U.S. food exports to Kuwait. The supermarkets there are small by American standards. Most of them are operated by Lebanese or immigrants from other Arab countries. If some of the American food retailing firms were located in Kuwait, our trade in many items would be quite different.

Trade With the United States

Total U.S. exports to Kuwait in 1973 were valued at \$119 million. Agricultural exports amounted to \$8.4 million, compared with \$4.6 million in 1972. Rice export volume, at 4,000 tons, was about the same as in 1972, but because of higher prices, the value of rice exports rose from \$881,000 in 1972 to \$1.6 million in 1973. Kuwait's chicken farmers bought U.S. corn early in 1973 before striking price hikes occurred. The quantity of corn exports more than doubled, and value increased from \$218,000 in 1972 to \$434,000 in 1973. In addition, Kuwaitis bought \$48,000 worth of American popcorn in 1973, and \$230,000 worth of U.S. almonds.

Joining in the snack-food boom were U.S. candy exports to Kuwait, which tripled in 1973 to reach \$229,000. New shops serving frozen chicken, french fries, and local shrimp caused the value for our exports of tomato and meat sauces to reach \$258,000 in 1973--about 2-1/2 times the 1972 level. The use of restaurants by Kuwait's residents is probably the highest in the Arab world, since about two-thirds of the population consists of relatively highly paid immigrants. One item used by these restaurants is U.S. vegetable oil. While our exports of corn oil to Kuwait increased from \$299,000 in 1972 to \$351,000 in

1973, exports of blended cooking oils jumped from \$29,000 to \$515,000. Our exports of ingredients used by soft drink bottling plants increased slightly to \$1.1 million in 1973.

Some other items which American exporters sent to Kuwait in much larger volume in 1973 included soybean cake and flour, \$600,000; prepared poultry feeds, \$200,000; tomato juice, \$200,000; frozen chickens, \$161,000; baby food; soups; and pulses.

Outlook

Higher petroleum prices are expected to provide Kuwait with about \$7 billion in foreign exchange in 1974. Investments in other countries by many individual Kuwaiti families are expected to rise sharply.

U.S. rice exports to Kuwait in early 1974 were scheduled at about 12,000 tons for a value of more than \$6 million. Several new Kuwaiti firms have indicated a strong interest in purchasing additional U.S. rice. Reportedly, imports of about 30,000 tons of rice from Thailand and over 25,000 tons from Pakistan have been scheduled by the Government of Kuwait. Kuwaiti importers have also expressed their desire to purchase more processed foods from the United States, especially tomato products. (John B. Parker)

LEBANON

The Lebanese economy improved slightly in 1973, despite major internal disruption in April-May, the Middle East war in October, and a generally poor agricultural showing. Unfavorable weather conditions in the latter part of 1972 and in the first half of 1973 caused a decline in agricultural output. Agriculture continues to account for about 10 percent of GDP and employs about 20 percent of the work force.

Agricultural Production

The index of total agricultural production for 1973 declined to 161 from 165 in 1972 (1961-65=100), and that for per capita production declined to 121 from 128.

Wheat and barley production in 1973 was half the 1972 output. Wheat output totaled 30,000 tons, down from the record 1972 output of 65,000 tons. Below average moisture and a long stretch of dry weather in the fall of 1972 retarded germination of the fall grain plantings. Ample rains in January encouraged farmers to complete their winter plantings and do some replanting. However, these later dried out because of a prolonged dry spell.

For 1973/74, Lebanon's wheat import needs are estimated at 340,000 tons. The United States will supply an estimated 100,000 tons of wheat and 21,000 tons of wheat flour (as well as 50,000 tons of corn).

Lebanon's sugarbeet production in 1973 is estimated to have been 170,000 tons, down 28 percent from the 1972 output. This decline was due primarily to acreage reduction but also to inadequate moisture during the growing season. Because of high grain prices and shortages of fodder and grasses, about 20,000 tons of sugarbeets were used as feed in 1973. The Anjar sugarbeet processing plant expanded its daily capacity to 1,500 tons. A final decision has not been reached on the construction of a second sugarbeet processing plant, despite the March 1973 legislation providing financial guarantees to the Sugarbeet Growers Cooperative. This project would include some shift from traditional crops, reduce raw sugar imports, and improve the sugarbeet growers' income. A drawback of the project would be the increased use of scarce irrigated land for sugarbeets.

The 1973 apple production was 160,000 tons, down 13 percent from 1972, partly because of dry weather. Although fruit size was smaller, farmers did receive good prices from exporters.

Lebanon had a good citrus crop in 1973, despite the shortage of moisture. Production of oranges and tangerines totaled 202,000 tons, up almost 6 percent from 1972. However, expansion of the citrus processing industry was limited. The largest plant changed ownership. With the citrus crop smaller than first anticipated, and with ensuing export

difficulties, several processing firms had financial difficulties.

Potato production, suffering from a reduction in area planted, was down about 8 percent in 1973.

Production of animal products was down sharply, partly because the closing of the Syrian-Lebanese border hampered customary nomadism.

Agricultural Policy

Lebanon has a number of price support programs for agriculture. The Cereals and Sugarbeet Office of the Ministry of National Economy is responsible for sugarbeets and wheat. The Tobacco Monopoly is responsible for handling the local tobacco crop and normally buys the entire crop. The Silk Office, which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, buys silk cocoons from the nearly 2,650 farmers growing silkworms.

A number of temporary export restrictions on food and other agricultural items were imposed in 1973, primarily to ensure adequate domestic supplies.

A few import controls were imposed, mainly to permit a more orderly marketing of domestic supplies. The commodities affected included garlic, watermelons, and other melons. The Ministry of Agriculture also promulgated a regulation banning imports of feed concentrates and additives containing diethylstilbestrol or similar hormones.

External Aid

Lebanon has numerous bilateral and international programs for its agricultural improvement. The World Food Program provides much assistance to Lebanese agriculture in food-for-work type programs. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is providing a number of FAO and other technicians for joint programs. The UNDP had \$2.5 million committed to Lebanon in 1973, and \$2.2 million is scheduled for 1974. Forty percent of the 1974 funds are to be used in agricultural production programs, over half of which involve irriga-

tion projects. The large-scale projects include the hydro-agricultural development in the Zghorta area, the hydro-agricultural development of Southern Lebanon, and assistance to the Animal Health Institute.

Lebanon's Arid Lands Agricultural Development Program, headquartered in Beirut, has been active in developing high-yielding wheat and other grains, in improving the native breed of sheep, and in developing improved forage and legume crops.

Foreign Trade

Lebanon's total imports in 1972 amounted to \$920 million, with the United States accounting for about 12 percent. Agricultural imports were valued at \$178 million--or 19 percent of total imports, excluding gold. The main agricultural imports were wheat, hides and skins, corn, sugar, oilseed cake, dry milk, cheese, lentils, barley, sheep, and coffee. The U.S. share of Lebanese agricultural imports was 14 percent.

Early estimates of agricultural imports for 1973 are about \$205 million, with the greater value due to increased wheat purchases and overall price hikes for most commodities.

Lebanese agricultural exports for 1972 totaled about \$100 million, accounting for 27 percent of all exports. Leading commodities were apples, eggs, oranges, hides and skins, wool, tobacco, lentils (mostly re-export), orange juice, feeds, and casings. Seventy-five percent of the shipments of eggs, apples, and oranges went to Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Kuwait. Italy and Yugoslavia took over half the hides and skins, and the United States took over 90 percent of the tobacco exports. The United Kingdom took 25 percent of the wool exports, followed by the United States, 18 percent, and the USSR, 10 percent.

Early estimates for total agricultural exports in 1973 are about \$125 million, with most of the increase due to higher prices.

Trade With the United States

U.S. exports to Lebanon in 1973 totaled \$161.6 million with agricultural commodities increasing 9 percent over the 1972 level and accounting for about one-fifth of total exports. Chief agricultural exports were: 114,000 tons of wheat valued at \$11.2 million; wheat flour, valued at \$3.5 million; and 16,000 tons of soybeans valued at \$3.6 million. U.S. imports of Lebanese farm products in 1973 amounted to \$8 million; the largest item was oriental tobacco, valued at \$5.7 million.

Outlook

Abundant rain last fall and winter presaged a very good crop year for 1974. Grain yields should be up. Pasture conditions should improve greatly, enabling livestock growers to reduce supplemental feeding. The outlook for fruit production is favorable. With no serious frost encountered in the winter, vegetables and bananas should produce well.

The Lebanese economy should continue to expand in 1974, with significantly greater investment forthcoming from the increased income of the oil-producing countries. The economy should be little affected by the worldwide energy shortages. The Lebanese Government is attempting to curb inflation and assure adequate food supplies through direct intervention in purchasing and distribution of foodstuffs, removal of duties and import restriction on specified food items, and export controls.

Lebanon relies heavily on imported fertilizers and phosphate rock for its fertilizer needs. Increased world prices have been reflected in local prices, and some shortages have occurred. Phosphate fertilizer for local consumption should be adequate in 1974, however, and Lebanon will export over 100,000 tons of super-phosphate manufactured from imported raw materials. There is serious concern as to the availability of nitrogenous fertilizer. Lebanon requires 15,000 tons nutrient basis annually. Higher prices plus shortages may reduce total nitrogen consumption in 1974.

Agricultural imports may be down by volume in 1974--mainly because of the anticipated better wheat crop--but the value of agricultural imports may increase because of higher prices. Current outlook for agricultural exports in 1974 is somewhat mixed. There will be an increase in traditional exports--such as apples, citrus, hides and skins, and wool--but lower tobacco shipments, due to a drawdown in stocks, and lower egg exports due to increased domestic consumption.
(Michael E. Kurtzig)

OMAN

In 1973, after several years of petroleum exploration and getting new wells into production, Oman began to cash in on the eager world demand for its major resource. Exports of crude petroleum to Japan alone reached \$150 million in 1973. American firms in Oman plan to make large deliveries of crude petroleum to the United States in 1974. A number of American businesses, including a new Intercontinental Hotel, have recently located in Oman. New apartments for the influx of technicians working in the petroleum industry and for the expanding Government work force have given Muscat, the capital city, an exciting, modern skyline.

Oman's petroleum exports in 1974 are expected to earn \$700 million--which is more than double the entire 1973 GNP of about \$300 million for 700,000 people.

Agricultural Production

Steep mountains that rise to a height of 9,727 feet behind the Gulf of Oman trap enough rainfall from the Indian Ocean to provide irrigation water for dozens of date palm oases. Some of the rainfall also flows westward into dreadful sand dunes often called the "Empty Quarter" of the Arabian Peninsula. Yet, each year before the desert becomes too hot and dry, farming can be carried on under irrigation on the gentle western slopes where deposits of alluvial soil have accumulated.

