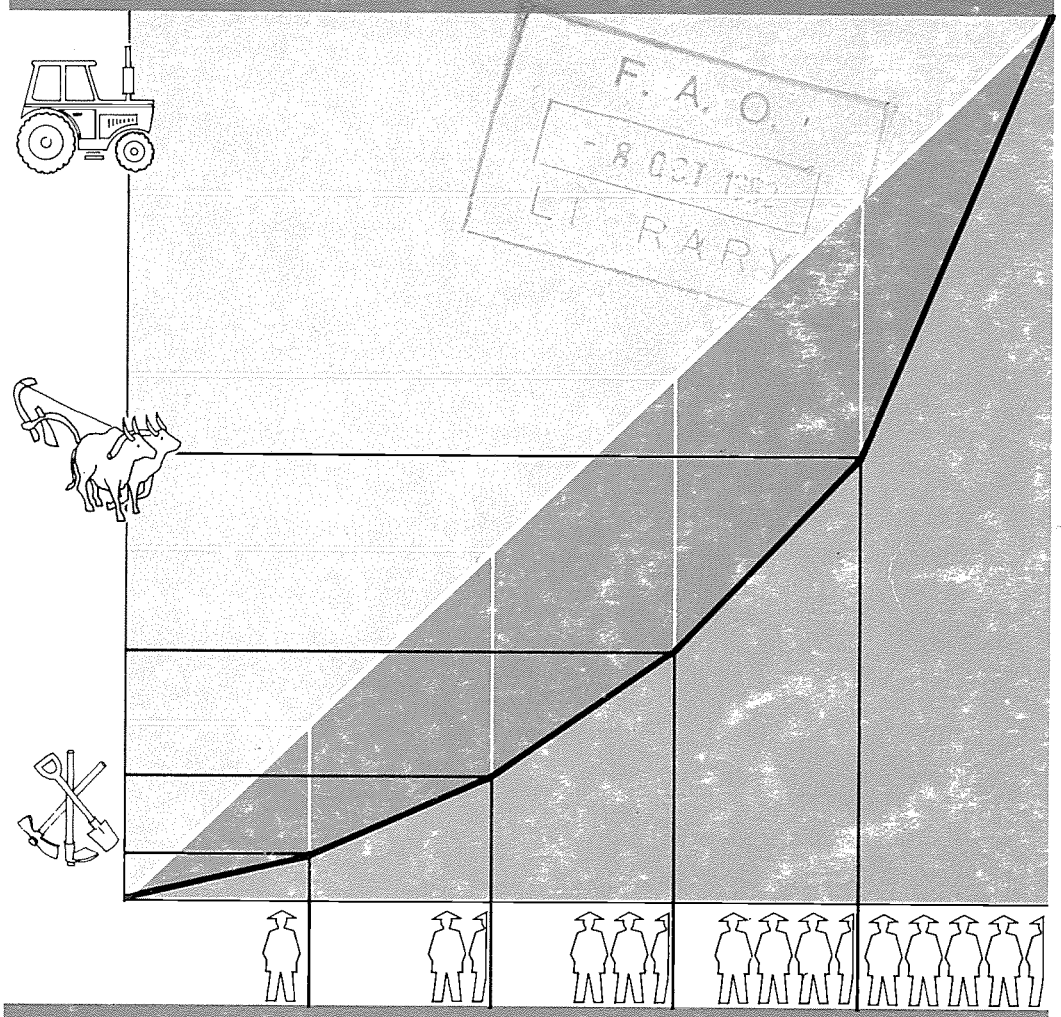
THE STATE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE



The least developed countries and World Review
Alleviating rural poverty

1981

SPECIAL CHAPTERS

In addition to the usual review of the recent world food and agriculture situation, each issue of this report from 1957 has included one or more special studies of problems of longer-term interest. Special chapters in earlier issues have covered the following subjects:

1957 Factors influencing the trend of food consumption
Postwar changes in some institutional factors affecting agriculture

1958 Food and agricultural developments in Africa south of the Sahara
The growth of forest industries and their impact on the world's forests

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1975 The Second United Nations Development Decade: mid-term review and appraisal

1976 Energy and agriculture

1977 The state of natural resources and the human environment for food and agriculture

1978 Problems and strategies in developing regions

1979 Forestry and rural development

1980 Marine fisheries in the new era of national jurisdiction

the state of food and agriculture 1981

World Review
Rural Poverty in Developing Countries and Means of Poverty Alleviation

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ROME 1982

The statistical material in this publication has been prepared from the information available to FAO up to 15 May 1982.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. In some tables, the designations "developed" and "developing" economies are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

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THE STATE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE 1981

FOREWORD

The state of international cooperation for development in food, agricultural and rural development shows a frustrating lack of progress.

The world economy continues to labour under inflation, unemployment, monetary and exchange rate instability and rising trade protectionism. As I mentioned in my address to the 1981 FAO Conference, "Political divisions are becoming more acute, economic gaps loom larger, the anxieties of the people are mounting, (and) ploughshares are beaten back into swords". The situation shows no improvement, but should we lose hope?

The North-South Summit at Cancún generated some optimism, but there is little evidence that the importance it attached to the objectives of eradicating hunger and promoting agricultural development and food security have been followed up with concrete action. Despite continuing efforts, the Global Negotiations have yet to be launched.

There have been some useful initiatives, though concrete progress remains mostly intangible. For example, the UN Conference on Least Developed Countries held in Paris in September achieved a measure of success when it adopted the Substantial New Programme of Action for these 31 most disadvantaged countries.

Another UN Conference held in August adopted the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable sources of Energy. While a number of problems, including the availability of additional resources, have not yet been resolved at least the main lines of development have been laid down.

The first World Food Day was observed on 16 October, the anniversary of the founding of FAO, in 140 countries; it served to increase public awareness of the world food problems and of the need for sustained efforts in the struggle against hunger, malnutrition and poverty.

As regards global food supply, world food and agricultural production recovered in 1981, after two years of stagnation, in many developed and developing countries, and *per caput* production overcame the decline in 1980 and regained the level of 1979.

In 1981, there has been a small decline in the number of developing countries suffering from food shortages, although their number is still as high as two years ago.

The forecast is that the world carry-over stocks of cereals, which had been drawn down to 15% of apparent consumption by the end of 1980/81, will rise to about 18%, which is considered a minimum safe level for world food security, in 1981/82.

There is however no cause for complacency. World attention must continue to focus on the urgent need to achieve real progress in attacking widespread poverty and under-nutrition and building the foundations of effective world food security.

The food situation in low income countries, especially but not only in Africa, shows no improvement and continues to cause grave concern. Despite sizeable crops of coarse grains in some African countries in 1981, per caput food production in this region declined further by 0.4% in 1981 and was about 10% lower than a decade earlier. Since then, the situation in southern Africa has sharply deteriorated.

The increase in world cereal stocks is still concentrated in a few developed and major producing countries. Much of the increase in these stocks is in coarse grains, which account for a relatively small share of import needs of developing countries, particularly those with low incomes.

In fact, the carry-over stocks of wheat are likely to be smaller in 1981/82 than in 1977 or 1979 and national reserves in many developing countries remain grossly inadequate.

Price instability for food and agricultural commodities continues to plague consumers as well as producers. Farm costs have suffered inflation while cereal prices have declined, with consequent hurt to the producers in developed as well as developing countries. Incentives to production have thus been weakened, particularly in exporting countries, and production cutback programmes have been proposed.

The negotiations for a new International Wheat Convention have in effect been abandoned, at least for a time. There are at present no adequate and effective arrangements whereby poor countries and poor people can secure access to food supplies in times of production shortfalls or higher cereal prices.

Some improvements have been made. The Food Aid Convention, due for renewal in mid-1983, ensures a minimum annual flow of food aid at 7.6 million tons. Yet the annual target for food aid, set as long ago as 1974, is 10 million tons.

Ironically, in 1981/82 food aid allocations are at a level of hardly 9 million tons, while cereal stocks are rising, cereal prices have weakened in dollar terms, and programmes to reduce cereal plantings are set in motion.

The modification of the IMF compensatory financing facility to offset exceptional costs of cereal imports of its member countries, which was introduced in response to FAO's Plan of Action on World Food Security with the support of the World Food Council, while potentially useful, has so far had only limited application.

The target of 500 thousand tons of cereals for the International Emergency Food Reserve was attained for the first time in 1981, but means to assure the predictability, adequacy and continuity of the Reserve continue to be elusive. Donors evidently do not wish to commit themselves to joining a legally binding convention. Pledges announced for IEFR for 1983 and 1984, at the newly initiated joint pledging conference for both WFP's regular resources and the IEFR, so far amount to no more than 165,000 tons. The need for a truly multilateral IEFR with guaranteed and adequate resources, which can be brought into action immediately when and where a disaster strikes, remains a paramount requisite of food security.

The state of world food security thus remains inadequate and fragile. The time has come for a reappraisal of the whole concept of food security, to see whether and how, in the light of the developments in the world food situation since 1974 and the prospects for the coming decade, to redefine its components and to identify new approaches. The FAO Committee on World Food Security will address itself to this issue at its next session in 1983.

The problems of agricultural trade and adjustment have been further accentuated by the continuing recession in the world economy. The developing countries are the worst sufferers, not only from a slowing down of their trade, but also from a widespread deterioration in their terms of trade and a general deterioration of their agricultural trade balances. Protectionism not only persists, but is manifesting itself in stronger form.

The adverse turn in external trade reduces real income growth and capacity for domestic resources mobilization in developing countries. Yet financial support from the international community to the efforts of developing countries for faster progress in agriculture is faltering. In 1980, official external assistance to agriculture remained, for the second year, below the level of 1978. Its volume remains at the level of around 60% of the requirements estimated at $8.3 billion at 1975 prices.

Development assistance comprises only a small fraction of national budgets. In fact, larger aid programmes can stimulate growth in donor countries and help in easing their problems of recession. Moreover, at times of resource scarcity, allocations to agriculture, universally recognized to be of highest priority, need to be preserved - indeed strengthened.

These and other developments are analyzed in this issue of the State of Food and Agriculture. This issue also includes a chapter on Rural Poverty - the central focus of the WCARRD Programme of Action. An analysis of the incidence and the causes of rural poverty, of the growth processes which generate it, and of policies for its alleviation, is provided in the context of FAO's efforts to assist member countries in the implementation of the WCARRD Programme of Action.

Despite a clear international consensus on the need to reduce hunger and malnutrition and to promote agricultural development and food security in the International Development Strategy, at the Cancún Summit, and in other fora, the concrete and detailed implementation of the necessary measures seems to elude adequate national and international commitment.

The agenda for action that we must have in mind should basically address the question which our study, Agriculture: Toward 2000, raises, namely how we can bring about a doubling of Third World agricultural production by the turn of the century. As I suggested in my statement to the UN Conference on Least Developed Countries, the situation calls for a "Minimum Food Programme", addressing in an integrated way the issues of increased production, better distribution, stepped up investment and external assistance, improved terms of trade and development policy.

This must continue to be our aim in the face of the human condition of the majority of the people in the world as revealed in this document.

EDOUARD SAOUMA
DIRECTOR-GENERAL

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Explanatory note

The following symbols are used in statistical tables:

- \- none, or negligible
- ... not available

"1979/80" signifies a crop, marketing or fiscal year running from one calendar year to the next; "1978-80" signifies the average for three calendar years.

Figures in statistical tables may not add up because of rounding. Annual changes and rates of change and, where applicable, exponential trends have been calculated from unrounded figures. Unless otherwise indicated, the metric system is used throughout.

PRODUCTION INDEX NUMBERS [1/]

In 1978, the FAO index numbers were substantially revised. Since then, with very few exceptions, the production data refer to primary commodities (for example, sugar cane and sugar beet instead of sugar). The base period was updated from 1961-65 to 1969-71 and national average producer prices were used as weights instead of regional wheat-based price relatives (1961-65). The indices for food products exclude tobacco, coffee, tea, inedible oilseeds, animal and vegetable fibres, and rubber. They are based on production data presented on a calendar-year basis.

TRADE INDEX NUMBERS [2/]

In 1978, the indices of trade in agricultural products were updated to a new base period (1969-71). They include all the commodities and countries shown in the 1980 issue of the FAO Trade Yearbook. Indices of total food products include those edible products generally classified as "food".

All indices are calculated independently for the value, volume and unit value of exports and of imports.

Value indices represent the changes in the current values of export (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.), all expressed in US dollars. If some countries report imports valued at f.o.b., these are adjusted to approximate c.i.f. values. This method of estimation shows a discrepancy whenever the trend of insurance and freight diverges from that of the commodity unit values.

Volume and unit value indices represent the changes in the price-weighted sum of quantities and of the quantity-weighted unit values of products traded between countries. The weights are respectively the price and quantity averages of 1969-71, which is the new base reference period used for all the index number series currently computed by FAO. The Laspeyres formula is used in the construction of the index numbers.

1/ For full details, see FAO Production Yearbook 1980, Rome, 1981.
2/ For full details, see FAO Trade Yearbook 1980, Rome, 1981.

