

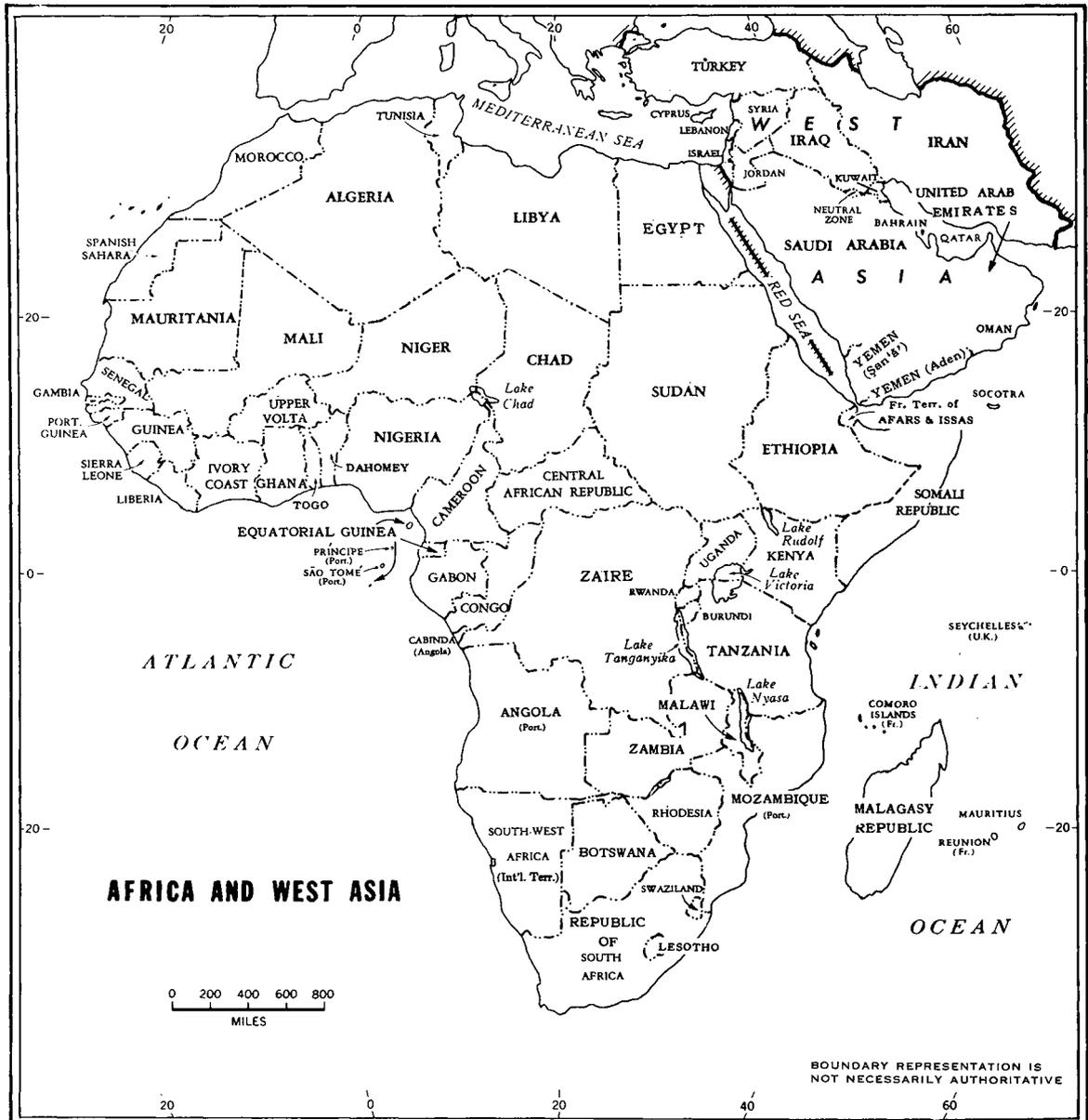
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# THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN AFRICA AND WEST ASIA

**Review of 1972 and Outlook for 1973**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE**

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**ABSTRACT:** Africa's gain in output of agricultural commodities in 1972 did not reach the long-term average annual increase of 3 percent; per-capita food production slipped 1 percent. West Asia's total agricultural production gained 5 percent in 1972, surpassing the 4.5-percent long-term average annual increase, and raising per-capita food production 3 percent over 1971.

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

## FOREWORD

This is one of 5 regional supplements to the *World Agricultural Situation*, WAS 3, issued in December 1972. Other regional reports are being published for Western Europe, the Communist Areas, the Western Hemisphere, and the Far East and Oceania.

Highlights of the 1972 agricultural year in Africa and West Asia are reviewed in some detail in the country writeups. Included are write-ups for 26 countries in Africa and 7 in West Asia, including some not discussed and excluding others which were discussed in *The Agricultural Situation in Africa and West Asia: Review of 1971 and Outlook for 1972*, ERS-Foreign 335, issued in April 1972. Tabular data for countries omitted from the text discussion are included in the appendix.

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# THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN AFRICA AND WEST ASIA

## Review of 1972 and Outlook for 1973

### SUMMARY

Both total agricultural production and food production of the combined African and West Asian regions rose 2 percent in 1972. But population grew faster, leaving per-capita production of all agricultural products and of food products lower.

#### Africa

Agriculture moved ahead in 1972, but the pace was slow. Against a 3.2-percent long-term growth rate, 1972 farm production index rose 1 point to 123 (1961-65=100).<sup>1</sup> The food production index for Africa reached 124, but food production per capita dropped 1 percent, to 98 percent of the base period.

The Republic of South Africa once again had a rise in output. Larger crops of corn and sugarcane, and increased output of meat and milk, were chiefly responsible for a 3.5-percent gain in total agricultural production. However, this gain was a bit below the long-term rate. Harvest of 9.63 million tons<sup>2</sup> of corn was just short of the 1967 record, and cane sugar output in 1972 was a record 1.96 million tons. The corn crop for 1973 will be cut in half by drought, limiting exports.

Nigeria and Egypt are other leading agricultural producers. Nigeria's production in 1972 gained only 1 percent. The peanut crop registered a 30-percent gain. Cocoa beans gained slightly to 270,000 tons, but subsistence crops were mixed. In Egypt, output gained 3 percent as rice production nearly equalled the record of 2.61 million tons and cotton, the most valuable crop, reached 520,000 tons.

Agricultural production in the Malawi-Zambia-Rhodesia area registered a gain of about 6.5 percent.

Drought struck again in the Sahara zone of West Africa. Chad, Niger, Upper Volta, Mali, Senegal, and Mauritania have called for relief supplies (mostly grain) from the World Food Program of the United

Nations and from individual donor countries. The United States is a major aid donor. In addition to shipments of grain made under the West Africa Grain Stabilization Program, in effect in some of these countries, additional emergency shipments are being made. The shortage is aggravated by the lack of port, inland transportation, distribution, and storage facilities. The affected countries also lack funds to pay for inland transportation. Nonetheless, it appears that widespread human famine will be averted. Livestock have suffered from shortages of water and grazing.

The three top export crops of Africa are coffee, cotton, and cocoa beans. The African coffee crop for 1972 was up slightly from the previous year, cotton was about the same, and the cocoa crop was down 80,000 tons, or nearly 7 percent.

#### West Asia

In West Asia, total agricultural output was up 5 percent, gaining more than the long-term trend of 4.5 percent. Farm production reached 136 percent of the 1961-65 base, and food production reached 134 percent, raising per-capita food production 3 percent to an index of 104.<sup>3</sup>

Production in Turkey, the chief agricultural producer, was unchanged from 1971. The wheat crop was down 1.2 million tons from the 10.7-million ton record of 1971. Turkey was able to export wheat in 1972.

Iran, the second-leading agricultural producer registered a large gain in 1972, thanks to larger grain crops, particularly wheat. Wheat production in 1972 was 3.9 million tons, up a third over 1971.

Wheat and cotton are the leading crops of West Asia. In 1972, the region's wheat crop was up 7 percent to 17 million tons. Cotton production was also up—between 3 and 4 percent; largest gain was in Iran.

<sup>1</sup>Based on production of 32 countries for which indices have been prepared. See table 1 for country indices.

<sup>2</sup>Metric tons, U.S. dollars, and U.S. cents are used in this report; exceptions are stated specifically.

<sup>3</sup>Based on production of 8 countries for which indices have been prepared. See table 1 for country indices.

# AFRICA

## ALGERIA

Improved farm output, agrarian reform, and substantial economic gains highlighted Algeria's situation in 1972.

Restoration of oil production after settlement with French oil companies in late 1971, combined with a substantial increase in oil prices, gave a big boost to the Algerian economy in 1972. It also increased foreign exchange, helping the rapid industrialization controlled by government monopolies. Gross domestic product (GDP) is increasing at the rate of about 9 percent per year under a policy of austerity with wage and price controls.

In the next few years, the economy will be enlarged by revenue from huge gas reserves, slated to produce an estimated 60 billion cubic meters per year.

### Agricultural Production

Algeria's economy is built on petroleum, and increasingly on industry, but the bulk of the population still depends on agriculture for a living. With a better crop year than in 1971, agricultural production made a small gain last year, from 92 to 95 percent of the 1961-65 base period.

Preliminary estimates put wheat and barley production far above 1971 figures, but delays in harvesting due to shortages of machinery and shortage of storage reduced later estimates, so total wheat production was 1.35 million tons, about one-fifth above 1971. Two-thirds was durum; the rest was bread wheat. New Mexican wheat varieties were a factor in bread wheat production. Barley was estimated at 500,000 tons, a long way from the 2.4-million ton objective called for in the 4-year plan.

Citrus production did not change much from the estimated 415,000 tons of 1971. Recent plantings should rejuvenate the harvest over the next several years. Algerian citrus yields are lower than in other Mediterranean countries, partly because of insufficient supplies of fertilizer and insecticides. In 1972, another 25,000 hectares of vineyards were torn up; wine production for 1972/73 will reach only 550,000 tons. Olive oil production was estimated at 18,000 tons in 1972.

### Agricultural Policy

An "agrarian revolution" with the slogan, "The land belongs to those who work it," was the principal rural development effort in 1972. Sharecropping was abolished. Now only those who work a farm can own it, and its size cannot exceed the work capacity of the operator and his family.

A cadastral survey has been made of private holdings preparatory to their seizure and redistribution to landless peasants. The new landholders will be grouped into cooperatives and provided with equipment and technical advice.

One prime policy objective is to offer rural people the same standard of living and the same educational, medical, and cultural facilities available to urban people.

The government also plans to increase total agricultural production by 38 percent during 1972-80, employing new cereal varieties, improved techniques, more irrigation, expansion of fruit orchards, better pastures, and improved livestock.

### Foreign Trade

Algerian exports totaled \$1.44 billion in 1972, up from \$851 million in 1971, due to higher prices for petroleum—about four-fifths of total exports. Wine exports to France, which dropped from \$213 million in 1970 to only \$3 million in 1971 due to a dispute over oil interests, continued at this low level in 1972 after normal trade relations resumed, because of new trade barriers against wine erected by the EC. Wine exports that formerly went to France went to other areas including the USSR, Eastern Europe, and Africa. The United States is slated for shipments of 10 million gallons this year.

Agricultural exports in 1970 totaled \$255 million, mainly wine, citrus fruit, dates, bran, barley, potatoes, and olive oil.

Imports soared to \$1.78 billion in 1972, leaving a trade deficit of about \$340 million. Most Algerian imports consist of intermediate products and capital equipment for industry. The latest available data indicate agricultural imports in 1970 totaled \$150 million, mainly wheat and flour, sugar, and vegetable oil. In 1971, wheat imports remained at a high level, but due to an austerity policy, other agricultural imports declined.

The EC is by far the most important trading partner. The French share of Algerian trade declined by 30 percent in 1972, but that of the other EC countries increased. The principal customers in 1972 were France, West Germany, and Spain. Principal suppliers were France, Germany, the United States, Italy, Belgium-Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, and the USSR.

U.S. exports to Algeria in 1972 totaled \$97.7 million, including agricultural exports valued at \$40 million, up from \$17.7 million in 1971. Wheat accounted for \$30.5 million; inedible tallow, \$4.1

million; cotton, \$2.4 million; and dried beans, \$2.6 million. U.S. imports of Algerian farm produce in 1972 amounted to only \$271,000, principally wine and geranium oil.

For many products, Algeria continues to enjoy tariff exemption in France and a 50-60-percent reduction in Germany and Belgium-Luxembourg. Negotiations with the EC are in progress to replace these bilateral preferences with a global EC preference system which would include Morocco and Tunisia. Prospects are for tariff reductions of from 50 to 100 percent on a large number of products, including fresh citrus, fresh and canned vegetables, citrus juice, and horsemeat. Olive oil would also get a preference. Citrus, canned vegetables, and olive oil

would have to exceed a minimum reference price in order to qualify, and fresh vegetables could have easy entry only during the winter season. Tomatoes would have to meet the minimum price. All the above reductions would go into effect over a 5-year period. Algeria is also asking for temporary entry to EC markets for wine, while the change to other crops is taking place.

On January 1, 1973, Algeria abolished import duties on milk cows, purebred breeding animals, potatoes, milk, animal feed, and agricultural machinery. Tariffs on a variety of other commodities were reduced. These included meat and meat products, vegetables, cereal flour, edible oils, semolina, and poultry. (Herbert H. Steiner)

## ANGOLA

A decline in agricultural production combined with restrictions on imports slowed economic growth in Angola for 1972. The import restrictions helped raise the cost of living by about 10 percent, despite government efforts to control prices and profit margins.

### Agricultural Production

Angola grows three basic staples: cassava in the north; corn in the central area; and sorghum in the south. In 1972, total agricultural production dropped about 5 percent to an index of 113 (1961-65=100). Drought during the 1971/72 rainy season in the center and south reduced the corn and sorghum crops. The commercial crop most affected by the drought was cotton, which declined by almost half to an estimated 17,000 tons. Production of coffee, the most important agricultural product, remained about the same as in 1971, 204,000 tons, but higher coffee prices increased earnings. Sisal production held up because of better prices and a government subsidy to sisal exports. In previous years, sisal producers had reduced planted area and switched to other crops.

The drying up of pastures in central and southern Angola temporarily set back Angola's livestock industry. Plans call for expansion of the cattle industry, especially in the Cunene River irrigation scheme.

### Foreign Trade

In November 1971, the government imposed restrictions on Angola's imports and payments with the objective of wiping out the chronic imbalance of payments with Portugal, estimated to have accumulated to over \$359 million. Preliminary figures for 1972 indicate a positive trade balance of over \$75 million as a result of trade restrictions. A small increase in exports also helped.

Higher coffee and sisal prices and increased petroleum output raised total export value, even with a large decline in cotton exports. Diamonds, iron ore, and petroleum accounted for 40 percent; coffee, 35 percent; and other agricultural products, 15 percent. The United States, second-largest export customer, purchased \$70 million worth last year, nearly all coffee.

Important agricultural imports are wheat, wine, olive oil, powdered milk, and cheese. Wine and olive oil imported from Portugal were affected most by the import restrictions, and powdered milk and cheese imports also were reduced, but wheat imports increased in 1972 after a poor harvest.

U.S. exports to Angola in 1972 totaled \$26 million. Agricultural exports dropped a third to \$2.7 million; chief items were tobacco and wheat. (Herbert H. Steiner)

## BURUNDI

In 1972, Burundi's agricultural production is estimated to have dropped about 3 percent to an index of 125 (1961-65=100).

Production of coffee, the basis of Burundi's economy, declined from a record 25,000-ton crop to 19,500 tons in 1972. About 18,000 tons of the coffee were classified Arabica "other milds," and 1,500 tons were Robusta. The decline in production was offset by a 27.5-percent price rise on October 1, 1972. Since coffee stocks on January 1, 1973 were only half of

those in January 1972, prospects are for lower exports in the 1973 coffee year.

Cotton production, estimated at only 2,700 tons, was down due to less acreage, unseasonal rainfall, and political disturbances in the spring. Burundi's minor exports—hides, tea, minerals, and miscellaneous agricultural products—increased. Burundi policy is to cut imports of luxury goods, and to encourage local industry where possible.

Plans also call for increasing coffee yields. New

plantings will be developed on the Imbo and Tanganyika plains. A long-term project costing \$10 million will establish 10,000 hectares of tea plantations. Agricultural development of the Ruzizi plain also is continuing.

U.S. exports to Burundi in 1972 of \$1.3 million included agricultural exports totaling \$239,000, virtually all relief commodities. U.S. agricultural imports from Burundi were valued at \$16.7 million, almost all coffee. (Herbert H. Steiner)

## CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

The drought which began 5 years ago has hastened the decline in agriculture's relative importance. Agriculture now contributes less than 10 percent of GDP, even though a third of the population of 280,000 depends on it. Trade and commerce account for half of GDP. The chronic trade deficit, usually alleviated by remittances of Cape Verdeans working abroad, has been further offset by drought subsidies from Portugal. Shipments of bananas, the principal export, have declined since 1969, due to the drought and competition from Angola. The drought has halted exports of coffee, castor oil, and peanuts. Corn and beans, the main staples, and secondary

subsistence crops take up most of the cultivated land. With production of corn and beans almost eliminated in 1972 after 5 years of drought, corn and bean supplies are generally imported.

The emigration of over 20,000 Cape Verdeans as construction workers to Europe has alleviated the pressure of population on limited resources, but has also meant the loss of the strongest, most efficient workers.

Principal agricultural imports are corn, beans, rice, and sugar. In 1971, imports totaled \$20.0 million and exports, \$1.6 million. Four-fifths of Cape Verde trade is with Portugal or Portuguese territories. (Herbert H. Steiner)

## ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

A number of economic events and policy changes brought new hope to Egypt in 1972. World prices for its major exports increased considerably and the expanded EC granted tariff concessions. New investments by American and West European firms in petroleum exploration were made. Egypt plans to build a major new oil pipeline from Ain Sukhna on the Gulf of Suez to the Mediterranean near Alexandria.

Egypt's gross national product (GNP) increased about 5 percent in 1972, to approximately \$7.4 billion. The opening of new factories built with Russian and other East European financial and technological aid helped boost industrial output more than 7 percent. Production of textiles, steel, aluminum, and leather products showed strong gains. Agricultural production increased slightly more than 3 percent in 1972, with increased output of cotton, corn, rice, fruits, and vegetables.

Foreign exchange reserves remained low in 1972, despite loans and contributions from Libya, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait. Yet, most foreign debts were paid as they came due or were rescheduled. Suez Canal revenues and higher earnings from tourism formerly provided more than \$300 million in foreign

exchange. Egypt's credit position improved enough last year to attract credit from the World Bank and to obtain financing to purchase four large jets for the State-owned airline. In early 1973, Egypt purchased more than 500,000 tons of wheat from U.S. firms, completely outside U.S. Government programs.

Total exports increased from \$789 million in 1971 to about \$875 million in 1972 because of larger exports to the USSR, Eastern Europe, Arab countries, and Japan. Imports remained at around \$1 billion. Imports of some industrial equipment for factories constructed by foreigners were not included in official statistics. Much of Egypt's recently built heavy industry depends upon imported raw materials such as coke for steel mills and bauxite for new aluminum factories.

Egyptian industry currently utilizes only about one-fourth of the electric power available from the Aswan Dam, a showpiece of Russian financial and technological aid.

### Agricultural Production

Total agricultural production increased about 3 percent in 1972, following a similar gain in 1971.

Fruit, cotton, and corn were the chief gainers last year. Output of new fertilizer plants has increased, but has not caught up with growing needs of grain and vegetable farmers.

Rice production increased slightly to about 2.6 million tons of paddy in 1972, mostly because of higher yields. Fertilizer use increased and most area was planted in improved varieties developed in the last 15 years in Egypt.

Greater use of hybrid varieties and fertilizer enabled Egyptian farmers to harvest about 2.5 million tons of corn in 1972 compared with 2.3 million tons in 1971.

Orchard crops are favored by managers of state farms responsible for opening desert land adjacent to the fertile Delta. Most of these desert soils are not well suited to grain production until covered with silt brought from the Delta. Silt is hauled from dredging operations to deepen irrigation canals in the Delta. When the silt is dumped in spots where fruit trees are to be planted, the area can be brought into production at a faster pace.

The area devoted to commercial orchards increased from 39,000 hectares in 1952 to about 109,000 hectares in 1972. Total fruit production increased from 1.33 million tons in 1966 to about 1.85 million tons in 1972. Orange production of about 760,000 tons in 1972 compared with 707,000 tons in 1971 and only 340,000 tons in 1965. Production of tangerines and grapefruit for export doubled in the past 8 years.

New plantings of apple orchards in desert areas with cool nights helped triple production to 35,000 tons between 1967 and 1971. Extensive new vineyards have been planted in the desert near Alexandria. Grape production increased from 100,000 tons in 1970 to 121,000 tons in 1971, and recorded a similar gain in 1972.

Multiple cropping has expanded in the Delta, causing marked gains for winter vegetables. Before four-wheel tractors became important for plowing operations in the mid-1960's, some fertile land in irrigated areas remained idle from October through January, while villagers gradually gathered cotton stalks for fuel. In recent years, machines have been used to cut the cotton stalks within a few days of the September harvest. One or two winter vegetable crops including tomatoes, carrots, onions, and cole crops are now harvested from land used to grow cotton, corn, or rice during the summer.

Total vegetable production increased to about 5.6 million tons last year, after holding at about 5.3 million tons in 1969-71.

### **Agricultural Trade**

Egypt's wheat imports in 1972 were slightly larger than the 1.9 million tons cleared through customs in 1971, but the sources changed dramatically. Imports of wheat from Australia increased from about 1.1

million tons in 1971 to about 1.5 million tons in 1972. Canada supplied about 0.5 million tons of wheat in 1971, but less than one-tenth that quantity in 1972. France was not an important source of wheat in 1971, but supplied 160,000 tons in 1972. Imports of wheat from Turkey jumped from 10,000 tons in 1971 to about 140,000 tons in 1972. Arrivals of wheat from the USSR or financed by them totaled 272,000 tons in 1971, but the Russians provided no wheat for Egypt in 1972. Imports of wheat flour remained above 300,000 tons in 1972, as larger imports from France, Italy, and Canada offset smaller imports from Spain.

Corn imports from Romania and Yugoslavia increased in 1972. Total corn imports approximated 100,000 tons in 1972, compared with 35,000 tons in 1971.

The People's Republic of China delivered more meat, tobacco, tea, and silk to Egypt in the last 2 years. Imports of meat from Ethiopia and Somalia have also remained at high levels. Imports of tobacco from Greece and India increased in 1972.

Imports of cottonseed oil from the United States, Syria, and Sudan increased in 1972 while imports of soybean oil from Western Europe and sunflowerseed oil from the USSR showed little gain.

Egypt's cotton exports increased from \$402 million in 1971 to about \$460 million in 1972 because of larger exports to the USSR, Eastern Europe, Japan, and India. Higher prices accounted for part of the rise.

Rice exports declined slightly from the 515,000 tons exported in 1971, but higher prices caused the value to rise to about \$64 million in 1972. The USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Lebanon, Jordan, Cuba, India, and East Germany took most of the rice exported in 1972. Most of the rice available for export in 1973 has already been committed. Total rice exports during 1973 are scheduled at 470,000 tons, which might exceed \$75 million because of higher prices.

Shipments of oranges to the USSR in 1972 were slightly below the 89,000 tons recorded in 1971, but deliveries to West European and Arab markets increased.

Exports of onions approximated 100,000 tons in 1972 with almost half of the total moving to the USSR. Shipments of onions to West Germany increased by more than 30 percent while deliveries to the United Kingdom were down by more than 40 percent.

Egypt has been successful in developing new export markets in recent years. Exports of jasmine products now exceed \$5 million annually compared with less than \$1 million in 1966. The USSR, France, and West Germany are important markets. Exports of cut flowers to Western Europe, Lebanon, and the USSR increased markedly in the last 2 years. Exports of green peppers to Switzerland, West Germany, and France scored remarkable gains in the past 2 years

and deliveries of winter tomatoes and strawberries to the USSR zoomed.

U.S. exports to Egypt in 1972 totaled \$76 million as agricultural exports jumped by a fourth to \$43.6 million, continuing an uptrend from a low of \$7.2 million in 1968. U.S. agricultural exports to Egypt had peaked at \$190.8 million in 1964. The break in diplomatic relations in 1967 and termination of P.L. 480, Title I, brought a sharp decline. The gradual revival in this trade has been on a predominantly cash basis and completely outside P.L. 480.

In 1972, Egypt was our largest foreign market for cottonseed oil, taking 85,000 tons valued at \$25 million. It was also an important market for U.S. tallow (\$11.3 million) and corn. Corn exports reached 93,650 tons worth \$5.4 million—double 1971 value. Egypt continues to import about \$1 million worth of U.S. tobacco annually for blending with tobacco imported from other countries.

U.S. imports of Egyptian farm products in 1972 amounted to \$2.8 million, mostly cotton.

### Outlook

U.S. agricultural exports to Egypt are expected to rise again in 1973, including resumption of wheat and other exports important before 1967.

Egypt's total wheat imports in 1973 might reach 2.5 million tons. Imports of wheat from Australia are expected to fall sharply, but imports from several European sources should rise. Egypt is likely to search for additional wheat from North America, but financial arrangements and supply logistics remain to be solved.

Egypt's total exports in 1973 are expected to reach \$1 billion for the first time in history (65 percent

agricultural), almost double the 1967 level. Rising world prices for extra-long staple cotton, rice, and fresh vegetables will contribute heavily to the rise. Egypt now seeks to reduce deliveries of these products to the USSR and Eastern Europe through trade agreements (really multiple barter), and take advantage of new market opportunities offered by the expanded EC and Asian markets. In mid-1972, Egypt received a 45-percent reduction in duties on its agricultural products entering the EC. Marked gains in Egyptian exports of oranges, onions, and fresh vegetables to the EC are scheduled in 1973. Trade and financial deals with oil-rich Libya have been fruitful, enabling Egypt to increase imports from West Europe.

Egypt's imports of fertilizer doubled in 1971, but were below expectations in 1972, as imports from the USSR and Eastern Europe fell far below the scheduled quantity.

Egypt is seeking fertilizer from Western Europe and cash purchases from the United States are under consideration. With more fertilizer, the Egyptians hope to boost yields of cotton, rice, and horticultural crops to take advantage of high world prices.

Egypt may have difficulty in filling all of its export commitments in 1973 for certain grades of cotton and rice. In addition to large scheduled shipments to the USSR and East European countries through trade agreements, Egypt plans to export cotton and rice to several new markets. A trade agreement with Bangladesh for \$50 million involves the exchange of Egyptian cotton and rice for jute products, tea, and paper. Egypt is also likely to increase exports of cotton and rice to several other Asian markets in 1973, possibly Sri Lanka, the Philippines, and Indonesia. (John B. Parker)

## THE GAMBIA

Revenues from the new tourist trade now supplement peanut production as the basis of The Gambia's economy. The number of tourists, mostly Swedish, is expected to double to 20,000 for the October-April 1972/73 season.

### Agricultural Production

Government peanut purchases, used to gauge production, are estimated up slightly to 128,000 tons, in-shell basis, for 1972/73.

The Gambia is a small country surrounded by Senegal except on the western, or Atlantic Ocean, side, and is split by the Gambia River. Consequently,

smuggling is a perennial problem, particularly for peanuts. The government pays about the same purchase price for peanuts as is offered in Senegal to remove incentive for smuggling in either direction.