New orchards of dates were planted on about 4,000 hectares during 1969-73. At higher elevations, pears have been planted on terraces. Some European horticulturists are exploring prospects for expanding commercial grape production. Vegetable production under irrigation has increased considerably near major towns.

Foreign Trade

Oman's imports of rice approximated 20,000 tons in 1973. Pakistan and India provided about half the rice imports, and about 3,000 tons came from the United States. Thailand was also an important supplier. Japan, India, the People's Republic of China, Iran, and Australia were important suppliers of processed foods for some of the new supermarkets.

Total U.S. exports to Oman increased 38 percent to \$9.1 million in 1973. Agricultural exports jumped from only \$19,000 in 1972 to \$1.35 million in 1973. Parboiled long-grain rice, valued at \$1.29 million, was by far the leading U.S. farm export to Oman. Other items exported by the United States to Oman in 1973 included chocolate candy, vegetable seeds, pulses, vegetable preparations, and popcorn.

U.S. total imports, consisting almost entirely of crude petroleum, from Oman went from \$2.8 million in 1972 to \$13.1 million in 1973. (John B. Parker)

SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabia's exports of crude petroleum are expected to surpass \$15 billion in 1974, which compares with about \$4 billion in 1973. Greater volume of exports, together with markedly higher prices, will cause the dramatic increase in value. In addition, plans are underway to utilize more of the natural gas that is untrapped in the drilling operation. In the past, most of this gas has been burnt off, but more will now be used to manufacture fertilizer. Saudi Arabia is already a considerable exporter of fertilizer to India and Pakistan.

Prosperity based upon expenditures of petroleum wealth greatly benefits about one-fourth of Saudi Arabia's approximately

6 million people. Per capita incomes in Dhahran, Damman, Riyadh, and Jidda exceeded \$1,000 in 1973--more than double the average for the whole country. To bring more benefits to villagers in the highlands of western provinces, programs are underway to build new roads, schools, factories, and irrigation projects.

Japan and Taiwan are scheduled to build new petroleum refineries, fertilizer factories, and steel mills in Saudi Arabia. American firms are beginning to build wheat flour mills there. Many Saudis are building soft drink bottling plants; small cold-storage facilities to handle the growing trade in processed foods; and various facilities for packaging bulk imported food items into small parcels for sale at grocery stores.

The GNP is expected to rise dramatically in 1974 from the \$5 billion recorded in 1973. Agriculture will add little to the increase, which will be generated predominantly by the petroleum industry. Taiwan and Japan are scheduled to use Saudi capital to develop an important fishing industry in the Indian Ocean. American hotel firms will open new hotels this year in several major cities in Saudi Arabia.

Drought last year in Yemen accelerated the influx of migrants, who work as daily laborers and servants. Immigration of skilled employees from Lebanon, South Asia, and Europe also increased in 1973.

Agricultural Production

Farmers and livestock managers provide 30 to 35 percent of Saudi Arabia's food supply. The value of their agricultural output in 1973 was approximately \$180 million. Plans to "make the desert bloom" have been discussed widely during the last several years. New date orchards have been planted along the gulf coast during the last decade, especially near urban developments and in underground irrigation areas south of Riyadh. Total date production increased from less than 100,000 tons in the early 1950's to more than 200,000 tons in 1973.

The most rapid increase in production in recent years has been in winter

vegetables, especially in eastern areas of the country and near Jidda. Total vegetable production exceeded 600,000 tons in 1973--about double the 1961-65 average. Tomato production now exceeds 200,000 tons annually, enough to provide supplies for export to neighboring countries. Cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, and green beans are some other important vegetables grown under irrigation. During the very hot weather in July and August, some melons are grown, but most urban residents then rely on imported canned foods for vegetables.

The highlands of Asir, just east of the Red Sea and north of Yemen, provide most of the country's wheat, barley, and sorghum. Much of the rainfall is trapped in terraces and small dams to irrigate fields planted to cereals.

About 140,000 hectares are planted in cereals, pulses, and forage crops annually, but yields are low.

Through the use of Mexipak wheat, yields increased during 1969-72. Wheat production reached an estimated 150,000 tons in 1972, but dry weather and a shortage of irrigation water caused output to decline by more than 10 percent in 1973. Saudi Arabia usually produces about 35,000 to 40,000 tons of barley and over 20,000 tons of millet and sorghum annually.

New deciduous fruit orchards and vineyards have been planted in the Taiz area. Orange groves add green to the landscape near Jidda, Mecca, and Medina.

Poultry farms in eastern Saudi Arabia have over 22 million laying hens, and their broiler operations are expanding. Herdsmen keep about 4 million goats, almost 1 million camels, and over 200,000 cattle.

Foreign Trade

Total imports remained below \$2 billion in 1973, but a striking rise is anticipated in 1974. Saudi Arabia is one of the world's fastest growing import markets for cigarettes, automobiles, meat, and processed foods. Its agricultural

imports approximated \$330 million in 1973--up from \$141 million in 1969.

Imports of wheat from Australia increased to a peak of 127,000 tons in 1972, but fell to less than 30,000 tons in 1973. This caused Saudi Arabia to turn to the United States for 35,000 tons of wheat and 141,000 tons of wheat flour in 1973.

Imports of rice in 1973 were not greatly different from the 167,000 tons imported in 1972, but arrivals from Thailand fell sharply.

Taiwan and the USSR have been important sources of Saudi Arabia's sugar imports. Imports of tea, cardamom, and various spices from India are rising. Imports of fruit from Lebanon and canned foods from Europe are trending upward.

Trade With the United States

Total U.S. exports to Saudi Arabia in 1973 increased 41 percent to a record \$442 million. Agricultural exports doubled in value, reaching \$65.5 million. The value of U.S. rice exports to Saudi Arabia increased from \$16.3 million in 1972 to \$32 million in 1973, although volume declined about 10 percent to 70,500 tons.

Our shipments of wheat flour to Saudi Arabia also fell in 1973 (to 140,570 tons), but value advanced 63 percent to \$14.8 million because of higher prices. U.S. exports of bakery products to Saudi Arabia reached \$836,000 in 1973--almost double the 1972 value. Some other items which almost doubled in value in 1973 included meat, \$1.2 million; processed vegetables, \$1.1 million; vegetable oils, \$1.1 million; and vegetable seed, \$343,000.

U.S. exports of honey, poultry feeds, and several processed foods to Saudi Arabia in 1973 were about five times the 1972 value. Larger exports of corn and animal feed to Saudi Arabia are anticipated in 1974 because of expansion in commercial poultry and beef cattle operations. In 1973, U.S. corn exports to that country totaled 1,600 tons.

U.S. imports from Saudi Arabia increased from \$193.3 million in 1972 to \$414.5 million in 1973, with agricultural products (mostly hides and skins) accounting for only \$155,000 worth.

Outlook

U.S. rice exports to Saudi Arabia are expected to surpass 100,000 tons in 1974. Prices exceeding \$550 per ton will most likely push the value of these shipments beyond \$55 million. Gains in exports of U.S. wheat, wheat flour, and processed foods are also anticipated. Australia is expected to ship more wheat and livestock to Saudi Arabia in 1974, and Thailand and Pakistan are sending more rice. (John B. Parker)

SYRIA

The October 1973 Mideast war left Syria's major petroleum refinery at Latakia and about a dozen factories in other cities damaged or destroyed. Other Arab nations have loaned or granted Syria over \$200 million for crash reconstruction projects. The fertilizer factory at Homs was not damaged, and it is scheduled to produce about 150,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer this year.

President Hafez Assad inaugurated the first phase of the Euphrates Project in July 1973. When completed, the project's 200-foot dam is expected to provide irrigation water for about 640,000 hectares of cropland. The Soviet Union continues to provide considerable economic and technical aid to Syria for manufacturing facilities and irrigation projects. Bulgaria recently granted Syria a \$15 million loan for the construction of fruit canneries, poultry processing plants, and cigarette factories.

Agricultural Production

Weather conditions have caused wide fluctuations in Syrian crop production in recent years. Wheat production fell from a bumper crop of 1.8 million tons in 1972 to 850,000 tons in 1973. Heavy snows during the recent winter, combined with spring showers, left the mountain streams that feed Syria's irrigation canals

gushing with water. Wheat production in 1974 is expected to be between 2.0 million and 2.2 million tons. Domestic wheat requirements are at least 1.5 million tons per year.

Barley production fell from 735,000 tons in 1972 to less than half that level in 1973, but a harvest of over 800,000 tons is anticipated this year. Production of pulses, peanuts, and deciduous fruits for export have trended upward, but at a relatively slow rate.

Cotton production (lint) decreased from 163,000 tons in 1972 to about 142,000 tons in 1973. Tobacco production remained about the same in 1973, while sugarbeet production increased slightly. The olive harvest from many of the hillsides near the Lebanese border fell slightly in 1973 to about 115,000 tons. Production of fruits and winter vegetables continued to rise.

Foreign Trade

Higher world cotton prices caused Syria's total exports to top \$300 million in 1973, compared with \$259.5 million in 1972. Total imports declined slightly in 1973 from the peak of \$447.5 million recorded in 1972.

Syria's cotton exports reached 122,456 tons in 1973. The People's Republic of China, Japan, and the USSR were major markets. Exports of wheat, mostly to neighboring Lebanon, totaled 93,569 tons in 1973--only about one-third the 1972 level. Wheat exports were halted in March 1973.

Most of the 2,000 tons of tobacco exported in 1973 went to the United States and Egypt. Syria exported 4,553 tons of peanuts in 1973, mostly to the USSR and Eastern Europe. Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt were major markets for the 10,891 tons of pulses exported in 1973.

Egypt supplied over half of the 56,163 tons of rice imported by Syria in 1973. The People's Republic of China and the United States supplied most of the remainder. Imports of sugar reached 117,718 tons in 1973, with large supplies

arriving from Eastern Europe through trade agreements.

Syria's wheat imports fell to about 60,000 tons in 1973. Canada and France were the major suppliers. Syria purchased about 40,000 tons of Italian wheat flour in mid-1973, part of which was not delivered until early 1974. Syria also purchased 50,000 tons of French wheat flour for delivery in early 1974.

Tobacco accounted for most of the \$1.6 million worth of U.S. agricultural exports to Syria in 1973. Vegetable seeds were also a significant item.