REGIONAL COVERAGE

The regional grouping used in this publication follows the "FAO country classification for statistical purposes". The coverage of the groupings is in most cases self-explanatory. The term "developed countries" is used to cover both the developed market economies and the centrally planned economies of eastern Europe and the USSR, and "developing countries" to cover both the developing market economies and the Asian centrally planned economies. Israel, Japan and South Africa are included in the totals for "developed market economies". Western Europe includes Yugoslavia, and the Near East is defined as extending from Cyprus and Turkey in the northwest to Afghanistan in the east, and including from the African continent Egypt, Libya and the Sudan. Totals for developed and developing market economies include countries not elsewhere specified by region.

The trade index numbers of a country group are based on the total trade of each country included in the group irrespective of destination, and in consequence generally do not represent the net trade of the group.

WORLD REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The world economic situation continues to present a sombre background to the state of food and agriculture in 1981. Basic structural problems persist which adversely affect the performance of the agricultural sector and overall prospects for development. High inflation, inadequate or even negative economic growth, high rates of unemployment, large external imbalances, high rates of interest and sharp movements in currency exchange rates continue to plague the world economy. In their totality these represent the malfunctioning of the international system of trade, markets and payments and are manifestations of the adjustment problems that developed and developing countries face.

In view of the complexity of the state of food and agriculture, both in assessing its current aspects and analysing longer term trends, this chapter has been divided into two parts, each devoted to its particular time span, current or longer term. However, it is, of course, not easy to clearly distinguish current developments from those evolving over a longer period. Therefore Part I of the chapter, reviewing the current world food and agricultural situation, inevitably in some instances has to be extended to cover longer term issues and developments in world agriculture, the subject of Part II, and so in these instances blends with it.

With regard to the current economic situation, rates of inflation in consumer prices in developed countries continued at a high rate in 1981 although price increases decelerated in comparison to 1980. For industrialized market economies, although the annual rate of increase fell from about 12% to 10% over the two years, the rate of inflation was still high enough to engender a corresponding high rate of interest which has doubled since 1978 imposing additional burdens on borrowing countries' balance of payments. The paramount need to curb inflation also has caused many governments to adopt stringent budgetary controls which in turn has affected allocations of development assistance.

World economic growth continued to slow in 1981 causing unemployment to rise in many countries and affecting the growth of trade. The developed market economies grew by only a little more than 1% per annum in 1980-81 having fallen from the annual average of 4% during 1976-79. The record for developing countries looks rather better, the fall being from 5.5% per annum in 1976-79 to 4.4% in 1980-81. However, one third of all non-oil developing countries recorded growth rates of less than 1.5% and many had an absolute decline. The recession was already having an effect on world trade in 1980 which recorded the smallest increase in volume since 1975 when it had declined. Trade in some agricultural commodities was hit particularly hard as reflected in significantly weaker prices for them. The world recession has accentuated the problems of economies adjusting to new production or trading patterns and has raised the call for increased protection of threatened markets and industries. It has thus strengthened the pressures for bilateralism and sectoralism in trade policy at the expense of international cooperation in trade.

The decline in trade has led to a worsening of current account balances, aggravated by higher debt servicing costs. Thus the current account balances of non-oil developing countries are estimated to have deteriorated from an overall deficit of $84 thousand million in 1980 to nearly $100 thousand million in 1981. Sharp changes in currency exchange rates also rendered financial planning more difficult and these, coupled with high interest rates, are likely to have accounted for a decline in the flows of long term funds from private financial sources to developing countries. Notwithstanding some signs of improvement - inflation rates are falling - it has been a difficult period for all economies to weather, especially the weaker developing economies.

Fortunately, food production in 1981 was more favourable than in the previous two years, increasing by 2.9%, compared to a world population growth rate of less than 2%. The production of several non-food commodities fared better still and total production of crops and livestock increased by 3.1%. However, some of the commodities are facing very weak market demand and the benefits accruing from increased output will have been undermined by falling prices.

The regional pattern of food and agricultural production was diverse. Of the developing regions, the market economies of the Far East and Latin America did well but the performance in Africa was again disappointing - 1980 had been better - as was that of the Near East. The Asian centrally planned economies recovered from the setback of 1980 but the year was only an average one in comparison to longer term trends. In the developed regions, production recovered in the market economies in North America and Oceania but fell back in Western Europe where the previous year had been a good year. But 1981 was another disappointing year for Eastern Europe and the USSR where very little growth in food and agricultural production has been recorded in the past five years.

Good crops of cereals in North America and other major producing regions combined with reduced market demand of cereal importers, either because of their own higher production levels such as in Latin America and the Far East, or because of reasons of finance such as in some countries of Eastern Europe. As a consequence world trade in cereals in 1981/82, although forecast to reach a record level, was less than expected and cereal stocks have increased, particularly of coarse grains. Prices in US dollar terms weakened for all cereals but more particularly for rice and coarse grains. However, throughout the first half of 1981, the US dollar was strengthening against most other currencies so these price movements are less easy to gauge in real terms. What is of concern now is the effect that falling prices of cereals will have on future supplies.

As many developing countries recorded increased production of staple foods in 1981, the year showed fewer local or nationwide food shortages than in the previous year. Reflecting the improvement in 1981, the number of World Food Programme emergency operations have declined from the previous years' levels. However, by early 1982 more countries were facing less favourable crop conditions than a year previously. The attainment of the target of 500 thousand tons of cereals for the International Emergency Food Reserve in 1981 was a positive development.

Fertilizer consumption increased at a low rate in 1980/81 compared to the late 1970s, and it actually declined in the developed market economies, more sensitive to market conditions. Consumption was affected earlier in 1980/81 by relatively high prices of fertilizer materials. Subsequently, as these tended to weaken, again in terms of US dollars, the effects of high interest rates and more uncertainty about agricultural product prices, tended to dampen down fertilizer demand.

International trade in agricultural commodities including fishery and forestry products increased by about 11% in value in 1980 which is, however, below the annual average rate of the 70s and shows hardly any increase in real value. Agricultural exports of developing countries continue to suffer from the overall depressed market conditions which restricted considerably import demand, in particular for tropical beverages, agricultural raw materials and forest products. The real value of the agricultural exports of developing countries declined by 3% in 1980 and the share of developing countries in world agricultural export earnings have declined further to 28%. They have continued to suffer from adverse changes in their agricultural terms of trade in 1981.

Trade in forest products has continued to be hit particularly hard by world recession, notably in the housing sectors of some industrialized countries. World fisheries, too, have been affected by changes in demand and supply patterns arising from the slowdown in world economic activity as well as the effects of the changing regime of the world's seas. Progress towards concluding the UN Conference on the Law of the Seas (UNCLOS) has slowed down, although those elements relating to the exploitation of marine fishery resources have been agreed for some time.

The agricultural trade balance for the non-oil developing countries in 1980 covered only 23% of their merchandise trade gap (excluding agricultural products) compared to 35% in 1979. The outlook suggests no improvement in this situation in the short term.

Since the mid 1970s there had been a perceptible rise in the flow of external assistance to food and agriculture in the developing countries but recent data indicate a reversal of the trend. Official commitments of external assistance to agriculture in the OECD "broad" definition, amounted to about US$ 11 thousand million in 1980, an increase of 10% in current prices over 1979 but a slight decline in 1975 prices. While the decline in 1979 was largely accounted for by the commitments of multilateral agencies, the fall in real terms in 1980 was the result of a reduction in bilateral commitments even in current prices which was not compensated by the increase in multilateral commitments. Thus, official external assistance to agriculture which had increased to about 60% of the estimated requirements, now appears to be falling behind and it is unlikely that there was an improvement in 1981. However, the increase in real terms in concessional aid for agriculture to the Least Developed Countries is a welcome development, in line with recommendations of the UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in September 1981 which adopted the Special New Programme of Action for the LDC. The serious developmental problems facing these countries and the holding of this Conference during the year under review, has prompted making the LDC the recurring theme in this chapter.

Food aid increased in current prices in 1980 compared to 1979 but in volume terms it was significantly lower than in the two previous years. Shipments of food aid as cereals in 1980/81, at 8.4 million tons, fell to their lowest level since 1976/77 and were not much larger than the minimum commitments of 7.6 million tons set by the Food Aid Convention now extended to mid 1983. The allocation for 1981/82 is at present a little higher but it is likely to cover less than a fifth of cereal import needs of food aid priority countries.

The UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, which was held in August 1981, drew attention to the fuelwood crisis that is rapidly emerging in developing countries. For many of them the problem of financing imports of petroleum products is already severe. They now face the additional problem of ensuring that rural areas have sufficient supplies of fuelwood for their domestic and, in addition, industrial needs - the processing of many crops requires substantial quantities of energy, frequently provided by fuelwood. The developing world must address itself to this problem, with the developed world's participation through financial assistance and the transfer of technologies.

It is the diverse trends and patterns of change and adjustment in different aspects of world agriculture which form the content of the second part of the World Review. The discussion starts with trends in the growth of population which constitutes the single greatest challenge facing food and agriculture. The production of food and its utilization are then discussed with special reference to trends in cereal production and its use in livestock feeds.

The following section discusses food consumption and nutrition and particularly the distribution of food between and within countries.

Recent trends in the flow of development assistance to agriculture, its sources and its end-uses are reviewed in Part I. As regards agricultural trade, the major adjustments that have taken place are linked to changing patterns of agricultural demand and commodity supply and, therefore, have a long term impact beyond their immediate effect on balances of payments. It is an area where the possibly conflicting interests of the world community most manifestly interact. Trends in agricultural trading patterns and balances and in terms of trade throw light on these issues.

Finally, trends in inflation and agricultural prices are analysed with special reference to their effects on agricultural producer margins.

1. THE CURRENT WORLD FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

WORLD AND REGIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 1980-81 AND PROSPECTS FOR 1982

World food production increased by 2.9% in 1981 following the near stagnation of the two previous years (Table 1-1) and was marginally above the annual average rate for the 1970s. World per caput food production recovered some of the growth lost in 1980 but is still not back to the level of 1978. World agricultural (crops and livestock) production, including non-food crops, did rather better, the growth achieved in 1981 at 3.1%, being above the average rate for the 1970s and well above that for the previous four years. Total crop production is estimated to have increased by more than 4% but livestock production by only about 1%. Fishery production is also likely to have increased by only about 1%. Fishery production is also likely to have increased by only about 1% and overall output of main forest products by a similar or less amount.

Table 1-1. FAO index numbers of world and regional food and agricultural (crops and livestock) production

	1979	1980	1981 1/	Change 1979 to 1980	Change 1980 to 1981	Annual rate of change 1971-75	1976-80	1971-80
	.. 1969-71=100 ..			.....	.....	%	.....	
FOOD PRODUCTION								
Developing market economies	129	133	139	3.1	5.0	3.3	2.6	3.3
Africa	115	120	123	4.0	2.7	1.7	2.1	1.8
Far East	129	133	142	3.2	6.7	3.6	2.6	3.6
Latin America	135	139	146	2.6	5.2	3.6	3.1	3.8
Near East	134	138	141	2.5	2.2	3.7	2.1	3.5
Asian centrally planned economies	136	136	141	-0.1	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.2
Total Developing Countries	131	134	140	2.0	4.4	3.2	2.9	3.3
Total LDC	116	120	122	3.3	2.1	2.9	2.3	2.2
Developed market economies	121	121	124	-0.6	3.0	2.3	2.0	2.1
North America	126	123	135	-2.5	9.4	1.9	1.2	2.4
Oceania	137	122	131	-11.0	7.3	3.5	-	3.0
Western Europe	119	123	120	3.4	-2.3	2.2	3.3	1.9
Eastern Europe and the USSR	118	116	115	-1.9	-1.2	2.5	0.2	1.6
Total Developed Countries	120	119	121	-1.0	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.9
World	125	125	129	0.3	2.9	2.7	2.0	2.5
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION								
Developing market economies	127	131	137	2.6	5.0	3.0	2.6	3.1
Africa	114	118	122	3.8	2.6	1.6	2.0	1.7
Far East	129	132	140	2.8	6.2	3.3	2.7	3.4
Latin America	133	135	143	1.4	6.2	3.4	3.4	3.5
Near East	130	133	136	2.3	1.9	3.3	1.8	3.1
Asian centrally planned economies	136	136	141	0.4	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.2
Total Developing Countries	130	132	138	1.9	4.5	3.1	2.9	3.1
Total LDC	113	116	118	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.0	1.9
Developed market economies	121	120	124	-0.7	3.5	2.2	1.8	2.0
North America	125	122	134	-2.7	10.3	1.8	1.0	2.3
Oceania	126	115	122	-8.6	6.4	2.1	0.2	2.2
Western Europe	119	123	120	3.3	-2.2	2.2	3.2	1.9
Eastern Europe and the USSR	118	116	115	-1.6	-1.1	2.5	0.2	1.5
Total Developed Countries	120	118	121	-1.0	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.8
World	124	124	128	0.3	3.1	2.6	2.0	2.4

1/ Preliminary.