For the marketing year which began December 15, 1972, Gambian farmers receive 200 dalasis (\$102.57) per ton for their peanuts. Peanut exports from The Gambia peaked in 1969 at \$8.7 million.

U.S. exports to The Gambia in 1972 totaled \$800,000, of which \$255,000 were agricultural. Largest agricultural items were nonfat dry milk for relief, valued at \$145,000 and soybean oil, also for relief, valued at \$53,000. The United States imported no farm produce from Gambia in 1972. (Snider W. Skinner)

# GHANA

A Dutch firm has taken over management for 5 years of the Ghana Sugar Estates, whose two sugar mills have been operating much below capacity. A \$15.6 million World Bank loan will help upgrade sugar processing, and acreage of sugarcane is to be increased.

An evaporated milk plant using imported raw materials was opened at Tema in April 1972. The factory is 51 percent owned by an international firm and 49 percent by the National Investment Bank of Ghana. It has an annual capacity of 1.2 million cases of evaporated milk; present consumption in Ghana is about 800,000 cases per year.

### Agricultural Production

Production of cocoa beans, Ghana's major export crop, is estimated at 435,000 tons for 1972, down 6 percent from 1971.

Ghana's index of agricultural production rose 1 percent to 111 percent of the 1961-65 base, but per-capita output declined from an index of 87 in 1971 to 85 in 1972.

### Agricultural Policy

The government has declared 1972-74 as Agricultural Years and instituted "Operation Feed Yourself." The aims are self-sufficiency in basic foods and in industrial raw materials. Target food crops include manioc (cassava), corn, rice, plantains, yams, peanuts, millet, and vegetables while raw materials for processing include kenaf, cotton, tobacco, palm oil, mangoes, tomatoes, pineapples, and sugarcane.

Operation Feed Yourself includes various concessions, for example, waiving of customs duties on farm machinery and spare parts and reducing the ceiling interest rates on farm loans to 6 percent. Farm storage facilities started during a previous regime will be completed.

Attempts by the government to keep prices down by subsidizing some basic consumer items have largely failed. On February 1, 1973, subsidies were removed from all commodities except milk and baby foods.

The guaranteed price to cocoa producers was increased to 10.00 cedis per head load of 60 pounds (13.0 cents per pound) for 1972/73.

Other guaranteed producer prices announced by the Ministry of Agriculture in August, 1972 were as follows:

Corn . . . . .	7.00 cedis per bag of 220 pounds (2.48 cents per pound)
Yams . . . . .	12.00 cedis per bag of 100 tubers (about 500 lbs.) (1.87 cents per pound)

Manioc (cassava) . . . . .	2.25 cedis per bag of 200 pounds (.88 cents per pound)
Peanuts . . . . .	13.00 cedis per bag of 180 pounds (5.63 cents per pound)
Onions . . . . .	11.00 cedis per bag of 160 pounds (5.36 cents per pound)
Millet . . . . .	10.00 cedis per bag of 204 pounds (3.82 cents per pound)
Grain sorghum . . . . .	9.00 cedis per bag of 204 pounds (3.44 cents per pound)
Plantains (cooking bananas) . . . . .	1.5 pesewas per pound (1.17 cents per pound)

In November, the corn price was raised to 10.00 cedis per bag (3.55 cents per pound) in order "to encourage farmers to sell to State buying agencies in time to prevent damage on the farms."

### Agricultural Trade

As the world's largest producer of cocoa beans, Ghana has the most at stake in the new International Cocoa Agreement adopted on October 20, 1972, and subsequently ratified by the required number of countries. The United States has not ratified the agreement; the U.S. Government feels that the minimum price of 23 cents a pound is too high.

The agreement provides for the purchase of a buffer stock of 250,000 tons of cocoa beans. The buffer stock will be manipulated to keep cocoa-bean prices between 23 and 32 cents per pound.

Ghana's basic export quota for the first year of the agreement has been set at 580,000 tons of cocoa beans compared with 1971 exports of 361,000 tons.

About 20 percent of Ghana's imports are agricultural products, principally food grains, totaling \$20.3 million in 1970; and sugar, valued at \$15 million.

U.S. exports to Ghana in 1972 totaled \$43.6 million, one-third agricultural. Largest agricultural items were cotton, valued at \$4.4 million; wheat, valued at \$3.2 million; and tallow, also valued at \$3.2 million. U.S. imports of Ghanaian farm products in 1972 amounted to \$54.1 million, of which cocoa beans accounted for \$48.8 million and cocoa products \$5.1 million.

### Outlook

A projected cotton plantation would increase acreage of cotton in Ghana from 5,000 to 50,000 acres by 1977/78 and would produce 18,000 tons of cotton fiber, expected to satisfy Ghana's needs. The World Bank is considering helping finance the cotton expansion. (Snider W. Skinner)

## IVORY COAST

The Ivory Coast economy continues to claim one of Africa's highest growth rates—12.2 percent annually at current prices. The Ivory Coast economy still relies heavily on foreign investment and technical skills; however, "Ivorianization" is increasingly emphasized.

The Bandama River hydroelectric project completed in November 1972 doubled the supply of electric power.

The Ivory Coast Government has launched a chain of retail general stores called PAC (Commercial Action Program), eventually to be owned and managed by Ivory Coast citizens. Since the program began, in late 1971, 200 stores have been opened. Each store carries 800 products.

### Agricultural Production

Agricultural production increased 2 percent last year to an index of 153 (1961-65=100).

The Ivory Coast ranks third in world production of coffee, following Brazil and Colombia, and fourth in cocoa, following Ghana, Nigeria, and Brazil.

SODARIZ, the quasi-governmental organization charged with increasing rice production, is enthusiastically showing farmers how to grow more rice. It concentrates its efforts on selected (favorable) geographic areas. Output rose last year, but rice must still be imported.

Palm oil production, expanding as the large-scale plantings of past years come into bearing, reached

100,000 tons in 1972. Goals for increased exports of palm oil are being met on schedule.

### Foreign Trade

Under the new International Cocoa Agreement, the Ivory Coast's 1973 export quota will be 224,000 tons. Meanwhile, quotas set under the International Coffee Agreement have been suspended temporarily. As Africa's largest coffee producer, the Ivory Coast expects to greatly reduce its coffee stocks during this period of suspension.

U.S. exports to the Ivory Coast in 1972 totaled \$22.3 million, of which only \$1.9 million were agricultural. The largest agricultural item was rice, valued at \$374,000, followed by wheat, grain sorghums, and tobacco. U.S. imports of Ivory Coast farm produce in 1972 amounted to \$77 million, of which coffee accounted for \$52.3 million and cocoa beans, \$18 million.

### Outlook

The 1973 agricultural prospects are good. Coffee production is expected to reach a record high, although cocoa production is expected to be off sharply. Relatively high world prices for both coffee and cocoa should provide good returns to the Ivory Coast Government. Current indications are that coffee exports will increase by about 30 percent and stocks will be reduced somewhat. (Snider W. Skinner)

## KENYA

As Kenya's economy improved from a mild recession in 1971, 1972 GDP increased an estimated 12.8 percent. Agriculture contributed heavily, with both production and prices up. The important tourism sector registered remarkable growth in 1972. In the first half of the year, the number of tourists increased by a fifth.

### Agricultural Production

Total farm output in Kenya for 1972 was up nearly 6 percent from the previous year to an index of 127 (1961-65=100), due mostly to the higher production of corn, the major subsistence crop, and tea, a major export crop. Pyrethrum possibly was the biggest gainer in 1972, with production at 14,000 tons, about one-half greater than the 1971 level.

The tea industry is thriving. Production increased 30 percent in 1972 to 48,000 tons and will likely continue the upward trend over the next few years. The sharp rise in production was attributed to more bushes reaching maturity in the small-holder schemes and to the good rains. The small-holder tea

scheme continues to expand. About 13,000 acres of tea bushes were planted under this scheme in 1972. Average price for tea in 1972 at the Mombasa auction was 5.97 shillings per kg. (38 cents per lb.).

Coffee, Kenya's top export crop, was down about a tenth from the good crop of 60,000 tons in 1971.

Kenya closed out 1972 with a shortage of wheat and a surplus of corn, reversing the usual food grain situation.

Traditionally, Kenya has been able to supply wheat to neighboring countries, but production slackened in 1971 and fell further to 153,000 tons in 1972. As a result, Kenya imported wheat in 1972 and will likely import more in 1973.

The Kenya Maize and Produce Board procured record quantities of corn in 1972 and had a burdensome surplus at the end of the year. The 1972 crop, estimated at 1.55 million tons, rose nearly 20 percent from the previous year. Expanded use of improved varieties along with some rather favorable weather helped boost production.

Meat production in 1972, judging from commercial

slaughter figures, was a little higher than in 1971. Hog slaughter was down some, but slaughter of cattle, sheep, and goats was up. Cattle slaughter ran about 6 percent higher for the first 9 months of 1972 than in the comparable period a year earlier, while slaughter of sheep and goats was about 28 percent higher.

In mid-1971, the Kenya Government raised prices paid to producers for milk. This, along with recovery from the drought in 1971, produced a surge of milk into commercial channels.

### Foreign Trade

Stronger prices, notably coffee and sisal, and bigger volume, principally for tea and pyrethrum, pushed farm export value to an estimated \$180 million in 1972, compared with \$131 million in 1971. Coffee exports during the first half of 1972 jumped from \$25.8 million to \$34.4 million. Tea exports were up 50 percent to \$24.3 million. Exports of sisal showed a 35-percent rise, while the value of pyrethrum extract and flowers nearly doubled to \$5.7 million.

Canned pineapples are still a growth item; annual shipments are now up to the 12,000-ton level.

The import values of selected major commodities during 1972 were much higher than in 1971. Sugar led the list, with imports of 132,000 tons, valued at nearly

\$20 million. Wheat imports, estimated at 65,000 tons, were valued at \$4.1 million.

Kenya continues to be deficit in fats and oils. Imported vegetable oils and animal fats were valued at \$5 million and \$3 million, respectively, in 1972.

Kenya's favorable balance of trade with other members of the East African Community has normally served to cushion the deficit in external trade. This favorable surplus fell by about \$24 million as trade within the Community began to dwindle during the first half of 1972, because of political problems. Trade is believed to have deteriorated further during the last half of the year. When figures for the year become available, they probably will show that the net results of the declining trade with Uganda and Tanzania will be an overall trade deficit for Kenya of \$215 million in 1972, compared to \$249 million in 1971, an improvement of only \$34 million despite closing the gap in external trade by approximately \$54 million.

U.S. exports to Kenya in 1972 totaled \$25.6 million, of which \$1.3 million were agricultural. The largest agricultural items were nonfat dry milk for relief, valued at \$218,000; and inedible tallow, valued at \$160,000. U.S. imports of Kenyan farm produce were \$20.8 million, including \$7.9 million in coffee, \$6.5 million in tea, and \$4.6 million in pyrethrum. (Robert E. Marx)

## LIBERIA

Improving rubber prices late in 1972 perked up an otherwise sluggish economy. The rubber price has now leveled off at a high plateau. Iron ore demand and prices showed moderate improvement toward the end of 1972. Mining of iron ore is Liberia's major economic activity.

A flour mill under construction in Liberia will be a potential buyer of U.S. wheat.

The 1971 GDP was estimated at \$438 million, or \$275 per capita. The 1972 GDP was \$460 million (up 5 percent), or \$280 per capita.

### Agricultural Production

Liberia's production of farm products rose 3 percent in 1972 to 136 percent of the 1961-65 base period.

In 1971, for the fifth consecutive year, Liberia was Africa's leading exporter of natural rubber. Liberian exports of natural rubber totaled 74,000 tons compared with 50,000 tons exported by Nigeria. Other sizable exporters of rubber in Africa in 1971 included Zaire, the Ivory Coast, and Cameroon.

Liberia's first modern palm oil mill was dedicated in January 1973. The \$1.5-million mill is located near Buchanan, in Grand Bassa county. The new mill processes palm fruit from 280,000 trees; an additional 160,000 trees will be planted. All the palm oil from the

new mill is consumed within Liberia. Two more mills are being constructed by Liberian businessmen.

### Agricultural Policy

In September 1972, the Liberian Government issued its first 5-year detailed plan, which emphasizes increased production of rice, tree crops (coffee, cocoa, oil palm, and rubber), fruits (particularly grapefruit, mangoes, and avocados), beef cattle, poultry, and timber

### Foreign Trade

Exports from Liberia in 1971, chiefly iron ore and rubber, are estimated at \$237 million. Imports are estimated at \$176 million, giving a tentative favorable balance of trade of \$61 million.

Liberian agricultural import needs are relatively steady at about \$25 million, nearly half rice, wheat flour, and other cereal products.

U.S. exports to Liberia in 1972 totaled \$41.2 million, of which \$8.5 million were agricultural. Largest agricultural component was rice, valued at \$6.4 million. U.S. imports of Liberian farm products in 1972 amounted to \$26.2 million, primarily rubber and coffee. (Snider W. Skinner)

## LIBYA

The Libyan economy is developing in all sectors as a result of heavy investments of petroleum revenues in agriculture, industry, and infrastructure. In the past year, the government curbed petroleum production to conserve reserves. However, higher prices increased revenues. On September 18, 1972, a "unified political command" between Libya and Egypt was created. Seven committees were named to study the various aspects of the union. Within the framework of the new state, the provinces were given expanded powers to meet the differing local requirements.

The development plan for 1972-75 allots roughly \$1 billion per year, divided between public and private sectors. The government will establish and own industries that have either a great national importance or a monopolistic character, but a strong private sector will complement the public sector. The two main objectives of development are to create alternatives for the dependence on oil, and to build an economy directed by Libyans. Agriculture will be left mainly to the private sector. Cooperatives will be encouraged to run large farms. The government will provide incentives to increase production and expand other aids such as research, loans, and technical assistance.

More than \$25 million was spent on land reclamation projects in 1972. About 5 million fruit trees were planted. In 1973, large integrated agricultural projects will be emphasized. Libya has

no rivers, only water courses that become rivers when it rains. Twelve of these water courses, involving an area of 385,000 hectares, will be developed for crops.

### Agricultural Production

Principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, dates, olive oil, and tomatoes. Sheep and goats are the main livestock. The aim of agricultural development is to achieve self-sufficiency in wheat, barley, dairy products, sheep, and poultry.

The index of estimated agricultural production showed a substantial drop in 1972, mainly due to a cyclical decline in olive oil production and a drop in tomatoes.

### Foreign Trade

Exports, almost all petroleum, were estimated at about \$2.8 billion in 1972; imports were about \$1.8 billion. Chief sources were Italy, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Japan, France, Switzerland and the United States. Imports of flour, wheat, barley, rice, and tea were all made by state monopolies.

U.S. agricultural exports to Libya totaled \$3.9 million in 1972, a 26-percent decline from 1971. Important items were rice, valued at \$1.1 million; and tobacco, at \$1.1 million. U.S. agricultural imports from Libya were insignificant. (Herbert H. Steiner)

## MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Overall economic growth has been modest. In 1972, the Malagasy Republic experienced a continuation of the business slump which started in 1971. A new government that received public endorsement to rule for 5 years in a referendum conducted on October 8, 1972, encourages Malagasy entrepreneurship. A second economic plan to finance agricultural investment was shelved, an austerity program initiated, and several existing taxes eliminated. Present policy is the maintenance of free enterprise within a system of state planning for economic development.

### Agricultural Production

Farm production in the Malagasy Republic is estimated about the same as in 1971, at an index of 130 (1961-65=100). Production of coffee, a major cash crop, increased slightly to 60,000 tons in 1972, far below the record of 78,000 tons produced in 1970.

Rice, the principal food crop, increased 18 percent between 1965 and 1968, due to government investment, but since 1968 growth has not kept up

with the increase in population. Malagasy Republic exports high-quality rice, primarily to France and Reunion, while importing cheaper grades from Brazil, Thailand, and Burma. In 1971 and 1972, rice imports exceeded exports.

Sugar, cloves, pepper, cinnamon, bananas, and raffia palm fiber are also grown for export. Diversification of agricultural production has been a major goal of the development program. This includes commercial plantations of cotton, oil palm, oranges, and coconut, and the experimental cultivation of tea and cocoa. One of the largest projects is a 1,000-hectare oil palm plantation with processing facilities near Tamatave.

### Foreign Trade

Exports of coffee, the major cash crop, increased about 20 percent in 1972. Vanilla, the second cash crop, declined. Cattle, meat, and other animal products were the third most valuable export. Over 200 Brahman cattle imported from the United States are being used to upgrade the breeding stock on six

ranches established by the government with aid of the World Bank. Two European firms are establishing feedlots in Majunga Province and the French Government is assisting in construction of a slaughterhouse at the port of Majunga. This should help bring more income from the 9 million Malagasy cattle.

For the first 9 months of 1972, exports covered only three-fourths of imports. Most of this negative balance of trade is with the main trading partner, France. Though France accounts for about 50 percent

of Malagasy trade, the trend is to widen commercial contracts, especially with Japan.

U.S. agricultural exports to the Malagasy Republic in 1972 totaled \$978,000. Main items were inedible tallow, valued at \$645,000, and nonfat dry milk and corn-soya-milk meal for relief, valued at \$225,000.

U.S. imports from the Malagasy Republic totaled \$33.2 million in 1972. Coffee was valued at \$15.1 million; vanilla beans, \$9.7 million; cloves, \$3.3 million; sugar, \$2.0 million; and clove oil, \$1.6 million. (Herbert H. Steiner)

## MALAWI

The Malawian economy was buoyant in 1972, mainly because of the favorable performance of the agricultural sector. Growth in the manufacturing sector, below 1971 limited GDP growth to about 6 percent. Significant increases in tobacco, rice, and corn, and a mixed response in cotton and peanuts, kept Malawi's GDP from a smaller increase.

### Agricultural Production

With weather conditions favorable again in 1972, the index of commercial agricultural production rose from 160 to 171 (1961-65=100).

Malawi's tobacco industry has expanded significantly since 1965, when Rhodesia's Unilateral Declaration of Independence and subsequent sanction policies reduced exports of tobacco from Rhodesia. Tobacco production in Malawi increased to about 65 million pounds in 1972. The average price was down only slightly from the previous season, but the total value of Malawi's tobacco crop set a new record. Flue-cured and Burley tobaccos are produced on estates, while fire-cured, sun-cured, and air-cured are produced by some 500,000 smallholder farmers. The prospects for 1973 are good—preparation of seedbeds and plowing of fields were under way by early September. Good weather could bring another record year.

Only a slight increase in commercial peanut production was recorded in 1972. The late start of the rainy season held back any large increase in smallholder production. Commercial production of peanuts is reported at about 50,000 tons for 1972. Lack of rain in the early season also hampered cotton production, and sales to the Agricultural Development Marketing Cooperative (ADMARC) were slightly below last year's record crop.

Production of corn, the main subsistence crop, increased. Marketed sales were estimated at about 65,000 tons, which in most years represents from 6 to 8 percent of total production. Sound price policies and increased use of hybrid varieties have boosted output in recent years.

Marketing of rice set a record for the fifth straight year. In 1972, the ADMARC purchased 25,000 tons of

rice; prospects for this year's rice crop are good. Several rice schemes are projected for the very near future and large-scale development of the rice industry is planned within the next 2 or 3 years.

Following prolonged rains which were experienced in the tea-growing areas of Malawi, flushing continued for longer than usual. Tea production increased slightly in 1972 to about 20,700 tons. Sugar production, which began in 1966, increased to a new record of about 40,000 tons in 1972. The acreage under sugarcane is being extended by about 5,000 acres and production is expected to be over 60,000 tons by 1973/74. Sugar promises to become a significant Malawian export in future years.

### Agricultural Policy

This year commences Malawi's U.S. sugar quota of 15,000 tons. This quota represents a 5-fold increase in total sugar exports and will increase export earnings by almost \$2 million.

An agricultural development policy for the 1970's aims to increase output on private estates which produce tobacco, tea, sugar, and tung oil; raise yields of subsistence crops on small holdings; increase production of cash crops; and introduce livestock-feeding operations for better incomes and greater self-sufficiency in meat. Those development projects which have been instituted are being successfully carried out.

Enlargement of the EC creates uncertainty about future development of Malawi's tobacco industry. Britain is Malawi's largest single customer, and the preference on tobacco, benefiting both the British manufacturer and the Malawi grower, is being phased out. Malawi hopes for favorable terms for tobacco along the lines of the Arusha Agreement and the Yaounde Convention, under which tobacco from East Africa and the former French territories enters the EC duty-free.

### Foreign Trade

Total exports increased by 20 percent to \$70.3 million in 1971. Imports for the same period were only

up 9 percent, to \$93.3 million, reducing Malawi's annual trade deficit by 13 percent. In the first quarter of 1972, total exports were up 4 percent over 1971, but total imports increased by 48 percent, pointing to a trade deficit in 1972.

Agricultural exports in 1971 totaled \$67 million, more than double the pre-independence 1964 level. Major exports, with values for 1970 and 1971, were:

Exports	1970	1971
	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	
Tobacco . . . . .	19.8	26.1
Tea . . . . .	13.1	14.3
Peanuts . . . . .	5.1	7.1
Cotton . . . . .	3.3	3.2
Corn . . . . .	0	0.5
Rice . . . . .	0.7	1.2

Considering that Malawi had a record 1971/72 agricultural season, exports of most commodities were probably higher in 1972.

Malawi's principal imports are materials for

industry and construction, plant machinery, and transport equipment. Imports of agricultural products are limited to wheat, wheat products, and dairy products, and make up less than 10 percent of the total imports.

Britain remained Malawi's largest trading partner in 1971, taking 43 percent of exports and supplying 28 percent of imports. The percentage of imports from both South Africa and Rhodesia declined in 1971 to 11 percent and 15 percent, respectively. In general, there was a greater trend toward diversity of both export markets and sources of imports. With Britain now in the EC, the Malawi Government has opened discussions with the EC on possible trade relationships between Malawi and the expanded EC. The other leading suppliers of Malawi's imports are Japan, the United States, West Germany, and Zambia.

U.S. exports to Malawi in 1972 totaled \$1.2 million, of which only \$169,000 were agricultural. Largest of the agricultural items was nonfat dry milk, valued at \$92,000. U.S. imports of Malawi's agricultural products in 1972 amounted to \$3.0 million, mostly tea. (John C. Dunmore)

## MAURITIUS

An excellent sugarcane crop and favorable world sugar prices pushed revenues in 1972 to a new high. At the start of the cutting season, the sugar crop was expected to reach 700,000 tons, but with deteriorating weather at the end of the season and lack of cane cutters in the fields, 1972 production reached only 686,000 tons, about the same as the record set in 1963.

Of the 483,000 tons of sugar shipped in the first 10 months of 1972, over three-fourths went to the United Kingdom and Canada, and the rest to the United States, USSR, and Iran. Since the bulk of sugar

exports went to the United Kingdom, Mauritius hopes to have access to the EC.

The United States, under P.L. 480, provides commodities for part-payment of workers wages in agricultural development, road building, and reforestation in Mauritius. U.S. agricultural exports to Mauritius in 1972 totaled \$2.9 million, including rice, wheat flour, soybean oil, nonfat dry milk, and tobacco. U.S. agricultural imports totaling \$6.3 million consisted of sugar, \$5.1 million; and molasses, \$1.1 million. (Herbert H. Steiner)

## MOROCCO

Another above-average agricultural year, together with increases in tourism and phosphate production, helped increase 1972 real GNP by about 5 percent. Morocco has been able to achieve a higher overall growth under the 1968-72 plan than during the previous decade, largely because of favorable weather. There has not been a major drought since 1966. Grains are a major determinant of trend in the economy. In view of the good weather early in 1973, the upward trend in mineral production, and the prospect for increased investment, economic growth should continue at the same rate.

### Agricultural Production

The 1972 index of agricultural production jumped by 6 points to a high of 149 (1961-65=100). Production

of the four principal grains (bread wheat, durum, barley, and corn) was estimated at 4.4 million tons, second only to the 1968 record.

Larger harvested area pushed bread wheat to a record 723,000 tons; smut damage kept yields well below record levels. Durum and barley were higher than in 1971, but didn't equal the 1968 record. Corn production was off a fourth. High-yielding wheat varieties were grown on about 90,000 hectares for 1972 harvest. Two-thirds was planted to Italian varieties, mainly in the north, where their Septoria resistance has proven of value. Seite Cerros and other Mexican short-strawed varieties are also used. The greatest single factor holding back wider acceptance of the short-strawed wheat is the lack of a durum variety.

Preliminary estimates put the 1972/73 citrus crop at a record 878,000 tons, 4 percent over 1971/72. Morocco plans to expand acreage and double output by 1975, but success will depend on competition for available land and Morocco's ability to compete with other citrus exporting countries. About a fifth of the orchards still owned by foreigners will come under Morocco ownership in the near future. Citrus production trends are as follows:

Variety	1971/72	1972/73	Planned 1985
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Sanguines . . . . .	102,844	98,000	135,000
Navels . . . . .	156,153	182,600	460,000
Fines . . . . .	59,252	52,350	---
Valencia (Moroc late) . .	341,645	325,000	600,000
Varinias . . . . .	9,580	13,800	---
Clementines . . . . .	111,829	124,900	370,000
Mandarines . . . . .	39,447	57,100	---
Salustiana . . . . .	---	500	135,000
Grapefruit . . . . .	15,000	18,000	30,000
Lemons . . . . .	8,000	6,000	40,000
Total . . . . .	843,750	878,250	1,770,000

Commercial olive oil output will probably be about 25,000 tons in 1972/73, a cyclical downswing from the record 55,000 tons in 1971/72. Both oil content and quality of new-crop olives are above average. Harvested area in 1972/73 should increase slightly to about 175,000 hectares.

Sugarbeet production increased again in 1972 to 1.65 million tons, with a raw sugar output of 245,000 tons. This covers about 60 percent of domestic sugar requirements. The first sugar mill, under construction in eastern Morocco, is scheduled to process 252,000 tons of sugarbeets and 37,000 tons of cane per year from 70,000 hectares of newly irrigated land.

The 1972 cotton crop was tentatively estimated at 8,000 tons, about equal to 1971. Plans are to double cotton area, presently about 18,000 hectares, by 1977.

Acreage increases and favorable weather boosted the pulse crop 45 percent to an estimated 299,000 tons; chickpea output doubled. With good weather, 1972 almond production, at 5,500 tons shelled, was up nearly 50 percent.

Livestock numbers have increased in recent years, but not enough to satisfy the demand for meat, especially lamb and mutton. The strong demand for lamb and mutton has acted as a damper on wool production.

#### Agricultural Policy

Policy continues to stress agriculture but with increasing emphasis on processing. According to preliminary information, the 1973-77 plan will

allocate about \$600 million of a total investment of \$3.36 billion in agriculture emphasizing livestock development.

Nearly 91,000 hectares of land formerly foreign-owned were distributed to 3,800 small farmers during the second half of 1972. Recipients are grouped into cooperatives to facilitate use of agricultural credit and improved management practices. The government intends to distribute the 200,000 hectares still remaining in foreign hands, although procedures for compensating present owners have not been worked out.

Assistance to olive production is provided in the form of credit for the purchase of trees, land preparation, and disease control. Subsidies for sunflowerseed and safflowerseed are geared to a goal of producing half of Morocco's oil needs domestically. Retail oil prices also are subsidized.