Outlook

Partly because of excellent moisture conditions, bumper wheat and barley crops are expected in 1974. Yields from 300,000 hectares of high-yielding varieties of wheat are expected to average more than 2 tons per hectare. Syria hopes to have a substantial amount of wheat for export in late 1974. (John B. Parker)

TURKEY

In 1973, Turkey's agricultural production fell substantially for the first time in 10 years. And for the first time in history, the value of industrial output exceeded that of farm output. Seven of the 10 leading farm products experienced rather sharp production drops. Severe declines in wheat and barley output, together with an "off" year for olives and shortfalls in cotton and other crops, brought the index of total agricultural production to 125, or 12 points below 1972 (1961-65=100). The index of per capita agricultural production decreased from 110 in 1972 to 98 in 1973, while the population continued to increase by 2.8 percent.

However, there were some three-quarters of a million Turkish workers in Europe sending back to Turkey close to \$1 billion, thus strengthening the country's foreign exchange position. The recent oil crisis in Europe has caused some un-

employment among these workers and this may put a damper on continued high foreign exchange returns.

Despite the reduced farm production in 1973 and a continuation of very severe inflation, good economic growth was maintained on the strength of continued rapid expansion in industry, workers' remittances from Europe, and exports.

Agricultural Production

Weather-induced production shortfalls during 1973 pushed Turkey into a grain import situation. After having very successful wheat harvests in 1971 and 1972, Turkey suffered a complete turnabout and again became a wheat importer in 1973. Also, for the first time in many years, Turkey needs to import feed grains. In late 1973, 100,000 tons were purchased from the United States and Canada. In addition, rice imports continue.

Grains

The estimate of Turkey's wheat production for 1973 has been finalized at 8 million tons, 16 percent below the 1972 crop and 25 percent below the record 1971 crop. The 1973 output was almost one-half million tons below the 1964-73 average. The lower crop was caused by a general winter drought and inadequate spring and early summer rains in the southern half of the Anatolian Plateau, the Cukurova Plain (near Adana), and the Southeast. The severity of the drought increased from north to south.

Without the benefit of new high-yielding wheat varieties, both Mexican and Bezostaya, there is little doubt that 1973 production would have been lower. An estimated 650,000 hectares were planted to the Mexican dwarf and Italian wheat varieties. Area planted to Bezostaya wheat also expanded, particularly in Thrace.

Turkey exported 560,000 tons of wheat during 1972/73 but halted exports as 1973 crop prospects began to dim. Import needs for 1973/74 are estimated at 650,000 tons.

Barley production, also suffering a severe setback, fell 22 percent to 2.9 million tons. Imports of 100,000 tons were necessary. The 1973 corn crop was about the same as the year before at just over 1 million tons.

Rice production for 1973 is estimated at 140,000 tons (milled), up from 122,000 tons in 1972. Forecasts of 1974 rice import needs are at 60,000 tons, compared with half that last year. About one-fourth may come from the United States.

Industrial Crops

Cotton.--Cotton production in 1973 was 498,000 tons, down about 10 percent from the previous year. While cotton is still the dominant export crop, Turkish industrialists claim that as exports and domestic use of yarn increases, Turkey may soon be a cotton importer. They estimate that by 1981, Turkey will have to import 300,000 tons, despite production forecasts of 736,000 tons. This assumption is based on present spinning rates of 200,000 tons yearly and the expectation of a fivefold increase by 1981.

The 1973 cotton crop was grown on an estimated 680,000 hectares, down about 9 percent from 1972.

The harvesting of the crop went fairly smoothly, and no field labor shortages were reported. Cotton prices were high, which enabled producers to pay adequate wages to workers. On the average, wages doubled. Some larger farms are still considering mechanical pickers. Cotton picking provides jobs for workers who would otherwise be unemployed, and Turkish farm unemployment is already over 20 percent.

Tobacco.--Tobacco output in 1973, at 151,000 tons, was off 16 percent from 1972. The quality of the 1973 crop was better, however, partly because of dry weather that slowed the growth of the leaves. Smaller leaves are preferred by buyers. Tobacco acreage was down 8 percent to 350,000 hectares. Although prices for the 1972 crop were high, they are expected to continue to increase. Tobacco farmers expect to realize at least 50 percent higher prices from the 1973 crop.

Fats and oils.--Production of oils in 1973 is estimated at 378,000 tons, down 23 percent, largely because of a sharp drop in olive oil output. Dry weather and insect damage, in some cases extensive, helped lower the olive oil output from 154,000 tons in 1972 to 55,000 tons in 1973. Higher domestic prices for olive oil have reduced domestic consumption somewhat. Such consumption for 1972/73 is estimated to be 70,000 tons.

For November 1972-October 1973, registered exports of olive oil were 45,159 tons, which includes sulphur oil (prina oil) sold to Italy and Greece. For 1973/74, traders expect that between 15,000 to 20,000 tons will be exported. Some estimate that there are 23,000 tons available for export.

Cottonseed oil production from the 1973 crop totaled 110,000 tons, compared with 119,000 tons from the 1972 crop.

Sunflowerseed production in 1973 was 510,000 tons, compared with 560,000 tons in 1972. There were more hectares of sunflowers, but the drought decreased yields. Oil production was 182,000 tons, down from 201,000 tons in 1972. Sunflowerseed production continues its dramatic increases. The average over the last 10 years (1964-73) has been 320,000 tons but with a record 560,000 tons in 1972 and a low of 160,000 tons in 1965.

Fruits and Vegetables

Turkey's citrus fruit production dropped by 13 percent in 1973. A hard freeze in Mersin, the most important citrus producing area, combined with a winter drought, caused a generally poorer crop. Hardest hit was lemon production, estimated at 110,000 tons, compared with 149,000 the prior year. Citrus plantings have increased, with the largest increment in tangerines.

Sugar

Sugarbeet production in 1973 was 5.5 million tons, down 7 percent. At the same time, consumption increased as living standards rose, and as a result, exports were significantly reduced.

The lower production was due to drier conditions in the sugarbeet areas. Sugar production from the 1973 sugarbeet crop is forecast at 750,000 tons. Sugar stocks for July 31, 1974, are forecast at 165,000 tons, the lowest in many years. Turkey will require sugar imports to meet rising domestic demand.

In the past, acreage restrictions were used to reduce surplus, but the Turks have now eaten themselves out of the surplus, and good export prices in 1972 further reduced domestic stocks. The Sugar Corporation is calling for three new processing plants to be constructed over the next 4 years. The first plant is to be built in Afyon and the second in eastern Turkey in either Van or Mus. The location of the third plant is yet undetermined.

Livestock

Total meat production in Turkey increased 10 percent in 1973. In a continuing effort to improve Turkish livestock, a contract has been signed with the Netherlands for the importation of 800 bred Holstein heifers.

In mid-1973, an exotic strain of foot-and-mouth disease entered Turkey from Iran. This led to closing of borders with neighboring countries and some restrictions placed on people and goods leaving Turkey. Quick action contained the disease and no reports of new outbreaks were received after October. This strain of the disease, Asia I, is new, but foot-and-mouth disease has been plaguing Turkish livestock for years.

Other Crops

The 1973 Sultana raisin crop was down somewhat to 85,000 tons. About 13,000 tons are scheduled for domestic consumption; exports for 1973/74 are estimated at about 70,000 tons. The world raisin shortage not only helped Turkey liquidate old stocks, but also raised prices. In fact, domestic prices rose much quicker than export prices.

In 1973, dried fig production was 45,000 tons, down 18 percent. Of 55,000 tons produced in 1972, 41,600 tons were

exported and the rest locally consumed. From the current crop, about 35,000 tons should be exported, leaving the rest for domestic consumption.

Filbert production was 240,000 tons. The 1972/73 marketing year was excellent, with filberts replacing tobacco as the number-two export after cotton. Total exports in 1973/74 are estimated at 200,000 tons. Despite large supplies, prices are expected to continue their upward trend. In the next 5 years, production is likely to increase about 5 to 6 percent per year. Continued large stocks are expected unless weather conditions curtail production.

Pistachio production fell drastically to about 5,000 tons, a third of the 1972 crop, due to a drought and an "off" year for this cyclical crop. Most of the pistachio crop is exported. The Government has a support price to promote production.

Foreign Trade

Turkey's agricultural exports in 1973 boomed, increasing 34 percent above the 1972 level, mostly because of higher prices. Cotton continued its export dominance, and the value of shipments rose 59 percent to \$305 million. Impressive gains were made in exports of dried fruits, olive oil, and oilseed cake. Together, the leading agricultural exports amounted to \$800 million, up from \$600 million in 1972. For 1974, early forecasts decrease the aggregate of the leading agricultural exports by about 5 percent.

Turkey's total exports are estimated to have been valued at \$1.3 billion in 1973, with agricultural commodities accounting for about 70 percent.

On the agricultural import side, a 4-percent increase was recorded in 1973. Increased rice takings more than offset slumping tallow and vegetable oil purchases. Total agricultural imports were just under \$50 million, with rice at \$23 million and wool at \$13 million.

For 1974, imports are forecast to jump to \$265 million, primarily because wheat imports are expected to rise to

\$160 million. Most of the wheat purchases were under contract before March 1974. Depending on Turkey's 1974 wheat crop, wheat imports may again be substantial. Also expected are imports of \$50 million worth of sugar, \$10 million of tallow, and \$10 million in vegetable oils.

Trade With the United States

U.S. exports to Turkey in 1973 totaled \$347.4 million, of which \$39.2 million were agricultural, up from \$14.2 million in 1972. Main commodities were 147,000 tons of wheat valued at \$25.7 million, and 24,000 tons of rice valued at \$10.2 million. The United States made no wheat or rice shipments to Turkey in 1972, but tallow shipments that year were valued at \$4.4 million.

U.S. imports of Turkish farm products were valued at \$82 million in 1973. Tobacco accounted for \$60.2 million, while nuts--primarily pistachios and filberts--were valued at \$14.2 million.

Outlook

The late spring condition of the wheat crop in the coastal and southeastern regions was good, but was below average on the Anatolian Plateau where, as in the past, April-May rains will tell the story. Expansion in cotton area is expected for 1974, as well as in tobacco. Extremely high prices should encourage production of feed grains. There may be some shortages in irrigation water. Fertilizer supply should be ample, despite perhaps 25 percent higher prices. With a new Government, there are indications that the third 5-year plan and the land reform implementation will undergo some revision.

In 1973, Turkey celebrated its 50th anniversary as a republic. One of the highlights of this anniversary year was the opening of the bridge over the Bosphorus, linking Asia with Europe. This link is not only historically significant but economically, it marks a milestone in Turkish transportation from the mainland to Europe. This new link will expedite shipping of Turkish goods to Europe and reduce transport costs, replacing the ferry crossover which has been a bottleneck for years. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

In 1971, seven Emirates, once called the Trucial States, became an independent nation--the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Abu Dhabi, with an area about the size of West Virginia, has petroleum reserves equal to those of Libya. Abu Dhabi has only 90,000 people--including 75,000 immigrants--and the world's highest per capita GNP, now exceeding \$5,500. Dubai, about the size of Delaware, has some petroleum, but trade with neighboring countries in goods and food has been its major economic activity. Abu Dhabi plans to build a new petroleum refinery and factories to make fertilizer, cement, steel, wheat flour, and soft drinks.