Table 1-2. FAO index numbers of world and regional per caput food (crops and livestock) production

	1979	1980	1981 1/	Change 1979 to 1980	Change 1980 to 1981	Annual rate of change 1971-75	1976-80	1971-80
	.. 1969-71=100 ..			..... %				
PER CAPUT FOOD								
Developing market economies	103	104	107	0.7	2.6	0.7	-0.2	0.6
Africa	89	90	90	1.0	-0.4	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2
Far East	106	107	112	1.1	4.5	1.0	-0.1	0.9
Latin America	108	108	111	0.2	2.7	1.0	0.6	1.2
Near East	105	105	104	-0.3	-0.7	0.9	-1.0	0.6
Asian centrally planned economies	116	115	117	-1.4	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.6
Total Developing Countries	108	108	110	-	2.3	1.0	0.5	1.0
Total LDC	92	93	92	0.5	-0.6	0.4	-0.5	-0.4
Total Developed Countries	112	110	110	-1.6	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.1
World	106	105	106	-1.3	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.6

1/ Preliminary.

The welcome recovery in food production was experienced by both the groups of developed and developing countries, although the regional picture within these aggregates is diverse. In developing countries impressive increases are estimated to have occurred in the market economies of Latin America and Asia and the Far East. Indeed, a major contribution to the improvement in the immediate world food situation has been the increase in food production of between 5% and 7% achieved in both these regions. The main increase in food supplies in Asia and the Far East in 1981 has come from greater wheat production, particularly in India and Pakistan, and widespread improvements in the rice crop which benefited from a generally favourable monsoon. Larger crops are estimated for Indonesia and Thailand in particular but also for Burma and the Republic of Korea, the latter country nearly recovering the production level of 1979 following the setback of 1980. However, of the major rice producers, Bangladesh suffered a small decline. In Latin America much larger coarse grain crops were obtained in Argentina and Mexico with a smaller increase in Brazil.

The centrally planned economies of Asia, dominated in size by China, experienced a recovery from 1980 when food production had marginally declined. Even so, the year was no more than average for them as a group although Viet Nam has reported good grain crops. China's rice and wheat production increased modestly compared to 1980 although it failed to regain the level of 1979.

Partially offsetting these positive features, food production in the Near East is estimated to have shown only a relatively small increase over 1980 which, in relation to the trend for the 1970s, had not been a particularly good year. The output of cereals was disappointing in Jordan and Egypt but up to last year's high level in Turkey and some other countries in the region. Livestock production which has been growing at a high rate throughout the 1970s, decelerated markedly.

Africa continues to cause grave concern regarding the security of its food supplies and the nutritional status of its population. This region, after improving its performance in 1980, experienced a somewhat disappointing year as the increase in food production, although above the inadequate average rate for the 1970s, remained lower than its population growth rate of about 3%. Morocco was particularly severely affected by drought with output of both its wheat and coarse grain crops falling by a half. Cereal production in Madagascar, Angola and Tanzania also has been disappointing. But other countries in the region recorded good or even record production levels of coarse grains, including Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi. A moderate increase in rootcrop production was achieved in the region including a good cassava crop in Zaire. Groundnut production

also recovered, particularly in Senegal. Thus the situation in Africa was very uneven in 1981 with some countries having favourable crop growing conditions while others even adjacent to them have had adverse conditions.

THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDC)

The category of the LDC was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1971 representing the hard core of poor countries which deserve special international assistance. The original list contained 24 countries: Afghanistan, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Samoa and Yemen Arab Republic. Four more countries (Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen and the Gambia) were added to the list in 1975 with a further two (Cape Verde and the Comoros) added in 1977 and Guinea-Bissau in 1981. The LDC thus now comprise 31 countries with a population of 270 million (1977 estimate) or between 8-9% of the population of all developing countries. According to the recommendations of the UN Committee for Development Planning, the LDC were classified on the basis of three criteria - GDP of $100 per caput or less; a share of manufacturing in total GDP of 10% or less; and a literacy rate of 20% or less - in 1977.

The LDC are a very diverse group of countries ranging in size of population from about a quarter of a million (Maldives and Samoa) to about 90 million (Bangladesh) but they share some common characteristics:

- Many of them suffer from severe geographic handicaps with 15 of them being landlocked and four being very small island countries. Others suffer from severe disadvantages relating to climate such as desertification or mountainous terrain.
- They are all very poor countries, with high proportions of their populations living in rural areas, often badly served by transport and communications, and depending on agriculture for their livelihood.
- Manufacturing output is typically very low being in 1978 about one seventh of per caput manufacturing output of all developing countries. The LDC depend heavily on fuelwood and crop wastes for domestic energy but their energy consumption is also only a fraction - about one eighth - of the average for developing countries as a whole.
- Their economies have grown at typically very low rates. Per caput GDP has grown at significantly less than 1% per annum during 1960-1979 for the group as a whole and nine countries experienced negative per caput growth rates. The income gap between the LDC and other developing countries has been widening.
- Their export trade sectors have failed to keep pace with their import needs. Typically the export sectors of these countries are concentrated on very few primary commodities. As a consequence, they are heavily dependent on foreign aid and their foreign exchange reserves are extremely limited.
- The availability of skilled personnel of all kinds is very limited.
- They suffer from a high incidence of undernutrition, inadequacy of safe drinking water and their health and education systems are poorly developed. According to 1977 data they had only 60% of the number of physicians per 100,000 population and less than half the secondary school enrolment rates of all developing countries.

This being said, many of the LDC have large mineral and hydroelectric resources which cannot yet be utilized, while others are believed to possess potential resource not yet explored. In all cases a concerted international effort is required to enable them to achieve a tolerably satisfactory rate of development. It is this thinking that caused the UN Conference on the LDC to be convened in September 1981 and the Special New Programme of Action to be proposed which the Conference finalized, adopted and supported.

Food production in two developed regions recovered in 1981 following two poor years and the developed market economies as a group achieved a rate of growth rather better than the average rate of the 1970s. The other major contribution to improved world food supplies in 1981/82 - besides the good performance achieved in Asia and the Far East and Latin America - was the large increase in grain output recorded in North America and Oceania. However, output in western Europe declined and food production in eastern Europe and the USSR in 1981 was below the low level attained in 1980. Increased rootcrop and livestock production failed to offset a further decline in cereal production which is estimated to have fallen to its lowest level since 1977.

At the beginning of 1982 prospects for cereal production appeared to be reasonably favourable. In the United States farmers planted an area of winter wheat greater than that which yielded the record harvest of 1981, despite the voluntary acreage reduction programme announced in September 1981 which aims to reduce acreage by up to 15%. However, farmers had until March 1982 to decide whether to participate or not, so production estimates remained very tentative at that time. Crop conditions in North America for cereals were more favourable than in early 1981, despite the extreme cold, because of good snow cover and satisfactory levels of soil moisture.

In the USSR the area planted to winter grain was about the same as the average for the previous five years but larger than in 1980. Crop conditions initially were reported as being satisfactory but became less favourable as the season progressed. In western and eastern Europe crop conditions were favourable despite extreme climatic conditions in some areas early in the season.

RECENT REPORTS ON THE INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OF PESTS AND DISEASES

There were no major outbreaks in 1981 in most areas of the world liable to infestation of desert and migratory locusts. A few local outbreaks were reported in summer breeding areas but control operations were normal in scale. The situation in March 1982 regarding desert locust remained calm in south-west Asia, the Near East and East Africa but small swarms had formed in Mauritania.

A new plague of African migratory locusts was reported in Madagascar with a second generation of swarms from escapees earlier in 1981 appearing in mid-January 1982 and continuing breeding through March. Cultivated areas were attacked in the south-west of the country and further swarms were likely to form and move towards the north and north-east areas of the island. Control operations were proceeding with the assistance of FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme and bilateral donors. The situation in the Lake Chad basin and Mali remained calm, with limited control operations being undertaken in the Mali outbreak area.

A serious resurgence of Rinderpest in 1980 in West Africa prompted the launching of a joint emergency campaign with the financial support of the EEC and the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme. Following the success achieved by this campaign, a joint FAO/OAU/OIE (OIE = Office Internationale d'Epizootie/International Office for Epizootic Diseases) Consultation was convened in Nairobi in November 1981 to discuss the strategy for the eradication of rinderpest in Africa and to prepare a project to be submitted to potential donors.

In early 1981 sporadic outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease occured in parts of Europe, but for a half-year beginning in August no further outbreaks were reported. In March 1982 two new outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease (type O) occurred in the Democratic Republic of Germany and Denmark (Funen Island). The disease has caused a temporary disruption to trade in some livestock products of this latter country but all necessary precautions to contain and eradicate the outbreak have been taken.

African swine fever has been eradicated from the Dominican Republic and Cuba but the disease is still present in Brazil and Haiti in Latin America, in many African countries and in parts of southern Europe.

The Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development has reached the stage when projects including control and development activities should be undertaken. The planning of such integrated operations is being done through missions intended to assist governments prepare tsetse/trypanosomiasis control operations, including the use of trypanotolerant livestock.

In the developing regions prospects for the 1982 wheat crop were mixed, those in India improving with the rainfall in January while those in Pakistan were still uncertain as planting was delayed.

In Latin America, Argentina's output of maize was tentatively forecast to be significantly below the record level of 1981 due to a reduction in both area and expected yields, but Brazil's maize crop would be larger than in 1981. Elsewhere in the region the situation for food crop production appeared normal.

The prospects for Africa were not so favourable. Dry weather in northern Africa delayed planting of the winter wheat crop, and planting of the coarse grain crop in southern Africa which produced well last year similarly was delayed by a late start to the rainy season.

Cereal Supplies, Import Demand, Stocks and Market Prices

The FAO estimate of world cereal output (with rice included on a milled basis) in 1981 is 1,529 million tons, 95 mill. tons or 7% more than in 1980. The largest part of the increase is attributed to greater coarse grain production, especially in the United States but also in Latin America. Wheat production was 460 million tons, an increase of 3%, but coarse grain production increased by 10% to 796 million tons. The production of rice on a milled basis increased by the same proportion as wheat, 3%, to 273 million tons. Most of the increase in cereal output can be attributed to increased yields, particularly of coarse grains, although at the world level the area planted to all the major cereals increased in 1981, maize the most and rice paddy the least.

Trade. World trade in cereals is forecast to attain the record level of 211 million tons in 1981/82, 4 million tons higher than the previous trading year. Most of this trade would be accounted for by wheat (99 million tons) and coarse grains 101 million tons. These forecasts represent an increase of 9% for wheat but a 2% decline for coarse grains, compared to trade in 1980/81. The greatest relative increase of 11% would be accounted for by trade in rice although its share of the total, at 11 million tons, remains small. The forecast of world trade in cereals would have been higher still but for a variety of factors including higher than expected production levels in some importing countries, increased use of non-grain feeds and problems relating to payments and credit. The strengthening of the US dollar against the currencies of some importing countries also has offset some of the declines in international prices of cereals, and this has had a dampening effect on cereal demand in international markets. These factors have rendered the cereal market somewhat unstable and the final outcome of cereal trade in 1981/82 could be lower than these provisional forecasts indicate.

Cereal imports by developed countries are forecast to rise by 4% to 113 million tons in 1981/82. Imports by developing countries are not expected to increase in 1981/82, the increase in wheat import needs being offset by a decline in the import needs for coarse grains, mainly accounted for by Brazil and Mexico. However, low income developing countries with average per caput GNP of $370 or less in 1979, are expected to increase their cereal imports by 8%, to 27 million tons. Although much of this increase is accounted for by a single low income country, India, a number of other countries from this group will also need to import larger quantities of cereals in 1981/82.

Developing countries are forecast to account for nearly two thirds (63%) of total wheat imports in 1981/82, a little more than a quarter (27%) of the coarse grains, but more than four fifths (82%) of the rice imports.

Stocks. As a result of increased production of cereals in 1981 but not a commensurate increase in their utilization, carry-over stocks of cereals which had been seriously run down by the end of 1980/81 seasons to represent only 15% of world cereal consumption, are forecast to increase sharply by 20% in 1981/82 to reach 272 million tons (Table 1-3). At this level they would be equivalent to 18% of current consumption which

is about the safe level for world food security, as estimated by the FAO Secretariat.[1/] The greater part of this increase in cereal stocks would be held by developed countries (170 million tons, representing an increase of 28% over last year) especially the United States, with developing countries holding 102 million tons, an increase of 9%.

Table 1-3. World stocks; estimated total carryovers of cereals [1/]

	Crop year ending in:			
	1979	1980	1981 [2/]	1982 [3/]
	million metric tons			
BY REGION				
Developed Countries	177.2	156.3	133.2	170.0
of which:				
North America	94.6	92.4	74.7	111.0
USSR	30.0	16.0	14.0	14.0
EEC [4/]	17.9	15.6	16.3	16.0
Developing Countries	96.9	96.8	93.4	102.0
of which:				
China	46.3	53.3	46.5	46.0
India	14.9	10.9	7.4	9.0
Others	35.7	32.6	39.5	47.0
BY CEREAL				
World Total	274.1	253.1	226.7	272.0
of which:				
Wheat	116.6	101.9	94.5	101.0
Coarse grains	113.6	109.4	90.2	126.0
Rice (milled basis)	43.8	41.8	42.0	45.0
	%			
World stocks As % of consumption	19.0	17.0	15.0	18.0

1/ Stock data are based on an aggregate of national carryover levels at the end of national crop years and should not be construed as representing world stock levels at a fixed point of time.