More grain production is needed to reduce the annual bread wheat import deficit of 500,000 tons. The increased grain prices of 1971 were maintained in 1972. A World Bank loan of \$24 million will enable the National Farm Credit Bank to make loans to farmers to mechanize grain farms; develop citrus, winter vegetable, and livestock production; and expand area in sugarcane and sugarbeets.

Prices of essential foodstuffs and some other consumer items have been controlled since 1957. In June 1972, the government extended the list of goods and services subject to price control to include agricultural inputs, construction materials, clothing, and fuel.

The 1973-77 plan will extend irrigation to 470,000 hectares compared with 340,000 hectares now. The long-term goal is 1 million hectares.

#### Foreign Trade

With more exports and less imports, the negative trade balance of 1971 was reduced last year. Exports of citrus, olive oil, tomatoes, potatoes, and phosphates increased; imports of industrial and agricultural equipment, bread wheat, tea, and tobacco decreased.

About a fifth of 1972's wheat crop will enter commercial marketing channels. Wheat imports in 1972/73 are projected at 500,000 tons, down 60,000 tons from 1971/72. The United States supplied 87 percent of 1971/72's wheat imports.

Italy, the largest customer for Moroccan broadbeans, early in 1972 required shipments to be certified nematode-free, temporarily interrupting shipments. A ban on chickpea exports, in effect for the 1971/72 season, has been lifted. Large quantities of both broadbeans and chickpeas are expected to move into export, principally to Italy and Spain.

Olive oil export availability from the 1972/73 crush is not expected to exceed 15,000 tons. Vegetable oil imports in 1972/73 are expected to reach 80,000 tons.

Citrus exports from the 1972/73 crop are running well ahead of the previous year, but average prices are appreciably lower because of strong competition in European markets. Despite increased production, it will be difficult to maintain citrus exports at the 1971/72 level of \$97 million. New outlets for citrus are being sought outside the EC, mainly in Eastern Europe, where increasing quantities have been sold in recent years. Exports of wine to the EC countries, especially France, declined sharply in 1971 and 1972 as a result of EC minimum reference prices on imported wine.

In 1972, EC took about 55 percent of Moroccan agricultural exports. This percentage will likely increase to about 75 percent to the enlarged EC in 1973. Negotiations in 1973 will decide on an EC preference system which could include Algeria and

Tunisia. Prospects are for tariff reductions of 50 to 100 percent on fresh citrus, fresh and canned vegetables, and citrus juice. These reductions would go into effect over a 5-year period. Olive oil would also get a preference. To qualify, citrus, canned vegetables, and olive oil would have to meet a minimum reference price. Fresh vegetables would have easy entry only during the winter season.

U.S. exports to Morocco in 1972 totaled \$57.8 million of which agricultural exports were valued at \$37 million, a 44-percent drop from 1971. Main commodities were wheat, wheat flour, soybean and cottonseed oils, inedible tallow, and cotton.

U.S. imports of Moroccan farm products were valued at \$4.1 million in 1972, including principally olives and molasses, but also paprika, tomato paste, wine, and spices. (Herbert H. Steiner)

## MOZAMBIQUE

A good crop year, increased exports, and accelerating industrial production made 1972 a better year. Export-oriented agricultural processing industries such as cashew shelling, sugar refining, vegetable oil crushing, and tea drying all showed substantial gains. The soap, plastic, rubber, shoe, textile, container, furniture, ammonium sulphate, and sulphuric acid industries, directed at the internal market, showed increases up to 60 percent over 1971. These were helped by the 1971 import restrictions. More than 100 new industrial enterprises were authorized or underway in 1972. Construction on the giant hydroelectric dam on the Zambezi River at Cabora Bassa is on schedule for completion by the end of 1974. Cost of living, up by 19 percent in 1971, increased more than 10 percent in 1972.

Out of a total of \$49 million to be invested under the third development plan, \$18 million was allotted to agriculture; of this, \$16 million went for irrigation and settlement, and about \$1 million for land clearing and farm-house construction in the Zambezi settlement district.

### Agricultural Production

Production of both export and food crops rose in 1972, despite some unfavorable weather. Cotton production did not attain the expected goal, despite a \$2.5 million spraying program. Production of sugar, tea, and cashew nuts, as well as the basic food crops, of cassava, corn, millet, sorghum, and rice, increased. Vegetable oils were in abundant supply except for mafurra (*trichilia emetica*), which was entirely lost because of high winds during the flowering period. Wheat production doubled to 12,000 tons, though this is only a month's consumption.

For 1973, the agricultural outlook is threatened by drought in the southern third of Mozambique (south

of the Save River). Drought has also affected the rich upland farming areas adjacent to the Rhodesian border, where only 200 mm. of rain have fallen since October 1972, a fraction of normal. Further north, in the Zambezia and Mozambique districts where drought is rarely a problem, the rains also have been delayed, threatening production of tea, tobacco, and cotton.

Mozambique's livestock population has been increasing steadily. The cattle herd is currently estimated at 1.5 million head, about half owned by African farmers and grazed on communal lands. Beef production is increasing, but not as rapidly as demand. Beef imports are sizable. About 90 percent of the sheep and goats and 50 percent of the hogs are in the subsistence sector. Production of all meats should increase in 1973 because the November 1972-February 1973 drought forced up slaughter.

### Foreign Trade

The application of drastic import restrictions and foreign exchange controls in 1971 has helped substantially reduce the large trade deficit. Exports of agricultural commodities for 1971/72 were estimated at more than \$140 million, largely sugar, cotton, cashew nuts, tea, copra, tobacco, citrus fruit, bananas, and sunflowerseed and oil.

Principal agricultural imports in 1971 were milk, butter, and cheese; wheat and wheat flour; malt; olive oil; wine; corn, peanuts, and fruits.

In 1972, the 12-percent export fee on lint cotton was suspended and cotton was freed for export to all countries. Formerly, it could be sold only to Portugal. Portugal is Mozambique's most important trading partner, followed by South Africa. We generally rank third as a customer and third to fifth as a supplier.

U.S. agricultural exports to Mozambique in 1972

totaled \$291,000, mainly miscellaneous foods. U.S. agricultural imports from Mozambique totaled \$20.4

million, of which \$18.3 million were cashew nuts and \$1.6 million, tea. (Herbert H. Steiner)

## NIGERIA

Nigeria is now the world's sixth largest oil producer. Petroleum makes up four-fifths of exports and one-fifth of GNP.

Nigeria's first cottonseed oil mill, several palm kernel oil and peanut mills, and the third flour mill are planned or underway.

Two European automobile manufacturers have received government approval to set up assembly plants in Nigeria.

On January 1, 1973, Nigeria became one of the last countries to discontinue use of the old British monetary system. The new unit, the naira, is worth half the former Nigerian pound. A naira is worth 100 kobo. At the same time, a changeover from imperial weights and measures to the metric system was begun.

### Agricultural Production

Farm output picked up in 1972, but remained at a low level, largely due to drought in the northernmost areas. Hardest hit was millet, a basic food crop in the north. Grain sorghum also suffered, but not as much as millet. Among cash crops, peanuts and cotton were adversely affected. Further south, out of the drought area, the 1972/73 cocoa crop is expected to be up slightly over the previous year. The dry weather also pinched the livestock sector.

With severe drought suffered by adjoining countries to the north, particularly Niger and Chad, some Nigerian grains have probably been shipped north across the border, and some livestock consumed in the inland countries that would ordinarily have been exported south to Nigeria for slaughter.

Total agricultural production rose 1 percent to a 1972 index of 119 (1961-65=100). However, on a per capita basis, food production dropped from 98 to 97.

### Agricultural Policy

Nigeria's marketing board system was reformed in January 1973 to increase efficiency and net return to producers. Export and produce sales taxes have been combined into a single ad-valorem sales tax of 10 percent on each crop. This 10-percent tax is lower than the combined taxes levied previously; the previous export duty alone ranged from 15 to 20 percent.

Local industries which process their own crops will no longer have to sell the raw materials to the marketing board and buy them back. The Federal Government will reimburse the States for tax losses suffered under the marketing board reform.

Advocates hope the reforms will encourage more large-scale plantations.

Nigeria's buoyant petroleum industry allows the country to depend less on agriculture for foreign exchange and government revenues.

The Benue Plateau State has withdrawn from the Northern States Marketing Board and set up its own marketing board. The new board has substantially increased prices for soybeans and sesame. Benue Plateau State is Nigeria's principal producer of these commodities, and production had fallen off drastically.

Higher peanut prices offered by the Northern States Marketing Board apparently encouraged larger acreage but much of the potential increase in production was lost because of the drought.

The Western State Marketing Board maintained level cocoa prices, despite losses sustained in marketing the 1971/72 crop. However, higher world prices in 1972/73 should enable the board to make a profit on the current season's transactions.

Shea nuts are no longer purchased by the Northern States Marketing Board, due to surplus stocks.

### Foreign Trade

Official figures for 1971 show exports of "food and live animals" maintained at the 1970 level of \$234 million, while imports rose from \$80 million to \$123 million. The United Kingdom was again Nigeria's best customer for all goods, with the United States moving up to second place, France, the Netherlands, and USSR followed.

The United Kingdom continued to be Nigeria's chief supplier for total imports, followed by the United States, Germany, Japan, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and the People's Republic of China. A trade agreement signed following a Nigerian economic mission to China last August reportedly included purchases of cocoa, peanuts, cotton, and palm oil. The Federal Government plans a large international trade fair in Lagos for 1974.

Nigeria and Togo in May 1972 agreed to establish an economic bloc which the two countries hope will form the nucleus of a "West African Economic Community."

Nigeria's basic export quota for the first year of the new International Cocoa Agreement has been set at 307,800 tons of cocoa beans.

U.S. exports to Nigeria in 1972 totaled \$114.5 million. Agricultural exports, mostly grain and products, totaled \$22.6 million, down 28 percent from 1971. Smaller shipments of grains and products other

than wheat were mostly responsible. U.S. imports of Nigerian farm products dropped 64 percent in 1972 to

\$15 million, reflecting small cocoa bean shipments. (Snider W. Skinner)

## RHODESIA

Rhodesia's GDP rose an estimated 10 percent (5.5 percent in real terms) to about \$1.6 billion in 1972. Agriculture's contribution increased to about 18 percent of the 1971 GDP. The Rhodesian economy has grown steadily since its unilateral declaration of independence in 1965, but 1973 and 1974 may see much smaller growth rates, since the poor agricultural crops expected this year will worsen the chronic shortage of foreign exchange.

A good harvest last year boosted Rhodesia's economy. Production of most commodities were at record or near-record levels and gross farm income was the highest ever. However, the cumulative effect of economic sanctions has spurred farm production costs, and despite increased gross income, net farm income is off.

Prospects for 1973 are not bright. Normally, rains begin in November, but this year, after unusually early showers raised hopes of another bumper crop, drought set in. Corn is estimated less than half the 1972 crop. Fairly widespread rains materialized in mid-January halting further deterioration of crops in many areas. Although the rains were too late for corn, tobacco and cotton might still make a good recovery.

Cattle entered 1973 in fair condition, but the next calf crop may be down due to drought, and some farmers will have problems getting slaughter animals into chiller condition by summer.

### Agricultural Production

The index of agricultural production increased in 1972 to 111 (1961-65=100), the highest level since independence.

Rhodesia was about 83 percent self-sufficient in wheat in 1972. Production was over 85,000 tons, slightly topping the 1971 record, following 3 years of increases of about 20,000 tons per year. A shortage of pickers for harvesting the 1972 cotton crop delayed planting of wheat, which follows cotton; yields in some areas were low.

A record 1972 corn crop totaled about 1.5 million tons. Consumption is estimated at about 900,000 tons. With small known exports, a considerable surplus by Rhodesian standards, estimated at about 800,000 tons, has been amassed. Corn output over southern Africa is expected to be small in 1973, so the surplus can readily be used domestically or exported to neighboring countries, possibly even South Africa if that country expects to fulfill its export commitments next season. Further, there will likely develop a strong world demand for white corn, since U.S. production has declined and the South African prospects are poor.

Production of raw cotton in 1972 was down slightly. Although generally favorable weather was evident through most of the season, flooding in areas of the Lowveld did considerable damage. Further, a shortage of labor delayed the cotton harvest. With higher prices paid to producers, value of the crop will top the 1971 record. Sales of cotton by native farmers have increased markedly, making it now the second most valuable native-grown commodity behind livestock.

Peanut production was the highest in years, although well below the 1963 record. Sugar output remained at about the 1971 level.

The tobacco quota for 1972 was increased to 145 million pounds when earlier in 1972, it was thought that sanctions might be ended. Production remains highly subsidized; the average 1973 subsidy per grower will exceed \$13,000. The stockpile of tobacco, which at one time was about 350 million pounds, is now substantially below that level.

During 1972, the livestock industry took over as the number-one earner in the agricultural sector. Cattle, including the native-owned herd, have increased at about 7 percent annually since 1965, and now number about 5.4 million head.

In the tribal areas, there has been tremendous progress in grazing management. Commercial meat production for 1972 was about 130,000 tons, and noncommercial meat production in tribal areas probably added another 65,000 tons.

### Agricultural Policy

It is an anomaly of Rhodesia's economy that while agriculture is the main earner of foreign exchange, it is heavily subsidized by the taxpayer.

Rhodesia's agricultural success in averting collapse after independence, and then in becoming a prime foreign-exchange earner and a major source of employment, has been achieved through government production and price controls and incentives to encourage farmers to diversify production.

The government has budgeted over \$50 million for agriculture in the next 3 years, including about half for medium-and long-term farm loans, and about \$14 million for slaughter and cooler facilities to handle the larger supply of slaughter cattle expected in the next few years.

Farm subsidies totaled more than \$42 million last year—mainly about \$25 million for tobacco and \$5 million for corn and soybeans.

A new marketing system was introduced for the 1972/73 tobacco season, designed to bring growers closer to the marketing and pricing realities of a free-

auction system. Four-fifths of each grower's quota, designated as quota A, will be guaranteed the national average price. The remainder, quota B, will not be price-supported. Both quotas may be transferred between growers during the preplanting period. This allows the high-cost producer to concentrate on production of his A quota and sell his B quota to the low-cost producer, who in turn can concentrate on expanding his production to achieve economies of scale.

Controversy over a suitable pattern for agricultural development in the Tribal Trust lands continues. Government policy is to invest in irrigation facilities for the production of cash crops. This is opposed by proponents of the development of cattle farming in these Tribal areas. Actually, too little investment is available for either approach to have significant impact on development.

### Foreign Trade

The visible trade surplus was wiped out in 1971 and the overall deficit in balance of payments increased. Specific figures are scarce, but reports show that total 1971 exports were up over 8 percent to about \$414.4 million, while imports rose 19 percent to \$391.4 million.

Prior to independence, major markets for exports were the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Zambia. Imports by Rhodesia were mostly from the United Kingdom and South Africa. In past years, trade with Zambia and Malawi accounted for much of the visible trade surplus. The reduction in external

trade since 1965 likely was reflected in smaller exports to the United Kingdom and Zambia. Trade with South Africa has increase in both directions.

Although confirmation is virtually impossible, we believe that agricultural exports still comprise more than 45 percent of total export value. Increasing exports of cotton and beef have taken up much of the slack left by the decline in tobacco. South Africa, the major market for these commodities, in 1972 took over 50,000 bales of cotton and over 30,000 tons of beef.

Rhodesia seems destined to become the "Argentina of Africa." Exports of beef, only 7,000 tons in 1963, have increased almost tenfold, and could easily reach 100,000 tons by the late 1970's, even under the restrictions of U.N. sanctions; Rhodesia has already succeeded in making large beef sales to the EC. Rhodesian beef reportedly is of good quality. Slaughter cattle prices average 12 cents a pound.

Corn exports dropped in 1972. In 1971, Zambia harvested the smallest crop in 7 years, and imported 140,000 tons from Rhodesia. Dairy-product exports have also expanded. To maintain present export markets, domestic butter supplies were temporarily rationed in 1971.

Reportedly, most of the annual tobacco crop of 65,000 tons finds its way into world markets.

Rhodesia imports few agricultural commodities, mainly wheat and rice. Wheat imports, however, are on the decline, and domestic output is rising.

U.S. exports to Rhodesia in 1972 totaled \$700,000. There is little agricultural trade between the two countries. (John C. Dunmore)

## RWANDA

### Agricultural Production

Output of mild Arabica coffee declined 17 percent because of unfavorable weather to 14,000 tons. A price rise in October 1972 was not enough to offset lower production. Coffee represents half of Rwandan exports and also the largest single source of monetary income, as the cash crop for 408,000 growers who own about 42 million trees.

While export receipts declined, import demand was sustained by an expansionary credit policy, resulting in a deterioration in the balance of trade. Tea and pyrethrum production continued sharp uptrends in 1972, but tea represented only 6 percent, and pyrethrum only 3 percent, of 1971 export earnings.

Despite small increases for the main staples—millet, sorghum, dry beans, sweetpotatoes, cassava, and bananas and plantains—per capita availability of food dropped slightly. The World Food Program donated about \$400,000 worth of food for emergency assistance because of bad weather in northern and western Rwanda. About four-fifths of

food produced is consumed on farms without being marketed.

One goal is to raise coffee production to 20,000 tons by 1975 through extension work and educational campaigns to increase yields. Rwanda has received a \$270,000 loan to plant more tea. A new tea processing factory and a pyrethrum concentration plant started operating in 1972.

### Agricultural Trade

Coffee, tea, pyrethrum, cotton, and cinchona are the leading exports; tin and tungsten minerals make up the balance. Principal export customers are Belgium and the United States; suppliers include Belgium, Japan, West Germany, and the United States.

U.S. exports to Rwanda in 1972 totaled \$1.3 million; agricultural exports totaled \$500,000, consisting of flour, nonfat dry milk, and soybean oil, all for relief. U.S. imports of coffee, pyrethrum, and tea from Rwanda totaled \$11.8 million. (Herbert H. Steiner)

## SENEGAL

### Agricultural Production

Senegal suffered from drought in 1972. On the northern border, the Senegal River, which normally crests at 26 feet, crested in 1972 at 18 feet. No crops were produced in the Fleuve Region in the north. The Sine-Saloum and Casamance Regions were affected to a lesser degree.

Overall, Senegalese crops of peanuts, sorghum, millet, and rice were considerably reduced in 1972, although more cotton was grown. The index of agricultural production dropped 35 percent, from 111 in 1971 to 72 (1961-65=100).

A project to supply winter vegetables and flowers to Europe got underway in 1972. On 900 acres of irrigated land near Dakar, cantaloupes, lettuce, eggplant, tomatoes, beans, peppers, strawberries, gladioli, and chrysanthemums are grown and shipped by air to European capitals at a time when fresh vegetables and flowers from other sources are scarce. Shipments by sea are also planned.

A large sugar plantation has been started under

mixed public-private ownership along the Mauritanian border.

### Agricultural Policy

The drought seriously impeded implementation of a 5-year plan to boost production of rice, vegetables, corn, and cotton.

A dam planned for the delta of the Senegal River will irrigate 124,000 acres and prevent the movement of salt up river during the low-water season.

The government has assessed wage earners 1 day's pay to assist farmers whose crops failed because of drought.

### Foreign Trade

Total imports in 1971 amounted to \$220 million, while exports totaled \$126 million. U.S. exports to Senegal in 1972 totaled \$13.9 million, of which \$5.6 million were grain sorghums, inedible tallow, and other agricultural products. U.S. imports of Senegalese farm products consisted of hides and skins valued at \$9,000. (Snider W. Skinner)

## SIERRA LEONE

Diamonds remain Sierra Leone's best friend—the country's most valuable export. The Star of Sierra Leone discovered last year weighs 968.9 carats and is the world's third-largest diamond. It was sold to an American jeweler for over \$2 million.

Sierra Leone, with a name of Portuguese origin, is considering adoption of an African name. Songhai is one name favored; it was the name of an ancient African empire centered in nearby Mali.

### Agricultural Production

The index of agricultural production rose 18 percent to reach 132 percent of the 1961-65 base period.

Weather was favorable during 1972. Rains were normal, crops made good growth, and both planting and harvest were on time. Even so, Sierra Leone did not reach its goal of growing enough rice to meet domestic needs and continued imports were required. There were good crops of millet and corn, the other major domestic food crops.

Expansion of the poultry industry in Sierra Leone has been deferred, but expansion of cattle raising is now being eagerly pursued. Cattle for this project will be taken from herds owned by Foulah (Peul) tribesmen from Guinea now living in Sierra Leone. The initial ranching project, started in 1973 in the northern province, will include 1,400 cattle.

### Agricultural Policy

In 1973, Sierra Leone received a \$4.3 million loan for agricultural projects from the World Bank. The money will be used to help finance an oil palm plantation, a palm oil mill, and 20 rice mills.

Sierra Leone has also received a long-term, \$40 million, loan from the People's Republic of China, mainly for rice and sugarcane projects. About 160 technicians from the People's Republic of China have replaced those from Nationalist China.

### Foreign Trade

In 1971, total exports were valued at \$103 million, only 16 percent farm products. Sierra Leone exports small quantities of coffee, cocoa beans, ginger, palm kernels, and piassava (palm fiber). Experimental shipments of chili peppers have been made to the United Kingdom.

Large imports left a total 1971 unfavorable balance of trade of \$13 million.

U.S. exports to Sierra Leone in 1972 totaled \$6.5 million, of which \$3.8 million were agricultural. Shipments of wheat, the largest agricultural item, were up 38 percent. U.S. imports of Sierra Leone's farm products in 1972 were valued at \$5 million, mostly coffee. (Snider W. Skinner)

## REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa's real GDP increased about 4 percent in 1971 and 5 percent during 1972. The agricultural year was possibly the best on record, with record or near-record production in wheat, corn, sugar, and deciduous fruits. Agriculture's record contribution to the GDP exceeded \$1.4 billion. The agricultural sector including forestry, hunting, and fishing ranked fifth behind manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, mining, and finance.

Unlike 1972, the current year is off to a bad start, with widespread drought hitting corn, grain sorghum, peanut, and tobacco crops. Good sugar and wheat crops can be expected.

Drought in the western Transvaal and northwestern Orange Free State will have a devastating effect on the 1973 corn crop. A conservative estimate of 4 million tons compares with the 1972 output of 9.6 million tons. Large areas of sunflowers and grain sorghums, and some soybeans have been sowed instead of corn. The sunflower and soybean crops were reported in good condition as of January and record production levels are expected.

With recent recovery of the world wool market and a brand new wool marketing scheme, the South African wool industry looks set for better days. Production of wool should increase in 1973 and sheep numbers should reverse their downward trend.

Hailstorms and drought have damaged the 1973 tobacco crop in some areas of the Transvaal. Production will be down from 1972, possibly by as much as 20 percent. The effect of the drought and some hail damage will also be felt in the citrus areas of the same region.

The value of agricultural exports increased by about half in 1972 while total exports increased only about 30 percent. Agricultural exports will decline in 1973, the result of much smaller exports of corn and wool, both major foreign exchange earners.

### Agricultural Production

The index of agricultural production increased to 137 (1961-65=100) in 1972, surpassing the record level of 1971. Field crops showed the largest gain, horticultural crops and livestock products showed smaller increases.

Area planted to wheat expanded slightly in 1972, but production of 1.67 million tons was the fifth consecutive record. The 1973 crop is expected to set another record. Consumption was estimated at 1.4 million tons, and some wheat was exported in 1972.

Estimated corn output just short of the record, at 9.63 million tons, plus a carryover of 1.6 million tons,

provided about 5.9 million tons for export. Rail car shortages for moving grain from inland storage to port facilities limited South Africa's exports of corn to about 3.7 million tons for the year ending April 1973.

Grain sorghum production for 1972 totaled 556,000 tons, a decline from 1971. The exportable surplus, allowing for normal stocks, was estimated at slightly under 250,000 tons. Production of minor grains was up in 1972 from a generally poor showing in 1971.

Production of wool declined still further in 1972, but at a much lesser rate than in the previous year. When the market opened at the beginning of January 1973, prices rose a third or more.

Sugar production increased to just under 2.0 million tons in 1972, the second record harvest in succession. In 1972, domestic consumption was reported at about 905,000 tons allowing enough for record exports. With local consumption growing about 4 percent per year and high world prices, cautious expansion plans are being considered. An increase of 9,000 hectares has already been allotted.

Cotton-growing conditions in 1972 were the most favorable of the past few years. Production increased to about 15,000 tons of lint, still far below the record 1969 level. South Africa still must import most of its cotton. The 1972 tobacco crop continued downward to about 30,000 tons. Labor problems are the most commonly quoted reason for this continued decline.

Favorable weather conditions made for another record deciduous fruit crop in 1972. The apple and pear crops totaled 255,000 tons and 110,000 tons, respectively. Exports were at record levels in 1972. Bad weather influenced both quantity and quality of the citrus crop, causing output of oranges to drop about 100,000 tons. Production of grapefruit, on the other hand, was a record.

Oilseed production was mixed in 1972. Production of peanuts declined to about 375,000 tons in shell. Sunflowerseed production, however, reached 152,000 tons, a new record. The legalizing of yellow margarine has caused the demand for sunflowerseed to rise by more than 45 percent over the past 2 years. Supplies of vegetable oils are short and imports may be required in 1973. Renewed interest is being shown in growing soybeans.

In May 1972, South Africa had 8.1 million head of cattle on white-owned farms, the highest number since 1965. Good grazing seasons have influenced expansion. A record 1.9 million cattle were slaughtered commercially in 1972. Sheep, goat, and lamb slaughter decreased from the high of 9.3 million in 1971 to 8.3 million in 1972. The rise in wool prices and the cumulative effect of the stock reduction scheme has left South Africa with a shortage of slaughter stock, and mutton prices are on the rise.

## Agricultural Policy

The United Kingdom's accession to the EC means the loss of a privileged market for such commodities as fresh and canned fruit, corn, wine, preserved meats, and fishmeal.

The South African Railways and Harbours Administration has now decided that subsidization of the agricultural sector is not its lot. In past years, revenue for many of its services to the agricultural sector fell short of meeting the railage costs. Faced with financing a 15-percent rise in wages for railway workers the Administration revised the long-standing preferential tariffs for rail transport of agricultural products. Farmers and consumers will be forced to pay more. Tariffs for fruit and livestock increased by half or more, but even these increases are not expected to cover shipping costs.

A more progressive meat marketing scheme has been instituted. It envisions a smoother implementation of the present system of guaranteed prices and more efficient sales arrangements. There is also a provision granting private meat processors the right to erect abattoirs, to allow one-fourth of slaughter in private abattoirs. This may lead to some degree of vertical integration in the livestock industry and would indicate that the age of the feedlot is not far off in South Africa.

A fund for financial assistance to some sugar growers totaling nearly \$7 million will help black farmers upgrade productivity. This will be especially helpful in areas where blacks will take over sugar areas now controlled by whites, under the consolidation of the now-fragmented Zulu homelands into the homeland of Kwa Zulu. A preliminary survey indicated that roughly 18,000 hectares of cane-growing land now controlled by white growers will fall within the proposed boundary of Kwa Zulu.

A new system is now in effect for supporting wheat prices beginning with the 1973 crop. The prices are announced during the season when the size of the crop can be estimated rather than at the start of the growing season. It is planned that this revision of price policy will cut down over-production.