Abu Dhabi's petroleum revenues increased from \$177 million in 1969 to \$526 million in 1972 and topped \$1 billion in 1973. The new modern harbor at Dubai and large grain warehouses serve distributors in other Emirates. Over 1,500 Americans work in the United Arab Emirates, mostly in connection with Abu Dhabi's petroleum industry.

Agricultural Production

Dates grow on about 20,000 hectares in the United Arab Emirates, especially in Ras al-Khaimah and along the Batinah coast of Fujairah. Alfalfa and vegetables are also grown on alluvial soils of irrigated land in Ras al-Khaimah. Sheik Zaid of Abu Dhabi has taken great interest in a modern greenhouse on Sadikya. The greenhouse, which produces vegetables, is used to protect the plants from the hot sun.

Foreign Trade

Rising petroleum output and higher prices will push the value of Abu Dhabi's exports above \$2 billion in 1974. Its tremendous foreign exchange surplus will allow the new currency--the UAE dinar--to gain strength. Imports by the United Arab Emirates are expected to total less than \$600 million in 1974, with food items accounting for about \$160 million worth.

Rice imports by Dubai increased from 42,379 tons in 1971 to 58,000 tons in

1972 and gained slightly in 1973. Imports of rice from Thailand and Burma increased in 1972, but declined in 1973. Rice imports from the People's Republic of China and Pakistan increased markedly in 1973.

Dubai and Abu Dhabi imported more wheat flour from the United States, Australia, and Europe in 1973. The United Arab Emirates is a rapidly growing market for Danish frozen poultry and Australian beef and mutton. Imports of processed foods from Japan, the Netherlands, Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States increased rapidly in 1973.

Total agricultural imports by Dubai in 1973 were about double the \$33 million recorded in 1971, while food imports into Abu Dhabi were almost quadruple the \$11 million recorded in 1971. Australia, Pakistan, the People's Republic of China, Lebanon, India, the Netherlands, and Iran are larger suppliers of food to the United Arab Emirates than the United States.

Trade With the United States

U.S. agricultural exports to the United Arab Emirates increased from \$917,000 in 1972 to \$3.6 million in 1973. Our exports of 2,700 tons of rice to this market in 1973 were valued at \$1.14 million, compared with only \$30,000 for 110 tons delivered in 1972. Striking gains in our exports of frozen poultry, wheat flour, popcorn, cooking oil, and processed foods to the United Arab Emirates occurred in 1973. New supermarkets depend on imported goods for most of the items they sell. Only dates, and occasionally vegetables and fish, are provided by local producers.

Outlook

U.S. agricultural exports to the United Arab Emirates are expected to reach \$10 million in 1974, as rice shipments are expected to exceed 10,000 tons, if arrangements made by traders in Abu Dhabi and Dubai are fulfilled. Our exports of wheat flour to the United Arab Emirates in 1974 should be much larger than the 2,300 tons delivered in 1973 for

\$388,000. Marked gains in U.S. exports of bakery products and tomato preparations are also underway. (John B. Parker)

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

The Yemen Arab Republic has received substantial economic assistance in recent years from the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, and Arab countries. Money sent home by its citizens working in Saudi Arabia provides a major source of foreign exchange. During the last decade, about 2 million people have migrated from Yemen to work in other countries.

Agricultural Production

Grain production increased from about 850,000 tons in 1969/70 to 1.2 million tons in 1972/73. Drought reduced grain production to less than 1 million tons in 1973/74. Wheat production fell below 50,000 tons in 1973. Output of sorghum and millet was below 750,000 tons in 1973, compared with 1 million tons in 1971.

Yet, an uptrend is underway in production of cotton, coffee, fruits, and vegetables. Cotton production increased from 2,057 tons in 1967 to 9,632 tons in 1972 and remained high in 1973. Vegetable, grape, and tobacco production in 1973 was about three times the 1969 level.

Foreign Trade

Yemen's exports of coffee increased slightly in 1973. In addition to the usual selling of more than 1,000 tons to the USSR, Yemen shipped to Japan 800 tons of coffee, valued at about \$1 million. Yemen also sent about \$1.5 million worth of cotton and cottonseed to Japan in 1973. U.S. imports of coffee from Yemen in 1973 were valued at less than \$40,000.

Yemen's imports of wheat from Australia and Europe exceeded 100,000 tons in 1972. The People's Republic of China and Pakistan provided 10,000 tons of rice in 1973.

U.S. agricultural exports to Yemen in 1973 reached a record \$5.6 million. Our exports of 40,000 tons of wheat, valued at \$4.9 million, accounted for most of the increase. Soybean oil, a corn-soybean-milk blend, and rice accounted for most of the remainder. Tobacco accounted for slightly over half of our farm exports to Yemen in 1972.

Outlook

Shipments of U.S. wheat to Yemen continued at a heavy level in early 1974, and the volume of our rice exports to that country increased. A slight rise in the value of U.S. farm exports to Yemen is likely in 1974.
(John B. Parker)

Table 1--West Asia and Africa: Indices of agricultural production, total and per capita, by country, 1969-73 (1961-65 = 100)

Region and country	Total					Per capita				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <u>1/</u>	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <u>1/</u>
West Asia:										
Cyprus	142	124	166	172	137	134	115	152	156	123
Iran	128	131	127	133	135	108	107	100	102	101
Iraq	123	113	107	132	111	101	90	83	99	81
Israel	135	138	155	171	170	112	111	121	130	125
Jordan	110	69	107	131	62	90	55	82	98	45
Lebanon	114	121	157	165	161	97	99	125	128	121
Syria	96	91	93	118	98	79	73	72	88	71
Turkey	120	124	138	137	125	104	104	113	110	98
Total West Asia	122	124	132	137	127	103	102	106	107	96
Africa:										
Algeria	96	105	101	98	93	81	86	80	75	69
Angola	119	118	122	118	125	107	104	106	100	104
Burundi	118	125	130	126	128	104	108	110	104	103
Cameroon	124	125	129	132	132	110	107	109	109	107
Dahomey	112	115	119	121	123	97	97	98	97	96
Egypt	114	113	117	118	124	99	96	97	96	99
Ethiopia	113	116	119	120	113	100	100	100	99	90
Ghana	110	103	110	111	112	92	84	87	85	83
Guinea	117	121	123	121	122	103	105	104	100	99
Ivory Coast	136	134	148	152	144	115	110	119	118	109
Kenya	119	122	122	136	135	98	97	94	102	98
Liberia	123	139	132	125	128	105	115	106	97	96
Libya	140	123	111	166	132	115	98	85	124	96
Malagasy Republic	122	130	130	132	128	107	112	109	108	103
Malawi	121	139	156	168	169	105	118	129	135	132
Mali	116	114	103	91	89	101	97	86	74	71
Morocco	122	130	143	151	129	101	104	111	114	94
Niger	122	107	109	86	86	103	88	87	66	64
Nigeria	122	111	118	119	116	106	94	97	96	91
Rhodesia	95	88	102	113	96	78	70	78	83	68
Rwanda	138	147	151	152	150	117	121	121	118	113
Senegal	104	79	110	73	101	92	68	93	60	81
Sierra Leone	104	110	112	112	110	92	96	95	93	89
South Africa, Rep. of	118	121	134	141	118	98	98	106	108	88
Sudan	124	136	139	144	132	105	112	111	111	99
Tanzania	116	120	121	122	122	99	100	98	96	94
Togo	119	123	127	123	128	100	101	101	95	97
Tunisia	89	113	140	130	149	76	95	115	104	117
Uganda	127	126	122	124	122	109	105	99	98	94
Upper Volta	102	99	96	92	92	90	85	81	76	75
Zaire	137	137	129	130	135	120	117	108	106	108
Zambia	118	86	154	208	150	99	70	122	161	113
Total Africa	118	117	123	125	120	101	98	100	99	93

1/ Based on preliminary data.

Table 2--West Asia and Africa: Indices of food production,
total and per capita, by country, 1969-73
(1961-65 = 100)

Region and country	Total					Per capita				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <u>1/</u>	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <u>1/</u>
West Asia:										
Cyprus	144	126	168	174	139	136	117	154	158	125
Iran	128	131	127	132	134	108	107	100	101	100
Iraq	122	113	106	132	110	101	90	82	99	80
Israel	129	135	152	168	167	107	109	119	127	123
Jordan	110	69	107	131	62	90	55	82	98	45
Lebanon	109	118	156	159	157	93	97	125	123	118
Syria	93	83	85	121	90	77	66	66	91	65
Turkey	119	124	136	134	122	103	104	112	107	95
Total West Asia	121	123	131	135	125	103	101	105	105	95
Africa:										
Algeria	96	105	102	98	93	81	86	81	75	69
Angola	115	114	114	108	118	104	101	99	92	98
Burundi	119	124	128	126	128	105	107	108	104	103
Cameroon	122	124	128	128	130	108	107	108	106	106
Dahomey	112	115	119	121	123	97	97	98	97	96
Egypt	113	113	119	119	126	98	96	99	97	100
Ethiopia	113	115	118	119	112	100	99	99	98	90
Ghana	110	103	110	111	112	92	84	87	85	83
Guinea	118	124	127	124	126	104	107	108	103	102
Ivory Coast	133	137	148	148	158	113	113	119	115	120
Kenya	115	115	117	121	117	94	91	90	90	85
Liberia	104	106	108	110	115	89	88	87	85	86
Libya	139	122	110	166	131	114	97	85	124	95
Malagasy Republic	127	129	132	134	129	112	111	111	110	104
Malawi	165	132	167	181	192	143	112	138	146	150
Mali	109	105	94	81	78	95	90	78	66	62
Morocco	123	131	145	152	129	102	105	113	114	94
Niger	122	106	108	85	85	103	87	86	66	64
Nigeria	122	111	119	120	117	106	94	98	97	92
Rhodesia	113	99	124	139	110	92	78	95	103	78
Rwanda	138	147	151	152	150	117	121	121	118	113
Senegal	102	77	107	70	97	90	67	90	58	78
Sierra Leone	104	109	113	111	108	92	95	96	92	88
South Africa, Rep. of	119	123	140	149	123	99	100	110	114	92
Sudan	119	128	135	142	132	100	105	108	110	99
Tanzania	116	122	123	125	124	99	102	100	99	95
Togo	121	126	130	126	132	102	103	104	98	100
Tunisia	88	112	140	130	150	76	94	115	104	118
Uganda	121	121	119	120	118	104	101	97	95	91
Upper Volta	98	95	92	87	87	86	82	78	72	71
Zaire	138	138	127	128	134	121	118	106	104	107
Zambia	143	99	194	284	189	120	81	154	219	142
Total Africa	117	116	123	125	120	101	97	100	99	93

1/ Based on preliminary data.