2/ Estimate.

3/ Forecast.

4/ Ten member countries.

Note: Based on official and unofficial estimates. Totals computed from unrounded data.

Despite the welcome increase in cereal stocks, the relatively small increase in wheat stocks is a source of concern as wheat has a critical role in ensuring food security. Relative to consumption, stocks of wheat would remain at their lowest level since 1975/76.

1/ For a brief discussion of the assumptions underlying this estimate, see The State of Food and Agriculture, FAO, 1980, p. 21.

Prices. As a consequence of these developments in world cereal production, trade and holdings of stocks during 1981 and the forecasts for 1982, world export prices of cereals have tended to decline through 1981 in terms of US dollars, particularly those of coarse grains and rice (Fig. 1-1). However, these trends are less clear when account is taken of the strengthening of the effective exchange rate of the US dollar in 1981 through to August, and its subsequent weakening. The index of the effective exchange rate of the US dollar climbed steadily from 96 in January 1981 (IMF index with 1975 = 100) to 100 in April 1981, to reach a peak of 115 in August, but then slowly declined to about 108 by the end of 1981. If account were taken of these changes then, for example, the wheat price would show an actual increase in terms of other major currencies and the real decline in the maize price would be much less marked than in dollar terms. In contrast, the fall in the price of rice since the middle of 1981 has been considerable, about 35%, because it fell most rapidly at a time when the dollar was also weakening.

In recent years the exchange rates of major currencies have varied quite widely over relatively short periods of time and the role of the exchange rate of the leading currency in international food trade in influencing both prices and import demand should not be overlooked. 2/

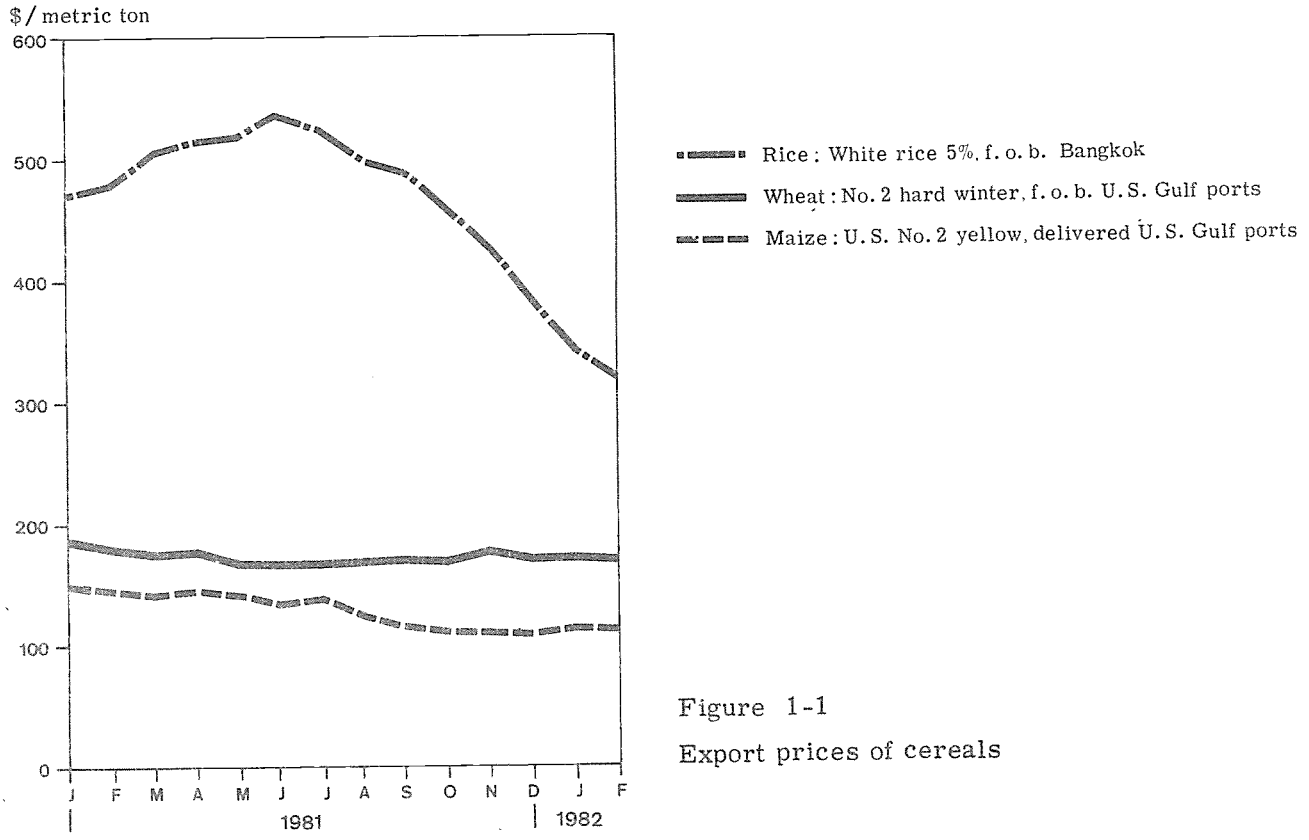

Figure 1-1

Export prices of cereals

2/ For a discussion of the impact of exchange rates on international commodity prices and trade, see Commodity Review and Outlook 1981-82, FAO 1982 Appendix 1, pp. 123-124.

Changes in Supplies of Other Main Food Commodities

World rootcrop production increased by 5% in 1981 with most of the increase being attributed to increased yields, particularly for potatoes, although the area under cassava reportedly increased also. Increased potato production in eastern Europe, Latin America and Asia and the Far East, together with increased production of cassava and other rootcrops in Africa contributed to this improvement. Cassava production also increased in Thailand.

Pulse production also increased by more than 6% following two rather poor years, particularly in North America, Latin America and Asia, and especially India although the important pulse crop there did not regain the high level of 1979. It appears that most of the increase in production in North and Latin America can be accounted for by increased plantings, while in India yields improved.

Oil crop production expanded strongly to reach a record level of nearly 53 million tons oil equivalent, most of the increase arising in North America, the exporting countries in the Far East and in China. Most of the increase was the result of a recovery in yields. Production in Africa barely increased despite some recovery in groundnut production in West Africa.

Sugar production in calendar 1981 is estimated to have reached 92 million tons, an increase of about 9% over 1980. Excellent or good crops of sugarbeet were harvested in most countries in Europe which offset the poor harvest of the USSR. The area planted to sugarbeet increased moderately but average yields were sharply up, in eastern Europe in particular. Cane sugar production increased in all developing regions except Latin America where it remained at about the same level in 1980. A significant increase was recorded in the Far East, particularly in India and Thailand. In the case of sugar cane yields barely improved in 1981, increased output largely stemming from larger areas planted, especially in the Far East.

For statistical purposes, cocoa is regarded as a food crop. Production increased by between 3% and 4% in calendar year 1981 to 1.7 million tons having remained barely unchanged in 1980. Most of the increase came from the world's largest producers, Ivory Coast and Brazil.

Of the livestock products, at the world level only hen eggs maintained a rate of increase in 1981 comparable to recent years, of about 3%. Meat output increased almost by 1.5% but that of milk by only 0.5%. Reduced demand in developed countries because of the economic slowdown, higher feedcosts and adverse weather conditions in Oceania and parts of Asia and Latin America all contributed to this situation. However, in some relatively higher income developing countries, output of poultry meat and eggs has maintained its rapid rate of growth.

In 1980 world landings of food fish increased by 2.6% following two years of zero growth, particularly in the developed countries where the catch of fish for human consumption increased for the first time since 1977. In developing countries the catch of food fish increased only moderately by less than 2% compared to an annual rate of increase of 4% for the 1970s. Efforts are being made to shift production from fish used for reduction to meal to more highly valued food products. The world catch of food fish in 1981 cannot yet be accurately estimated but preliminary estimates based on incomplete data indicate that the increase in production is not likely to differ significantly from that of 1980.

Production of Non-food Commodities in 1981

The production of non-food commodities as a whole increased by 6.5% in 1981 as a result of bumper crops in major products such as coffee, cotton, tobacco, and rubber.

Among the products of particular interest to developing countries, coffee output rose by 22% mainly because of record crops in major producing countries. Average world

yields rose by about 20% but in Latin America yields rose by nearly a third. Brazilian output increased by 88% to a level of 1.9 million tons, almost a third of world production, and in Colombia the crop achieved a significant rise to a record of 840 thousand tons. In the Ivory Coast output recovered from the depressed level of 1980 and rose by over 40% mainly because of a large expansion in area.

Production of tea, at nearly 1.9 million tons, declined slightly in 1981. In India output fell by almost 3% mainly because of a similar decline in average yield severely affected by poor weather conditions. Good crops were achieved in China and Sri Lanka, however, while in the major producing countries of Africa - Kenya and Malawi - output remained at the levels of 1980. Overall, the slight decline in average yields was not offset by a small increase in planted area.

World output of cotton (lint) increased by 10% in 1981 to a record level of 15.3 million tons. The rise in the United States crop was of 40%, one million tons more than the year before, to a record level of about 2.8 million tons. Record crops were also achieved in China, India and Pakistan. Output fell by almost 5% in the USSR from the 1980 crop which was 3.1 million tons. There was also a decline in the output of the extra-long staples of Egypt and Sudan. Most of the rise in output was due to increased yields, particularly in China. The decline in the USSR was also primarily because of reduced yields.

World production of jute and jute like fibres rose only marginally in 1981 to nearly 4.1 million tons. In both India and Bangladesh output of jute and similar fibres remained at the same level as in the previous year but in China output continued to expand. Virtually the entire increase in jute production achieved during the 1970s can be attributed to China alone. Both areas planted to these crops and yields increased in 1981 but they were still below the levels attained in 1979.

Production of natural rubber in 1981 recovered after the setback of 1980 which was mainly due to adverse weather in the major producing countries of Asia but was still less than the level attained in 1979 of nearly 3.9 million tons. Output in Indonesia increased marginally while in Thailand the rise was more substantial. Production in Africa, mainly Liberia and Nigeria, rose by about 2.5% to a level of almost 200 thousand tons.

After falls in 1979 and 1980, world output of tobacco in 1981 had a partial recovery of nearly 4% to 5.3 million tons as a result of a marginal expansion in area and substantial improvements in yields. In China production increased by about 14% while the Indian crop increased only marginally. There was a further expansion in output in the United States and Canada and a larger crop was also achieved in the USSR. But there was a significant drop in production in Brazil and in tobacco producing countries in Africa.

Reviews of fishery and forest product output in 1980 and 1981 are contained in the sections devoted to these two sectors.

Food Shortages and Emergency Assistance

Increased production of staple foods in many developing countries in 1981 has been reflected in a modest decline in the number of countries suffering from local or nationwide food shortages. As of March 1982 the FAO Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture reported that 20 countries were in such situations, 17 of them in Africa, compared to 29 countries at the same time in the previous year. However, crop conditions appear to be rather less favourable than last year with 20 countries being affected in March 1982 compared to 17 last year at the same time.

An encouraging recent development in emergency food aid in 1981 was the attainment of the annual target of 500 thousand tons of cereals for the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR), for the first time since its inception. Contributions amounted to nearly 588 thousand tons of cereals plus 15 thousand tons of other food

items such as pulses, vegetable oil and milk powder, compared to only 391 thousand tons of cereals in 1980. Most of the 1981 contributions (93% of the cereals and all the other commodities) are being channelled through the WFP. Nearly 230 thousand tons have been donated specifically for refugees from Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

During 1981, 53 WFP emergency food aid operations were approved in 30 countries amounting to nearly 481 thousand metric tons of food at a total cost of $178 million. Almost three quarters of this aid were to meet the emergency needs of refugees, displaced persons and other victims of war and civil disturbances. Although the amount of emergency assistance required in 1981 was less than in 1980 when 62 operations at a total cost of $191.5 million were approved, the level of emergency assistance at $178 million remains at a high level compared to earlier years. For example, during 1972-74 only 15 to 16 operations per year required to be approved at an average annual cost of $13 million. Thus emergency assistance accounted for over 26% of WFP expenditure in 1981 compared to 29% in 1980 but only 12% in 1976. However, with the increased contributions made to the IEFR, the annual emergency allocation of $45 million from the Programme's regular resources was not increased - in 1979 an additional $20 million had to be set aside for emergency assistance - and it represented only about 6% of total commitments made in 1981.

Despite the welcome achievement of the IEFR target in 1981, further steps need to be taken to ensure the predictability and continuity of the resources of the Reserve, at or above its minimum level, and to facilitate its functioning as an international standby arrangement to be used when and where disaster strikes. Although, as previously stated, most of the IEFR's resources were channelled through the WFP during 1981, nearly half (45%) were directed by the WFP under instructions from the contributors to specific emergency operations and the contributions were only gradually built up during the course of the year. Thus conditions for planning commitments and disbursements and meeting sudden emergencies on a fully multilateral basis were not ideal.

At its 12th Session held in October 1981, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA) reiterated its appeal to strengthen the level, predictability and continuity of IEFR resources. The Committee reached a consensus on a proposal for a joint pledging conference for the voluntary biennial pledges for WFP's regular resources and for contributions to the IEFR. At this Conference held in early March 1982, pledges for $680 million were announced.