## Foreign Trade

Total exports in 1972 increased to over \$2.6 billion, while the total value of imports declined slightly to \$3.7 billion. The sharp shift in South Africa's trade balance was due mainly to import curbs, devaluation of the rand with respect to major trading partners in Europe and Asia, a good production year for the major agricultural exports, and a strong world demand for grains, wool, and sugar.

Agriculture's share increased in 1972 to a third of total exports. Wool exports in 1972 were up over 50 percent, due mainly to sales from sizable unsold

stocks from the previous season and to high export prices. The major markets were France, Japan, the United Kingdom, and West Germany. Wool exports in 1973 will be up. The supply available for export is lower; price increases will more than make up the difference.

Exports of sugar during 1972 surpassed the million-ton mark. A revision of the country quotas of the International Sugar Agreement coming up in 1973 will base quotas on past performance. In this light, the South African quota will likely be increased. South Africa has a U.S. sugar quota of 51,000 tons.

Corn exports were a record 3.7 million tons in 1972, as an expected shipping bottleneck was overcome. Concern over the very low 1973 crop caused a slowdown in sales after February 1973. No white corn was sold after January. Most surpluses now being held will be used to meet domestic requirements. The principal corn markets for 1972 were Japan, the United Kingdom, and Italy.

Exports of other agricultural products were mixed in 1972. Fresh deciduous fruit exports increased, while fresh citrus exports declined. Exports of oilseeds were down from 1971 due to increased domestic demand. With total supplies of wheat well above local consumption, the Wheat Board undertook to export low-quality grain. The low price attracted some buyers; 90,000 tons were exported in 1972. With foreign exchange earnings likely to decline in 1973, the result of a poor corn crop, even more wheat may be exported. Exports of sorghum were down in 1972, but with a larger crop expected in 1973, exports should increase.

South Africa is actually a net importer of meat, and the import figures would be larger if the movements of beef 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. Increased imports of beef from Rhodesia have enabled South Africa to meet its own deficiency and export increasing amounts to the world market at a considerable price advantage. Exports of beef have increased more than threefold in the past 2 years, but will likely decline in 1973.

As cotton production increased some 16 percent in 1972, imports of cotton were down slightly to around 200,000 bales. The United States, Brazil, and Rhodesia are the major suppliers. Brazil and Rhodesia have increased their shares of South Africa's cotton market in past years, while ours has declined.

We supply nearly all imports of rice, the major grain import. Imports totaled about 100,000 tons in 1972.

U.S. exports to South Africa in 1972 totaled \$597 million, by far the largest amount to any African country, but agricultural products accounted for only \$35 million. The largest agricultural exports were

rice, cotton, and vegetable oils and tallow. U.S. imports of South Africa's agricultural products in

1972 amounted to \$24.3 million, mainly sugar, wool, and molasses. (John C. Dunmore)

## TOGO

While of modest size, Togo's economy is showing steady growth. Agriculture continues to be the major industry, and phosphate mining is the largest non-agricultural industry. Development of a large-scale cement industry to use limestone deposits has been proposed.

### Agricultural Production

The 1972 index of agricultural production was down 2 percent to 124 percent of 1961-65. Production of cocoa beans, Togo's major export crop, for 1972 is forecast at 22,000 tons, down over a fourth from 1971. This estimate includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana. Coffee production for 1972 is estimated at 12,000 tons, the same as in 1971.

### Foreign Trade

Total exports in 1971 were valued at \$49 million. Although exports were formerly nearly all farm products, phosphates now are the largest export, and were valued at \$17 million in 1971. Chief agricultural

exports in 1971 were cocoa beans, \$15 million; coffee, \$9 million; palm kernels, \$2 million; and cotton, \$1 million. Best customers were France, the Netherlands, and Italy.

Under the new International Cocoa Agreement, Togo's first-year export quota will be 28,000 tons.

Imports totaling \$70 million gave an adverse balance of trade.

As a former U.N. trusteeship under French administration, Togo has no preferential tariffs. This contrasts with the tariff walls erected by most other African Associate EC Members. The United States thus has an opportunity to supply Togo's import needs and is supplying such commodities as machinery, used clothing, electrical supplies, tractors, and air conditioners.

U.S. exports to Togo in 1972 totaled \$4.4 million, of which agricultural exports amounted to \$1.2 million. Value of unmanufactured tobacco, the main agricultural export, jumped 85 percent to \$602,000 in 1972. U.S. imports of farm products, primarily cassava starch, from Togo in 1972 totaled \$125,000. (Snider W. Skinner)

## TUNISIA

Another good harvest year, together with increases in tourism, industry, and petroleum production, helped GNP grow an estimated 19 percent for 1972. Exports of olive oil from 1971's record olive harvest provided an added stimulus to the economy.

### Agricultural Production

The index of total agricultural production in 1972 stood at 130 (1961-65=100), down 6 percent from 1971.

Wheat production in 1972, estimated at 800,000 tons, was 30 percent higher than the excellent 1971 crop. Bread wheat, at 300,000 tons, was up by 50 percent with the same area harvested. Increased use of high-yielding Mexican varieties and more fertilizer, aided by near-perfect weather, turned yields on. Durum production was up a fourth to 500,000 tons, due to a larger harvested area and a 17-percent yield increase. Since durum is grown on small farms using traditional varieties, weather was the main positive factor.

Barley, another small-farm product, increased from 140,000 tons in 1971 to 200,000 tons in 1972, on the same area harvested.

Broadbeans, chickpeas, and lentils were estimated at 28,000 tons, down from 35,000 tons in 1971, due to decrease in area harvested.

The preliminary estimate for the 1972/73 olive crop is 300,000 tons. This should make about 50,000 tons of oil, a substantial drop from the 167,000 tons produced in 1971/72. The large decline in olive oil lowered the index of agricultural production.

The 1972/73 citrus crop is forecast at 90,000 tons, up about 10 percent because of good weather.

Production of vegetables has been on a rising trend since 1970 because of larger irrigated areas and better prices. Tomatoes, however, registered a substantial drop from 165,000 tons in 1971 to 140,000 in 1972, because of bad harvest weather. Potatoes, at 100,000 tons, were up from 80,000 in 1971. Almonds and apricots both showed substantial production increases; date production was down. Only about one-fifth of the date crop is the exportable Deglat variety. Wine grapes declined to 125,000 tons. Reduced plantings, due to heavy rains at planting time, cut tobacco crop by 20 percent to 1,400 tons of smoking tobacco and 200 tons of snuff.

## Agricultural Policy

The 1973-76 development plan will focus on jobs and exports. Agriculture's role is limited to the absorption of rural unemployment. The proportion of government investment in agriculture will decrease, but the planned investment of \$500 million per year is double the average of the previous 10 years. The plan allocates 13.5 percent of total investment to agriculture; half of this in projects directly increasing production, such as market garden crops and livestock. This is a departure from the previous 10-year plan which emphasized long-term projects in irrigation, conservation, and infrastructure where the payoff often was years in the future. The policy of individual farm ownership and production responsibility continues unchanged since the about-face in 1969. Extension services are being strengthened and credit to farmers is being expanded. Land registration is being accelerated to facilitate granting credit. Emphasis is on fruit, vegetables, and livestock products where the largest potential demand exists.

## Foreign Trade

The increased receipts from tourism, petroleum, and olive oil and remittances from Tunisians working abroad have permitted easing controls on imported raw materials, capital goods, and spare parts. The spurt in exports, which began in 1970, has continued in 1971 and 1972. Exports were valued at \$215 million in 1971, up from \$182 million in 1970. Agricultural exports increased from \$57.9 million in 1970 to \$77.1 million in 1971, due to a massive

Economic growth in 1972 was about 5 percent. Lower copper prices continued to depress export earnings and hold back the economy. In November 1972, the first phase of the Inga power project on the Zaire River, 150 miles downstream from Kinshasa, was completed. Inga will be the largest hydroelectric project in Africa when all phases are complete, and will provide hydroelectric power for the Zairean copper smelters, an industrial complex, an aluminum smelter, and a plant for uranium enrichment.

## Agricultural Production

Neither commercial plantation nor subsistence agriculture changed much in 1972. The index of agricultural production remained about the same—128 (1961-65=100). There were shortages of sugar, cassava, rice, wheat flour, and meat in the cities. A law passed in October in one region requires the cultivation of corn, peanuts, vegetables, bananas, coffee, and cotton, but lack of financial incentive to

increase in olive oil exports to a high of \$46.9 million. Because of the record olive harvest in the 1971/72 season, olive oil exports continued at a high rate for 1972. Other leading agricultural exports in 1971 included citrus fruit, almonds, wine, dates, bran, and fresh vegetables. Preliminary indications are that agricultural exports continued at a high rate for 1972.

Imports increased from \$305 million in 1970 to \$342 million in 1971. Agricultural imports dropped from \$92 million to \$87 million because of reduced wheat needs. Other main agricultural imports in 1971 were soybean oil, sugar, dairy products, coffee and tea, cattle and sheep, cotton, and tobacco.

More than half of Tunisia's trade is with the EC countries. Renegotiation of Tunisia's association agreement with the EC began in 1972. Tunisia is asking for favored treatment for citrus, olive oil, wine, and vegetables, and would like the EC to continue to take the wine that formerly went to France, at least until production can be switched to other types of wine or to other crops.

For the first half of 1972, exports increased 58.6 percent over 1971. Most of this increase was due to increases in crude oil and olive oil. Imports increased by 30 percent. Imports of agricultural products remained about the same.

U.S. agricultural exports to Tunisia in 1972 were valued at \$26.4 million, a 24-percent increase over 1971. Main agricultural commodities were wheat and wheat flour, soybean oil, and nonfat dry milk. U.S. imports of Tunisian agricultural products in 1972 were valued at \$4.2 million, up from \$1.4 million in 1971. Virtually all of this was olive oil. (Herbert H. Steiner)

## ZAIRE

produce and isolation from market are the important obstacles to increased production.

Palm oil production in 1972 was estimated at 190,000 tons including oil processed by primitive methods in the villages. In addition, oil from the palm kernels was estimated at 45,000 tons.

Cotton production, at 21,000 tons, was about the same as in previous years. In Zaire, cotton is planted by about 500,000 small farmers with an average of less than ½-hectare per family. Cotton regions are widely dispersed. In the north, cotton is planted in June and harvested in December and January, while in the south, planting is in January and picking is in May and June. The government took over the cotton gins in 1972. Cottonseed production was about 40,000 tons. Only a small amount of this was crushed for oil.

Coffee production increased to 83,000 tons. Most of this was robusta from many different parts of Zaire. Arabica coffee is restricted to the higher altitudes of the northeast. Other plantation crops, rubber, tea, and cocoa, showed little change in production in 1972.

Manioc (cassava), the most important food, decreased to an estimated 8.95 million tons due to disease in Bandundu, the area with the greatest production. At the end of 1972, there were manioc shortages in Kinshasa.

Corn production was 340,000 tons in 1972. Production will increase as a U.S.-sponsored corn program begins to have an impact.

Paddy rice production was estimated at 175,000 tons in 1972, about the same as 1971. The Nationalist Chinese agricultural mission to increase rice production in Zaire withdrew in December 1972 after Zaire recognized the People's Republic of China. The Mission left about 10,000 tons of improved seed rice, which should provide a basis for increasing production in the next few years.

Zaire small farmers produce a variety of minor food crops such as millet, sorghum, peanuts, wheat, barley, dry beans, dry peas, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and sesame seed. Production did not change much in 1972. Bananas and plantains are mainly grown as a subsistence crop, for brewing beer, and for sale on local markets. The suspension of banana exports in 1969 cut commercial production. Estimated production in 1972 was 1.2 million tons.

### **Agricultural Policy**

President Mobutu stated that agriculture was the key to the economic and social development of Zaire. The 1973 budget for agriculture was increased by a third. Immediate objectives are to guarantee food supplies for the cities and large towns, increase income opportunities in rural areas, slow down the migration to the cities, and increase export earnings.

Various plans have been developed, but little has reached the action stage. An agricultural credit bank and cooperatives are being organized. The initial steps for the corn improvement program got underway. Of the local currency generated by P.L. 480, \$2 million are reserved to provide resources for potential agricultural projects. In Kinshasa, where food shortages occurred in 1972, government

employees were being asked to work on Saturdays on crops planted in a green belt near the city.

Minimum prices were established in 1972 for rice, corn, cotton, palm fruit, palm oil, coffee, peanuts, and cassava roots, but a program for guaranteeing these prices by government purchases did not exist. There is no minimum price for sugarcane, but the retail price of sugar is set. To assure supplies for the domestic market, half of all palm oil must be sold domestically at a price set far below the export price. No subsidies were paid for agricultural production in 1972.

### **Foreign Trade**

Since copper prices fell in 1971, Zaire has experienced difficulty in realigning expenditures with receipts. Exports of palm oil, the most important agricultural export, continued to decline and totaled 87,000 tons in 1972, down from 112,000 in 1971. Palm kernel oil estimated at 37,000 tons and palm kernel cake at 50,000 tons were less than in 1971. Coffee exports in 1972 were 74,000 tons, a decrease from 1971. Other agricultural exports were rubber, cocoa, cotton, tea, and pyrethrum.

To slow imports, the government required that f.o.b. prices be 3 percent lower than 1971's lowest price. As a result, 1972 imports, valued at \$642 million, increased only 2.3 percent over 1971, much less than the 41-percent increase for 1971.

Zaire depends on food imports for its major population centers. Throughout 1972, the country suffered from a lack of timely imports of sugar, wheat flour, meat, and later in the year, rice. Zaire's main agricultural imports are wheat flour, rice, meat, corn, and sugar.

U.S. exports of agricultural commodities to Zaire in 1972 were valued at \$5.9 million, down from \$7.1 million in 1971. Principal items were wheat flour, \$2.3 million; and tobacco, \$2.1 million.

U.S. agricultural imports from Zaire in 1972 totaled \$17.9 million, a 37-percent decrease from 1971. Commodities imported were coffee, palm kernel oil, and rubber. (Herbert H. Steiner)

## **ZAMBIA**

Zambia's GDP increased slightly in 1972 to about \$1.6 billion with more mineral production and a good agricultural year. Copper production which had fallen picked up again in 1972 as progress was made in rehabilitating the mine at Mufulira, scene of a 1970 disaster. Copper prices continued low.

The agricultural sector contributed a record 11 percent to GDP in 1972. The contribution of mining increased to a fourth, but was still half the share contributed in 1969.

After a record 1972 corn crop, hopes for a bumper crop in 1973 were dashed by the hard-hitting drought

which affected much of southern Africa. Peanut production was up in 1972, culminating 5 years of extension effort. Drought is likely to reduce 1973 production, however.

Cotton production for 1972 remained at about the 1971 level despite the increase in area planted. Tobacco production declined slightly. However, the Second National Development Plan (1972-76) aims at doubling production of Virginia tobacco.

Record sugar production continued for the fourth year in succession. Production should be up again in 1973 as Zambia drives for self-sufficiency.

Cattle slaughter was down in 1972, but should increase in 1973 as the buildup of the traditional herd, begun after two foot and mouth epidemics in 1970, is completed. Output from Zambia's poultry industry is booming and likely to continue.

### **Agricultural Production**

The index of commercial agricultural production increased to 164 (1961-66=100) in 1972. The 1972 value of commercial agricultural production was record high. Production of most crops increased in value, as did livestock, dairy products, and poultry.

A record 560,000 tons of 1972 corn was delivered to the National Agricultural Marketing Board. Domestic needs for corn are estimated at 340,000 tons. With a surplus of about 260,000 tons this year, Zambia should be able to weather the effects of a poor corn crop in 1973. Subsidies on the purchase of hybrid corn seed and fertilizer, attractive corn prices offered, and good weather aided 1972 output, and the number of farmers using hybrid seed and fertilizer increased greatly.

Zambian tobacco production of 12.2 million pounds in 1972 fell short of the previous season's level by almost 1 million pounds. However, the average auction price was up by about 5 percent. Some farmers have curtailed their tobacco acreage because of the increasing costs and the relatively more attractive price of corn.

Deliveries of raw cotton to ginneries declined slightly in 1972. Production from the commercial sector has trended up in recent years. Imports of cotton in 1973 should be at about the 1972 level.

Production of peanuts in the shell was up in 1972 to about 10,000 tons. Quality is usually very high and more than four-fifths of production is exported.

Sugar production increased again in 1972, with increases in both area and yields. Extensive development programs are underway for the sugar industry to bring Zambia close to self-sufficiency.

### **Agricultural Policy**

Zambia seems to be ahead of other African countries in educating the farmers on basic conservation and ecology. Last year was Zambia Conservation Year. Throughout the year, a special effort was made to inform farmers about conservation. Zambia's problems are not much

different from the rest of Africa. Overgrazing by cattle, incorrect methods of plowing and cultivation resulting in soil erosion, indiscriminate application of fertilizer, and the slash and burn technique of land clearing are just a few.

The Second National Development Plan, now in its second year, seems to be progressing well, if 1972 production is any indication. Rural development was given high priority in the Plan. Proposed intensive development zones are being introduced to concentrate resources on defined areas of high agricultural potential with an emphasis on small-scale, labor-intensive, family farming supported by marketing and service cooperatives.

### **Foreign Trade**

Zambia has experienced a rapid depletion of foreign reserves in the past 2 years, mostly because of declining copper exports. (During 1972, however, the volume of copper exports was about 6 percent above 1971.) In 1971, Zambia experienced its first payments deficit since 1967. The deficit for 1972 should be near \$170 million. To stem declining foreign reserves, all imports are now under license. Exports in 1972 totaled \$710 million, 4.4 percent over 1971 but still down a third from 1970.

Japan was the major market for Zambian exports in 1972, followed closely by the United Kingdom. South Africa has steadily declined as a market, but in 1971 and 1972, trade with this area increased. Imports from South Africa also increased as Zambia looked to the cheapest sources of supply to fight trade deficit.

Agricultural exports remained about at 1971 levels. Exports of tobacco totaled about \$4.5 million, a \$0.5-million decline from 1971, due mainly to reduced export prices.

Total imports rose by less than 1 percent in 1972 to \$580 million. Agricultural imports, totaling nearly \$70 million in 1972, consisted mostly of grains and meat and meat preparations. Botswana is a major supplier of beef to Zambia. Major imports and suppliers include wheat from Australia, rice from Thailand, and dairy products from Australia and the United Kingdom.

U.S. exports to Zambia in 1972 totaled \$34.4 million, of which \$400,000 were agricultural. Largest agricultural item was inedible tallow. U.S. imports of Zambian agricultural produce in 1972 were negligible. (John C. Dunmore)

# WEST ASIA

## IRAN

The Iranian economy continued to boom, increasing GNP 13 percent during 1971/72. Oil revenues rose sharply, industrial output increased, and public sector outlays were larger.

Foreign exchange earnings rose to \$2.7 billion in 1971/72 producing a large balance of payments surplus and a jump in foreign exchange reserves. The rising cost of imports, deficit financing, and a significant rise in liquidity has caused a 7-8 percent annual rise in prices; this is likely to continue.

The 1973-77 development plan forecasts greater spending for agriculture, particularly for irrigation, livestock enterprises, and wheat production.

### Agricultural Production

Total agricultural production was up by nearly 12 percent in 1972 to an index of 133 (1961-65=100). Per capita agricultural production increased by 9 percent to 102.

*Grains:* At the beginning of harvest, prospects looked extremely favorable for a near-record wheat crop. Final outturn was 3.9 million tons. This would be 30 percent over 1971, but short of domestic requirements. Imports are therefore forecast at 600,000 tons of which the United States may supply more than four-fifths.

The government continues to subsidize expanded use of high-yielding Mexican wheat varieties. The increased proportion of the wheat area planted to these varieties this year may help produce a larger crop for 1973.

Despite efforts toward wheat self-sufficiency, keen competition from higher-valued crops is pushing wheat cultivation into poorer dryland areas.

Barley production is up to 1 million tons, responding to higher prices after a short 1971 crop. Large quantities of barley were imported. Demand from the poultry and dairy industries is expanding rapidly.

Milled rice production was up slightly to 696,000 tons in 1972, but quality was down as heavy rains and strong winds during September lodged much of the crop.

Increased population and purchasing power has created new rice demand which must be met with imports. Iran has become a good customer for U.S. rice. Imports are forecast higher for 1973 and 1974..

Record cotton production of 175,000 tons is estimated for 1972. A number of factors helped boost

output 18 percent over 1971: higher prices the previous season, advanced land preparation, no serious insect or fungus infestations, and ideal weather. While yields increased, area planted was up 16 percent to 370,000 hectares. Quality was considered excellent. For the first time, the Khuzistan region produced large quantities of cotton.

Iranian cotton exports totaled 105,000 tons during the year ended March 20, 1971, and 88,000 tons the following year. Major customers in the latter year were the USSR, Japan, Czechoslovakia, and West Germany. Exports to China have increased steadily and Japan has become an important market. Almost all exports to the Eastern Bloc are under barter agreements. Record exports of about 150,000 tons of cotton are forecast from the 1972 crop.

Iranian sugarbeet production in 1972 increased by just under 8 percent to 4.2 million tons, from 160,000 hectares. Most sugarbeet production is in Khorrasan Province. Total beet and cane sugar production for 1972/73 should be around 625,000 tons.

Sugar imports totaled 88,000 tons in 1971/72; principal suppliers were the USSR and Hungary. About 55,000 tons will be imported during 1972/73.

Domestic sugar consumption is expected to reach 645,000 tons in the current year, with demand increasing due to population growth and improving standards of living.

*Other crops:* Unshelled almond production in 1972 is unofficially estimated at 10,000 tons compared with 7,000 in 1971. Despite heavy hail and frost damage in the Azerbaijan region, quality was good.

Walnut production, continuing to decline, was estimated at 4,000 tons in 1972. Trees reportedly are being harvested for the valuable wood. An estimated 16,000 tons of pistachios were harvested in 1972, more than double the previous harvest, which was in an "off" year.

The dried apricot crop was up sharply to 10,000 tons in 1972; three-fourths is being exported. Dates, up 14 percent to 320,000 tons in 1972, are mostly consumed in Iran.

The Iranian livestock sector suffered a severe setback in 1971. Approximately 1.5 million head of sheep and goats are said to have perished from starvation. Many farmers were forced to sell their animals and move to the cities, and the government had to step up meat and live sheep imports from Australia and Turkey, and butter imports from Europe.

Finding ways to increase meat and dairy production is currently the primary problem. While several foreign companies have reported interest in establishing centers for meat processing, lack of an improved marketing system and of adequate quality standards have made them reluctant to proceed. Iranians prefer mutton over all other meats, but readily switched to beef and poultry when shortages occurred during 1970/71.

Iran will continue to import meat and live animals for some time to come. Much livestock still comes from nomadic livestock herders, although nomads are gradually being settled.

### **Agricultural Policy**

The new development plan gives greater attention to agriculture, partly because of the disappointing performance of agriculture during the prior plan. While industry grew at a 17-percent annual rate, agricultural growth of only 3 percent barely kept up with population. Stress will be on expanding wheat acreage and increasing yields to produce 6 million tons, more than 2 million tons above the average of recent crops.

The new plan will also focus on mutton and beef shortages. Heavy winterkill and low quality pastureland are perennial problems. Iranians are studying our feedlot methods as a means of obtaining higher livestock yields without permanently destroying pastureland.

Government will continue to encourage cotton production and export by supplying fertilizer and improved seed at subsidized prices, and the future of

Iranian cotton looks excellent. Most of the cotton exports, made to Communist countries under barter agreements, are cushioned from drops in world prices. Iran expects to expand the already-substantial market in the People's Republic of China. Increased population, combined with improved income and lower consumption of animal fats, has increased the use of vegetable oils. Imports will be needed for the foreseeable future, but the plan aims for self-sufficiency. Imports of U.S. vegetable oil are forecast to average about 110,000 tons over the next 5 years; this would be about 80-85 percent of total Iranian vegetable oil imports.

To make Iran self-sufficient in sugar production, large investments are scheduled to mechanize the sugarbeet harvest and to improve cultivation practices. Additional dams are under construction in Khuzistan where sugarbeet yields are highest; this will make possible increased area of both sugarbeets and cane.

Iran will continue to encourage massive foreign investment. Negotiations are underway with Japan for a \$1.5 billion investment during the 5-year plan. U.S. investment during the same period may reach \$500 million.

### **U.S. Trade**

U.S. exports to Iran in 1972 totaled \$558 million, of which \$76 million were agricultural. Largest agricultural items were wheat, rice, and vegetable oil. U.S. imports of Iranian farm products in 1972 amounted to \$38.3 million, including hides and skins and pistachio nuts (Michael E. Kurtzig)

## **IRAQ**

Iraq's GNP increased by more than 8 percent in 1972 as agricultural production and petroleum output repeated the striking gains of 1971. Iraq received substantial economic and technical assistance from the USSR and Eastern Europe in 1972. New dams and irrigation schemes serving large state farms have opened up opportunities for many landless farmers.

### **Agricultural Production**

Total farm output increased 25 percent in 1972 to an index of 128 (1961-65=100). Wheat production doubled the 814,000 tons harvested in 1971 because ample winter rainfall helped boost yields in northern Iraq and provided water for irrigation schemes along the Euphrates River. High-yielding wheat varieties covered about 200,000 hectares in 1972—more than double the 1971 area.

Rice production increased about 2 percent in 1972 to 315,000 tons of paddy. Barley production doubled to

about 859,000 tons in 1972 because of excellent winter weather.

Date production remained slightly under 390,000 tons in 1972, but winter vegetable production in newly irrigated areas showed a marked increase.

### **Foreign Trade**

Petroleum accounted for nearly all of Iraq's exports of \$1.6 billion in 1972. Exports of dates increased slightly to 350,000 tons, valued at more than \$30 million in 1972; larger deliveries to the People's Republic of China (77,000 tons) and the USSR offset smaller deliveries to India and Pakistan.

Tobacco exports increased sharply, including 500 tons to the USSR, and 160 tons each to Japan and Egypt.

Iraq exported over 100,000 tons of wheat in 1972, including some deliveries to the USSR. In 1971, Iraq imported about 950,000 tons of wheat, mostly from Canada and Australia. Most of the 450,000 tons of

barley imported in 1971 came from Ireland and Canada. Barley imports fell below 50,000 tons in 1972.

U.S. agricultural exports to Iraq declined from \$6.3 million in 1971 to \$1.6 million in 1972 because of the much lower grain deliveries. Bumper harvests nearly eliminated Iraq's need for imported grain in 1972. Largest item in the U.S. shipments was wheat. The United States sent no barley to Iraq in 1972, compared with \$3.6 million worth in 1971, and tallow shipments also declined.

U.S. agricultural imports from Iraq jumped from \$3.1 million in 1971 to \$4.6 million in 1972. Licorice imports rose by \$1 million to \$1.6 million and wool tripled to \$1.1 million, but dates declined about 18 percent to \$1.8 million.

## ISRAEL

Preliminary estimates for 1972 indicate an increase of 10 percent in Israeli agricultural production to 172 percent of the 1961-65 base, following a 13-percent gain in 1971. A record 1972 wheat crop of 300,000 tons was 50 percent higher than in 1971 and more than triple the 1961-65 average; a record citrus crop totaled 1.5 million tons.

A new development plan for 1971/72-1975/76 calls for boosts in production and exports of most crops, based on larger yields rather than more area.

Real GNP probably increased by about 8 percent in 1972, but inflationary pressures continued. Immigration to Israel apparently is not fulfilling forecasts, but nonetheless is at a record level. Unemployment has reached a record low.