Table 3--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-73

Country and year 1/	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 2/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts in shell	Cotton-seed	To-bacco	Cof-fee 3/	Cocoa beans 3/	Cotton
	<u>1,000 metric tons</u>														
Algeria															
Average:															
1957-59	1,198	8	--	7	--	249	345	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--
1961-65	1,246	6	--	6	--	226	413	--	1	--	--	6	--	--	--
1969	1,326	6	--	7	--	224	487	--	7	--	--	6	--	--	--
1970	1,435	6	--	2	--	262	503	--	9	--	--	4	--	--	--
1971	1,317	5	--	2	--	274	505	--	10	--	--	4	--	--	--
1972	1,350	6	--	3	--	300	455	--	9	--	--	6	--	--	--
1973	1,100	4	--	3	--	250	415	--	9	--	--	6	--	--	--
Angola															
Average:															
1957-59	11	445	67	28	1,208	114	52	192	58	32	17	2	91	--	8
1961-65	17	408	69	27	1,309	121	71	195	66	30	12	4	176	--	5
1969	14	540	77	16	1,590	179	81	220	66	32	40	4	215	--	20
1970	12	456	78	30	1,600	181	82	225	79	18	53	4	204	--	29
1971	13	404	78	28	1,625	186	80	230	76	25	51	4	228	--	35
1972	15	300	70	20	1,590	162	80	230	84	18	30	5	225	--	18
1973	18	450	80	30	1,630	181	80	240	95	35	53	6	234	--	26
Burundi															
Average:															
1957-59	5	107	83	3	1,137	722	--	954	--	2	5	--	19	--	2
1961-65	6	98	118	3	854	687	--	1,141	--	2	5	--	15	--	3
1969	9	120	165	5	935	796	--	1,350	--	7	6	--	15	--	3
1970	9	125	170	12	950	830	--	1,400	--	10	6	--	22	--	3
1971	9	140	175	12	965	845	--	1,450	--	10	6	--	25	--	4
1972	9	130	170	12	960	835	--	1,450	--	9	6	--	20	--	3
1973	10	150	175	8	980	855	--	1,450	--	9	2	--	21	--	1
Cameroon															
Average:															
1957-59	--	168	351	11	759	837	--	660	--	68	15	2	32	63	7
1961-65	--	223	371	11	798	873	--	684	5	109	31	2	54	81	15

Continued

Table 3--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-73--Continued

Country and year <u>1/</u>	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops <u>2/</u>	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts in shell	Cotton- seed	To- bac- co	Cof- fee <u>3/</u>	Cocoa beans <u>3/</u>	Cotton
	1,000 metric tons														
1969	--	250	510	14	870	975	--	665	12	188	62	4	72	108	24
1970	--	250	520	14	890	995	--	680	15	190	26	6	69	112	13
1971	--	255	530	14	910	1,015	--	695	15	205	29	6	75	123	15
1972	--	260	540	14	930	1,035	--	710	15	210	31	6	86	100	15
1973	--	260	540	14	950	1,055	--	725	15	210	31	6	78	110	16
Dahomey															
Average:															
1957-59	--	180	69	2	813	451	--	--	--	25	3	1	1	--	1
1961-65	--	219	67	1	1,108	559	--	--	--	27	3	1	1	--	1
1969	--	260	82	2	1,165	631	--	--	--	30	8	1	1	--	4
1970	--	265	84	2	1,190	647	--	--	--	25	8	1	1	--	4
1971	--	270	86	2	1,215	663	--	--	--	25	8	1	1	--	4
1972	--	275	88	2	1,240	679	--	--	--	25	8	1	1	--	4
1973	--	275	88	2	1,265	695	--	--	--	25	8	1	1	--	4
Egypt															
Average:															
1957-59	1,441	1,584	580	1,396	--	350	n.a.	55	200	33	826	--	--	--	436
1961-65	1,459	1,913	713	1,845	--	481	404	59	365	48	860	--	--	--	452
1969	1,269	2,366	813	2,556	--	578	780	91	450	43	921	--	--	--	541
1970	1,516	2,393	874	2,605	--	633	703	82	450	38	884	--	--	--	509
1971	1,729	2,342	854	2,681	--	515	878	95	500	33	886	--	--	--	510
1972	1,616	2,417	860	2,507	--	617	945	100	551	40	917	--	--	--	528
1973	1,847	2,600	910	2,700	--	650	1,003	105	557	45	932	--	--	--	535
Ethiopia															
Average:															
1957-59	220	631	917	--	--	44	--	29	32	26	4	--	4/56	--	2
1961-65	663	748	831	--	--	167	--	40	55	16	9	--	4/72	--	4
1969	782	880	1,007	--	--	211	--	50	77	20	30	--	4/83	--	14
1970	808	909	1,037	--	--	215	--	50	122	23	33	--	4/87	--	16
1971	876	971	1,102	--	--	215	--	50	129	24	30	--	4/89	--	14
1972	923	1,004	1,138	--	--	215	--	50	144	25	30	--	4/98	--	14
1973	550	900	1,000	--	--	210	--	50	150	25	30	--	4/73	--	14

Continued

Table 3--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-73--Continued

Country and year ^{1/}	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops ^{2/}	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts in shell	Cotton-seed	To-bacco	Coffee ^{3/}	Cocoa beans ^{3/}	Cotton
	<u>1,000 metric tons</u>														
Ghana															
Average:															
1957-59	--	214	205	28	675	2,099	33	1,731	--	39	--	1	1	264	--
1961-65	--	236	183	34	1,020	2,446	39	2,098	--	44	--	2	3	454	--
1969	--	290	157	84	940	2,815	44	2,355	25	65	--	1	6	414	--
1970	--	300	179	40	940	2,558	44	2,388	25	56	--	1	4	392	--
1971	--	300	185	71	965	2,694	45	2,455	25	59	--	1	5	464	--
1972	--	310	192	57	995	2,834	46	2,535	51	65	--	1	5	420	--
1973	--	310	197	63	1,020	3,060	47	2,610	61	64	--	1	5	365	--
Guinea															
Average:															
1957-59	--	124	70	308	379	85	54	59	--	25	--	--	11	--	--
1961-65	--	137	62	311	411	84	29	80	--	19	--	--	11	--	--
1969	--	160	70	368	470	90	22	80	--	25	--	--	12	--	--
1970	--	165	72	400	480	92	22	85	--	25	--	--	9	--	--
1971	--	170	74	410	495	95	22	88	--	25	--	--	6	--	--
1972	--	174	76	375	505	97	22	90	--	25	--	--	8	--	--
1973	--	174	76	385	520	100	22	93	--	25	--	--	7	--	--
Ivory Coast															
Average:															
1957-59	--	113	55	122	373	1,338	--	324	--	24	3	2	135	54	2
1961-65	--	155	47	217	488	1,407	--	757	--	25	5	2	207	109	3
1969	--	250	47	303	532	1,719	--	810	--	42	22	3	276	180	12
1970	--	231	43	316	540	1,754	--	828	--	36	22	3	240	176	11
1971	--	280	45	354	567	1,765	--	858	--	40	27	3	264	224	20
1972	--	225	38	369	585	1,736	--	902	--	40	31	3	303	181	21
1973	--	230	38	400	590	1,771	--	884	--	40	33	3	180	210	22
Kenya															
Average:															
1957-59	112	1,101	343	6	--	n.a.	20	--	30	2	6	--	25	--	3
1961-65	122	1,357	307	19	--	193	30	--	39	5	6	1	41	--	3

Continued

Table 3--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-73--Continued

Country and year 1/	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 2/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts in shell	Cotton seed	To-bacco	Coffee 3/	Cocoa beans 3/	Cotton
	1,000 metric tons														
1969	216	1,425	325	34	--	200	50	--	117	15	8	--	54	--	4
1970	177	1,400	350	34	--	210	50	--	133	13	12	--	60	--	6
1971	165	1,500	350	34	--	200	50	--	119	13	12	--	60	--	6
1972	150	1,660	350	40	--	220	50	--	106	13	9	--	74	--	6
1973	135	1,500	350	36	--	220	45	--	100	13	14	--	63	--	7
Liberia															
Average:															
1957-59	--	11	--	176	207	21	6	76	--	3	--	--	1	1	--
1961-65	--	11	--	161	229	23	5	77	--	2	--	--	3	1	--
1969	--	11	--	153	233	25	6	82	--	2	--	--	4	2	--
1970	--	11	--	153	235	26	7	84	--	2	--	--	5	3	--
1971	--	11	--	155	237	27	7	87	--	2	--	--	5	3	--
1972	--	11	--	154	244	27	7	90	--	2	--	--	5	2	--
1973	--	11	--	160	250	27	7	93	--	2	--	--	6	2	--
Libya															
Average:															
1957-59	42	--	--	--	--	17	10	--	--	11	--	1	--	--	--
1961-65	39	--	--	--	--	13	17	--	--	9	--	1	--	--	--
1969	78	--	--	--	--	12	18	--	--	10	--	2	--	--	--
1970	21	--	--	--	--	10	18	--	--	11	--	2	--	--	--
1971	18	--	--	--	--	12	20	--	--	11	--	2	--	--	--
1972	80	--	--	--	--	12	18	--	--	12	--	2	--	--	--
1973	60	--	--	--	--	10	18	--	--	13	--	2	--	--	--
Malagasy Rep.															
Average:															
1957-59	--	69	--	1,113	670	326	--	158	59	32	1	4	53	1	1
1961-65	--	87	--	1,479	838	355	--	139	96	32	3	5	55	1	2
1969	--	90	--	1,858	1,253	463	--	257	100	44	10	5	50	1	5
1970	--	109	--	1,865	1,218	444	--	262	104	41	10	5	67	1	5
1971	--	113	--	1,873	1,291	440	--	284	93	41	15	6	58	1	7
1972	--	110	--	1,796	1,295	440	--	329	114	51	14	4	58	1	6
1973	--	90	--	1,805	1,200	430	--	320	114	40	15	5	65	1	7