Regular food aid, as opposed to emergency food aid, will be considered under development assistance as it is committed mainly to development projects. As compared to commitments for emergency operations, net commitments to development projects under the WFP regular programme were about three times as high, amounting to $488 million in 1981, about the same as in 1980 ($484 million).

DEVELOPMENTS IN INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF WORLD FOOD SECURITY

Consultations in the International Wheat Council (IWC) on a new Wheat Trade Convention have continued following the extension of the present (1971) Convention for two years to 1983. The proposals for an alternative approach to a new convention based on the twin objectives of market stability and food security which had been under discussion since mid 1980, proved to be not negotiable. The IWC has decided to continue the search for an agreed basis for a new agreement, but the inability to negotiate a new convention embodying effective arrangements for the international coordination of cereal stocks has underlined the continued relevance and importance of the FAO Plan of Action on World Food Security. 3/

Food security and agricultural development was one of the specific issues addressed by the 22 heads of states and government at the summit meeting held in Cancún, Mexico, in October 1981. That persistent and widespread manifestations of hunger are entirely

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3/ For a discussion of this plan see the State of Food and Agriculture 1980, FAO, Rome 1981, pp. 21-24.

incompatible with the level of development attained by the world economy and, in particular, with existing food production capacity, was one of the general areas of understanding and shared viewpoints - within as brief a period as possible hunger must be eradicated, this goal constituting an obligation of the international community; sustained and long-term internal effort on the part of the developing countries to attain increasing self-sufficiency in food production is the basic element in obtaining a real answer to the problem of hunger; nevertheless this effort requires timely and sufficient international technical and financial support in coordination with internal policies and strategies.

FAO's First World Food Day, held on 16 October 1981, also called public attention to the grave food problems besetting the world and to promote efforts to overcome them. A host of activities were arranged in at least 150 countries to observe the occasion, including a keynote address at FAO Headquarters by Mr. Willy Brandt, Chairman of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues.

INPUTS: FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION AND PRICES

The rate of increase in world fertilizer consumption continued to slow down in 1980/81, consumption reaching about 116 million tons of nutrients 4/ (Table 1-4). Consumption in the developed market economies decreased to about the same level as in 1978/79 and the market for fertilizers was sluggish in 1980/81 mainly because of unfavourable fertilizer-crop price relationships and poor weather conditions. But consumption in developing countries and the centrally planned economies continued to increase.

The greatest part of the historically rather modest increase in fertilizer consumption in 1980/81 can be attributed to increased use of nitrogen, particularly by the centrally planned economies in Asia, mostly for rice production. This crop probably also accounts for much of the increased use of this nutrient by the developing market economies. Consumption of the other two main nutrients, phosphate and potash, increased by only very little and at rates one quarter to one third of the average annual rates for the 1970s although the latter nutrient also recovered some of the decline recorded in the previous year.

It is estimated that the world available supply of fertilizer nutrients, after allowing for losses incurred in storage and transport and some amounts for processing and technical uses, reached 117.7 million tons in 1980/81, about 4.6% above the previous year. Supplies of nitrogen increased by nearly 5% to 60.4 million tons indicating a rather tight demand-supply balance. Production of this nutrient in Western Europe and Japan fell but this was offset by production increases in developing countries. Total supplies of phosphate, at 32.4 million tons, an increase of over 3%, comfortably exceeded consumption, with over half of the increase in production accounted for by the Asian centrally planned economies. Potash supply increased relatively more, by 6%, easing the rather tight demand-supply balance noted by FAO's Fertilizer Commission meeting in September 1981. Over three quarters of the increase in potash production was accounted for by Eastern Europe and USSR.

The availability of fertilizers in the world market is of particular concern to developing market economy countries which, despite an increase in their production capacity, still import large proportions of their fertilizer requirements - currently about half their nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers and nearly all of their potassic fertilizer use. Indeed in 1980/81 world exports of all nutrients estimated at 37.4 million tons increased by nearly 9% over the previous year and represent nearly one third of world supplies.

4/ As N, P_2O_5 and K_2O.

Table 1-4. Fertilizer consumption

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 1/	Change 1978/79 to 1979/80	Change 1979/80 to 1980/81	Annual rate of change 1971/72 to 1975/76	Annual rate of change 1976/77 to 1980/81	Annual rate of change 1971/72 to 1980/81
	.. million metric tons ..			..... %				
Developed market economies								
Nitrogen	21.4	22.7	22.9	6.1	0.9	4.3	4.1	4.3
Phosphate	14.3	14.3	13.5	0.1	-5.3	-2.1	1.0	0.9
Potash	12.6	12.8	12.2	1.7	-4.7	0.1	2.2	2.5
Total nutrients	48.3	49.8	48.6	3.2	-2.3	1.2	2.7	2.8
Developing market economies								
Nitrogen	10.2	11.3	12.0	11.0	6.2	6.4	8.9	9.0
Phosphate	5.6	6.0	6.5	8.1	8.8	9.5	9.3	10.4
Potash	2.9	3.1	3.5	7.0	12.7	7.2	11.9	10.1
Total nutrients	18.6	20.4	22.0	9.5	7.9	7.4	9.5	9.6
Africa	1.1	1.2	1.5	6.4	25.9	6.1	6.9	5.7
Far East	8.6	9.5	10.1	10.2	6.4	5.3	12.3	9.9
Latin America	6.2	6.7	7.5	7.6	11.4	9.3	7.9	9.6
Near East	2.7	3.0	3.0	12.4	1.7	10.2	6.0	10.3
Total LDC	0.7	0.7	0.8	-1.5	15.2	10.0	9.3	11.0
Centrally planned economies								
Nitrogen	22.1	23.3	25.5	5.3	9.5	8.4	11.7	8.9
Phosphate	10.1	10.9	11.4	7.8	5.1	8.3	5.0	6.1
Potash	8.9	8.1	8.6	-9.7	6.1	11.2	-2.8	4.1
Total nutrients	41.2	42.3	45.5	2.6	7.7	9.1	6.6	7.1
World								
Nitrogen	53.7	57.3	60.4	6.7	5.4	6.2	8.0	6.9
Phosphate	29.9	31.2	31.5	4.1	1.0	2.8	3.9	4.1
Potash	24.4	24.0	24.3	-1.9	1.2	4.8	1.3	3.8
Total nutrients	108.0	112.5	116.2	4.1	3.2	4.8	5.3	5.4

1/ Preliminary.

Fertilizer export prices declined considerably in 1981 in terms of US dollars due to reduced demand which continued beyond the close of the 1980/81 fertilizer year because of adverse weather in some regions of the world, declining export prices for some crops and high interest rates. Nitrogen products registered the largest price declines followed by potash and then phosphates (Fig. 1-2). The situation, therefore, has radically changed from 1980 when fertilizer prices had generally increased although with the strengthening of the US dollar against most other currencies up to August 1981, these price declines may not have been so significant for many importing countries.

The fall in nitrogen and potash export prices started at the end of the 1980/81 fertilizer year in June, reflecting reduced demand in the northern hemisphere due to the late and wet spring. The fall in prices for phosphates began four months earlier as United States' material became readily available because of the embargo imposed on sales to the USSR.

Phosphate demand was also affected as that of potash by the change in policies regarding domestic credit and the financing of imports by Brazil, a large importer.

At least one instance can be quoted from Canada of plans by a producer to expand potash production being shelved due, in part, to weak demand. This is a source of potential concern because the Fertilizer Commission at its meeting in September 1981 underlined that the broadly satisfactory demand-supply balances for the main nutrients could not be maintained into the mid 1980s unless additional fertilizer processing capacity was brought into operation.

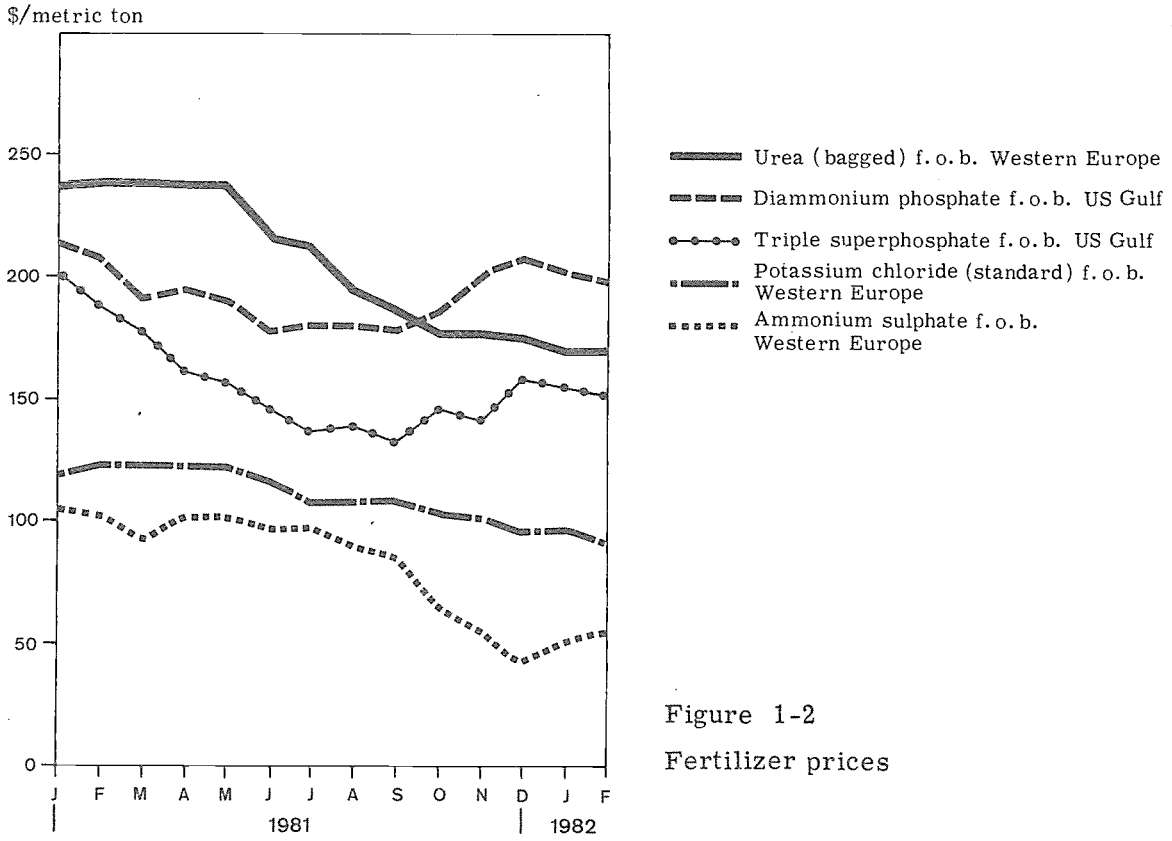

Figure 1-2

Fertilizer prices

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL TRADE 5/

The world economic recession resulted in a considerable slow-down in the growth of world exports of agricultural, fishery and forest products. These rose to US $290 thousand million, or by 11% in 1980 compared to an increase of 18% in the preceding year and a 16% annual rate of change during 1971-80. Higher prices accounted for nearly all the nominal increase in the value of world agricultural exports so that in real terms there was hardly any increase at all. Although complete information is not yet available for 1981, some growth is expected in the nominal value of world agricultural exports, although there was unlikely to be any increase in the value of world merchandise trade.

Trade in agricultural products (crops and livestock only) was less affected than forest and fishery products by the economic recession. It reached US $228 thousand million, in 1980, rising by 13% in value and 5.8% in volume over 1979, reflecting mainly further strong increases in import demand for food in developing countries. The aggregate food imports by this group of countries rose by over 36% in value and 17% in volume in 1980, with particular high rates of increase in Latin America (29% in volume terms) and the Near East (23%). The LDC imported over 50% more food by volume and over 70% more cereals. With unit value increasing by over 30% during the year, the value of LDC food imports rose by over 80%; and for cereals it more than doubled. Even so the shares of the LDC in both total food and cereal imports of all developing countries remained small at between 5% and 7% in 1980.

5/ This brief account of recent developments in agricultural trade complements a review of long-term trends in Part II of this chapter. For more detailed information on commodities see the FAO Commodity Review and Outlook 1981-82.

In all developing regions the growth rate in export earnings from crop and livestock products was well below the average for the 1970s. The most unfavourable situation was in Africa where the value of exports rose by less than 3% and in real terms declined by about 7%. In the Near East and Latin America agricultural export earnings also failed to rise in real terms, although Latin America continued to increase its share of developing countries' total agricultural exports (48% in 1980 compared to less than 40% in the early seventies). The Far East was the only region that achieved a slight gain in real terms over the previous year.

In contrast to the situation in developing countries, the growth in food imports by developed countries decelerated in both volume and value in 1980 despite a faster rate of increase in cereal imports than the average for the late 1970s, reflecting the poor cereal harvests in the USSR and some parts of Eastern Europe in the previous year. Agricultural imports of developed countries increased by 12% in volume, particularly livestock products, sugar, oilmeals, tea and coffee, with food products amongst these accounting for most of the increase.