The long-term decline in the agricultural labor force seems to have stopped at around 99,000. However, a recent census revealed that the percentage of part-time farmers is much higher than anticipated. A heavy labor input from the occupied territories continues. It was hoped that part of the immigrant force entering the country would be detailed to agriculture. This has not materialized.

### Agricultural Production

*Grains.* The record 1972 wheat crop was 100,000 tons above 1971 and 75,000 tons above the previous record attained in 1967. A decade ago 60,000 tons was considered an outstanding crop. Yields have gone up almost continuously since 1949. Excellent, well-distributed rainfall boosted yields sharply; there was no change in acreage. A tenth of the wheat area received auxiliary irrigation during critical first growing stages and around 70 percent of wheat area was planted to high-yielding varieties. Other grain crops continue on a small scale.

*Cotton.* The 1972 cotton output is estimated at 40,000 tons, up about 10 percent from the previous year. Cotton area totals 34,000 hectares. Unirrigated cotton increased from 11.4 percent of total area in

### Outlook

Dry weather during early 1973 dampened prospects for another large grain harvest this year. Stocks from the exceptional 1972 harvest will help Iraq to cope with a possible shortfall from the 1973 crop.

Imports of meat and dairy products from Europe and Australia, and tea from the People's Republic of China and India, are expected to rise in 1973.

Marked gains in fertilizer output are expected this year as Iraq seeks to maximize the use of petroleum byproducts. This will provide more fertilizer for domestic use and some for export to India and Southeast Asia. (John B. Parker)

1970 to 13.4 percent in 1971—largely due to good rains. Returns per man-hour for unirrigated cotton reportedly are higher than for irrigated fields. Irrigated cotton competes for the limited quantity of water available during June-August with orchards and vegetables, where returns per cubic meter of water are higher.

*Citrus.* Commercial citrus production in 1971/72 totaled 1.5 million tons, a 3-percent increase over the previous year. An unprecedented 14-percent increase in Shamouti orange production offset less Valencia oranges and grapefruit. Grapefruit yields, in cyclic decline, were a very low 48.2 tons per hectare. Replacement of citrus plantings made before 1940 is becoming one of the dominant problems. The Israelis are interplanting new trees in old orchards, and gradually removing the old trees as the new ones begin to mature. About 7 to 8 years are required for an interplanted Shamouti tree to reach bearing stage compared with 4 to 5 years when planted in the open.

### Foreign Trade

Agricultural imports totaling \$326 million increased 18 percent in 1971, a lower rate than for total imports. The main increases were in oilseeds, primarily soybeans, meat and meat offals (which registered price increases), and sugar. Preliminary data for 1972 indicate a decline in agricultural imports, due mainly to the record wheat crop and smaller imports of soybeans.

On the export side, agricultural shipments in 1971 were a fifth larger than in 1970, because of increased exports of citrus and citrus products. The total export figure for 1972 should be around \$265 million, about 6 percent over 1971. Despite a slight decline in tonnage to the EC and an increase to the EFTA countries, the EC continues to be Israel's main citrus market.

Prices of major citrus exports were up sharply in the 1970/71 marketing year, and grapefruit prices rose further in 1971/72. But a decline of 8.1 percent in

orange prices during the 1971/72 season caused Israeli citrus export prices to drop 3.3 percent overall.

Preparations to move into the Japanese citrus market have been in full swing, and shipments will begin this season.

Since long-term growth in citrus exports will depend on improving quality, containerized shipments—which eliminate intermediate fruit handling—are being investigated this season.

About 9,000 tons of avocados, worth an estimated \$4 million are being exported in 1972/73, 2,000 tons more than last season. Four-fifths of the crop is exported, primarily to France, and secondarily to Britain. Some also goes to American troops in Iran and Turkey. Production projected at 20,000 tons by 1975 and 30,000 tons by 1980 would yield exports in 1980 valued at \$10 million.

About 4,000 tons of strawberries were exported in 1972/73 compared with 2,600 the previous year.

Cotton exports rose moderately during 1971/72 to 20,000 tons. The United Kingdom and West Germany were the largest customers; South Africa was a new buyer.

*U.S. Trade.* U.S. farm exports to Israel in 1972 amounted to \$113.2 million, of which soybeans were valued at \$40 million, grain sorghums were valued at \$30 million, and wheat was valued at \$14 million.

U.S. imports of Israeli farm products in 1972 totaled \$10.2 million; leading items were processed tomatoes, canned grapefruit, and oranges.

The United States and Israel have concluded a P.L. 480 agreement for 1973 worth \$62.5 million. Shipments include 650,000 tons of feed grains, 200,000 tons of wheat, 15,000 tons of edible vegetable oil, and 200 tons of tobacco.

## Policy

The Israeli economy has been in a continuous boom for the past 5 years. Inflationary pressures have been strong. GNP reached \$6 billion in 1972, at least \$1,900 per capita. Real growth in GNP is forecast to continue about 8 percent annually.

The major problem facing the Israeli economy is an acute shortage of labor. The citrus harvest relies heavily on Arab help from the occupied territories; about 60,000 Arabs have been drawn into the labor market for construction and seasonal agricultural employment.

The enlargement of the EC continues to concern Israel. No changes of tariffs are scheduled for 1973, but negotiations on trade matters are likely to begin this year, possibly within the framework of a general agreement with Mediterranean countries. Agriculture is especially affected, since the EC is Israel's major market for fresh and processed citrus.

## Outlook

Prospects for Israeli agriculture in 1973 are not favorable. A cold wave hit during the latter part of December and early January. Approximately 100,000 tons of damaged citrus will have to be processed. The damage to subtropical export crops such as avocados and mangoes and to flowers is likely to undo much recent export progress.

The wheat harvest for 1973 will be down substantially, probably to 200,000 tons.

The recent devaluation of the U.S. dollar is not likely to affect Israeli imports from the United States, as Israel devalued at par. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

## JORDAN

The Jordanian agricultural situation was above average in 1972. Wheat output was up sharply again to about 243,000 tons, of which about 55,000 tons were produced in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Agriculture contributes a fifth of Jordan's GDP, supplies about half of exports, and provides employment for approximately two-fifths of the labor force. Jordanian farmers have largely returned to the Jordan Valley, and border closings with Syria and Iraq have been eased.

The economy in 1972 showed a modest increase in industrial output, persistent upward price movements, and continued severe problems in government finance. While phosphate exports were up, import acceleration threatened a drain on reserves and an excessive balance of payments deficit.

### Agricultural Production

Jordan's 1972 index of agricultural output rose 8 percent to 115 (1961-65=100).

*Grains:* Wheat, Jordan's most important crop, continues to occupy about 40 percent of the 1.1 million hectares cultivated on both Banks. On the East Bank, 220,000 hectares are usually planted to wheat (all durum), while an equivalent amount is left fallow. Area planted to wheat and barley is influenced mostly by the amount of rain during December-February.

An above-average wheat crop was harvested on the East Bank in 1972—approximately 190,000 tons from about 210,000 hectares. The higher outturn was attributable mainly to abundant, timely, and well-distributed rains, which were also responsible for a good crop of barley.

Barley production was 60,000 tons, two-thirds greater than in 1971. Half came from the East Bank. Barley, produced on marginal land, fluctuates widely and output has been as high as 97,000 tons (1964) and as low as 23,000 tons (1966).

Feed grain requirements of the East Bank are, as in the case of wheat, met by both domestic production and imports. Imports are closely correlated with domestic production and with pasture conditions.

The olive crop was at a record level in 1972 with an estimated production of 120,000 tons, three-fourths produced on the West Bank.

Expanded livestock feeding, for poultry in particular, is responsible for a steadily growing demand for feed grains. Establishment of an efficient domestic poultry industry has become an important agricultural goal.

### **Agricultural Policy**

Jordan continues to place strong emphasis on agricultural development, to raise production, improve the standard of living, and reduce the trade deficit.

A major, 3-year development program slated for the East Bank will cost an estimated \$501 million, mostly foreign capital from Western nations.

A government plan for the rehabilitation and development of the Jordan Valley calls for an outlay of \$87 million. This substantial undertaking envisions the establishment of 15 new towns and settlements in the Valley, almost double the acreage under cultivation, and triple the Valley's current population. The plan is to divide much of the land into plots of 10 acres each, to be distributed to the Palestinian refugees.

The Jordan Valley, considered the "greenhouse" of the Middle East, was at one point almost totally abandoned during the height of the fighting along the Jordan, between Israel and the Jordanian and the Palestinian guerillas.

More than half of the inhabitants have returned. The East Ghor Canal, which irrigates the northern part of the Valley, is again fully operational.

To increase Jordan's irrigation capabilities, the southward extension of the Ghor Canal, combined with the Zerqa River dam, is one of the major improvements planned.

### **Foreign Trade**

The average annual growth rate of imports for 1967-71 was 8.8 percent (East Bank only). Value

increased from \$152 million to \$213 million. Exports, however, did not change significantly; they were \$32 million in 1967 and \$25 million in 1971.

Vegetables, fruits, and other agricultural products, which are almost entirely shipped to neighboring Arab countries, constitute around 57 percent of the total value of exports. Phosphate, Jordan's most important single export, accounts for about 30 percent of total exports. Jordan is attempting to ship some fresh produce to Europe but the cost and the high import standards make this difficult.

Domestically produced wheat fulfilled 77 percent of Jordan's requirements in 1972. Yet, Jordan continues to be heavily dependent on imported wheat. In FY 1972, Jordan (East Bank only) imported 100,000 tons of wheat, of which three-quarters came under P.L. 480. In FY 1973, Jordan (East Bank) will need to import approximately 125,000 tons, of which 95,000 will come from the United States.

Jordan will import about 15,000 tons of U.S. corn in FY 1973, out of a total of 27,000 tons. Barley imports have been small and are forecast at 6,000 tons this year.

U.S. exports to Jordan in 1972 totaled \$65.2 million of which \$13.3 million were agricultural. Largest agricultural items were \$7.2 million in wheat flour, \$1.9 million in wheat, and \$1.6 million in soybean oil. The United States imported no Jordanian farm produce in 1972.

### **Outlook**

The forecast for Jordanian agriculture for the 1973 season is unfavorable. At the end of December and the beginning of January, Jordan experienced one of its most severe winter frost waves in recent decades, with temperatures frequently below zero centigrade. This caused severe damage, particularly to crops in the irrigated areas of the Jordan Valley. In the prime Jordan Valley production area, the frost wiped out squash and eggplant crops and severely damaged the tomato and pepper crops; banana trees were badly damaged. Except for slight damage to lemons, citrus was unharmed.

The setback came as a severe blow to Jordan Valley farmers who had just recently returned to the land, and who were optimistic that the newly reopened Syrian border would provide them full access to both the Syrian and Lebanese markets. The loss of vegetables was heavily reflected in sharp increases in local prices.

Poor range conditions, due to lack of rain, will adversely affect production from the livestock sector in 1973. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

## LEBANON

Lebanese agriculture remained fairly stable in 1972 with only a slight rise in total production. The wheat crop was up by one-third over 1971, while citrus production was up by 22 percent with a substantial increase in oranges and tangerines. Poultry production continued at satisfactory levels and egg exports were maintained at high levels.

Approximately one-third of the Lebanese working population is engaged in agriculture. But industry now makes a greater contribution to GDP than does agriculture.

Despite generally low tariffs and few quotas, Lebanese industry has grown rapidly in the past decade and is relatively diversified. Textiles and foodstuffs are the largest industries.

The national economy is estimated to be growing at a healthy 10 percent rate. Current GNP probably exceeded the \$2 billion mark in 1972.

### Agricultural Production

The total agricultural production index for 1972 stands at 144, as compared with 142 in 1971 (1961-65=100).

*Grains:* The wheat and feed grain crops for the 1972 season were comparatively good. But they represent no more than 13 percent of total domestic requirements estimated at 624,000 tons.

Total wheat production for 1972 was 60,000 tons from an area of 64,000 hectares, 4,000 hectares less than in 1971. Wet weather prevailed during the spring, and unusually abundant showers continued into early June delaying the harvest for several weeks.

Efforts to increase the production of domestic wheat through higher yields have been undertaken by both the government and private sources. The Tel Amara Research Station in the central Bekaa Valley has been experimenting for a number of years with high-yielding varieties. In 1968, 280 hectares of Mexi-Pak were planted; in 1972 the area reached 3,500 hectares. Mexi-Pak wheat is sold to the Government Cereals Office by farmers and resold to other farmers interested in improving wheat production. Work is also being done on Najah wheat variety (a dryland wheat) by the School of Agricultural Science at the American University Experimental Farm. But the present area seeded to this variety is only about 40 hectares.

The area planted to feed grains in 1972 was 18,400 hectares—15,000 hectares of barley; 2,200 hectares of corn; and 1,200 of grain sorghums. Total production of feed grains was 19,500 tons.

Pulse production in 1972 should meet about one-sixth of the domestic requirements. Production in 1972 is estimated at 2,900 tons from 2,200 hectares.

Pulse imports are used for domestic consumption and also for reexport.

*Citrus:* Citrus production for the 1972/73 season totaled approximately 300,000 tons, a record high. This is more than 22 percent over the previous year. Of the new crop, about 180,000 tons should be exported, 25 percent above the previous season.

Improvement in cultural practices, particularly heavier application of fertilizers, is considered responsible for the improved yields. Citrus growers in south Lebanon, where most of the citrus is grown, have refrained from expanding their orchards due to the politically unstable conditions in the area. In addition, a modification in the original Litani irrigation plan will limit expansion exclusively to areas where irrigation water is currently available.

*Livestock:* Estimated production in 1972 was 580 million eggs and 13,400 tons of broiler meat. Domestic consumption of eggs was 297 million; the rest were exported. All poultry meat is domestically consumed with the exception of 100 tons which are shipped to neighboring Arab countries.

Relatively high meat prices have encouraged expanded interest in livestock production. Practically all domestically produced beef is derived from dairy herds, which have been expanding gradually because of improvements in milk markets. Several planeloads of European dairy cattle were imported in 1972. Lebanon continues to rely heavily on imported slaughter sheep and cattle for fresh meat supplies.

### Agricultural Policy

In 1972, Lebanon promulgated a new 6-year development plan. In agriculture, the plan calls for irrigating 60,000 hectares of new land and fostering the rural economy mainly through the development of marketing.

The plan forecasts an overall growth rate of 7 percent in the national economy. The planned rate would mean a growth rate of 4 to 5 percent in agriculture.

Lebanon has an agricultural price support program which is extended to numerous crops and products and is administered by a number of semi-autonomous agencies.

The most important bilateral trade agreement since 1970 has been the Title I, P.L. 480 agreement with the United States, under which Lebanon has received wheat and feed grains. Lebanon has signed two agreements with the EC, one of which was renewed in July 1972 for an additional year. This agreement calls for trade and technical cooperation. Under an agreement signed December 18, 1972, the EC provides for additional trade preferences which

could benefit Lebanese exports of citrus and pulses. Lebanon, in turn, is granting concessions on a number of tariff categories, including some agricultural products.

Lebanon has a number of trade agreements with Arab countries, all of which reduce or exempt duties on imports of Lebanese products. Border closings and transit problems increased truck freight charges and caused routing problems to many neighboring Arab countries in 1972. Of the 1971/72 crop, 98.5 percent of orange exports went to Arab countries according to the Lebanese Fruit Office. Of the grapefruit exports totaling 2,900 tons, three-fifths went to Eastern Europe and 28 percent to Arab countries. Of lemon exports, two-thirds went to Eastern Europe, the rest to Arab destinations.

The citrus juice industry is steadily increasing its use of the domestic crop. Last season, the processing industry used 56,500 tons. In 1972/73, the estimate is up to 65,300 tons.

### U.S. Trade

U.S. exports to Lebanon in 1972 totaled \$130.2 million, \$27.3 million agricultural. Rising by 31 percent from 1971, the agricultural exports included \$6.8 million in corn, \$2.5 million in wheat, \$1.9 million in wheat flour, \$4.1 million in soybeans, and \$4.1 million in soybean oilcake.

U.S. imports of Lebanese farm products in 1972 amounted to \$9 million, of which \$6.1 million was tobacco.

### Outlook

The Lebanese agricultural season for 1973 has started off slowly. A prolonged dry spell, which has prevailed since the beginning of the new crop season last fall, continued to spring. While assessment of the dry spell is difficult, yields of winter grains will be down. Wheat growers in many areas delayed planting. As in most of the Middle East, weather conditions continue to be the main factor influencing levels of production. If spring rains do not materialize, Lebanon will face a critical water shortage for irrigation during late spring and summer.

Lebanon was partially hit by the frost wave that gripped Jordan and Israel and the yields and quality of the banana and citrus crops along the coastal areas have been affected. Winter vegetables, such as tomatoes, cabbage, and eggplant, were also hit by the frosts.

Prospects for increased agricultural exports are not good because restrictions have been placed on the export of some items to assure adequate domestic availability. There should be improvement of exports to traditional markets in the Middle East, as the transit situation between Lebanon and Syria improves. The main commodities here are fresh citrus and eggs.

Imports of agricultural products should increase somewhat, with increases in wheat and feed grains. The value of these commodities should be substantially higher, due to the increases world market prices. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

## SYRIA

### Agricultural Production

Total agricultural production in 1972 was more than 20 percent above the 1971 level, reaching an index of 113 (1961-65=100). Excellent weather and more efficient use of farm inputs enabled Syrian farmers to harvest record crops of wheat, barley, cotton, and fruits. Fertilizer use increased from 144,000 nutrient tons in 1971 to 178,000 tons in 1972 because of greater demand from wheat and cotton farmers in irrigated areas.

The area planted in high-yielding varieties of wheat increased from 38,000 hectares in 1971 to 96,000 hectares in 1972. Wheat production exceeded 1.3 million tons, nearly 70 percent more than in 1971. Although high-yielding varieties accounted for only 7 percent of the area planted in wheat, they provided about one-fifth of the total output. Barley production exceeded 500,000 tons in 1972—up more than 60 percent from 1971.

The weather was ideal for picking cotton in October. Higher prices and improved quality of the

Syria's GNP increased by more than 12 percent in 1972 to approximately \$2.1 billion because of bumper harvests of wheat and cotton, increased industrial output, and continued expansion in trade. Construction of new irrigation canals and an electric power station enabled more farmers to receive benefits from the large dam constructed by the Russians on the Euphrates at Tabqa. With the water stored by the dam, Syria plans to bring an additional 17,600 hectares under irrigation in 1973 in the Balikh Basin. Plans are to increase the total area under irrigation by 1 million hectares in the 1970's.

Syria is getting technical, financial, and material help from the USSR on the Euphrates Dam projects and irrigation schemes. Syria will repay by exporting products to the USSR in future years, especially cotton, tobacco, and fruits.

Syria's total exports increased about 14 percent in 1972 to about \$222 million. Imports, including increased supplies of industrial equipment, increased 21 percent in 1972 and continued to be double the value of exports.

1972 cotton crop boosted farm income. Output of lint cotton increased from 156,000 tons in 1971 to 166,000 tons in 1972. About 40 percent of the cotton fields were planted in an improved variety—Aleppo 1. It thrives in areas where many other varieties become infested with wilt.

Sugarbeet production climbed from 195,000 tons in 1971 to 271,000 tons in 1972 because of improved irrigation practices and greater fertilizer use. Lentil production jumped 50 percent to 60,000 tons in 1972 and potato production reached a record 116,000 tons—more than double the crop harvested in 1971. Two favorite crops of managers of irrigation projects where desert land is first brought into use showed marked gains in 1972: Tomato production reached 443,000 tons compared with 216,000 tons in 1970, and peanut output climbed to 27,000 tons, about 68 percent above 1970.

Tobacco production increased near the Mediterranean coast where ample winter rain and snow provided water for small irrigation schemes.

### Foreign Trade

Syria's cotton exports increased by more than 30 percent in 1972 to a value exceeding \$80 million. The USSR took about half of Syria's cotton exports in 1972 and has contracted to obtain 75,000 tons in 1973.

For the second consecutive year, Turkey harvested a huge wheat crop—9.5 million tons. It was 11 percent less than the record 10.7 million tons in 1971, but was significantly above average. The big crops caused severe storage problems and changed Turkey from a wheat importer into a wheat exporter temporarily.

Even though the cotton harvest was disappointing, judging by early season indicators, 512,000 tons were picked. This was slightly below the record established in 1971. An "on" year for olives resulted in a record olive oil outturn, of which some 30,000 tons are expected to be available for export. Sunflowerseed oil production was up and many other crops also did well.

With U.S. assistance Turkey is moving ahead with the program to restructure the agriculture and the economy of the former opium-poppy producing areas.

While higher prices and inflationary pressures continue to plague the economy, GNP is increasing at an annual rate of 7.3 percent. Agricultural growth during the second 5-year plan was 3.9 percent against a target of 4.7 percent. Receipts from Turkish workers in Europe were estimated at \$740 million in 1972.

### Agricultural Production

Total agricultural production index for 1972 leveled at 136 (1961-65=100), no change from the previous

Syria also plans to export more cotton to the People's Republic of China in 1973.

Exports of cottonseed oil, pulses, and fruits to Egypt and Libya increased in 1972 through new trade arrangements. Exports of wheat and barley to Lebanon, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia also increased. Wheat flour mills in Kuwait previously relied almost entirely upon Australia for wheat, but supplies from Syria and several other new sources were purchased in 1972. Exports of wool to West Europe and Egypt remained strong.

U.S. agricultural exports to Syria declined from \$13.9 million in 1971 to \$4.4 million in 1972, mostly because of the larger grain harvest in Syria. U.S. wheat exports to Syria fell from \$10.8 million in 1971 to \$3.1 million in 1972. Syria received no U.S. barley in 1972, compared with 21,000 tons for \$867,000 in 1971. Our shipments of tobacco to Syria for blending purposes declined from \$2.0 million in 1971 to \$652,000 in 1972.

U.S. agricultural imports from Syria increased from \$1.7 million in 1971 to \$2.0 million in 1972. Imports of oriental tobacco increased from \$772,000 to \$949,000. Our imports of wool increased to \$890,000, almost quadruple the 1971 value, but U.S. arrivals of sheepskins from Syria in 1972 were valued at about one-tenth the 1971 level. (John B. Parker)

## TURKEY

year. Per capita agricultural production index was 109 as compared with 112 in 1971.

*Grains:* This past season was another excellent one for Turkish grains. The wheat crop was second highest on record, 9.5 million tons. A severe winter, with the worst cold spell since 1942, combined with a dry spring, pointed to a substantially lower wheat crop in 1972. However, ideal weather conditions prevailed later in the growing season. For example, the normal De Martoneau aridity index for June is 9.2 and 20 is considered to represent conditions favorable to crop development. The June index for Ankara was 32. In addition, Turkey continues to make heavy use of HYV's of wheat. New dryland varieties are spreading on the Anatolian Plateau, Turkey's main wheat producing area.

In 1971, Turkey contracted 100,000 tons of wheat to Iran but because Turkey is not geared for the export market, could not deliver more than one-third by the end of the contracting period. This past year, Turkey contracted a total of 450,000 tons to Egypt, Pakistan, Italy, East Europe, and Iran.

Turkey may have sufficient wheat reserves to carry it through the 1973 season, but could again become an importing country should weather conditions deteriorate.

The barley crop was down by 22 percent from 1971's record 4.1 million tons. Winter barley was hit heavily

by freeze while a dry March proved detrimental to spring barley. The estimate for 1972 is 3.2 million tons. With this short crop, export expectations will not materialize.

The production of rice was down by about 9 percent to 160,000 tons (milled). Rice prices in local markets continued to increase and some short grain rice was imported from Egypt.

Corn production appears to have stabilized at a level near 1 million tons. But corn consumption is on the increase, and with shortages, prices have risen. Increased planting is anticipated in 1973.

*Cotton:* Turkey's cotton yielded a disappointing 512,000 tons, about the same as in 1971. Rains fell during the harvest season following unfavorable weather late in the growing season which did not permit proper filling and maturing of the bolls. Low quality cotton was the result.

Picking wages reached a new high and led some farm organizations to consider the introduction of mechanical pickers. Despite the higher wages, pickers were in short supply in 1972. Due to the poor experience this past season, cotton growers may divert acreage from cotton to other crops such as wheat and feed grains.

The export forecast for the 1972/73 season is 310,000 tons, down from 335,000 the prior season. Registered sales to the People's Republic of China from the 1972 crop were almost 47 000 tons.

*Tobacco and Filberts:* The Turkish tobacco crop for 1972 has been set at 173,000 tons, little changed from 1971. With an "on" year for filberts, production was up to 190,000 tons, second largest crop in history; both tobacco and filbert exports were up.

*Fats and Oils:* 1972 was an "on" year for Turkish olives and production of olive oil will reach 150,000 tons, a record. With this output, it was announced that 30,000 tons of olive oil will be available for export in 1973.

Other oilseeds experienced a slight upward trend. Sunflowerseed production was up to over 470,000 tons with oil production at 167,200 tons. Sunflowerseed production has increased dramatically over the last decade with substantial increases in both area and yields.

Sesameseed production was up slightly and cottonseed production remained about the same at 835,000 tons.

*Fruits:* The 1972 citrus crop increased by about 7 percent. The largest increases took place in grapefruit—43 percent; lemons were up 15 percent; tangerines, 7 percent; and oranges, 5 percent. Total citrus output is now just over 700,000 tons. Production increases were due to greater number of trees; planted area expansion continues.

The 1971/72 marketing year was excellent for Turkish citrus. Exports of 110,231 tons were achieved, compared with 80,109 tons the previous season.

Raisin production for 1972 is estimated at 116,000 tons. This is a 10 percent increase over the previous year. Most Turkish raisins are exported and, in marketing year 1971/72 (September-August), slightly less than 98,000 tons were shipped as compared with 85,000 tons the previous year. Export sales to the EC (the 6) went up by 3.5 percent to 48,219 tons. While exports to West Germany increased, sales to the Netherlands and Italy were down. Exports to the United States were 1,322 tons, down from 1,530 tons the previous year. Sales to the Soviet Union were 16,100 tons as compared with 13,470 tons in 1970/71.

## Foreign Trade

Turkish exports for 1972 are estimated to have reached \$885 million, a 36 percent increase over 1971. Of this, agriculture is estimated to comprise 71 percent. Good gains were noted in a number of commodities, especially cotton, for which the total was \$191 million; tobacco, \$131 million; and filberts, \$117 million. Most noteworthy were wheat with exports worth \$12 million compared with none in 1971 and sugar \$23 million compared with \$3.2 million in 1971.

In 1971, total exports were \$676.6 million, of which agriculture comprised about 83 percent. Of Turkey's export customers, the United States ranked second behind West Germany. The principal export items were cotton, \$193.1 million; tobacco, \$85.2 million; filberts, \$84.2 million; and textiles, \$41.2 million. The major exports to the United States were tobacco, \$35.8 million; pistachios, \$5.4 million; filberts, \$2.7 million; and hides and skins, \$1.6 million.

Turkey has continued to widen imports. They totaled \$1,170.8 million in 1971. The United States ranked second behind West Germany as a supplier. The principal items were industrial products. Agricultural imports totaled \$83.0 million, a major portion emanating from the United States in the form of wheat.