Continued

Table 3--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-73--Continued

Country and year <u>1/</u>	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops <u>2/</u>	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts in shell	Cotton-seed	To-bacco	Coffee <u>3/</u>	Cocoa beans <u>3/</u>	Cotton
	1,000 metric tons														
1969	1	3	1,400	43	200	--	--	--	--	280	5	--	--	--	2
1970	1	2	1,200	40	200	--	--	--	--	236	6	--	--	--	3
1971	1	2	1,200	40	200	--	--	--	--	260	6	--	--	--	3
1972	1	2	900	35	200	--	--	--	--	195	6	--	--	--	3
1973	1	2	900	35	200	--	--	--	--	195	6	--	--	--	3
Nigeria															
Average:															
1957-59	--	1,032	3,000	332	8,283	10,577	--	1,550	--	1,070	78	11	1	122	39
1961-65	--	1,034	6,287	356	9,656	12,923	--	1,603	3	1,419	90	13	2	215	45
1969	--	1,616	7,732	392	11,807	16,353	--	1,270	35	1,360	186	10	3	225	87
1970	--	1,105	6,005	431	11,410	16,023	--	1,270	43	780	80	14	5	323	39
1971	--	1,208	6,574	471	12,396	17,583	--	1,300	45	845	77	15	4	265	38
1972	--	1,219	6,083	468	12,700	17,781	--	1,330	40	1,125	91	16	5	264	49
1973	--	1,371	5,296	454	13,000	18,365	--	1,360	40	775	84	16	4	235	41
Rhodesia															
Average:															
1957-59	1	617	208	--	54	19	--	--	8	104	--	70	--	--	--
1961-65	2	833	268	--	43	22	--	--	133	123	6	105	--	--	3
1969	32	1,088	275	--	45	22	--	--	136	122	80	60	--	--	43
1970	54	625	280	--	46	22	--	--	145	104	118	60	--	--	53
1971	82	1,200	280	--	47	23	--	--	175	108	110	60	--	--	50
1972	85	1,500	280	--	49	24	--	--	200	125	100	65	--	--	48
1973	90	650	225	--	45	25	--	--	210	110	140	57	--	--	50
Rwanda															
Average:															
1957-59	2	52	152	--	282	605	--	1,029	--	3	--	--	14	--	--
1961-65	2	47	136	--	132	456	--	1,115	--	8	--	--	9	--	--
1969	2	41	127	--	283	453	--	1,638	--	6	--	--	9	--	--
1970	1	64	158	--	345	539	--	1,651	--	7	--	--	16	--	--
1971	1	60	160	--	375	558	--	1,700	--	10	--	--	15	--	--
1972	2	72	162	--	385	548	--	1,720	--	10	--	--	14	--	--
1973	2	72	164	--	385	535	--	1,700	--	9	--	--	14	--	--

Continued

Table 3--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-73--Continued

Country and year <u>1/</u>	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops <u>2/</u>	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts in shell	Cottonseed	To-bacco	Coffee <u>3/</u>	Cocoa beans <u>3/</u>	Cotton
	<u>1,000 metric tons</u>														
1969	123	36	1,926	--	132	6	7	--	98	280	455	--	--	--	218
1970	144	37	1,989	--	134	6	7	--	108	351	472	--	--	--	252
1971	153	14	2,467	--	134	6	7	--	110	394	460	--	--	--	237
1972	165	21	2,560	--	134	6	7	--	112	486	465	--	--	--	240
1973	162	21	2,260	--	140	6	7	--	110	400	415	--	--	--	204
Tanzania															
Average:															
1957-59	13	537	978	83	1,000	263	17	12	23	34	70	3	22	--	33
1961-65	17	567	1,052	100	1,078	260	13	12	48	24	99	3	32	--	47
1969	39	536	1,155	144	1,400	312	21	12	92	10	143	12	46	--	71
1970	61	650	1,180	182	1,470	324	22	12	87	5	126	11	56	--	63
1971	63	547	1,200	185	1,560	324	22	12	98	5	135	12	51	--	65
1972	65	600	1,220	185	1,590	324	22	12	110	5	135	13	48	--	65
1973	50	540	1,165	175	1,590	324	22	12	117	5	150	13	48	--	76
Togo															
Average:															
1957-59	--	71	110	11	333	313	--	--	--	10	5	--	8	8	2
1961-65	--	75	79	13	363	385	--	--	--	11	7	--	12	14	3
1969	--	72	92	21	420	446	--	--	--	18	5	--	13	23	3
1970	--	74	94	22	430	456	--	--	--	18	5	--	12	28	3
1971	--	76	96	23	440	466	--	--	--	20	5	--	12	30	3
1972	--	78	98	24	450	476	--	--	--	20	5	--	12	20	3
1973	--	80	100	25	460	486	--	--	--	20	5	--	11	25	3
Tunisia															
Average:															
1957-59	514	4	4	--	--	32	81	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
1961-65	449	3	4	--	--	50	82	--	4	--	--	1	--	--	--
1969	370	2	2	--	--	75	75	--	5	--	--	3	--	--	--
1970	450	2	3	--	--	75	78	--	6	--	--	3	--	--	--
1971	600	2	3	--	--	50	89	--	7	--	--	3	--	--	--
1972	800	2	3	--	--	65	84	--	8	--	--	2	--	--	--
1973	750	2	3	--	--	104	80	--	9	--	--	2	--	--	--

Continued

Table 3--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-73--Continued

Country and year ^{1/}	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops ^{2/}	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts in shell	Cotton-seed	To-bacco	Coffee ^{3/}	Cocoa beans ^{3/}	Cotton
	<u>1,000 metric tons</u>														
Uganda															
Average:															
1957-59	--	178	587	--	1,050	980	--	220	89	172	143	3	98	--	67
1961-65	--	302	685	--	1,164	967	--	240	122	182	131	2	154	--	66
1969	--	320	710	--	1,250	985	--	300	148	234	168	3	201	--	85
1970	--	335	720	--	1,250	990	--	300	152	210	172	3	180	--	86
1971	--	314	700	--	1,250	990	--	300	141	200	152	4	171	--	75
1972	--	375	725	--	1,250	1,000	--	300	125	215	145	4	171	--	71
1973	--	328	705	--	1,250	1,000	--	300	110	215	145	3	174	--	71
Upper Volta															
Average:															
1957-59	--	131	881	23	29	48	--	--	--	46	4	--	--	--	2
1961-65	--	151	927	25	31	47	--	--	--	122	6	--	--	--	3
1969	--	110	940	36	31	45	--	--	--	100	26	--	--	--	14
1970	--	100	900	37	32	45	--	--	--	100	26	--	--	--	14
1971	--	95	850	35	32	45	--	--	--	100	26	--	--	--	14
1972	--	90	800	30	30	40	--	--	--	100	28	--	--	--	15
1973	--	90	800	30	30	40	--	--	--	100	28	--	--	--	15
Zaire															
Average:															
1957-59	3	328	54	172	7,522	331	--	1,687	26	173	101	--	53	5	50
1961-65	2	238	36	62	6,491	272	--	1,380	35	127	28	--	53	6	15
1969	3	358	28	188	9,429	397	--	1,650	36	200	27	--	77	5	20
1970	3	330	27	172	9,475	360	--	1,700	43	180	36	--	83	5	18
1971	3	330	25	172	8,975	368	--	1,100	45	180	37	--	80	6	20
1972	3	340	26	175	8,950	370	--	1,200	47	180	40	--	83	7	22
1973	3	350	26	227	9,500	375	--	1,200	50	200	46	--	79	7	27
Zambia ^{5/}															
Average:															
1957-59	1	130	--	--	6/182	3	--	--	--	8	--	4	--	--	--
1961-65	1	167	--	--	6/145	3	--	--	--	15	1	9	--	--	--

Continued

Table 3--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-73--Continued

Country and year <u>1/</u>	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops <u>2/</u>	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts in shell	Cottonseed	To-bacco	Coffee <u>3/</u>	Cocoa beans <u>3/</u>	Cotton
	<u>1,000 metric tons</u>														
1969	1	254	--	--	6/145	3	--	--	30	11	5	6	--	--	2
1970	1	127	--	--	6/143	4	--	--	40	5	4	5	--	--	2
1971	1	382	--	--	6/145	6	--	--	42	8	8	6	--	--	4
1972	1	630	--	--	6/147	6	--	--	51	9	5	6	--	--	2
1973	1	351	--	--	6/150	6	--	--	57	6	3	7	--	--	1
Total <u>7/</u>															
Average:															
1957-59	5,282	12,295	12,358	4,417	26,077	20,433	1,439	8,944	1,477	3,352	1,506	170	625	521	771
1961-65	6,023	14,958	16,647	5,390	27,584	23,763	2,183	9,817	2,078	4,268	1,674	203	912	884	857
1969	7,205	16,953	19,455	6,979	34,151	29,028	3,012	11,047	3,201	4,493	2,317	172	1,142	962	1,230
1970	7,959	16,606	17,650	7,068	34,032	28,797	2,951	11,259	3,133	3,550	2,201	182	1,128	1,045	1,183
1971	8,911	20,135	18,933	7,289	34,894	30,446	3,201	10,946	3,752	4,154	2,183	190	1,155	1,122	1,181
1972	9,416	21,745	17,845	6,867	35,336	30,948	3,307	11,311	3,965	4,150	2,212	198	1,224	1,001	1,194
1973	8,439	15,385	16,432	7,126	36,275	31,878	3,451	11,404	3,883	3,804	2,261	190	1,072	961	1,188

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Data for 1973 are preliminary.

2/ Yams, cocoyams, sweetpotatoes, and white potatoes.

3/ Data are for the marketing year beginning in the year shown.

4/ Exportable production.

5/ Commercial production only unless specified otherwise.

6/ Total production.

7/ Total of listed countries. Includes commercial production only for all crops, except cassava, in Malawi and Zambia. These totals may differ from totals in table 4 because of data revisions received after March 15, 1974, and the inclusion of some commodity data not used in calculation of the production indices given in table 1.