Aggregate data for agricultural trade for 1981 is not available yet but world trade in cereals in 1981/82 is forecast to be around 211 million tons, reflecting strong import demand for both wheat and coarse grains in the USSR but not significantly more than the previous year. However, with declining unit values of cereal exports, the prospects for a further increase in terms of value of aggregate cereal trade are poor. The exceptions are the low income countries with per caput incomes of US $370 or below in 1979 which, with India's re-entry into the wheat market as net importer, together with increased import needs of other countries of this group, are likely to increase their cereal imports by as much as one sixth in terms of volume during the current trading year. However, the developing countries as a group are unlikely to increase their cereal imports as the needs of some countries, particularly in Latin America, have declined.

As regards other food products, trade in both meat and dairy products remained unchanged at the previous years' level in 1981. World exports of coffee, cocoa and sugar are expected to decline in value as prices receded in 1981. On the other hand, world trade in bananas continued to rise in value in 1980 and is expected to remain at high levels in 1981.

The economic recession unfavourably affected world trade of most non-food agricultural products. Among the few exceptions was cotton, the exports of which rose by 10% in volume and 17% in value in 1980. A decline was expected, however, for 1981 as a result of lower exportable supplies in the United States and expanded domestic consumption in some cotton exporting countries.

Exports of jute fibre declined in value by 15% in 1980/81 with most of the reduction occurring in Bangladesh. By contrast, exports of jute products rose by 5% in volume and earnings by major exporting countries expanded by nearly 30%. However, import demand for jute products is expected to continue being adversely affected by the economic recession and competition from polypropylene products. Exports of natural rubber expanded in value by 9% in 1980 despite a 2% reduction in the volume traded. A further contraction in the volume of exports is anticipated in 1981, although prospects are for some recovery in 1982. World demand for hides and skins continued to suffer from reduced consumer purchases of leather manufactures. The demand for these products which started to decline since the second half of 1979, has continued at depressed levels through most of 1980. Trade in tobacco leaf which had contracted by more than 3% in 1979, declined by a further 2% in 1980.

As will be noted in the later sections devoted to fishery and forest products, trade in these products - and forest products in particular - has also been adversely affected by the world recession which has tended to reduce demand.

International Action on Trade Problems and Issues

A cause for concern in the difficult period currently faced by agricultural trading countries is the very slow progress achieved in setting up the institutional structures required to expand and stabilize agricultural trade in agricultural commodities.

An overall framework for such urgently needed international action is provided by the new International Development Strategy (IDS) for the United Nations Third Development Decade. The IDS includes action to expand international trade through a larger participation of developing countries, the liberalization of world trade and the introduction of special measures in favour of least developed countries. 6/ Among recent developments along IDS guidelines, a substantial Programme of Action for the present decade for the Least Developed Countries was adopted by the United Nations Conference on the LDC, including efforts to facilitate their access to markets.

Another event related to foreign trade was the Seventh Western Economic Summit held in Ottawa in July 1981, where the heads of government of seven major industrial countries reaffirmed their commitment to maintaining liberal trade policies and the effective operation of an open multilateral trading system as embodied in the GATT.

Progress in negotiating and implementing specific measures to stabilize and expand commodity trade has continued to be slow. Although some commodity agreements were successfully negotiated under the UNCTAD Integrated Programme for Commodities such as the one for olive oil, the results of the commodity negotiations under the Programme were generally disappointing 7/. Preparatory meetings continue to be held for the entry into operation of the Common Fund for Commodities, but it is unlikely that it will enter into force in 1982. Doubts have been expressed on whether the resources of the Fund, significantly attenuated during the course of its negotiation, will now be adequate to have a significant stabilizing impact on commodity markets, while the modalities of the Fund vis-à-vis existing commodity agreements still need to be clarified.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Overall Review

Net disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA) have increased in 1980 over 1979 by about 16% in current terms and 6% in real terms to reach US $33.5 thousand million. This is a positive achievement but it will have to be continued at an accelerated rate if the internationally agreed targets regarding ODA are to be met. However, net transfers of all resources to developing countries for all sectors as well as official commitments of external assistance to agriculture in its "broad" definition (see box on terms and definitions used in this section) declined in 1980 in real terms for the second consecutive year. Such transfers are estimated at US $89 thousand million in 1980 compared to about US $84 thousand million in 1979, representing an increase of about 6% at current prices but a decrease in real terms of around 4%, down to their level of 1976. This is in sharp contrast to the annual growth rate between 1970-78 of 20% at current prices and of 8% in real value. This decline, in real terms, together with the persisting recession in the world economy and its effects on developing countries' exports, has had a doubly adverse effect on their development efforts.

6/ Goals and objectives for the food and agricultural sector of the IDS are summarized in the State of Food and Agriculture 1980, FAO, 1981 pp. 75-76.

7/ Details on the negotiations on commodities under UNCTAD and FAO auspices can be found in the FAO Commodity Review and Outlook 1981-82, FAO, 1982.

While total net resource disbursements to developing countries is decreasing in real terms, their total debt is rapidly rising. Preliminary estimates for 1980 indicate that their total debt increased by about 15% and amounted to over $450 thousand million. The estimate of their annual debt service charges is put at about US $91 thousand million in 1980 of which interest payments represent US $35 thousand million, a figure slightly higher than total net resource receipts of developing countries in the form of ODA for that year.

Official External Assistance to Agriculture, Broad Definition

According to the latest available data, official commitments of external assistance to agriculture (OCA) in the OECD "broad" definition amounted to about US $11 thousand million in 1980, showing an increase of about 10% in current prices over 1979 but a slight decline in constant prices (Table 1-5). The poor performance in concessional and non-concessional assistance to agriculture in 1980 was due to the decline in bilateral flows, in contrast to 1979 when multilateral assistance to agriculture slackened.

Table 1-5. Official commitments to agriculture (broad definition)[1/]

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980[2/]
	million US $				
CONCESSIONAL & NON-CONCESSIONAL					
Bilateral	2,236	3,113	3,838	4,828	4,548
DAC bilateral/EEC	1,892	2,717	3,618	4,422	4,414
OPEC bilateral	344	396	220	406	134
Multilateral[3/]	2,963	4,029	5,188	5,233	6,472
of which:					
World Bank	1,930	2,698	3,907	3,416	3,832
Regional Dev. Banks[4/]	756	1,036	882	1,249	1,753
IFAD	-	-	59	285	453
OPEC multilateral[5/]	103	114	131	37	134
Total	5,199	7,142	9,026	10,061	11,020
at 1975 prices	5,199	6,552	7,221	7,036	6,975
CONCESSIONAL ONLY					
Bilateral	1,832	2,933	3,444	4,521	4,285
DAC bilateral/EEC	1,624	2,597	3,266	4,200	4,157
OPEC bilateral	208	336	178	321	128
Multilateral[3/]	1,593	1,633	2,396	2,623	3,378
of which:					
World Bank	782	813	1,532	1,254	1,599
Regional Dev. Banks[4/]	530	496	474	801	933
IFAD	-	-	59	285	473
OPEC multilateral[5/]	103	83	121	37	93
Total	3,425	4,566	5,839	7,144	7,663
at 1975 prices	3,425	4,189	4,671	4,996	4,850

1/ Excluding official commitments from centrally planned economies as information on these is not available.

2/ Preliminary, including partial estimates.

3/ Including World Bank (IBRD/IDA), IDB, ASDB, AFDB/ADF, IFAD, ABEDA, AFESD, OPEC Fund, ISDB, CGIAR, FAO/UNDP and FAO/TCP.

4/ IDB, ASDB, AFDB and ADF.

5/ ABEDA, AFESD, OPEC Fund and ISDB.

Bilateral assistance

Preliminary estimates suggest that bilateral assistance has decreased both in current and constant prices in 1980 compared to 1979. Total OCA from bilateral sources reached only about US $4.5 thousand million in 1980 against US $4.8 billion in 1979, a decline of about 6% in current but 15% in constant prices. The share of bilateral sources in total OCA to agriculture has decreased consequently to about 40% from 48% in 1979. Concessional (ODA) commitments to agriculture from bilateral sources have also declined.

Assistance from OPEC countries. The sharp drop in the level of OPEC countries' bilateral OCA and ODA to agriculture in 1980 which was not offset by an increase in their multilateral assistance to the sector, is disappointing as it was hoped that OPEC countries would step up their assistance to agriculture.

DAC countries. By far the largest proportion of bilateral assistance comes from DAC countries but their bilateral OCA and ODA commitments to agriculture in 1980 underwent a small decline in current prices.

GENERAL CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS RELATING TO EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE

FAO's reporting on external assistance to agriculture in developing countries is presently limited to "official flows" because sectoral data on private flows of external resources are not yet available. Furthermore, the data on official flows relate only to commitments. Attempts are being made to derive data on disbursements on loans and grants to agriculture from members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD and various development lending agencies, as part of current FAO activities establighing a computer data bank on external assistance to agriculture.

External assistance to agriculture is composed of two broad categories of flows:

a) Concessional flows, generally referred to as Official Development Assistance (ODA). These flows are composed of grants as well as loans meeting the following criteria: that is they are
- undertaken by the official sector, with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objectives;
- given on concessional financial terms with a grant element of at least 25%. The grant element which is 100% for a grant, measures the concessionality (that is softness) of a loan in the form of its present value at an interest rate below the market rate over the life of the loan. Conventionally the market rate is taken as 10%. Thus the grant element is nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10%.

b) Non-concessional flows, referred to by the OECD as Other Official Flows (OOF) comprise loans which do not meet the above ODA definition and official export credit.

For each of these two categories, a distinction is made between bilateral flows or external assistance provided directly by a donor country to a recipient country, and multilateral flows which refer to the assistance provided by or through an international development organization or agency.

The OECD definitions of agriculture are generally used in reporting on external assistance to agriculture. The "narrow" definition of agriculture now referred to as "directly to sector" includes the following items:

appraisal of natural resources;
development and management of natural resources;
research;
supply of production inputs;
fertilizers;
agricultural services;
training and extension;
crop production;
livestock development;
fisheries;
agriculture, sub-sector unallocated.

The "broad" definition includes, in addition to the above items, activities that are defined as "indirectly to sector". These activities are:

forestry;
manufacturing of inputs;
agro-industries;
rural infrastructure;
rural development;
regional development;
river development.

There have been considerable differences in the performance of individual DAC donors in bilateral ODA to agriculture in 1980. According to preliminary estimates, the United States, which accounted for a quarter of bilateral DAC concessional assistance to agriculture during the period 1973-80, increased its bilateral ODA to agriculture in 1980 by 42% in current terms over 1979. However, the largest contributors of bilateral ODA to agriculture, accounting for more than half of the total during the same period, decreased their contributions in 1980 (see Annex Table 20).

Multilateral assistance

Total OCA from multilateral sources are estimated to have risen by some 23% in current prices in 1980 to reach about $6.5 thousand million of which more than half were on concessional terms. But this increase of 12% in constant prices was not large enough to compensate for the decline in real terms in bilateral assistance.

Almost all multilateral donor agencies increased their official commitments to agriculture in current prices in 1980, with the World Bank, IDB and IFAD accounting for about 90% of the total increase.

The World Bank, the major multilateral source of external assistance to agriculture, committed $3.8 thousand million in 1980, an increase of about 12% over 1979 in current prices but only 1.5% constant prices. Of this total $1.6 thousand million or 42% were made on concessional terms.

INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATES OF REQUIREMENTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE

Estimates of annual requirements of external assistance to agriculture of developing countries for the period 1975-1980 were made for the World Food Conference in 1974 a/. It was estimated that annual official flows of external resources, in terms of commitments to developing countries, should increase to an average of US $5 billion at 1972 prices in the five year period 1975-1980 to enable them to achieve the required agricultural growth rate of 4% per annum.

This estimate was computed as a proportion of total investment requirements for development of land and water, crops and livestock production, and for research and credit over the period 1975-1980. It does not cover technical assistance nor the supply of inputs. It was adopted by FAO and the World Food Council (WFC) and appeared in various resolutions, recommendations and conclusions of successive FAO Conferences and WFC meetings. The estimate of $5 billion at 1972 prices was recalculated by the WFC in terms of 1975 prices at $8.3 billion which is the figure used at present both by FAO and WFC. Furthermore WFC estimates that out of this annual requirement of $8.3 billion, $6.5 billion should be made available on concessional terms.

As part of the FAO study "Agriculture: Towards 2000", requirements of external assistance to agriculture in the 90 developing countries included in the study have been projected at $12.5 billion at 1975 prices for the year 1990, comprising: investment requirements $10.2 billion, supply of inputs $1.3 billion and technical assistance $1.0 billion. The definition of agriculture adopted in FAO's projections is close to the OECD "narrow" definition of the sector. The UN General Assembly referred to this estimated requirement in its resolution 36/185 adopting the Report of the World Food Council in December 1981.

a/ The World Food Problem: Proposals for national and international action, FAO, 1974.

The Inter-American Development Bank and the African Development Bank increased their total OCA respectively from $613 million and $169 million in 1979 to $1,062 and $239 million in 1980. But OCA from the Asian Development Bank fell in 1980 to $432 million from $467 million in the previous year.