Turkey's prime market continues to be in Europe, specifically the EC countries. But continued increases are noted in the Far East, with Japan becoming a larger market and with shipments of cotton to the People's Republic of China. Approximately 50,000 tons of cotton are slated for China during the 1972/73 marketing year. Turkish agricultural imports, never large, dropped substantially in 1972 and totaled about \$45.0 million.

*U.S. Trade:* U.S. exports to Turkey totaled \$300.3 million in 1972. Agricultural exports of \$14.2 million were the lowest in years. In 1971, U.S. wheat exports to Turkey were valued at \$30.1 million but fell to zero in 1972 as Turkey needed no wheat from overseas. Largest agricultural item in the exports to Turkey in 1972 was tallow valued at \$4.4 million. U.S. imports of Turkish farm produce amounted to \$67.7 million in 1972. Tobacco alone accounted for \$54.2 million while

nuts, mostly pistachios and filberts, were valued at \$7.8 million.

### Outlook

Prospects for the 1973 harvest are not favorable, especially for wheat and barley. Late planting, drought, freezing, and thawing have taken their toll. Prospects for the Anatolian wheat could brighten with April and May rains, much as they did last year.

This will be an "off" year for olives and filberts and possibly an "off" year for temperate fruits. Consequently, tree crop harvests may be down. No significant improvement is expected in the livestock sector. Conditions to date would indicate a below-normal pasture situation.

Agricultural exports for 1973 are expected to be as high as in 1972. Cotton shipments could be up if prices hold. Tobacco and filbert exports may be somewhat less than 1972. Both wheat and olive oil exports from the 1972 harvest will be larger. Livestock exports will continue to decline.

On the agricultural import side a further reduction is expected. This is primarily due to the lack of wheat

imports, which used to make up at least 50 percent of total agricultural imports. Rice imports are expected to increase. The share of agricultural commodities in the total imports, usually at 7 to 10 percent, dropped to 3 percent in 1972 and is expected to be even smaller in 1973.

Under the third 5-year plan emphasis is placed on livestock production, targeted to grow 5 percent annually. Crop production is to increase at 4 percent.

The agricultural program for 1973 forecasts a growth rate of 4.6 percent with total investment of \$409.5 million. Attainment of the increased production will depend on weather conditions, which have not been good to date.

To achieve the targeted increases, inputs have been increased. The most significant are fertilizer and irrigation. Total fertilizer supply will be increased to 4.2 million tons (2.17 million nitrogen, 2 million phosphate, and 30,000 potash). Simultaneously, necessary programs will be developed for local production, imports, credit, and distribution facilities. Some 120,000 hectares of new land were to have been opened to irrigation during 1973. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

Table 1--West Asia and Africa: Indices of agricultural production,  
total and per capita, by country, 1968-72  
(1961-65 = 100)

Region and country	Total					Per capita				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 <u>1/</u>	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 <u>1/</u>
West Asia:										
Cyprus	131	144	125	170	150	123	134	116	155	135
Iran	133	128	133	119	133	115	108	109	94	102
Iraq	123	123	113	103	128	105	102	90	80	96
Israel	134	135	139	156	172	113	111	112	122	130
Jordan	90	110	69	107	115	76	90	55	82	86
Lebanon	122	114	125	142	144	106	97	102	113	112
Syria	91	96	91	94	113	78	79	73	73	85
Turkey	124	120	124	136	136	110	104	104	112	109
Total West Asia	125	122	124	129	136	109	103	102	103	106
Africa:										
Algeria	106	91	100	92	95	92	77	82	73	73
Angola	108	115	116	119	113	99	104	103	103	96
Burundi	115	118	124	129	125	104	104	107	108	103
Cameroon	121	124	125	130	131	110	110	109	111	110
Dahomey	111	113	116	119	122	101	100	101	101	101
Egypt	105	114	113	117	121	93	98	95	96	97
Ethiopia	112	115	118	118	119	101	102	102	99	98
Ghana	104	110	102	110	111	90	92	83	87	85
Guinea	111	117	120	123	126	100	103	103	103	103
Ivory Coast	120	136	134	149	153	105	116	111	120	120
Kenya	118	119	125	120	127	100	98	99	92	94
Liberia	119	123	138	132	136	105	105	114	106	105
Libya	154	140	123	146	130	131	116	99	114	98
Malagasy Republic	122	122	130	131	130	110	107	112	110	107
Malawi	113	122	140	160	171	100	105	118	131	137
Mali	101	116	114	103	92	90	101	97	86	75
Morocco	148	122	130	143	149	127	101	104	111	112
Niger	93	122	107	109	91	81	103	88	87	70
Nigeria	101	122	111	118	119	89	106	94	97	96
Rhodesia	78	95	87	101	111	66	78	69	77	81
Rwanda	133	138	147	150	152	114	115	119	118	116
Senegal	92	104	79	111	72	83	91	68	93	59
Sierra Leone	107	104	110	112	132	97	92	95	95	110
South Africa, Rep. of	113	118	121	132	137	97	98	98	104	104
Sudan	111	123	129	129	130	96	103	105	101	99
Tanzania	114	116	116	117	117	100	99	97	95	92
Togo	118	119	123	126	124	102	100	101	101	96
Tunisia	99	89	113	138	130	87	76	95	113	104
Uganda	124	127	126	123	123	107	107	103	97	95
Upper Volta	98	102	99	96	92	88	90	85	81	76
Zaire	130	137	137	127	128	116	119	117	105	104
Zambia	114	118	86	158	164	99	99	70	126	127
Total Africa	110	118	117	122	123	97	101	98	99	97

1/ Based on preliminary data.

Table 2--West Asia and Africa: Indices of food production,  
total and per capita, by country, 1968-72  
(1961-65 = 100)

Region and country	Total					Per capita				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 <sup>1/</sup>	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 <sup>1/</sup>
West Asia:										
Cyprus	132	145	126	172	152	124	135	117	157	137
Iran	133	128	133	118	133	115	108	109	93	102
Iraq	123	122	113	102	128	105	101	90	79	96
Israel	131	129	135	153	168	111	106	108	119	127
Jordan	90	110	69	107	115	76	90	55	82	86
Lebanon	118	109	122	138	141	103	92	100	110	109
Syria	84	93	83	86	114	72	77	66	67	85
Turkey	122	119	124	134	133	108	103	104	110	106
Total West Asia	124	121	124	127	134	108	102	102	101	104
Africa:										
Algeria	107	91	100	92	95	93	77	82	73	73
Angola	109	112	114	115	111	100	101	101	100	94
Burundi	116	119	124	128	126	104	105	107	108	103
Cameroon	121	122	125	128	129	110	109	109	109	108
Dahomey	110	113	116	119	122	100	100	101	101	101
Egypt	108	113	113	119	122	95	97	95	97	98
Ethiopia	111	114	117	117	118	101	101	101	98	97
Ghana	104	110	102	110	111	90	92	83	87	85
Guinea	112	118	123	126	129	101	104	106	106	106
Ivory Coast	123	133	136	152	155	108	113	113	123	122
Kenya	118	115	119	113	119	100	94	94	87	88
Liberia	102	104	105	107	114	90	89	87	86	88
Libya	154	139	122	146	129	131	115	98	114	98
Malagasy Republic	123	127	129	133	133	111	112	111	112	109
Malawi	128	165	134	177	186	113	142	112	145	149
Mali	94	109	105	94	82	84	95	90	78	67
Morocco	150	123	131	144	151	129	102	105	112	114
Niger	93	122	106	108	90	81	103	87	86	69
Nigeria	101	122	111	119	120	89	106	94	98	97
Rhodesia	84	113	98	122	136	71	92	77	93	100
Rwanda	133	138	147	150	152	114	115	119	118	116
Senegal	91	102	77	108	69	82	89	66	90	56
Sierra Leone	108	104	109	112	132	98	92	95	95	110
South Africa, Rep. of	114	119	123	138	145	98	99	100	108	110
Sudan	99	118	119	122	123	85	99	97	96	94
Tanzania	114	116	117	117	117	100	99	98	95	92
Togo	117	121	126	129	127	102	102	103	103	98
Tunisia	97	88	112	139	130	85	76	94	114	104
Uganda	120	121	121	120	118	104	102	99	95	91
Upper Volta	95	98	95	92	87	85	86	82	78	72
Zaire	130	138	138	127	127	116	120	117	105	103
Zambia	134	143	99	199	209	116	120	81	158	161
Total Africa	111	117	116	122	124	98	100	97	99	98

<sup>1/</sup> Based on preliminary data.

Table 3--West Asia: Production of principal agricultural products, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1968-72

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
1,000 metric tons															
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
1968	60	50	--	--	3	169	175	--	--	--	1	--	55	1	24
1969	85	105	--	--	3	203	161	--	--	--	1	--	61	1	30
1970	49	50	--	--	3	183	170	--	--	--	1	--	64	1	32
1971	91	122	--	--	3	185	259	--	--	--	1	--	64	1	35
1972	50	60	--	--	3	185	283	--	--	--	1	--	60	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
1968	4,400	1,160	35	1,000	63	270	2/50	280	160	320	20	3,400	1,900	19	240
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	266
1971	3,000	800	10	1,046	63	260	2/55	280	148	335	18	3,920	1,900	19	239
1972	3,900	1,000	15	1,140	63	260	2/57	320	175	370	24	4,200	1,900	20	239
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
1968	1,371	931	6	325	27	n.a.	n.a.	330	13	25	14	26	1,275	13	110
1969	1,189	1,250	6	284	29	n.a.	n.a.	360	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	814	432	5	307	28	n.a.	n.a.	390	10	22	14	27	1,300	12	100
1972	1,600	859	6	315	28	n.a.	n.a.	390	10	22	14	30	1,300	13	110
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
1968	175	25	3	--	10	72	4/1,266	--	33	53	2	248	443	--	117
1969	156	21	5	--	10	80	4/1,140	--	39	61	2	215	454	--	121
1970	125	14	5	--	10	61	4/1,222	--	35	59	2	237	488	--	130
1971	200	18	5	--	10	67	4/1,496	--	37	59	1	259	498	--	153
1972	300	30	5	--	10	81	4/1,510	--	40	65	1	261	520	--	169

Continued

Table 3--West Asia: Production of principal agricultural products, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1968-72--Continued

Country and year <sup>1/</sup>	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Rice, paddy	Dry peas and beans	Grapes	Citrus fruit	Dates	Cotton	Cotton-seed	Tobacco	Sugar-beets	Milk	Wool	Meat
	1,000 metric tons														
Jordan:															
Average:															
1957-59	130	41	1	--	<u>3/5</u>	48	4	1	--	--	--	--	45	3	12
1961-65	180	63	1	--	3	75	31	1	--	--	1	--	46	3	12
1968	173	55	2	--	3	25	50	--	--	--	2	--	47	3	11
1969	193	55	2	--	4	40	63	--	--	--	2	--	48	2	12
1970	77	25	1	--	3	36	54	--	--	--	1	--	47	2	11
1971	201	36	2	--	4	38	60	--	--	--	2	--	48	3	12
1972	243	60	1	--	4	36	66	--	--	--	1	--	48	3	12
Lebanon															
Average:															
1957-59	38	6	4	--	3	40	96	--	--	--	4	5	<u>5/63</u>	1	21
1961-65	45	9	2	--	5	35	147	--	--	--	5	45	82	2	33
1968	45	5	1	--	3	35	190	--	--	--	7	120	113	2	44
1969	50	12	1	--	3	34	208	--	--	--	7	100	115	2	38
1970	50	10	1	--	3	36	276	--	--	--	7	120	118	2	38
1971	45	15	2	--	3	39	245	--	--	--	8	120	92	2	39
1972	60	15	2	--	2	39	300	--	--	--	8	120	93	2	39
Syria															
Average:															
1957-59	677	350	13	2	<u>3/2</u>	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
1968	500	512	9	1	11	215	8	--	154	240	9	166	230	14	100
1969	900	350	9	1	10	230	8	--	149	246	11	189	230	14	100
1970	700	400	8	1	9	230	8	--	150	244	12	195	230	14	100
1971	800	350	8	1	10	240	8	--	156	244	12	195	230	14	100
1972	1,350	500	10	1	10	250	9	--	166	264	12	271	230	14	100
Turkey															
Average:															
1957-59	6,486	3,110	883	164	<u>3/137</u>	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
1968	8,400	3,500	1,000	175	178	3,313	672	--	435	700	162	4,716	4,451	47	469
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	4,100	1,100	262	195	3,300	649	--	523	840	174	5,956	4,378	48	528
1972	9,500	3,200	1,070	246	185	3,340	694	--	512	835	173	5,600	4,500	48	550

Continued



Table 4 --West Asia: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, average 1958-60, annual 1966-69

Country and year	Wheat: and flour:	Other: grain:	Fruits 1/	Nuts	Fresh vegetables:	Sugar	Tobacco:	Cotton:	Eggs	Wool	Hides: and skins:	Other agri- cultural:	Total agri- cultural:	Total exports
	<u>Million dollars</u>													
Cyprus														
Average:														
1958-60	--	--	5.3	1.4	3.4	--	.2	--	--	.3	.4	7.7	18.7	46.3
1966	--	1.2	13.7	.6	11.4	--	.6	--	--	--	1.1	8.3	36.9	77.5
1967	--	.2	19.5	.3	15.3	.1	.7	--	--	.2	.6	10.8	47.7	76.4
1968	.5	.3	19.2	1.9	15.9	.1	--	--	--	.4	.5	9.3	48.1	88.7
1969	1.1	.3	22.2	.7	18.0	--	1.5	--	--	.2	.7	9.7	54.4	96.0
Iran 2/														
Average:														
1958-60	--	.3	10.9	6.6	1.0	--	--	24.0	--	6.4	6.0	13.3	68.5	771.1
1965'	--	.3	11.4	7.9	1.2	--	--	30.8	--	1.5	14.2	13.6	80.9	1,365.6
1967	5.8	1.6	14.1	6.6	1.4	--	.6	36.9	--	1.7	11.8	17.6	98.1	1,599.8
1968	11.1	.1	18.7	13.4	1.1	.2	--	41.7	--	1.5	13.4	20.4	121.6	1,773.7
1969	.2	.2	14.9	21.0	1.9	.2	--	48.7	--	.6	16.8	29.8	134.3	2,212.7
3 Iraq														
Average:														
1958-60	--	5.5	10.0	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	2.4	1.3	4.9	27.0	609.0
1966	2.1	n.a.	3/18.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.5	n.a.	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	4/28.3	934.1
1967	--	n.a.	3/18.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.7	n.a.	3.7	n.a.	n.a.	4/24.3	835.2
1968	.1	2.1	3/18.0	.7	.6	--	--	2.5	--	3.5	4.1	5.0	36.6	1,043.3
1969	1.3	4.4	3/20.8	n.a.	n.a.	.1	.1	2.9	--	4.3	4.8	n.a.	4/38.7	1,045.2
Israel 5/														
Average:														
1958-60	--	.8	46.2	1.8	.2	--	--	--	7.3	--	--	11.0	67.3	180.3
1966	--	.2	86.9	--	2.4	.4	--	4.7	1.9	.5	--	20.7	117.7	503.3
1967	.2	--	112.4	--	.6	.7	--	6.5	5.6	.3	--	23.2	149.5	554.9
1968	--	--	116.6	--	3.4	.7	--	5.2	2.9	.8	--	30.1	159.7	640.2
1969	--	--	96.4	.2	4.4	.7	--	6.7	2.2	1.3	--	60.2	172.1	729.3
Jordan														
Average:														
1958-60	--	.4	1.2	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	.2	.6	5.1	9.1
1966	.2	--	2.3	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	.6	3.7	12.1	24.5
1967	.3	--	2.7	--	8.5	.2	--	--	--	--	.4	1.9	14.0	28.0
1968	.5	--	2.4	.2	8.6	.1	--	--	--	--	.5	4.1	16.4	34.1
1969	.4	--	3.8	.2	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	.4	3.1	15.8	33.4

Continued

Table 4 --West Asia: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, average 1958-60, annual 1966-69--Continued

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Other grain	Fruits <u>1/</u>	Nuts	Fresh vegetables	Sugar	Tobacco	Cotton	Eggs	Wool	Hides and skins	Other agri- cultural	Total agri- cultural	Total exports
Million dollars														
Lebanon														
Average:														
1958-60	--	.3	10.7	--	2.6	--	.5	.6	--	1.5	1.0	2.9	20.1	49.9
1966	--	1.0	19.2	.3	7.6	.5	1.5	.8	5.0	2.9	1.5	3.9	49.8	123.0
1967	--	1.0	22.4	--	9.0	--	3.9	--	6.2	4.8	3.1	9.7	60.1	184.0
1968	--	--	22.5	2.4	3.3	.4	1.6	.2	7.7	3.5	2.9	17.1	61.6	208.0
1969	.3	.9	19.2	--	7.0	.8	4.1	--	6.8	4.0	3.5	11.8	58.4	210.9
Syria														
Average:														
1958-60	4.2	1.7	.4	--	.4	--	.6	57.0	.7	9.1	2.5	17.8	94.4	126.8
1966	.1	1.4	1.7	--	5.5	.3	.6	89.6	.3	7.1	2.3	42.6	151.5	172.0
1967	--	1.9	8.0	--	7.5	--	1.2	66.9	--	5.5	n.a.	n.a.	4/91.0	153.7
1968	.3	5.4	6.8	--	6.9	--	2.1	66.1	--	4.1	n.a.	n.a.	4/91.7	169.3
1969	--	10.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.2	2.2	79.8	--	4.1	2.3	n.a.	4/99.0	206.8
Turkey														
Average:														
1958-60	--	16.0	25.8	40.6	--	6.7	80.4	40.9	.2	4.0	4.7	38.8	258.1	307.0
1966	--	2.5	35.7	60.9	.7	6.9	107.6	128.5	--	1.7	7.6	63.1	415.2	490.5
1967	--	1.6	40.1	91.0	2.7	6.2	118.0	128.5	--	8.9	5.4	64.3	466.7	522.3
1968	.2	1.1	40.5	83.5	2.3	2.3	94.8	136.1	--	8.9	5.7	58.1	433.5	496.8
1969	--	.3	46.4	114.5	6.4	13.9	81.5	113.6	--	6.8	6.7	65.8	455.9	536.8
Total														
Average:														
1958-60	4.2	25.0	110.5	50.4	10.3	6.7	81.7	125.4	8.2	23.7	16.1	97.0	559.2	2,099.5
1966	2.4	6.6	189.0	69.7	34.1	8.1	110.3	257.9	7.2	18.3	29.7	6/159.1	6/892.4	3,690.5
1967	6.3	6.3	238.1	97.9	45.0	7.2	124.6	239.5	11.8	25.1	21.3	6/127.5	6/951.4	3,954.3
1968	12.7	9.0	244.7	102.1	42.1	3.8	98.5	251.8	10.6	22.7	27.1	6/144.1	6/969.2	4,454.1
1969	3.3	16.5	223.7	136.6	45.6	15.9	89.4	251.7	9.0	21.3	35.2	6/180.4	1,028.6	5,071.1

n.a. = Not available.  
-- = None or negligible.

1/ Fresh and dried.

2/ Years beginning March 21

3/ Dates only.

4/ Includes only the commodities listed.

5/ Years ending September 30.

6/ Incomplete; see footnote 4.

Table 5 --West Asia: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, average 1958-60, annual 1966-69

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Other grains & preps.	Fruits & nuts	Sugar	Tea	Oil-seeds	Fats and oils	Meat	Dairy products & eggs	Wool and hair	Hides and skins	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total imports
	Million dollars													
Cyprus														
Average: 1958-60	2.8	.5	--	1.4	--	--	2.3	3.2	2.5	--	--	6.6	19.3	109.7
1966	1.0	3.2	.6	1.5	.1	.4	3.2	5.5	7.9	--	--	3.6	27.0	154.4
1967	1.9	4.1	2.3	1.5	.1	.3	3.2	3.6	3.3	--	--	7.4	27.7	165.7
1968	.9	2.7	.5	1.3	--	.3	3.8	3.9	3.0	--	--	9.1	25.5	170.3
1969	2.1	5.5	.8	1.4	.2	.4	2.4	4.4	3.3	--	--	10.9	31.4	203.1
Iran 1/														
Average: 1958-60	9.4	.3	.7	30.5	17.5	.1	6.0	--	1.9	.3	.9	6.2	73.8	561.3
1966	16.0	2.4	.5	17.8	11.2	.2	28.5	.3	.6	9.9	2.0	22.4	111.8	972.1
1967	4.6	2.5	--	12.9	8.9	.3	26.7	--	6.9	12.6	2.5	33.1	111.0	1,194.0
1968	37.2	7.8	.7	6.4	10.6	1.1	24.9	.9	8.2	5.1	3.6	24.9	131.4	1,492.1
1969	.2	1.7	.3	5.9	10.4	.8	28.0	4.4	8.3	13.0	2.6	27.8	103.4	1,525.6
Iraq 2/														
Average: 1958-60	11.1	.9	3.7	21.1	19.4	.7	4.8	--	1.6	--	--	7.9	71.2	340.8
1966	3.6	--	4.6	14.8	30.8	1.2	9.2	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	2/ 64.2	492.8
1967	15.7	--	6.0	21.6	12.3	1.1	12.0	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	2/ 68.7	423.4
1968	14.9	1.2	5.0	17.5	17.1	1.4	11.5	.4	8.6	4.1	1.3	36.8	104.9	404.6
1969	.4	.4	n.a.	22.8	18.2	.9	10.4	.7	8.3	8.8	.7	n.a.	2/ 71.6	440.2
Israel 3/														
Average: 1958-60	20.7	20.8	.2	6.5	2.5	15.6	2.6	1.7	5.1	.9	3.4	19.7	99.7	457.4
1966	22.2	41.6	2.7	5.3	1.5	33.7	6.8	27.9	2.1	6.3	2.2	28.2	180.5	832.6
1967	8.4	43.8	1.8	5.8	1.8	32.6	6.9	15.9	2.1	6.1	3.2	28.2	156.6	768.5
1968	22.8	42.1	1.5	6.2	2.1	30.3	6.8	16.2	3.5	8.1	3.5	33.9	177.0	1,081.0
1969	20.3	41.4	3.6	10.2	2.4	33.3	7.0	21.1	5.5	5.6	3.8	28.6	182.8	1,330.6
Jordan														
Average: 1958-60	7.5	3.3	2.3	3.7	1.3	--	2.2	--	.5	--	--	9.4	30.2	106.6
1966	12.0	8.2	4.8	5.5	2.4	1.5	3.4	.8	3.0	--	.6	14.0	56.2	191.0
1967	6.7	3.8	4.5	4.4	2.0	1.2	1.8	.9	3.4	--	.4	14.2	43.3	154.1
1968	9.4	3.4	3.7	5.2	2.6	1.0	1.1	2.4	4.0	--	.3	13.5	46.6	161.0
1969	4.6	6.2	3.6	6.1	2.9	.6	1.4	2.2	5.3	.1	.4	19.1	52.5	189.7

Continued

Table 5--West Asia: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, average 1958-60, annual 1966-69--Continued

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Other grains & preps.	Fruits & nuts	Sugar	Tea	Oil-seeds	Fats and oils	Meat	Dairy products & eggs	Wool and hair	Hides and skins	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total imports
Million dollars														
Lebanon														
Average: 1958-60	9.8	2.8	.4	1.5	--	--	.2	--	3.8	1.5	1.9	19.8	41.7	221.1
1966	18.1	11.7	5.8	4.6	1.7	6.8	1.9	3.5	11.4	5.0	8.9	84.2	163.6	689.7
1967	18.6	13.0	5.5	2.4	1.5	6.9	.7	3.7	11.7	4.4	7.7	68.8	144.9	572.7
1968	17.2	10.1	5.4	2.2	1.8	7.3	2.2	3.0	12.4	3.7	8.8	66.8	140.9	646.2
1969	17.1	10.8	4.8	3.7	2.3	6.2	3.9	3.7	11.1	3.1	6.8	51.3	124.8	598.4
Syria														
Average: 1958-60	8.4	2.5	6.9	5.9	2.8	1.4	1.4	--	1.0	4.6	.5	9.4	44.8	246.5
1966	20.5	6.3	8.9	4.8	4.8	1.3	.8	.2	3.8	.8	2.2	12.2	66.6	286.7
1967	10.2	6.4	10.0	5.1	3.2	0.5	0.4	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	<u>2/</u> 35.8	262.4
1968	18.8	7.0	10.9	3.4	3.1	0.2	0.7	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	<u>2/</u> 44.1	313.9
1969	7.0	5.0	n.a.	8.3	5.2	.8	2.3	.5	6.0	.0	1.3	n.a.	<u>2/</u> 37.0	369.5
† Turkey														
Average: 1958-60	3.9	.7	--	--	5.9	--	20.5	.4	.7	10.3	2.5	1.2	46.1	417.4
1966	17.4	1.6	--	--	--	1.2	5.7	--	--	12.9	5.0	14.5	58.3	724.6
1967	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	11.2	5.4	15.8	36.6	690.8
1968	--	--	--	--	--	.1	1.5	--	--	9.8	2.6	13.8	27.8	770.4
1969	15.5	2.6	.1	2.0	--	.2	1.6	--	--	12.5	2.1	10.0	46.6	753.9
Total														
Average: 1958-60	73.6	31.8	14.2	70.6	49.4	17.8	40.0	5.3	17.1	17.6	9.2	80.2	426.8	2,460.8
1966	110.8	75.0	27.9	54.3	52.5	46.3	59.5	38.2	25.0	34.9	20.9 <u>4/</u>	182.9 <u>4/</u>	728.2	4,343.9
1967	68.1	67.2	30.1	48.6	26.6	42.9	53.9	24.1	27.4	34.3	19.2 <u>4/</u>	182.2 <u>4/</u>	624.6	4,231.6
1968	121.2	67.3	27.7	38.8	34.2	41.7	52.5	26.8	39.7	30.8	20.1 <u>4/</u>	167.4 <u>4/</u>	668.2	5,039.5
1969	67.2	73.6	13.2	60.4	41.6	43.2	57.0	37.0	47.8	43.7	17.7 <u>4/</u>	147.7 <u>4/</u>	650.1	5,411.0

n.a. = Not available.

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Years beginning March 21.

2/ Includes only the commodities listed.

3/ Years ending September 30.

4/ Incomplete; see footnote 2.