TABLE 4--AFRICA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1964-73 1/

COMMODITY	AVERAGE 1961-65	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	-1,000 METRIC TONS-										
WHEAT	6,021	6,268	6,108	4,947	6,226	8,338	7,203	7,957	8,909	9,414	8,437
RYE	12	7	12	8	13	7	6	7	6	7	6
RICE, PADDY	5,389	5,861	5,406	5,576	6,504	6,893	6,979	7,068	7,289	6,867	7,126
MILLET AND SORGHUM	7,360	7,794	7,534	7,494	8,302	7,551	8,282	7,943	7,932	7,245	7,320
MILLET	3,315	3,654	3,238	3,442	3,617	3,646	4,165	3,388	3,541	3,142	2,891
SORGHUM	5,968	6,274	5,539	6,106	7,414	5,618	7,008	6,319	7,460	7,458	6,221
CORN	14,959	15,588	14,092	15,970	20,929	15,964	16,953	16,606	20,135	21,745	15,385
BARLEY	3,355	3,204	3,388	2,361	3,201	4,589	3,611	3,916	3,905	4,300	3,342
OATS	180	208	156	131	235	221	261	198	171	197	169
CANARY SEED	26	30	31	21	27	41	20	24	24	22	17
TEFF	1,243	1,256	1,267	1,286	1,304	1,323	1,343	1,362	1,400	1,300	1,250
PULSES	777	908	867	908	891	908	1,334	967	976	977	920
BEANS, DRY	884	898	975	1,067	1,075	1,053	1,099	1,081	1,111	1,125	1,117
BROAD BEANS	500	596	598	578	393	498	524	520	528	548	527
LENTILS	162	172	181	154	148	162	162	170	190	198	178
CHICKPEAS	221	234	241	223	262	268	251	293	235	279	270
DRY PEAS	227	226	249	254	247	257	271	293	283	303	292
COWPEAS	162	175	165	151	184	155	182	156	166	159	154
BAMBARRA GROUNDNUTS	86	74	87	76	86	86	88	89	87	82	82
POTATOES	1,865	1,825	2,056	1,908	1,926	2,112	2,362	2,566	2,461	2,614	2,625
CASSAVA	27,312	26,351	27,754	29,395	29,351	29,464	34,151	34,032	34,894	35,336	36,275
SWEETPOTATOES AND YAMS	273	280	284	290	300	316	321	328	334	343	350
SWEETPOTATOES	3,290	3,195	3,169	3,328	3,523	3,710	3,694	3,763	3,764	3,755	3,782
YAMS	15,376	15,741	16,184	16,261	15,865	15,697	19,236	18,770	20,248	20,419	21,039
COCOYAMS	2,977	3,062	3,133	3,236	3,220	3,350	3,409	3,364	3,633	3,811	4,076
ONIONS	696	724	796	827	695	556	690	561	695	622	702
SUGARCANE	4,755	4,890	4,739	5,199	5,257	6,083	6,878	6,930	6,950	7,150	7,230
SUGAR BEETS	119	230	213	447	407	813	953	1,037	1,605	1,695	1,500
TOBACCO	202	242	219	223	196	176	172	182	190	198	194
COTTON	857	924	993	980	922	1,060	1,230	1,183	1,181	1,194	1,208
CONGO JUTE	6	7	7	6	5	7	12	12	12	12	12
CUTTONSEED	1,673	1,717	1,920	1,832	1,691	1,947	2,317	2,201	2,183	2,212	2,261
FLAXSEED	69	76	70	71	72	80	86	77	83	81	80
SOYBEANS	21	23	23	19	20	11	38	15	5	24	23
PEANUTS, IN SHELL	4,278	4,189	4,857	4,698	4,593	4,215	4,493	3,550	4,154	4,150	3,804
SESAME SEED	295	320	295	258	315	296	321	404	379	394	378
SUNFLOWER SEED	138	130	129	156	164	137	151	165	196	221	304
CASTOR BEANS	38	38	36	39	35	29	34	29	36	36	38
CHICORY	11	15	14	19	6	11	12	11	22	9	3
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS, DRIED	13	11	14	15	18	17	12	9	15	20	23

CONTINUED

TABLE 4--AFRICA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1964-73--CONTINUED

COMMODITY	AVERAGE 1961-65	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	-----1,000 METRIC TONS-----										
VEGETABLES	256	255	266	270	283	292	296	300	292	312	322
CABBAGE	243	263	242	244	204	253	258	279	275	270	285
TOMATOES	1,716	1,878	2,055	2,198	1,987	2,262	2,381	2,481	2,572	2,737	2,845
BEANS, LIMA	19	21	18	20	12	15	21	22	20	27	20
CITRUS FRUIT	200	203	211	212	217	223	226	230	231	236	242
ORANGES AND TANGERINES	1,007	997	1,065	1,173	1,274	1,294	1,377	1,332	1,414	1,391	1,480
ORANGES	746	819	814	958	1,071	1,052	1,137	1,140	1,258	1,366	1,405
TANGERINES	53	55	59	78	83	67	92	72	101	110	120
LEMONS	98	122	120	100	114	94	91	91	101	105	110
GRAPEFRUIT	13	12	16	17	15	13	8	5	15	18	18
APPLES	5	7	6	7	7	18	2	32	35	36	37
PEARS	75	92	83	111	97	98	108	111	106	117	116
APRICOTS	13	10	15	14	16	17	20	20	17	22	22
PEACHES	105	117	137	131	134	136	148	136	156	159	170
FIGS, FRESH	151	171	142	122	120	132	104	136	143	131	130
ALMONDS, IN SHELL	18	20	32	20	24	14	13	13	12	19	13
CASHEWS, IN SHELL	63	73	82	91	88	121	109	114	141	138	136
BANANAS AND PLANTAINS	3,821	3,928	3,707	3,745	3,688	3,638	3,756	3,824	3,273	3,422	3,471
BANANAS	1,027	1,038	1,073	1,165	1,146	1,215	1,322	1,351	1,403	1,508	1,475
PLANTAINS	4,971	5,098	5,308	5,380	5,818	5,847	5,969	6,084	6,270	6,381	6,458
PINEAPPLES	182	216	178	195	273	274	270	338	377	460	469
OTHER FRUIT	39	40	41	42	43	45	46	46	47	48	50
GRAPES	516	500	602	457	359	427	270	309	403	399	345
GRAPES, FOR WINE	2,369	2,106	2,709	1,685	1,635	2,151	2,029	1,899	2,277	1,841	1,847
CLOVES	15	22	10	20	10	27	4	18	16	22	18
PEPPER	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	4	4
VANILLA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
GINGER	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
COFFEE	905	905	985	891	1,053	1,046	1,139	1,123	1,151	1,219	1,068
COCOA BEANS	883	1,129	816	907	930	814	961	1,044	1,121	1,000	960
TEA	47	51	53	66	65	77	90	97	95	121	128
OLIVES	10	10	10	11	8	7	6	4	6	6	6
TUNG NUTS	4	5	4	5	5	5	3	3	2	2	3
SHEA NUTS	36	34	37	36	46	37	38	33	34	35	35
RUBBER	154	161	161	179	163	178	182	203	195	184	177
SISAL	373	398	380	379	355	332	354	340	297	303	285
QUININE BARK	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
KOLA NUTS	214	202	207	215	218	242	241	242	247	233	238
PIASSAVA, PALM FIBER	6	7	4	2	4	2	3	2	2	4	4
SUGAR, RAW	1,677	1,933	1,667	2,500	2,615	2,324	2,487	2,380	2,860	2,970	2,907

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TABLE 4--AFRICA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1964-73--CONTINUED

COMMODITY	AVERAGE 1961-65	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	- - - - -1,000 METRIC TONS- - - - -										
CLOVE OIL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RAISINS	7	8	9	10	9	12	17	12	12	13	15
DATES	715	652	725	711	682	669	670	682	721	755	750
OLIVE OIL	118	157	129	57	98	151	64	148	246	137	211
PALM OIL	93	927	907	879	730	847	910	971	9.8	1,027	1,022
TUNG OIL	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
COPRA	29	33	28	31	36	37	39	41	43	44	45
PALM KERNELS	762	758	797	778	617	636	671	704	719	699	657
MEATS	3,274	3,461	3,510	3,604	3,663	3,653	3,737	3,836	3,936	4,013	4,019
MILK	10,360	10,480	10,561	10,720	11,091	11,515	11,766	11,683	11,562	11,859	11,774
WOOL, GREASY BASIS	170	170	166	180	163	168	178	179	156	158	140
MOHAIR, GREASY BASIS	5	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	4	4	4
EGGS	86	89	94	105	111	114	115	116	115	116	117
HIDES AND SKINS	36	38	39	39	36	35	36	36	36	37	39

1/ SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION DATA WHICH WERE AVAILABLE AS OF MARCH 15, 1974, AND WERE USED TO CALCULATE THE PRODUCTION INDICES FOR THE 32 AFRICAN COUNTRIES LISTED IN TABLE 1.

Table 5--West Asia: Production of principal agricultural products, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-73

Country and year 1/	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Rice, paddy	Dry peas and beans	Grapes	Citrus fruit	Dates	Cotton	Cotton seed	Tobacco	Sugar beets	Milk	Wool	Meat
	<u>1,000 metric tons</u>														
Cyprus															
Average:															
1957-59	69	62	--	--	5	86	53	--	--	1	1	--	n.a.	--	n.a.
1961-65	62	89	--	--	3	104	91	--	--	1	1	--	28	--	10
1969	81	102	--	--	3	203	161	--	--	--	1	--	61	1	30
1970	43	56	--	--	3	183	170	--	--	--	1	--	64	1	32
1971	97	112	--	--	3	185	259	--	--	--	1	--	64	1	35
1972	81	81	--	--	3	168	304	--	--	--	1	--	60	1	30
1973	12	15	--	--	3	175	280	--	--	--	1	--	50	1	30
Iran															
Average:															
1957-59	2,831	983	20	477	29	259	2/45	282	71	157	12	719	1,592	20	157
1961-65	2,801	980	18	766	35	257	2/41	302	117	258	16	1,058	1,554	18	193
1969	3,900	1,200	38	1,046	63	260	2/52	290	155	352	17	3,600	1,800	20	252
1970	3,800	1,200	10	1,138	63	270	2/54	310	150	341	17	3,855	1,900	20	240
1971	3,870	800	10	1,046	63	260	2/55	280	148	280	18	3,920	1,900	19	239
1972	4,034	800	15	1,015	63	260	2/57	300	208	320	20	4,200	1,900	19	263
1973	4,000	900	15	1,023	64	270	2/60	285	198	300	22	4,475	1,900	17	276
Iraq															
Average:															
1957-59	814	994	4	287	3/13	45	n.a.	301	11	25	7	n.a.	1,187	10	89
1961-65	780	898	4	141	21	n.a.	n.a.	312	8	17	9	n.a.	1,265	12	104
1969	1,189	1,250	6	284	29	n.a.	n.a.	330	11	22	16	27	1,300	13	110
1970	1,112	700	5	250	27	n.a.	n.a.	386	10	20	14	28	1,300	13	110
1971	900	750	5	250	28	n.a.	n.a.	390	10	22	14	27	1,300	12	100
1972	1,800	800	6	305	28	n.a.	n.a.	390	10	22	14	30	1,300	13	110
1973	1,000	600	6	220	25	n.a.	n.a.	395	11	23	13	28	1,320	12	120
Israel															
Average:															
1957-59	73	64	27	--	5	50	4/528	--	5	11	1	90	229	--	45
1961-65	90	63	8	--	3	71	4/759	--	17	26	1	263	376	--	86

Continued

Table 5--West Asia: Production of principal agricultural products, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-73--Continued