OPEC multilateral assistance to agriculture, almost all on concessional terms, increased to US $134 million in 1980 from a level of about $37 million in 1979, reflecting mainly an increase in commitments made by ABEDA, the Islamic Development Bank and the resumption of lending activities by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD). According to available data, ABEDA committed more than $20 million to agriculture in 1980 compared to only $2 million in 1979 while total OCA from AFESD reached about $44 million in 1980.

Almost all OPEC multilateral assistance to agriculture is made on concessional terms. Despite this positive element, the level of this assistance could increase in view of the considerable potential for cooperation in the agriculture and food sectors between OPEC and other developing countries.

External Assistance to Agriculture, Narrow Definition, by Purpose

External assistance (bilateral and multilateral) to agriculture in the "narrow" definition, that is, to activities "directly" in support of the agricultural sector, reached US $7.7 thousand million in 1980 corresponding to about US $4.9 thousand million at 1975 prices (Table 1-6). Although this represents a real increase of about 4% over 1979, the volume of assistance is still 40% short of the internationally agreed estimate of requirements of US $8.3 thousand million at 1975 prices (see box). All of the increase was from multilateral sources as bilateral assistance declined slightly even in current prices.

Table 1-6. Total and concessional official commitments of external assistance to agriculture: OECD "narrow" definition

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 1/
	..... million US $					
CONCESSIONAL & NON-CONCESSIONAL						
Multilateral agencies	1,873	1,841	2,820	3,798	3,484	4,569
DAC bilateral and EEC	1,236	1,430	1,839	2,489	3,104	(3,100) 2/
OPEC bilateral	232	189	101	55	156	64
Total	3,341	3,460	4,760	6,312	6,744	(7,733) 2/
In 1975 constant prices 3/	3,341	3,460	4,367	5,074	4,716	(4,894)
CONCESSIONAL ONLY						
Multilateral agencies	688	1,021	1,317	1,961	1,900	2,444
DAC bilateral and EEC	1,217	1,267	1,839	2,400	3,071	(3,092) 2/
OPEC bilateral	232	89	101	55	156	64
Total	2,137	2,377	3,257	4,416	5,127	(5,600) 2/
In 1975 constant prices 3/	2,137	2,377	2,988	3,533	3,585	(3,544)

1/ Preliminary, including partial estimates.

2/ Figures in parenthesis are partially estimated.

3/ Deflated by the UN unit value index for the export of manufactures.

Firm data on the breakdown of bilateral development assistance to agriculture by major purposes are not yet available for 1980 and therefore the following analysis covers multilateral assistance only 8/.

Official multilateral commitments to activities "directly" in support of the agricultural sector amounted to US $4.6 thousand million in 1980 compared to only US $3.5 thousand million in 1979, recording an increase in their share of total OCA to agriculture ("broad" definition). The ratio of concessional flows to total flows "directly" to the sector remained, however, at 54%, the same as in 1979.

Multilateral capital commitments to activities "directly" in support of the agricultural sector increased by 31% in 1980, reaching about US $4.2 thousand million. Among these activities water and land development received the largest share (US $1.6 thousand million) followed by credit (US $0.9 thousand million). Research, training and extension, including commitments to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) received US $0.3 thousand million, almost the same as in 1978 and 1979, which in fact has meant a substantial decrease of assistance in real terms to these essential activities. The financial resources designated specifically to crops and livestock production in 1980 were lower even in current prices than in the preceding two years.

Capital commitments by multilateral sources to activities not included in the definition of "direct" support of the agricultural sector, rose by only 11% in current prices in 1980 and so decreased in real terms compared to the early 1970s. Commitments to rural infrastructure and agro-industries have proportionally increased but those to crops and livestock production declined (Fig. 1-3).

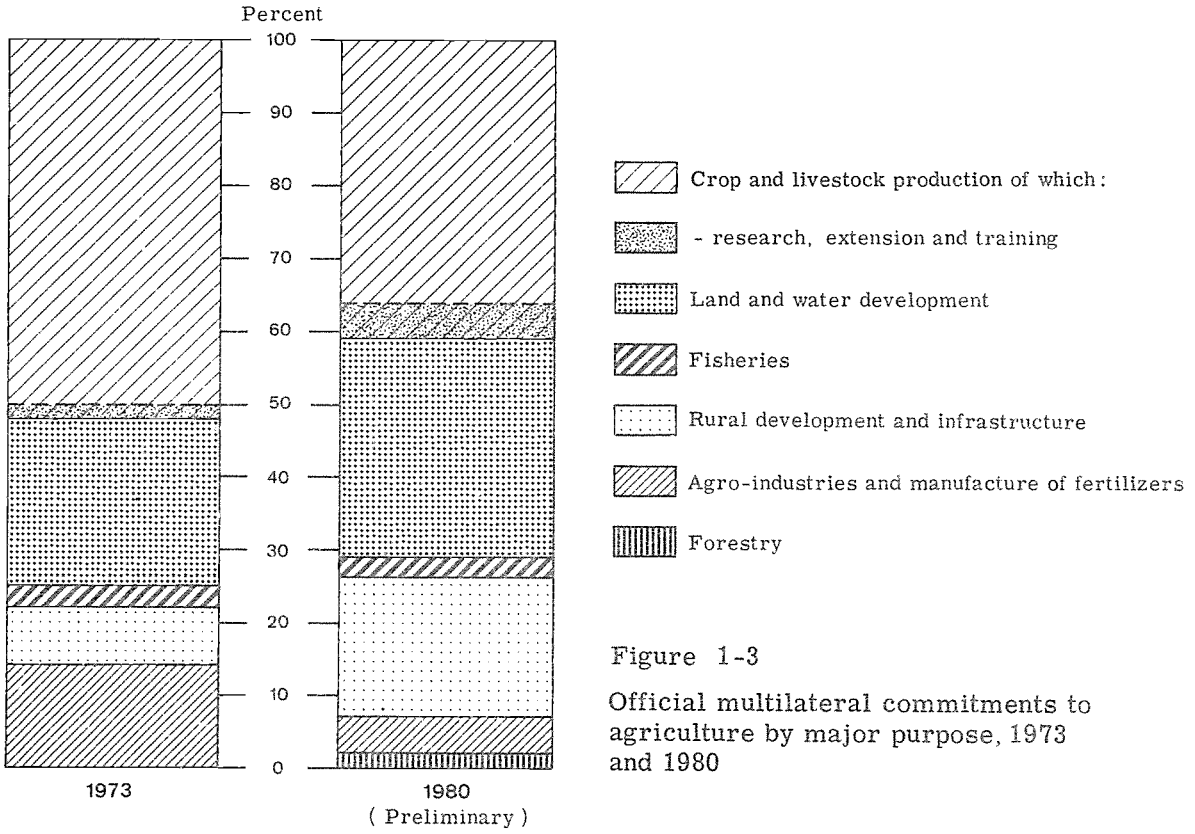

Figure 1-3

Official multilateral commitments to agriculture by major purpose, 1973 and 1980

8/ Excluding technical assistance grants. Figures in this section refer to capital assistance only.

Recipients of External Assistance to Agriculture
Geographical Distribution 9/

Preliminary data indicate that the Far East and Oceania regions received nearly half of total OCA in 1980 followed by Latin America with a quarter, Africa with 22% and the Near East with a much smaller share of less than 10% (Fig. 1-4). More than four fifths of total assistance received by Africa and the Near East were concessional assistance while the proportions were three quarters for the Far East and Oceania but only 39% for Latin America.

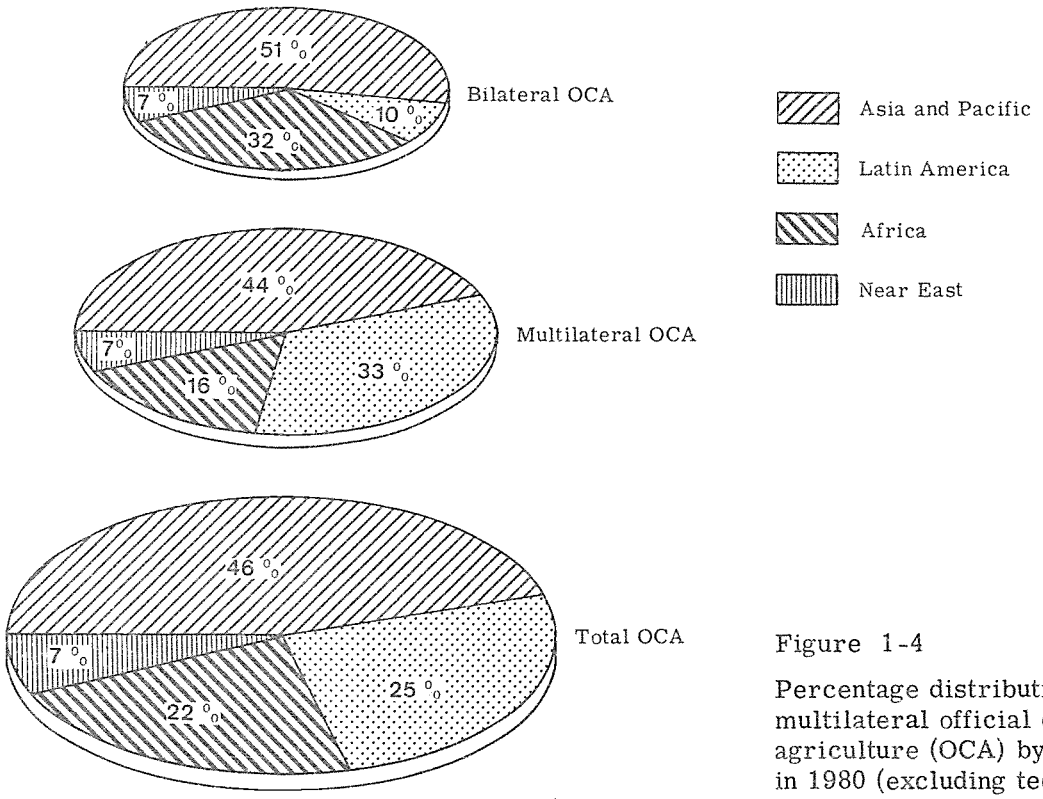

Figure 1-4

Percentage distribution of bilateral and multilateral official commitments to agriculture (OCA) by developing region in 1980 (excluding technical assistance)

External Assistance to LDC

The LDC received over US $1.5 thousand million in concessional capital commitments to agriculture in 1980 or about 25% more than in 1979 in current prices, an increase of around 13% in constant prices. The share of LDC in total official capital commitments to agriculture thereby increased by 2 percentage points in 1980, reaching 18%. This seems to confirm the commitment of donors to give priority to this group of developing countries in their development assistance programmes, as was indicated in the UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries (see box).

9/ Figures in this section refer to capital assistance only. They exclude technical assistance grants because information broken-down by recipient countries is not available.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The major objectives of the UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Paris in September 1981, were to finalize, adopt and support the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries(LDC) and to agree on the magnitude of overall aid required to carry out the Programme during the decade. Although falling short of expectations, the Conference achieved important results in three areas: (a) the LDC agreed to reorientate their development policies and strategies in order to achieve significant structural changes and improve the living standards of their population; (b) the combined efforts of all donors are likely to achieve, by 1985, a doubling of ODA to the LDC compared to the transfers to them during the five years up to 1980; and (c) an agreement was reached on the mechanisms to implement and monitor the SNPA at national, regional and global levels.

The SNPA for the LDC covers: (a) general situation and national measures: (b) international support measures; and (c) arrangements for implementation and monitoring. At the national level, the Programme contained agreed measures and actions to be undertaken by the LDC themselves while at the international level it highlighted the need for the support of the international community in terms of financial and technical assistance.

Food and agriculture received prominent attention in the SNPA and the need to devote a significant part of resources to increasing agricultural productivity in the LDC was underscored. Emphasis was given to increasing substantially agricultural production to achieve an annual rate of growth of 4% or more and, as a demonstration of their strong political will, the LDC undertook to increase their budgetary resources to the agricultural sector. The SNPA drew particular attention to the structural and institutional aspects of increasing production and improving productivity, drawing from the Programme of Action of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD).

It was agreed that while the LDC themselves would adopt measures for mobilizing domestic resources in implementing the SNPA, a substantial transfer of resources from the international community, particularly the developed countries, would also be required. The LDC presented their estimated financial requirements for the period 1980-85 which totalled $1,230 million per annum, an increase of 85% in real terms over the annual average of receipts for the 5 year period up to 1980. It was also estimated that by 1990 total concessional flows should rise to $2,400 million at 1980 prices. In response all donors agreed to make a special effort to increase their overall development assistance and within the framework of this general increase, the flows of ODA increasingly will be directed towards the LDC. Many donors will devote in the coming years 0.15% of their GNP to the LDC. Others will double their ODA to the LDC in the same period.

There was general agreement to improve the quality and effectiveness of ODA and a number of measures were proposed relating to the provision of assistance to LDC not only in the form of projects but also in other forms such as commodity aid, programme and sectoral assistance, balance of payments support and budgetary support, recurrent cost support and local cost financing.

It was generally agreed that one of the essential objectives of the SNPA was to provide new orientation and impetus to the development efforts of the LDC as well as to international cooperation in support of these efforts. The SNPA provides for sustained processes of cooperation and review at the national, regional and global levels.