Table 6--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1968-72

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Tobacco	Coffee	Cocoa beans	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	--	--	--
1968	1,534	7	--	6	--	110	487	--	8	--	--	6	--	--	--
1969	1,239	6	--	6	--	130	425	--	10	--	--	6	--	--	--
1970	1,500	7	--	7	--	117	434	--	10	--	--	6	--	--	--
1971	1,100	6	--	6	--	130	415	--	10	--	--	6	--	--	--
1972	1,350	6	--	6	--	120	415	--	10	--	--	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	144	71	195	66	30	12	4	176	--	5
1968	19	407	75	33	1,545	172	80	213	68	32	30	5	186	--	15
1969	14	420	77	33	1,590	179	81	220	69	32	40	4	204	--	22
1970	20	415	78	34	1,600	181	82	225	70	35	52	5	198	--	30
1971	15	415	78	33	1,625	186	80	230	70	35	57	5	204	--	33
1972	14	400	70	32	1,590	162	80	230	70	30	35	4	201	--	17
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
1968	10	120	146	3	930	857	--	1,320	--	7	7	--	17	--	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	200	175	12	965	845	--	1,450	--	10	6	--	25	--	3
1972	9	200	170	12	960	835	--	1,450	--	9	6	--	19	--	3
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
1968	--	280	500	14	855	955	--	650	7	208	44	4	66	104	22
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	--	355	530	14	910	1,015	--	695	15	190	31	6	75	123	15
1972	--	350	540	14	930	1,035	--	710	15	190	31	6	75	105	15
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

Continued

Table 6--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1968-72--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton seed	Tobacco	Coffee	Cocoa beans	Cotton
1,000 metric tons															
1968	--	260	80	2	1,142	616	--	--	--	25	8	1	1	--	4
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	--	240	86	2	1,215	663	--	--	--	25	8	1	1	--	4
1972	--	190	88	2	1,240	679	--	--	--	25	8	1	1	--	4
<b>Egypt</b>															
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
1968	1,518	2,297	906	2,586	--	549	619	86	425	36	758	--	--	--	437
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	2,628	--	515	878	95	500	33	886	--	--	--	510
1972	1,770	2,550	950	2,600	--	617	945	100	551	40	917	--	--	--	520
<b>Ethiopia</b>															
Average:															
1957-59	220	631	917	--	--	44	--	29	32	26	4	--	3/56	--	2
1961-65	269	698	1,099	--	--	58	--	40	55	16	7	--	3/72	--	3
1968	310	800	1,250	--	--	70	--	50	67	20	18	--	3/85	--	8
1969	320	850	1,300	--	--	85	--	50	77	20	18	--	3/83	--	8
1970	320	850	1,350	--	--	85	--	50	142	20	16	--	3/87	--	8
1971	320	960	1,350	--	--	85	--	50	91	20	10	--	3/89	--	5
1972	320	960	1,350	--	--	85	--	50	100	20	10	--	3/92	--	5
<b>Ghana</b>															
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	--
1968	--	301	156	65	914	2,777	43	2,300	20	53	--	1	5	339	--
1969	--	290	157	84	940	2,815	44	2,355	22	65	--	1	6	414	--
1970	--	300	160	40	940	2,530	44	2,388	23	56	--	1	4	392	--
1971	--	430	179	71	965	2,617	45	2,455	25	59	--	1	5	460	--
1972	--	430	185	73	995	2,700	46	2,535	25	60	--	1	4	435	--
<b>Guinea</b>															
Average:															
1957-59	--	124	70	308	379	85	54	59	--	25	--	--	11	--	--
1961-65	--	--	62	311	411	84	29	80	--	19	--	--	11	--	--
1968	--	150	70	346	450	89	22	75	--	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	420	505	97	22	90	--	25	--	--	7	--	--

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Continued

Table 6 --Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1968-72--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton seed	Tobacco	Coffee 2/	Cocoa beans 2/	Cotton
<u>1,000 metric tons</u>															
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
1968	--	206	47	365	530	1,571	--	797	--	32	28	2	204	143	17
1969	--	250	47	303	532	1,719	--	810	--	42	22	3	276	180	12
1970	--	210	43	316	540	1,754	--	828	--	36	22	3	240	176	11
1971	--	280	53	350	570	1,763	--	860	--	40	32	3	264	224	16
1972	--	285	54	360	575	1,819	--	885	--	40	36	3	270	190	19
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
1968	226	1,600	350	30	--	195	45	--	103	13	8	--	48	--	4
1969	216	1,400	325	34	--	200	50	--	125	15	8	--	60	--	4
1970	220	1,500	350	34	--	210	50	--	133	13	12	--	60	--	6
1971	165	1,300	350	34	--	200	50	--	119	13	12	--	60	--	6
1972	153	1,550	350	40	--	220	50	--	106	13	9	--	54	--	5
Liberia															
Average:															
1957-59	--	11	--	176	207	21	6	76	--	3	--	--	1	1	--
1961-65	--	11	--	161	229	23	5	77	--	2	--	--	3	1	--
1968	--	10	--	152	230	25	6	81	--	2	--	--	4	2	--
1969	--	11	--	153	233	25	6	82	--	2	--	--	4	2	--
1970	--	11	--	153	235	26	7	84	--	2	--	--	5	2	--
1971	--	11	--	155	237	27	7	87	--	2	--	--	5	2	--
1972	--	11	--	165	244	27	7	90	--	2	--	--	5	2	--
Libya															
Average:															
1957-59	42	--	--	--	--	17	10	--	--	11	--	1	--	--	--
1961-65	39	--	--	--	--	13	17	--	--	9	--	1	--	--	--
1968	52	--	--	--	--	12	21	--	--	13	--	2	--	--	--
1969	78	--	--	--	--	12	18	--	--	10	--	2	--	--	--
1970	21	--	--	--	--	10	18	--	--	11	--	2	--	--	--
1971	30	--	--	--	--	12	20	--	--	13	--	2	--	--	--
1972	40	--	--	--	--	12	18	--	--	12	--	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

Continued



Table 6 --Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1968-72--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops <sup>1/</sup>	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton seed	Tobacco	Coffee <sup>2/</sup>	Cocoa beans <sup>2/</sup>	Cotton
1,000 metric tons															
<b>Nigeria</b>															
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
1968	--	1,219	6,656	376	8,128	12,980	--	1,219	34	1,445	115	12	3	195	60
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	35	775	80	14	5	323	39
1971	--	1,208	6,574	471	12,396	17,583	--	1,300	38	845	77	15	4	265	38
1972	--	1,219	6,083	469	12,700	17,781	--	1,330	40	1,100	88	16	5	270	44
<b>Rhodesia</b>															
Average:															
1957-59	1	617	208	--	54	19	--	--	8	104	--	70	--	--	--
1961-65	2	833	268	--	43	22	--	--	133	123	6	105	--	--	3
1968	23	500	250	--	44	20	--	--	120	35	88	60	--	--	45
1969	32	1,088	275	--	45	22	--	--	136	122	80	60	--	--	43
1970	54	625	280	--	46	22	--	--	125	104	118	60	--	--	53
1971	82	1,200	280	--	47	23	--	--	135	108	110	60	--	--	50
1972	85	1,500	280	--	49	24	--	--	135	125	100	65	--	--	48
<b>Rwanda</b>															
Average:															
1957-59	2	52	152	--	282	605	--	1,029	--	3	--	--	14	--	--
1961-65	2	47	136	--	132	456	--	1,115	--	8	--	--	9	--	--
1968	2	43	123	--	233	447	--	1,616	--	10	--	--	12	--	--
1969	2	41	130	--	283	453	--	1,638	--	6	--	--	9	--	--
1970	1	64	158	--	345	539	--	1,651	--	7	--	--	16	--	--
1971	1	70	160	--	375	539	--	1,700	--	10	--	--	15	--	--
1972	2	72	162	--	385	548	--	1,720	--	10	--	--	13	--	--
<b>Senegal</b>															
Average:															
1957-59	--	29	336	68	165	26	2	--	--	843	--	--	--	--	--
1961-65	--	33	479	102	151	18	2	--	--	1,006	--	--	--	--	--
1968	--	25	450	58	232	19	3	--	--	830	6	--	--	--	3
1969	--	49	625	120	250	18	3	--	--	800	8	--	--	--	4
1970	--	40	414	90	260	20	2	--	--	545	9	--	--	--	5
1971	--	40	604	102	270	22	2	--	--	920	12	--	--	--	8
1972	--	40	322	50	270	22	2	--	--	500	18	--	--	--	9
<b>Sierra Leone</b>															
Average:															
1957-59	--	14	23	316	424	54	81	139	--	25	--	--	4	3	--
1961-65	--	10	27	406	449	55	89	154	--	23	--	--	5	4	--

Continued

Table 6 --Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1968-72--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar raw	Peanuts	Cotton seed	Tobacco	Coffee 2/	Cocoa beans 2/	Cotton
1,000 metric tons															
1968	--	11	30	433	480	61	100	169	--	21	--	--	6	4	--
1969	--	12	31	407	478	61	101	171	--	20	--	--	5	4	--
1970	--	14	31	425	495	63	104	174	--	20	--	--	8	5	--
1971	--	14	32	443	505	64	106	178	--	20	--	--	6	6	--
1972	--	14	32	447	550	68	263	182	--	15	--	--	8	6	--
<b>South Africa:</b>															
<b>Rep. of</b>															
<b>Average:</b>															
1957-59	714	3,979	227	--	--	345	331	69	947	168	14	30	--	--	7
1961-65	843	5,491	261	--	--	415	436	43	1,080	221	23	27	--	--	11
1968	1,272	5,316	207	--	--	598	530	52	1,505	232	32	38	--	--	16
1969	1,328	5,340	232	--	--	571	487	46	1,622	352	48	38	--	--	24
1970	1,396	6,132	445	--	--	674	548	68	1,399	306	33	34	--	--	16
1971	1,670	8,600	599	--	--	646	545	64	1,860	379	27		--	--	14
1972	1,650	9,630	5	--	--	673	444	83	1,960	374	30	30	--	--	15
<b>Sudan</b>															
<b>Average:</b>															
1957-59	27	45	1,385	--	92	2	6	--	5	125	194	--	--	--	101
1961-65	37	28	1,610	--	120	4	5	--	16	256	308	--	--	--	157
1968	88	52	1,137	--	130	6	7	--	106	240	426	--	--	--	229
1969	123	50	1,844	--	132	6	7	--	98	280	455	--	--	--	218
1970	147	50	1,750	--	134	6	7	--	108	351	472	--	--	--	252
1971	135	50	1,900	--	134	6	7	--	110	333	460	--	--	--	237
1972	135	50	1,900	--	134	6	7	--	112	350	465	--	--	--	240
<b>Tanzania</b>															
<b>Average:</b>															
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
1968	37	710	1,150	120	1,205	306	21	12	86	11	103	10	57	--	51
1969	37	715	1,155	120	1,210	312	21	12	91	10	143	10	47	--	71
1970	37	720	1,160	125	1,220	324	22	12	93	5	126	11	54	--	63
1971	37	650	1,165	125	1,220	324	22	12	90	5	135	11	51	--	65
1972	37	800	1,165	130	1,220	324	22	12	92	5	135	11	48	--	65
<b>Togo</b>															
<b>Average:</b>															
1957-59	--	71	110	11	333	313	--	--	--	10	5	--	8	8	2
1961-65	--	75	79	13	363	385	--	--	--	11	7	--	12	14	3
1968	--	70	90	20	410	436	--	--	--	18	5	--	17	21	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	22	3

Continued

Table 6--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1968-72--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Tobacco	Coffee <sup>2/</sup>	Cocoa beans <sup>2/</sup>	Cotton
<u>1,000 metric tons</u>															
Tunisia															
Average:															
1957-59	514	4	4	--	--	32	81	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
1961-65	449	3	4	--	--	50	82	--	4	--	--	1	--	--	--
1968	383	2	2	--	--	75	97	--	4	--	--	3	--	--	--
1969	370	2	2	--	--	75	75	--	5	--	--	3	--	--	--
1970	450	2	3	--	--	75	80	--	6	--	--	3	--	--	--
1971	600	2	3	--	--	50	88	--	7	--	--	2	--	--	--
1972	800	2	3	--	--	75	84	--	8	--	--	2	--	--	--
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
1968	--	320	710	--	1,250	980	--	280	157	234	154	5	200	--	76
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	--	315	700	--	1,250	990	--	300	150	200	152	4	171	--	75
1972	--	340	725	--	1,250	1,000	--	300	110	215	145	4	171	--	71
Upper Volta															
Average:															
1957-59	--	131	881	23	29	48	--	--	--	46	4	--	--	--	2
1961-65	--	151	927	25	31	47	--	--	--	122	6	--	--	--	3
1968	--	120	900	35	30	45	--	--	--	92	21	--	--	--	11
1969	--	110	940	36	31	45	--	--	--	100	26	--	--	--	14
1970	--	100	900	37	32	45	--	--	--	100	26	--	--	--	14
1971	--	100	900	37	32	45	--	--	--	100	26	--	--	--	14
1972	--	100	900	37	32	45	--	--	--	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	43	62	6,491	272	--	1,380	35	127	28	--	53	6	15
1968	3	361	27	140	8,951	394	--	1,600	38	160	27	--	73	6	19
1969	3	358	28	188	9,429	428	--	1,650	36	200	27	--	77	5	20
1970	3	330	27	172	9,475	393	--	1,700	43	180	34	--	83	5	20
1971	3	340	25	172	8,975	399	--	1,100	45	180	40	--	78	5	20
1972	3	340	26	175	8,950	399	--	1,200	45	180	40	--	83	5	21
Zambia <sup>4/</sup>															
Average:															
1957-59	1	130	--	--	5/182	3	--	--	--	8	--	4	--	--	--
1961-65	1	167	--	--	5/145	3	--	--	--	15	1	9	--	--	--

Continued

Table 6--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1968-72--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops <sup>1/</sup>	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton seed	Tobacco	Coffee <sup>2/</sup>	Cocoa beans <sup>2/</sup>	Cotton
1,000 metric tons															
1968	1	249	--	--	5/145	2	--	--	22	8	3	7	--	--	1
1969	1	254	--	--	5/145	3	--	--	30	11	5	6	--	--	2
1970	1	127	--	--	5/143	4	--	--	40	5	4	5	--	--	2
1971	1	400	--	--	5/145	6	--	--	42	8	8	6	--	--	4
1972	1	450	--	--	5/147	6	--	--	44	10	8	6	--	--	4
Total <sup>6/</sup>															
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	5,629	14,910	16,922	5,390	27,584	23,705	2,183	9,817	2,078	4,268	1,672	203	912	884	856
1968	7,890	15,911	17,076	6,893	29,464	25,051	2,819	10,700	2,993	4,215	1,941	176	1,049	815	1,056
1969	6,654	16,971	19,669	6,971	33,961	28,839	2,950	10,047	3,211	4,493	2,305	170	1,138	962	1,226
1970	7,566	16,656	17,751	7,020	33,782	25,527	2,884	11,259	3,121	3,559	2,181	185	1,131	1,044	1,178
1971	8,108	20,386	18,793	7,131	34,562	30,095	3,131	10,944	3,676	4,085	2,180	191	1,129	1,116	1,166
1972	8,774	22,255	17,739	7,196	34,773	30,639	3,283	11,247	3,818	3,970	2,202	196	1,128	1,036	1,170

-- = None or negligible.

<sup>1/</sup> Yams, cocoyams, sweetpotatoes, and white potatoes.

<sup>2/</sup> Data are for the marketing year beginning in the year shown.

<sup>3/</sup> Exportable production.

<sup>4/</sup> Commercial production only unless specified otherwise.

<sup>5/</sup> Total production.

<sup>6/</sup> Total of listed countries. Includes commercial production only for all crops except cassava in Malawi and Zambia.

Table 7--Africa: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1966-69

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Fruits, fresh & pres.	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa beans	Wine	Tobacco	Peanuts, oil & cake	Other oilseeds and oil	Cotton	Sisal	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	and flour														
	SITC :041-046	044	051-052 053	061	071	072.1	112.1	121	081.3	221.1-421.4 221-421	263.1	263.2	265.4		
Million dollars															
Algeria	1966	.3	--	44.9	--	--	--	121.5	.1	--	4.1	.6	--	28.6	200.1 717.0
	1967	.5	--	32.0	--	--	--	56.4	--	.1	.7	.7	--	30.0	120.4 714.4
	1968	--	--	43.0	--	--	--	77.6	.9	--	--	.6	--	15.7	137.8 819.6
	1969	--	--	33.8	--	--	--	134.1	.6	--	n.a.	.4	--	n.a.	1/168.9 934.0
Angola	1966	--	4.5	.4	3.1	105.5	.3	--	1.7	.4	6.1	3.7	10.4	5.6	141.7 221.0
	1967	--	6.0	.6	3.0	122.9	.2	--	1.4	.3	6.1	3.6	6.7	6.2	157.0 235.9
	1968	--	8.5	1.8	1.7	122.7	.2	--	2.2	.1	6.0	6.7	7.0	13.9	170.8 271.0
	1969	--	10.9	3.1	1.8	115.7	.3	--	1.3	.1	6.7	11.7	7.1	19.5	178.2 326.5
Cameroon	1966	--	--	4.0	--	45.2	28.7	--	.8	2.0	1.2	10.2	--	6.9	99.0 150.0
	1967	--	--	3.1	--	44.1	38.6	--	1.1	1.5	1.5	7.1	--	10.8	107.8 155.7
	1968	--	--	2.7	--	51.1	43.8	--	1.0	1.1	5.7	5.6	--	20.2	131.2 190.7
	1969	--	--	2.9	--	45.9	64.0	--	.8	2.9	3.9	11.2	--	30.1	161.7 227.5
52 Cen. African Republic	1966	--	--	--	.1	7.3	--	--	.2	--	.6	4.5	--	1.0	13.7 30.8
	1967	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	.6	--	.6	6.6	--	.7	14.3 29.0
	1968	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	.8	--	.4	8.4	--	.3	14.8 35.7
	1969	--	--	--	--	5.4	--	--	.6	--	.1	9.0	--	.3	15.4 35.6
Chad	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	18.3	--	4.2	22.6 23.7
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	22.3	--	3.7	26.1 26.9
	1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2	--	23.4	--	3.3	26.9 27.6
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.5	--	4.3	29.8 31.1
Congo (Brazzaville)	1966	--	--	--	.2	.4	.5	--	.2	.2	1.1	--	--	.3	2.9 43.2
	1967	--	--	--	6.0	.6	.5	--	.2	.2	.8	--	--	.3	8.6 47.5
	1968	--	--	--	1.4	.6	.8	--	.2	--	.7	.1	--	1.3	5.1 49.4
	1969	--	--	--	3.6	.6	.9	--	.1	--	.4	--	--	1.4	7.0 44.1
Dahomey	1966	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	.4	--	6.7	1.1	--	.2	8.8 10.5
	1967	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	.4	.9	7.2	1.3	--	2.4	12.8 15.2
	1968	--	.1	.1	--	.3	.3	--	.6	1.1	11.7	2.8	--	2.0	19.0 22.3
	1969	1.3	--	--	--	1.3	2.6	--	.8	1.0	10.3	3.1	--	3.0	23.4 26.9
Egypt	1966	1.7	--	3.4	.5	--	--	--	--	2.6	3.0	330.0	--	80.7	421.9 605.1
	1967	.7	--	2.9	1.0	--	--	.5	--	3.0	.9	279.7	--	106.3	394.0 565.8
	1968	.1	--	4.7	4.7	--	--	.7	--	2.2	--	276.2	--	139.2	427.8 621.7
	1969	--	--	16.9	7.8	--	--	.6	--	4.9	.1	300.7	--	174.4	505.4 744.7

Continued

Table 7--Africa: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1966-69--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Fruits,	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa	Wine	Tobacco	Peanuts:	Other:		Sisal	Other	Total	Total	
	and flour		fresh & pres.			beans			peanut oil & cake	oilseeds: and oil	Cotton:		agri- cultural	agri- cultural	exports	
SITC	041-046	044	051-052 053	061	071	072.1	112.1	121	221.1-421.4 081.3	221-421 422-431	263.1 263.2	265.4				
<u>Million dollars</u>																
Ethiopia	1966	--	--	2.0	--	62.3	--	--	.5	8.2	--	--	34.7	107.7	111.0	
	1967	--	--	2.4	--	55.8	--	--	--	9.1	.2	--	11.3	78.7	101.0	
	1968	--	--	2.0	.3	61.1	--	--	.4	7.3	.4	--	32.5	104.0	106.4	
	1969	--	--	1.9	.5	69.6	--	--	--	1.9	8.9	--	--	28.6	111.4	119.3
Gabon	1966	--	--	--	--	.5	1.3	--	.3	--	--	--	.3	2.4	100.8	
	1967	--	--	--	--	.5	1.5	--	--	.3	--	--	.3	2.6	120.0	
	1968	--	--	--	--	.4	1.6	--	--	.3	--	--	.3	2.6	124.2	
	1969	--	--	--	--	.3	1.9	--	--	.2	--	--	.3	2.7	142.3	
Ghana	1966	--	--	1.0	--	3.1	144.3	--	--	.1	--	--	20.2	168.7	268.0	
	1967	--	--	.9	--	1.6	170.4	--	--	1.8	--	--	30.7	205.4	296.0	
	1968	--	--	.7	--	2.6	181.9	--	--	.5	--	--	30.1	215.8	308.0	
	1969	.1	--	.8	--	1.6	155.2	--	--	.1	--	--	62.4	220.2	360.0	
Guinea	1966	--	--	2.2	--	8.3	--	--	1.9	2.0	--	--	n.a.	1/ 14.4	46.0	
	1967	--	.1	6.4	--	6.1	--	--	.1	2.8	--	--	n.a.	1/ 15.5	52.9	
	1968	--	--	7.9	--	5.6	--	--	.1	3.8	--	--	n.a.	1/ 17.4	56.8	
	1969	--	--	n.a.	--	5.5	--	--	n.a.	n.a.	--	--	n.a.	1/ 5.5	49.0	
Ivory Coast	1966	--	--	19.5	--	124.4	60.8	--	.1	--	2.8	1.4	8.6	217.6	310.5	
	1967	--	--	22.4	--	105.7	57.8	--	--	.1	3.1	--	23.5	212.6	325.0	
	1968	--	--	23.5	--	149.2	78.7	--	--	--	4.1	5.9	27.4	288.8	424.9	
	1969	--	--	22.3	--	122.0	102.1	--	--	.1	4.5	6.1	30.7	287.8	458.0	
Kenya	1966	2.8	--	3.4	.3	52.7	--	--	.7	.2	1.8	2.4	9.4	70.5	144.2	246.9
	1967	4.5	4.0	3.9	.3	44.0	--	--	1.1	.2	.9	1.8	5.8	59.2	125.7	223.2
	1968	4.5	13.6	3.6	.2	35.9	--	--	.1	.7	1.8	1.1	5.1	67.9	134.5	235.6
	1969	3.5	10.1	4.7	.5	47.3	--	--	.1	.1	1.2	2.1	4.8	73.1	147.5	257.9
Liberia	1966	--	--	--	--	5.8	.5	--	.2	--	1.6	--	27.1	35.2	150.0	
	1967	--	--	--	--	2.5	.6	--	--	--	1.8	--	26.7	31.6	153.3	
	1968	--	--	--	--	2.9	1.3	--	.1	--	1.9	--	25.7	31.9	162.3	
	1969	--	--	--	--	2.5	1.6	--	--	--	1.5	--	31.0	36.6	195.9	
Libya	1966	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	.1	.8	--	--	1.6	2.7	986.5	
	1967	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	.1	.7	.2	--	.6	1.9	1,178.1	
	1968	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	.3	.7	--	--	.4	1.5	1,876.2	
	1969	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	.3	.1	--	.8	1.4	2,167.0	

Continued

Table 7--Africa: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1966-69--Continued

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Corn	Fruits, fresh & pres.	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa beans	Wine	Tobacco	Peanut oil & cake	Other oilseeds and oil	Cotton	Sisal	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports	
SITC	041-046	044	051-052	061	071	072.1	112.1	121	221.1-421.4	221-421	263.1	263.2	265.4			
Million dollars																
Malagasy Republic	1966	--	.2	1.8	6.3	30.8	.4	--	4.4	--	1.9	--	3.9	37.1	86.8	97.8
	1967	--	.3	1.3	8.7	32.9	.3	--	2.0	1.5	.8	--	2.9	38.8	89.5	104.1
	1968	--	.1	.9	6.4	35.7	.5	--	1.6	2.2	.4	--	3.0	52.1	102.9	115.9
	1969	--	.2	1.0	6.8	33.5	.5	--	2.2	1.0	.1	--	3.5	49.4	98.2	118.0
Malawi	1966	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	12.7	3.6	.5	3.0	.1	16.0	38.1	38.7
	1967	--	3.9	--	.3	.1	--	--	10.1	8.5	.1	2.0	--	13.9	38.9	40.0
	1968	--	3.6	--	--	.1	--	--	12.7	5.8	.1	1.5	--	14.3	38.1	48.1
	1969	--	2.6	--	.2	.1	--	--	15.2	6.8	.7	2.1	--	14.4	42.1	52.7
Mali	1966	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	3.1	--	4.4	9.4	13.1
	1967	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	4.9	--	5.4	13.9	16.5
	1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	.3	6.1	--	.7	8.4	10.8
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1	1.6	1.7	--	1.1	5.5	17.3
Mauritius	1966	--	--	--	64.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	68.3	70.0
	1967	--	--	--	58.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7	62.4	64.0
	1968	--	--	--	57.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	61.7	62.1
	1969	--	--	--	58.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	63.4	65.7
Morocco	1966	--	1.1	66.3	1.2	--	--	14.9	--	--	9.6	5.1	--	71.9	170.1	428.4
	1967	--	--	83.4	.7	--	--	10.3	--	--	1.5	7.9	--	76.8	180.6	424.1
	1968	.3	--	102.2	--	--	--	5.6	--	--	2.0	5.1	--	85.4	200.6	450.1
	1969	--	1.9	94.8	.6	--	--	9.1	.1	--	20.2	6.1	--	106.4	239.2	486.2
Mozambique	1966	.1	--	21.0	16.1	--	--	--	.8	3.5	8.6	17.0	4.5	14.3	85.9	112.0
	1967	.1	1.4	18.8	11.4	--	--	--	.9	4.2	11.1	20.7	3.5	12.3	84.4	122.0
	1968	--	6.3	35.9	14.3	--	--	--	1.2	4.3	17.6	22.1	3.2	9.2	114.1	153.6
	1969	.1	1.6	28.9	19.5	--	--	--	1.4	2.7	10.7	27.9	3.2	12.1	108.1	142.4
Niger	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.1	--	2.0	--	5.1	32.2	34.7
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.7	--	1.7	--	5.2	33.6	34.3
	1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.9	--	1.6	--	6.1	36.6	37.9
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.4	.2	1.2	--	6.0	22.8	24.2
Nigeria	1966	.2	--	.3	--	4.2	79.1	--	.3	154.5	119.0	14.7	--	59.8	432.1	777.1
	1967	--	--	.3	.1	1.0	153.1	--	.2	131.1	42.7	18.2	--	44.8	391.5	685.3
	1968	--	--	.2	.1	1.4	144.9	--	--	146.5	48.7	9.1	--	54.5	405.4	578.7
	1969	--	--	.2	--	2.8	147.3	--	--	144.8	50.7	9.4	--	71.1	426.3	895.1