Country and year 1/	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Rice, paddy	Dry peas and beans	Grapes	Citrus fruit	Dates	Cotton	Cotton seed	To-bacco	Sugar-beets	Milk	Wool	Meat
	<u>1,000 metric tons</u>														
1969	156	21	5	--	10	80	4/1,140	--	39	61	2	215	454	--	121
1970	125	14	5	--	10	61	4/1,223	--	35	50	2	237	488	--	129
1971	200	18	5	--	10	57	4/1,473	--	37	60	1	259	498	--	152
1972	301	33	5	--	10	81	4/1,511	--	40	65	1	261	519	--	170
1973	230	18	5	--	10	78	4/1,673	--	36	59	1	217	537	--	173
Jordan															
Average:															
1957-59	130	41	1	--	3/5	48	4	1	--	--	--	--	45	3	12
1961-65	180	63	1	--	3	75	31	1	--	--	1	--	46	3	12
1969	193	55	2	--	4	40	63	--	--	--	2	--	48	2	12
1970	77	25	1	--	3	36	54	--	--	--	1	--	47	2	11
1971	206	36	2	--	4	38	60	--	--	--	2	--	48	3	12
1972	255	60	1	--	4	36	66	--	--	--	1	--	48	3	12
1973	80	29	1	--	3	35	52	--	--	--	1	--	40	3	10
Lebanon															
Average:															
1957-59	38	6	4	--	3	40	96	--	--	--	4	5	5/63	1	21
1961-65	45	9	2	--	5	35	147	--	--	--	5	45	82	2	33
1969	50	12	1	--	3	34	208	--	--	--	7	100	115	2	38
1970	50	10	1	--	3	36	234	--	--	--	7	120	118	2	38
1971	45	15	2	--	2	39	286	--	--	--	8	178	92	2	39
1972	65	15	2	--	2	39	294	--	--	--	10	235	93	2	39
1973	30	6	2	--	2	40	311	--	--	--	9	170	90	2	38
Syria															
Average:															
1957-59	677	350	13	2	3/2	177	3	--	100	226	7	62	305	7	97
1961-65	843	551	11	1	13	233	5	--	157	349	8	112	210	10	86
1969	900	350	9	1	9	230	8	--	149	246	11	189	230	14	100
1970	700	400	8	1	8	230	8	--	150	244	12	195	230	14	100
1971	800	300	8	1	8	240	8	--	156	244	12	195	230	14	100
1972	1,800	735	10	1	8	250	9	--	163	255	12	195	230	14	100
1973	850	375	8	1	8	250	8	--	142	261	13	271	230	13	100

Continued

Table 5--West Asia: Production of principal agricultural products, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-73--Continued

Country and year ^{1/}	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Rice, paddy	Dry peas and beans	Grapes	Citrus fruit	Dates	Cotton	Cotton-seed	To-bacco	Sugar-beets	Milk	Wool	Meat
<u>1,000 metric tons</u>															
Turkey															
Average:															
1957-59	6,486	3,110	883	164	3/137	2,452	223	--	170	304	121	2,651	3,664	40	361
1961-65	7,050	3,220	921	160	185	2,744	352	--	273	448	130	3,403	3,938	43	443
1969	8,300	3,700	1,000	200	183	3,275	605	--	400	639	144	3,356	4,381	47	517
1970	8,000	3,300	1,040	246	177	3,322	649	--	400	640	147	4,254	4,293	47	544
1971	10,700	4,170	1,135	269	195	3,453	677	--	523	835	174	5,956	4,280	48	525
1972	9,500	3,725	1,030	188	206	3,010	712	--	544	870	173	5,896	4,358	50	459
1973	8,000	2,900	1,040	215	192	2,738	617	--	498	810	151	5,500	4,400	50	507
Total ^{6/}															
Average:															
1957-59	11,118	5,610	952	930	199	3,157	952	584	357	724	153	3,527	7,085	81	782
1961-65	11,851	5,873	965	1,068	268	3,519	1,426	615	572	1,099	171	4,881	7,499	88	967
1969	14,769	6,690	1,061	1,531	304	4,122	2,237	620	754	1,320	200	7,487	8,389	99	1,180
1970	13,907	5,705	1,070	1,635	294	4,138	2,392	696	745	1,295	201	8,689	8,440	99	1,204
1971	16,818	6,201	1,167	1,566	313	4,272	2,818	670	874	1,441	230	10,535	8,412	99	1,202
1972	17,836	6,249	1,069	1,509	324	3,844	2,953	690	965	1,532	232	10,817	8,508	102	1,183
1973	14,202	4,843	1,077	1,459	307	3,586	3,001	680	885	1,453	211	10,661	8,576	98	1,254

-- = None or negligible.

^{1/} Data for 1973 are preliminary.

^{2/} Oranges and tangerines only.

^{3/} Dry beans only.

^{4/} Oranges, lemons, and grapefruit.

^{5/} 1959 only.

^{6/} Total of listed countries. These totals may differ from totals in table 6 because of data revisions received after March 15, 1974, and the inclusion of some commodity data not used in calculation of the production indices given in table 1.

TABLE 6--WEST ASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1964-73 1/

COMMODITY	AVERAGE 1961-65	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	-1,000 METRIC TONS-										
WHEAT	11,850	11,648	12,661	13,093	15,527	15,124	14,769	13,907	16,818	17,636	14,202
RYE	707	675	700	780	825	780	770	680	495	755	700
RICE, PADDY	1,066	1,182	1,213	1,265	1,462	1,500	1,530	1,634	1,565	1,508	1,458
MILLET AND SORGHUM	70	68	69	70	68	68	73	66	56	61	58
MILLET	54	40	45	60	55	50	56	46	61	52	50
SORGHUM	53	80	67	15	24	21	17	11	21	40	25
CORN	921	1,000	800	1,000	1,080	1,000	1,000	1,040	1,135	1,030	1,040
BARLEY	5,872	5,236	5,660	5,658	6,500	6,238	6,690	5,705	6,201	5,014	4,843
OATS	452	425	450	450	475	450	468	415	455	396	376
OTHER GRAINS	544	520	500	510	504	451	488	437	498	453	446
BEANS, DRY	187	199	200	192	227	213	219	216	233	239	228
BROAD BEANS	79	69	80	80	80	75	76	69	72	77	72
LENTILS	205	240	221	165	241	180	183	180	187	192	167
CHICKPEAS	172	176	196	162	195	170	188	191	183	247	219
DRY PEAS	3	4	5	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	4
COWPEAS	4	6	6	7	8	8	7	6	7	7	8
VETCH	274	285	288	241	275	256	238	241	234	216	210
POTATOES	1,869	2,075	2,040	2,110	2,158	2,226	2,351	2,410	2,567	2,755	2,691
ONIONS	560	609	544	570	652	633	685	796	681	680	716
SUGAR BEETS	3,822	5,184	3,936	4,957	5,821	5,250	3,860	4,806	6,588	6,575	6,158
TOBACCO	168	245	190	212	231	213	196	198	227	230	222
COTTON	572	642	678	672	675	795	754	745	474	968	916
COTTONSEED	1,098	1,222	1,291	1,187	1,146	1,338	1,320	1,295	1,441	1,532	1,453
FLAXSEED	14	14	19	19	17	17	20	18	11	11	11
PEANUTS, IN SHELL	37	32	43	40	42	44	50	56	66	62	58
SESAME SEED	53	47	51	53	61	73	64	55	57	51	48
SUNFLOWER SEED	109	165	160	200	230	230	310	375	465	560	510
CASTOR BEANS	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10
VEGETABLES	1,300	1,312	1,406	1,454	1,452	1,532	1,643	1,722	1,765	1,802	1,928
TOMATOES	202	228	189	211	216	180	215	219	216	171	160
CITRUS FRUIT	31	37	47	40	49	50	63	54	60	66	52
ORANGES AND TANGERINES	445	477	495	543	631	727	680	739	782	811	769
ORANGES	655	741	825	743	871	1,068	946	1,011	1,244	1,341	1,410
LEMONS	136	123	168	184	202	245	225	240	289	306	274
GRAPEFRUIT	153	186	225	247	304	313	315	340	435	420	488
APPLES	479	516	564	627	910	961	783	962	1,040	1,147	1,103
PEARS	146	149	139	141	171	186	166	186	181	202	205
QUINCES	34	33	30	29	40	41	33	36	34	39	35
APRICOTS	94	102	88	39	118	131	113	95	80	123	120
CHEERRIES	57	44	47	44	50	54	54	59	50	65	55

CONTINUED

TABLE 6--WEST ASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1964-73--CONTINUED

COMMODITY	AVERAGE 1961-65	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	-1,000 METRIC TONS-										
PEACHES	82	111	66	65	103	99	66	112	84	140	130
PLUMS	94	99	91	85	102	105	99	119	111	131	120
FIGS, FRESH	214	212	215	221	238	219	220	220	200	222	201
CAROBS	50	39	43	61	56	62	51	58	50	55	50
ALMONDS, IN SHELL	35	34	32	15	29	49	38	6	44	43	62
WALNUTS, IN SHELL	87	85	85	78	89	96	81	95	79	84	78
FILBERTS, IN SHELL	111	173	81	203	83	143	172	252	162	22	232
PISTACHIOS, IN SHELL	13	13	12	20	9	28	9	28	10	30	14
BANANAS	80	76	79	91	97	85	91	101	98	79	70
OTHER FRUIT	997	1,100	1,005	995	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,150	1,200	1,200
GRAPES	3,521	3,262	3,673	3,580	3,895	4,099	4,122	4,138	4,272	3,844	3,586
TEA	11	12	13	15	18	18	19	19	19	19	19
OLIVES	728	1,002	607	956	751	961	570	771	581	1,134	629
SUGAR, RAW	189	195	217	357	424	478	540	566	580	625	666
FLAX FIBER	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	1	1
HEMP FIBER	10	9	10	10	7	9	8	8	8	8	8
FIGS, DRIED	13	17	20	15	19	10	10	12	12	12	12
RAISINS	135	108	163	138	138	163	125	192	160	151	145
DATES	613	685	535	670	530	610	620	696	670	690	680
APRICOTS, DRIED	9	7	8	3	7	9	4	12	7	10	12
MEATS	826	819	841	886	886	936	1,000	1,023	1,016	1,002	1,076
MILK	7,133	7,165	7,442	7,666	8,030	8,069	7,935	7,981	7,978	8,077	8,157
WOOL, GREASY BASIS	83	86	88	91	91	93	94	94	93	96	92
EGGS	140	144	151	147	161	157	163	174	190	206	213

1/ SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION DATA WHICH WERE AVAILABLE AS OF MARCH 15, 1974, AND WERE USED TO CALCULATE THE PRODUCTION INDICES FOR THE 8 WEST ASIAN COUNTRIES LISTED IN TABLE 1.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250**

**OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300**

**POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
AGR 101
FIRST CLASS**