Continued

Table 7--Africa: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1966-69--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Fruits,	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa	Wine	Tobacco	Peanuts:	Other:		Sisal	Other	Total	Total	
	and Flour		fresh & pres.			beans			peanut oil & cake	oilseeds: and oil	Cotton		agri- cultural	agri- cultural	exports	
	SITC		051-052						221.1-421.4	221-421	263.1					
	041-046	044	053	061	071	072.1	112.1	121	081.3	422-431	263.2	265.4				
Million dollars																
Rhodesia	1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.6	n.a.	--	n.a.	82.2	.4	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	1/ 88.2	274.0
	1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.3	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	.3	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	1/ 4.6	262.0
	1968	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.2	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	.3	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	1/ 5.5	256.0
	1969	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.5	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	.3	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	1/ 5.8	335.7
Rwanda	1966	--	--	--	--	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3	6.9	11.7
	1967	--	--	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	n.a.	1/ 7.7	14.0
	1968	--	--	--	--	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	n.a.	1/ 8.5	14.9
	1969	--	--	--	--	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	n.a.	1/ 6.6	14.2
Senegal	1966	2.6	--	.3	.1	--	--	--	115.8	.4	--	--	--	3.9	123.1	148.9
	1967	1.3	--	.2	--	--	--	--	106.4	.6	--	--	--	3.7	112.2	137.2
	1968	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	109.0	.5	--	--	--	n.a.	1/111.9	151.1
	1969	2.4	--	.6	.8	--	--	--	66.3	.4	.2	--	--	7.0	77.7	123.3
Sierra Leone	1966	--	--	--	--	5.5	2.0	--	--	--	7.2	--	--	1.0	15.7	74.7
	1967	--	--	--	--	.4	2.0	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	1.4	6.4	70.0
	1968	--	--	--	--	3.8	2.8	--	--	--	10.6	--	--	2.3	19.5	90.9
	1969	--	--	--	--	3.6	3.7	--	--	n.a.	6.5	--	--	n.a.	1/ 13.8	106.0
South Africa, Republic of	1966	.1	3.5	155.7	45.9	.7	--	4.8	7.5	6.5	1.6	.8	--	224.7	451.8	1,684.0
	1967	--	110.0	137.8	45.6	.7	--	4.5	9.3	18.6	.8	.2	--	238.3	565.8	1,728.9
	1968	--	147.1	165.3	50.5	1.0	.8	4.9	10.4	14.6	1.2	.9	--	262.4	650.1	2,087.7
	1969	--	41.7	173.2	58.9	.3	--	2.1	12.9	14.3	1.1	2.1	--	281.3	587.9	2,143.6
Sudan	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.2	24.7	100.0	--	53.1	198.0	200.4
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.4	35.3	107.0	--	41.7	205.4	214.0
	1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.2	48.6	142.1	--	35.9	243.8	246.0
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.2	31.3	142.1	--	51.2	243.8	246.0
Tanzania	1966	.1	.5	14.7	.1	42.4	.1	--	2.3	1.0	6.9	49.0	32.9	37.9	187.9	234.5
	1967	.1	.2	14.4	--	33.4	--	--	4.7	1.0	6.3	35.2	28.1	35.2	158.6	228.8
	1968	--	1.4	15.6	--	37.1	.2	--	5.6	1.0	8.3	39.6	22.2	41.3	172.3	234.7
	1969	--	1.6	19.3	.2	36.0	.3	--	5.4	.3	8.2	32.9	22.4	56.6	183.2	247.9
Togo	1966	--	--	--	--	7.9	6.8	--	--	.5	3.2	1.1	--	.2	19.7	35.9
	1967	--	--	--	--	3.4	9.5	--	--	.6	2.1	1.4	--	.3	17.3	32.0
	1968	--	--	--	--	6.5	9.4	--	--	.7	2.7	1.4	--	.7	21.4	38.8
	1969	--	--	--	--	6.8	15.7	--	--	.7	2.2	.6	--	.6	26.6	44.3

Continued

Table 7--Africa: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1966-69--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Fruits	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa	Wine	Tobacco	Peanuts	Other	Cotton	Sisal	Other	Total	Total		
	and flour	Corn	fresh & pres.		beans			peanut oil & cake	oilseeds and oil			agri- cultural	agri- cultural	exports		
	041-046	044	051-052 053	061	071	072.1	112.1	121	221.1-421.4 081.3	221-421 422-431	263.1 263.2	265.4				
Million dollars																
Tunisia	1966	6.9	--	13.1	.1	--	--	8.4	.2	--	26.6	--	--	14.8	70.1	140.0
	1967	.1	--	10.1	.1	--	--	10.1	.1	--	15.2	--	--	12.9	48.6	148.9
	1968	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	6.8	.1	--	22.9	--	--	16.1	53.6	157.4
	1969	.1	--	12.2	1.0	--	--	6.6	.1	--	20.1	--	--	16.0	56.1	167.2
Uganda	1966	--	2.3	--	.7	97.4	--	1.9	1.4	2.8	43.0	--	25.9	175.4	213.8	
	1967	--	--	--	4.0	96.9	--	3.4	--	4.3	42.5	--	25.1	176.2	216.3	
	1968	--	--	--	4.2	100.1	--	2.2	--	4.3	41.4	--	22.7	174.9	213.2	
	1969	--	.2	.1	5.0	109.2	.1	2.8	.4	4.2	35.1	--	26.4	183.5	222.3	
Zaire	1966	--	--	.2	--	25.8	1.2	--	.2	.1	26.0	--	--	20.8	74.3	449.0
	1967	--	--	.1	--	25.4	2.4	--	.2	--	23.4	--	--	21.8	73.3	443.0
	1968	--	--	.1	--	31.9	2.3	--	n.a.	--	41.0	--	--	n.a.	1/ 75.3	510.0
	1969	--	--	--	--	25.9	3.0	--	--	.3	29.5	3.3	--	24.6	86.8	684.0
Zambia	1966	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	6.3	1.0	--	.7	--	1.4	11.9	690.8	
	1967	--	12.2	--	--	--	--	5.2	.9	--	--	--	1.0	19.3	653.8	
	1968	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	3.8	1.5	.1	.2	--	.9	10.5	762.2	
	1969	--	.5	--	--	--	--	4.4	1.5	--	--	--	1.0	7.4	1,056.2	
Other	1966	.2	--	15.5	38.4	8.0	4.3	2.0	--	7.8	4.7	2.0	--	23.9	106.8	205.0
	1967	.2	--	13.4	28.3	5.1	4.3	1.4	--	9.6	5.4	4.9	--	42.5	115.1	208.7
	1968	2.6	2.4	10.6	40.2	17.1	24.8	--	--	11.1	1.8	6.7	--	.2	117.5	151.6
	1969	--	.1	8.3	36.9	15.6	15.7	.1	--	3.2	7.5	7.4	--	18.0	112.8	220.4
Total 3/	1966	15.0	16.8	369.9	183.1	645.2	330.3	151.6	123.3	352.2	283.0	613.7	61.2	911.0	4056.3	9,955.5
	1967	7.5	138.1	354.8	172.5	597.2	441.2	83.2	41.0	341.5	190.0	569.9	47.0	937.5	3921.4	10,087.8
	1968	9.9	187.1	428.6	186.7	680.5	494.3	95.6	43.8	351.0	255.3	609.0	40.5	989.2	4371.5	11,704.1
	1969	7.5	71.4	425.2	208.3	658.1	514.9	152.6	48.8	289.6	233.2	641.9	41.0	1,208.0	4500.5	13,532.5

-- = None or negligible.

n.a. = Not available.

1/ Includes only the commodities listed.

2/ Included with "Other agricultural commodities" are wool exports of \$168.8 million for 1966; \$131.8 million for 1967; \$132.4 million for 1968; and \$134.5 million for 1969.

3/ Incomplete; see footnote 1.

Table 8--Africa: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1966-69

Country and year	Wheat	Rice	Feed	Fruits	Sugar	Tea	Beer	Tobacco	Oil and	Meat	Dairy	Other	Total	Total	
	and flour		grains	and vege- tables			and wines		oil- seeds		products	agri- cultural	agri- cultural	imports	
SITC	041-046	042	045	05	061	074	112.1 112.3	121	42-43	01	02				
<u>Million dollars</u>															
Algeria	1966	37.9	.3	3.7	11.5	27.6	1.2	.7	2.2	17.7	4.7	25.0	28.5	161.0	644.0
	1967	54.6	.5	3.4	7.5	26.4	3.2	.2	2.0	25.7	2.6	25.8	32.9	184.8	638.8
	1968	49.0	.6	2.3	10.6	20.1	3.9	.4	2.4	8.7	1.2	23.7	46.0	168.9	804.5
	1969	31.8	.6	.3	n.a.	12.0	1.2	.2	1.7	17.7	.5	26.9	n.a.	1/ 92.9	1,008.9
Angola	1966	3.8	--	.9	1.0	--	--	16.1	.2	2.7	--	3.1	.6	28.4	209.0
	1967	1.9	--	1.1	1.6	--	--	17.0	.9	3.0	--	2.5	1.0	29.0	272.5
	1968	4.9	.4	--	3.6	.3	.1	18.3	.2	3.5	.5	3.0	8.3	43.1	302.7
	1969	5.1	.5	--	3.3	.1	.1	18.5	.3	4.1	.6	3.5	7.4	43.5	322.1
Cameroon	1966	2.5	.5	--	--	2.1	--	2/3.2	1.1	.2	.9	1.2	12.1	23.8	147.4
	1967	3.4	1.6	.7	1.5	2.7	--	2/5.0	1.3	.3	.7	1.9	9.8	28.9	189.5
	1968	3.9	1.6	.1	.7	2.3	--	2.5	1.1	--	.7	2.7	17.1	32.7	187.6
	1969	3.5	1.6	--	1.7	2.1	--	4.5	.5	--	.7	2.2	5.9	22.7	204.7
57 Cen. African Republic	1966	.9	--	--	.4	--	.1	2/.9	--	.1	.3	.5	.9	4.1	30.7
	1967	1.2	--	.1	.6	--	.2	2/1.0	--	.2	.3	.6	1.0	5.2	40.1
	1968	.8	.1	.1	.6	--	.1	.9	--	.3	.3	.6	.9	4.7	35.5
	1969	1.1	.1	--	.4	--	--	.8	--	.3	.3	.5	1.1	4.6	35.0
Chad	1966	.6	--	--	.5	--	.6	2/.9	--	--	.1	.4	.6	3.7	29.7
	1967	2.1	--	.1	.5	--	.6	2/.9	--	.1	.1	.5	.9	5.8	37.5
	1968	1.4	--	--	.5	--	.2	.5	--	.3	.2	.4	.9	4.4	33.5
	1969	1.1	--	--	.5	--	.8	.5	--	.2	.2	.4	1.1	4.8	46.2
Congo (Braz- zaville)	1966	1.2	.3	--	.9	--	--	2/2.1	.2	.2	.4	.9	1.3	7.5	69.6
	1967	1.6	.2	--	.9	--	--	2/2.1	.8	.2	.5	1.0	1.5	8.8	82.0
	1968	1.5	.4	--	1.0	--	--	1.8	.8	.2	.6	1.0	1.8	9.1	83.5
	1969	1.9	.3	--	1.0	--	--	2.0	.6	.4	.7	1.1	1.8	9.8	78.6
Dahomey	1966	.9	.9	--	.7	1.0	--	.9	.5	.1	.2	.4	.8	6.4	33.5
	1967	.8	1.2	--	.1	1.3	--	.4	.4	n.a.	n.a.	.4	n.a.	1/4.6	43.5
	1968	.7	.8	--	1.1	1.7	--	.5	.9	.2	.1	.6	1.8	8.4	49.5
	1969	.8	1.3	--	1.3	1.3	--	.5	.5	.2	.1	.6	2.2	8.8	54.7
Egypt	1966	150.5	--	10.9	4.3	25.0	33.0	--	18.9	11.9	16.9	2.3	43.6	317.3	1,070.4
	1967	179.8	1.3	13.0	6.2	12.3	32.7	--	17.4	35.0	4.6	2.1	39.0	343.4	792.1
	1968	136.3	--	8.1	6.3	7.5	13.8	--	16.0	24.0	.8	2.3	28.3	243.4	666.1
	1969	88.8	--	2.8	7.0	1.0	3.8	--	17.0	31.2	3.1	4.1	34.9	193.7	637.7

Continued

Table 8--Africa: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1966-69--Continued

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Rice	Feed grains	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar	Tea	Beer and wines	Tobacco	Oil and seeds	Meat	Dairy products	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Total imports	
	SITC 041-046	042	045	05	061	074	112.1 112.3	121	22 42-43	01	02				
	<u>Million dollars</u>														
Ethiopia	1966	3.1	.7	.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	--	--	.4	.1	1.5	5.3	15.3	161.7
	1967	1.9	.3	.1	1.0	.2	.7	.4	.1	.3	.1	2.0	4.7	11.8	143.1
	1968	1.2	.3	.4	.8	.2	.8	.4	.6	.6	.1	1.5	5.1	12.0	173.0
	1969	1.3	.3	--	.9	.4	.9	.4	.2	.5	.1	1.6	6.1	12.7	155.3
Gabon	1966	.8	.3	--	1.2	.1	--	3.2	.1	.2	.9	.8	1.2	8.8	65.7
	1967	.9	.3	--	1.2	--	--	3.7	.1	.3	.9	.8	1.3	9.5	67.2
	1968	.8	.3	--	1.4	--	--	2.7	.1	.5	.9	.9	1.6	9.2	64.5
	1969	.8	.4	--	1.2	--	--	2.5	.1	.7	1.0	1.0	1.8	9.5	77.9
Ghana	1966	4.0	9.0	.6	2.1	7.0	.2	.1	1.9	1.6	3.0	7.6	22.8	59.9	351.7
	1967	7.6	7.5	.4	1.4	6.7	.4	.2	1.8	.7	4.5	6.9	17.8	55.9	307.1
	1968	8.0	6.6	--	1.0	8.1	.2	.1	3.7	.9	2.7	12.6	20.3	64.2	307.8
	1969	7.4	5.9	.5	1.2	8.3	.2	.2	.3	1.0	3.3	8.2	23.2	59.7	347.3
Guinea	1966	.8	4.1	3.7	n.a.	1.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/10.4	55.0
	1967	1.4	3.1	1.6	n.a.	.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/6.7	44.0
	1968	3.1	6.1	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/11.2	65.3
	1969	1.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/3.1	57.0
Ivory Coast	1966	9.4	12.6	--	4.4	4.9	.1	4.9	.4	2.2	2.1	5.0	5.5	51.5	257.5
	1967	5.2	3.5	--	4.4	5.0	.1	4.6	.3	2.4	1.8	5.8	7.2	40.3	263.3
	1968	5.6	7.6	--	4.9	5.7	.1	5.6	.4	2.6	2.0	6.4	5.9	46.8	314.0
	1969	4.5	7.3	--	5.4	5.8	.1	4.7	.5	1.1	2.0	7.0	7.7	46.1	334.2
Kenya	1966	2.0	.4	10.6	2.8	8.5	3.5	1.0	2.4	6.6	1.1	1.4	10.1	50.4	345.9
	1967	.4	--	.4	3.3	4.9	2.5	.9	3.5	5.2	.7	1.2	9.8	32.8	336.1
	1968	.3	1.0	--	2.3	3.7	2.9	.9	1.9	1.7	.3	.5	16.9	32.4	355.9
	1969	.2	.1	--	2.3	3.3	1.8	.8	.9	6.5	.3	.5	11.0	27.7	360.6
Liberia	1966	.7	7.5	--	1.4	.5	.1	2.0	.5	.5	1.7	1.3	6.2	22.4	114.0
	1967	.9	6.6	.7	1.4	.5	.1	2.0	.3	.5	1.6	1.3	3.2	19.1	125.2
	1968	.7	8.7	--	1.2	.5	.1	1.5	.3	.6	1.6	1.2	3.9	20.3	108.5
	1969	.8	5.2	--	1.2	.5	.1	1.0	.4	.3	1.2	.9	4.5	16.1	114.7
Libya	1966	9.9	2.6	2.4	8.4	3.0	4.9	--	.9	4.1	3.2	5.4	15.0	59.8	405.1
	1967	11.4	2.8	3.4	10.2	5.4	5.7	1.1	1.7	.1	3.1	7.2	31.8	83.9	476.4
	1968	12.1	2.2	3.1	11.3	3.4	7.9	1.5	1.7	--	4.8	7.8	30.4	86.2	644.6
	1969	12.4	3.8	--	10.8	5.5	10.0	1.1	2.5	2.8	6.7	10.0	20.3	85.9	675.6

Continued

Table 8--Africa: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1966-69--Continued

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Rice	Feed grains	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar	Tea	Beer and wines	Tobacco	Oil and seeds	Meat	Dairy products	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Total imports	
SITC	041-046	042	045	05	061	074	112.1 112.3	121	22 42-43	01	02				
Million dollars															
Malagasy Republic	1966	3.5	1.7	--	.6	--	.1	3.9	.5	2.3	.4	3.3	3.4	19.7	141.3
	1967	2.6	--	--	.6	--	.1	3.3	.5	.6	.7	3.5	2.5	14.4	145.3
	1968	3.2	--	--	.7	.1	.1	4.1	.3	.7	.4	3.6	4.0	17.2	170.2
	1969	2.4	6.2	--	.6	.4	.1	3.5	.5	1.9	.4	3.7	3.5	23.2	187.0
Malawi	1966	.9	.1	--	.3	.9	--	1.2	7.2	.1	.3	.7	2.6	14.3	77.0
	1967	.7	.1	--	.3	.7	--	1.3	4.1	.1	.4	.9	1.3	9.9	61.5
	1968	.8	.1	--	.4	.5	--	1.4	2.7	.1	.1	1.0	1.9	9.0	69.8
	1969	1.0	.1	--	.4	.4	--	.1	3.0	.1	.3	1.1	2.3	8.8	73.8
Mali	1966	.9	--	.3	.3	3.3	1.2	2/.4	--	.2	--	.6	1.3	8.5	36.0
	1967	.9	--	.3	.3	2.2	2.1	2/.5	.3	.8	--	.8	2.4	10.6	51.7
	1968	.9	--	--	.1	3.8	.6	.3	--	1.0	--	.2	2.2	9.1	43.4
	1969	.5	.2	.4	.3	2.2	.9	.4	--	.1	--	.4	2.0	7.4	38.9
Mauritius	1966	2.7	7.9	.4	.8	--	--	.5	.1	3.7	1.3	2.9	6.2	26.5	70.0
	1967	2.8	8.0	.3	2.3	--	--	.5	--	.1	1.1	2.3	6.0	23.4	76.0
	1968	3.2	10.0	.4	2.7	--	--	.5	.1	2.9	1.1	2.1	4.3	27.3	75.8
	1969	4.1	9.9	.4	2.2	--	--	.4	.1	2.1	1.0	1.9	4.0	26.1	67.7
Morocco	1966	43.3	--	2.7	4.6	37.2	12.7	.2	2.8	21.0	--	9.0	20.6	154.1	477.8
	1967	62.9	--	1.3	4.7	28.6	13.4	.5	2.5	14.6	.1	11.5	25.2	165.3	517.8
	1968	44.7	.2	--	4.7	23.6	16.2	.8	2.6	21.5	--	13.3	48.3	175.9	551.3
	1969	10.4	--	--	4.8	21.5	20.5	.7	3.8	12.3	.1	13.1	26.1	113.3	563.2
Mozambique	1966	3.6	--	.9	2.3	--	--	10.0	.4	1.4	--	3.7	1.1	23.4	208.0
	1967	4.4	--	.2	1.6	.5	--	8.0	.3	1.2	.5	3.6	1.1	21.4	199.0
	1968	3.5	--	.2	.4	--	--	9.4	--	1.4	--	3.3	1.2	19.4	234.3
	1969	4.9	--	--	1.6	--	--	9.2	--	4.0	.5	3.6	3.9	27.7	261.5
Niger	1966	.6	.2	.5	.5	1.7	.2	2/1.0	--	.1	.1	.3	1.3	6.5	45.0
	1967	.6	.2	.4	.6	1.4	.7	.8	--	.2	.1	.8	1.8	7.6	46.0
	1968	.6	.1	--	.6	.8	.2	.8	--	.5	.1	.4	2.1	6.2	41.5
	1969	.5	--	.5	.6	1.6	.2	.8	--	.4	.1	.3	1.9	6.9	48.7
Nigeria	1966	16.4	.3	.2	4.8	7.5	.4	1.6	3.0	.5	.6	12.0	16.3	63.6	717.8
	1967	13.0	.4	.1	3.6	7.8	.3	1.4	2.0	.8	.5	10.8	12.2	52.9	625.9
	1968	9.8	.1	.3	2.5	4.2	.3	.2	1.0	.8	.1	10.7	13.5	43.5	540.9
	1969	17.5	.1	1.2	3.2	11.1	.4	1.1	.5	.5	.1	11.9	16.3	63.9	696.3

Continued

Table 8--Africa: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1966-69--Continued

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Rice	Feed grains	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar	Tea	Beer and wines	Tobacco	Oil and Oil-seeds	Meat	Dairy products	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Total imports
	SITC 041-046	042	045	05	061	074	112.1 112.3	121	42-43	01	02			
<u>Million dollars</u>														
Rhodesia	1966	n.a.	.6	n.a.	.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/ .8	266.0
	1967	n.a.	.6	n.a.	.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/ .8	295.0
	1968	5.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/ 5.0	327.0
	1969	3.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/ 3.5	279.2
Rwanda	1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/ .3	19.4
	1967	.6	.1	n.a.	n.a.	.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/ 1.1	20.2
	1968	.2	.3	.1	--	.5	--	--	.1	.1	.1	--	1/ 1.4	22.5
	1969	.4	.4	--	n.a.	.4	--	n.a.	--	--	.3	n.a.	1/ 1.5	23.6
Senegal	1966	6.6	17.5	1.3	8.3	9.5	2.1	1.5	.2	1.1	.6	5.1	8.8	62.6
	1967	5.8	22.3	1.3	7.3	8.8	1.8	1.0	.7	.1	.6	4.8	9.0	63.5
	1968	5.7	28.6	1.3	4.4	7.7	1.6	1.1	.4	.1	.5	5.6	n.a.	1/57.0
	1969	7.5	18.1	2.3	9.3	8.0	1.4	1.2	.5	2.2	.5	6.6	14.6	72.2
Sierra Leone	1966	2.4	4.8	--	1.9	2.5	.1	1.0	1.5	.8	.7	1.8	3.1	20.6
	1967	3.1	4.5	--	.9	2.7	.1	1.0	1.5	.6	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	1/16.4
	1968	1.6	3.1	--	1.8	2.2	.1	.3	1.2	.9	.7	1.9	3.0	16.8
	1969	2.2	1.7	--	n.a.	2.8	n.a.	n.a.	1.2	.5	.1	n.a.	n.a.	1/ 8.5
South Africa, Republic of	1966	41.3	9.8	16.0	10.1	1.4	20.2	1.4	9.0	8.0	6.6	13.5	74.7	212.0
	1967	33.6	13.4	3.1	9.3	1.3	20.4	1.5	8.1	5.7	10.3	4.9	67.2	178.8
	1968	.1	.5	.2	11.0	2.3	19.8	1.7	3.3	8.0	13.2	2.3	94.6	157.0
	1969	.1	15.2	.1	10.9	3.4	20.4	1.9	2.8	5.1	12.8	2.4	101.8	176.9
Sudan	1966	10.5	.8	--	3.8	8.8	11.7	.5	--	.5	.2	1.5	10.9	49.2
	1967	14.0	1.4	--	--	4.7	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	34.1
	1968	10.2	1.4	--	4.1	12.0	11.5	.3	.3	.4	.3	1.6	16.2	58.3
	1969	5.3	2.0	--	4.1	7.8	6.3	.2	--	1.4	--	2.9	4.9	34.9
Tanzania	1966	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.4	.1	.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	.7	3.3	6.6	23.8
	1967	2.6	.6	.3	1.3	.2	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.0	.9	6.8	6.6	24.4
	1968	3.4	2.8	.2	1.5	.6	.8	1.0	--	1.4	.7	4.2	7.0	23.6
	1969	1.6	1.4	--	1.5	.3	1.1	.8	.1	2.1	.6	4.7	7.9	22.1
Togo	1966	1.0	.6	--	.8	1.2	--	2/1.5	.3	.2	.2	.4	1.1	7.3
	1967	.7	.4	--	.6	1.3	--	.6	.2	.6	.2	.5	--	5.1
	1968	.7	.2	--	.4	1.3	--	.6	.2	.2	.1	.3	1.7	5.7
	1969	.9	.4	--	.3	1.1	--	.7	.2	.2	.1	.5	2.3	6.7

Continued

Table 8--Africa: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1966-69--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Rice	Feed	Fruits	Sugar	Tea	Beer	Tobacco	Oil and	Meat	Dairy	Other	Total	Total	
	and flour		grains	and vege- tables			and Wines		Oil- seeds		products	agri- cultural	agri- cultural	imports	
	SITC : 041-046	042	045	05	061	074	112.1 112.3	121	22 42-43	01	02				
	Million dollars														
Tunisia	1966	14.1	.4	1.3	2.0	5.5	4.2	.1	1.6	8.1	.1	3.7	11.4	52.5	250.0
	1967	24.9	.4	7.5	1.2	6.0	5.7	.2	1.3	12.5	.1	4.2	9.1	73.1	260.5
	1968	20.6	.4	2.1	1.4	5.5	2.7	--	1.6	8.4	--	4.8	8.5	56.0	217.5
	1969	22.4	--	--	3.0	6.8	3.4	.1	1.7	10.7	.1	6.6	15.2	70.0	258.8
Uganda	1966	3.1	1.5	.5	1.1	1.7	.4	.5	.3	1.4	.6	7.3	3.9	22.3	169.8
	1967	2.7	2.2	.3	1.1	.1	.3	.6	.2	.6	.6	3.8	4.6	17.1	159.2
	1968	2.2	.5	.3	1.0	.1	.3	.6	.1	1.3	.6	1.1	3.5	11.6	162.2
	1969	1.7	1.5	--	.8	.1	.1	.7	.1	1.7	.7	4.2	7.0	18.6	175.4
Zaire	1966	6.0	5.1	4.2	3.5	.9	--	.8	4.0	1.7	9.2	5.2	19.8	60.4	282.7
	1967	6.7	7.6	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	--	n.a.	3.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/19.2	266.0
	1968	7.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/7.8	320.8
	1969	8.6	.4	--	4.0	1.0	--	3.3	4.2	.3	5.4	5.0	14.6	46.8	471.0
Zambia	1966	3.2	.6	--	3.6	2.3	.8	.5	--	2.9	4.5	2.4	9.1	29.9	344.6
	1967	3.4	.8	.3	3.8	2.8	.5	.5	--	2.7	5.8	3.0	8.2	31.8	428.9
	1968	4.4	.8	.3	4.2	2.4	.5	.9	--	2.2	9.2	2.3	8.5	35.7	445.3
	1969	4.4	1.0	.2	4.1	1.9	.7	.9	--	3.6	9.4	3.0	12.1	41.3	436.5
Other	1966	6.1	12.2	2.6	7.3	3.1	1.4	6.7	.5	8.2	3.2	5.5	21.2	78.0	279.2
	1967	6.4	10.8	2.3	6.9	--	1.4	6.7	.5	15.2	3.7	5.9	19.3	79.1	291.6
	1968	5.2	9.0	1.9	2.6	4.3	.7	.7	.2	1.1	5.2	5.9	n.a.	36.8	338.0
	1969	5.7	16.4	.1	6.6	7.1	1.6	6.1	.2	3.2	4.5	5.3	18.3	75.1	339.5
Total 3/	1966	397.3	105.6	65.8	99.0	170.8	100.6	72.6	61.8	111.8	64.9	139.0	377.9	1767.0	10,436.2
	1967	467.5	102.7	42.7	88.4	136.6	103.4	69.2	58.3	131.4	49.1	128.1	343.1	1720.5	10,719.4
	1968	364.1	94.8	23.4	91.8	125.4	85.5	62.3	44.1	97.1	49.2	129.9	409.7	1520.5	11,167.0
	1969	268.9	102.4	8.8	96.5	119.5	76.1	69.8	44.4	119.4	57.5	146.0	387.7	1497.0	12,107.2

-- = None or negligible.

n.a. = Not available.

1/ Includes only the commodities listed.

2/ All alcoholic beverages.

3/ Incomplete; see footnote 1.

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

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