At the national level it was recognized that the LDC themselves should be fully responsible for the implementation and follow-up of SNPA. They should establish a focal point for continuing contact with their development partners, both bilateral and multilateral. Governments of LDC, after appropriate consultations with relevant UN and intergovernmental agencies and donor countries, may establish aid consultative groups as a mechanism for the regular and periodic review and implementation of the SNPA.

A mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the SNPA should be undertaken in 1985. This review will also include readjustment, as appropriate, of the Programme for the second half of the decade in order to ensure its full implementation.

The Conference considered that efforts were likely to achieve, by 1985, a doubling of ODA to the LDCs compared to the transfer to them during the last five years.

Official commitments of external assistance to agriculture of the LDC, as a group, has grown at a slightly higher rate than external assistance to agriculture of all developing countries in the period 1975-1980. Commitments to the LDC in 1980 thus represented more than a doubling of the commitments made in 1975 at current prices but an increase of less than a half in constant prices (Table 1-7).

External assistance to agriculture of the LDC is made almost entirely on concessional terms. Notwithstanding the relatively higher growth of OCA to LDC, their share of total ODA capital commitments to agriculture for all developing countries has decreased from 30% in 1975 to 26% in 1980. This decrease may have been offset by a larger allocation of technical assistance grants to agriculture in the LDC but unfortunately no breakdown by recipients is available for technical assistance grants which are estimated to have totalled, at current prices, $1,303 million in 1980 against only $597 million in 1975. The decline in the share of LDC in concessional official external assistance on capital account is a trend which goes contrary to the policy objectives underlined in the International Development Strategy.

Table 1-7. Capital commitments to agriculture "broad" definition in LDC

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 1/
	million US $					
CONCESSIONAL & NON-CONCESSIONAL	666	814	920	939	1,289	1,546
of which:						
Multilateral	279	448	347	501	658	911
DAC bilateral and EEC 2/	196	273	404	395	532	(535)
OPEC bilateral 2/	191	93	169	43	82	100
Total at 1975 3/	666	814	844	751	901	979
CONCESSIONAL ONLY	657	807	901	913	1,215	1,520
of which:						
Multilateral	273	441	329	496	620	885
DAC bilateral and EEC 3/	193	273	403	391	505	(535)
OPEC bilateral 2/	191	93	169	43	82	100
Total at 1975 prices 3/	657	807	827	730	850	962
SHARE OF LDC IN TOTAL COMMITMENTS 4/	%					
Concessional and non-concessional	16	19	17	13	16	18
Concessional only	30	31	26	21	22	26

1/ Preliminary, including partial estimates.

2/ Available statistics on commitments by DAC bilateral/EEC and OPEC bilateral commitments to LDC may be incomplete.

3/ Deflated by the UN unit value index for the export of manufactured goods.

4/ Total commitments excluding those made to countries in Europe, partially estimated.

DAC countries and the EEC as a group have been the major source of external assistance to agriculture in the LDC over the 1975-1978 period. They have committed more than $500 million of capital assistance in 1980, representing an increase of over 170% in 5 years.

Capital commitments to agriculture in the LDC by the World Bank and the regional development banks amounted respectively to $480 million and $256 million in 1980 corresponding to an increase of 131% and 349% during 1975-1980. IFAD committed in

1980 $151 million of capital assistance this sum accounting for about a third of its total commitments to agriculture in all developing countries.

Although the LDC have received a large part of development assistance to agriculture given by OPEC donors, the level of this assistance is still relatively low.

The proportion of concessional capital commitments to agriculture directed to the LDC in Africa 10/ has remained virtually unchanged since the mid-1970s. In 1980, Africa's share was only 40%, slightly more than in 1975. The share of the six LDC in Asia and the Pacific which had been 33% in 1975, increased to 40% in 1980, the same proportion as that of the much more numerous LDC in Africa. The Near East LDC had a share of 28% in 1975 but commitments in real terms to these countries in 1980 were barely at the level reached five years earlier. The changes on a per caput basis between 1975 and 1979 are shown in Table 1-8.

Table 1-8. Per caput concessional capital commitments to agriculture in LDC by region

	US $ current prices	
	1975	1979
Africa	2.40	4.00
Asia and the Pacific	2.30	4.40
Near East	5.00	6.50

The present level of development assistance to agriculture is still far below the requirements of the LDC. There is a definite need not only for increasing the volume of assistance to the LDC but also for adapting the aid procedures and practices to their administrative, technical and financial capacities as was underlined at the UN Conference. Greater sector and programme assistance, together with a flexible approach to the financing of local costs and recurrent financing, will be instrumental in improving the effective use of aid to agriculture.

Food Aid

Food aid by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD amounted to $2,619 million at current prices in 1980, 14% higher than in the previous year but in real terms significantly lower than in 1977 and 1978. The modest real increase in 1980 reflects a rise in shipments of products of a relatively high unit value such as vegetable oils which offset the substantial decline in food aid donated as cereals.

Placing food aid in the perspective of official commitments to agriculture (OCA), it will be recalled from Table 1-5 that OCA in 1980 was estimated at about $11 thousand million at current prices implying that food aid, including emergency food aid, is equivalent to about a quarter of OCA and is additional to it. Similarly, multilateral food aid, such as aid channelled through the WFP and the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR), currently constitutes about one quarter of the total in value terms, this proportion having increased significantly from the first half of the 1970s when typically it was only about one sixth. The rise in the share of multilateral food aid in 1980 is attributable mainly to the increase in contributions to the IEFR which are channelled through the WFP or nominated as attributable to the IEFR.

10/ The geographical regions as defined by FAO.

In contrast to the welcome progress in the contributions made to the IEFR, shipments under regular food aid programmes recently have fallen. Shipments of cereals, including those made under the Food Aid Convention, amounted to only 8.4 million tons in 1980/81 (July/June), the lowest level since 1976/77, and over half a million tons smaller than in 1979/80 (Table 1-9). The allocation of food aid from all sources for 1981/82 are currently estimated to be 8.8 million tons.

Table 1-9. Shipments of food aid in cereals, July/June

Donors	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 1/	1981/82 2/
	..... thousand metric tons grain equivalent					
Argentina	22	32	30	38	50	35
Australia	230	252	312	318	394	439
Austria	-	-	-	-	17	20
Canada	1,176	884	735	730	600	600
EEC 3/	1,131	1,374	1,159	1,205	1,100	1,900
Finland	33	47	9	14	20	20
Japan	46	135	352	688	567	550
Norway	10	10	10	37	31	30
Spain	-	-	-	-	14	20
Sweden	122	104	104	98	91	90
Switzerland	33	32	32	32	16	27
United States	6,147	5,992	6,237	5,418	5,216	4,840
India	-	100	295	80	51	...
Turkey	20	13	5	5	15	...
Others	137	241 4/	205 4/	327 4/	235	242
TOTAL	9,107	9,216 4/	9,485 4/	8,990 4/	8,417	8,813
	..... %					
Share of cereal imports of food aid priority countries covered by food aid 5/	28	24	23	21	18	18

1/ Provisional. Partly estimated. - 2/ Commitments or allocations. - 3/ Includes shipments made by member nations as well as those channelled through the Commission of the European Community, in wheat equivalent. - 4/ In addition, according to unofficial reports, the USSR has provided to several countries in Asia 200,000 tons each in 1977/78 and 1979/80, and 400,000 tons in 1978/79, as emergency aid. - 5/ Includes all food deficit countries with per caput income below the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for IDA assistance (i.e. with per caput income of US$ 730 and below in 1980), which in accordance with the guidelines and criteria agreed by the CFA should be given priority in the allocation of food aid.

In 1976/77 food aid covered 28% of total cereal imports of food aid priority countries,[11/] but by 1981/82, it is expected to cover only 18%. Per caput consumption of cereals in some of these countries may fall as a consequence as commercial imports cannot be maintained at such levels to make up for the declines in production. On the other hand, shipments of non-cereal food aid, particularly fats and oils and skimmed milk powder, increased in 1980 and 1981 to reach an estimated total of 642 thousand tons.

By the end of December 1981, pledges to the regular resources of the WFP for the 1981/82 biennium amounted to $771 million against the target of US $1 thousand million. Although it is expected that there could be an increase in total pledges by the end of 1982, the minimum target for this biennium is not expected to be reached unless potential new donors make contributions. It may be recalled that pledges had been 13% short of the US $950 million set for the 1979-80 biennium. In short, the prospects for a further increase in multilateral shipments in 1982 are uncertain. The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA) at its 12th session in October 1981 recommended and the

11/ For the definition of these countries, see the footnote to Table 1-9.

FAO Conference agreed that the target for WFP resources in the 1983/84 biennium should be $1.2 thousand million of which not less than one third should be as cash with the remainder contributed as commodities. At the pledging conference held in early March 1982, pledges amounting to $680 million for the 1983/84 biennium were announced.

The WFP continues to follow two broad principles as its policy: firstly, its assistance is aimed primarily at low income, food deficit countries; and secondly, priority is given to projects aimed to increase agricultural and particularly food production, to promote rural development generally and to projects designed to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups. The Programme is also endeavouring to increase the regional programming of food aid, drawing on food stocks situated in developing countries themselves.

About 80% by value of the WFP assistance to development projects has been directed to low-income, food deficit countries during the past four years. From the total commitment to development projects in 1981 of US $543 million, 83% were allocated to these priority countries, the highest proportion so far attained. Thirty of the 31 Least Developed Countries fall within this category of countries. In 1981 WFP assistance committed to the LDC reached US$ 190 million, 35% of total commitments to development projects. These proportions should be interpreted in the light of the fact that most LDC have relatively small populations, with their aggregate population representing only about 11% of the total for all low-income food deficit countries. Commitments of 35% of WFP's development resources on 11% of the priority beneficiary population implies a more than threefold higher rate of concentration than for the other low-income food-deficit countries.

A high and increasing proportion of WFP development assistance has been devoted to agricultural and rural (including refugee settlement) projects. In 1981 these represented over 80% of WFP's total new development commitments. Within the total commitment for agricultural and rural development, the largest shares were for land settlement projects (28%) and land development and improvement (16%).

The regional approach to the planning and use of food aid is reflected in Zimbabwe where the Programme is purchasing maize. In this case support is being provided to a country in Africa with its surplus stocks of cereals being used as food aid in development projects and for emergency operations in nine African countries, thus contributing to regional self-reliance.

Nearly 68 thousand tons were purchased in 1981 with a further 80 thousand tons being purchased in the first two months of 1982. Similar triangular transactions had been made in 1980 and 1981 involving the purchase of rice from Thailand for the emergency operation conducted in Kampuchea.

REVIEW OF OTHER SECTORS AND ISSUES

Latest Development in Food Prices and Subsidies

The average annual increase in consumer prices in 1980 was one of the highest for both industrial and developing countries, nearly equalling the 1974 peak (Table 1-10). Prices of food rose on average by 9.4% in developed and as much as 22% in developing countries, further discriminating against poor households which spend a larger proportion of their incomes on food.

Averages of regional food price increases, as weighted by the respective countries' national incomes, were highest for Latin America with nearly 45% and the Near East with 40%. Average increases for countries in Asia and the Far East and Africa for which information is available, were more moderate at approximately 15% for each region.

Inflation showed some deceleration in industrial countries during the course of 1980 and the first three quarters of 1981. During the year ending October 1981 consumer prices rose by about 10.4% compared to 12.7% in the preceding year.

Table 1-10. Changes in rates of inflation and consumer prices of food in 47 developing 1/ and all developed market economy countries, 1972-80

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1. Average rate of inflation in developing market economies, 2/, %	6.4	13.1	22.3	12.7	9.1	16.0	10.1	18.0	19.2
2. Average rate of change in consumer prices of food in developing market economies, 2/, %	7.2	16.0	25.2	13.3	7.7	16.5	12.9	11.6	22.3
3. No. of developing countries with inflation rates									
a. below 10%,	41	24	6	16	25	22	20	14	6
b. between 10% and 20%	5	17	22	20	16	16	22	24	26
c. 20.1% or more	1	6	19	11	6	9	5	9	15
Total .	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
4. Average rate of inflation in developed market economies, 2/, %	4.8	8.3	13.5	11.4	8.5	8.7	7.8	9.9	12.7
5. Average rate of change in consumer prices of food in developed market economies, 2/, %	6.3	12.0	15.9	11.2	7.6	9.1	7.5	8.8	9.4

Sources: International Labour Organization Bulletin of Labour Statistics and FAO estimates.

1/ These are the countries consistently included in the quoted sources.

2/ Weights are proportional to GDP or GNP of the preceding year in US dollars.

Available data suggest that inflation proceeded unabated in developing countries in the first months of 1981 although falling prices on world markets for a wide range of commodities may contribute later to moderating the rise in food prices.

Consumer subsidies

Faced with such unremitting inflationary pressures, many governments have found it necessary to intervene at various levels in the food system in order to regulate prices, for instance through direct or implicit subsidies.

However, rising costs involved in these subsidy programmes in many cases have imposed heavy budgetary burdens and opportunities are being sought to phase out consumer subsidies or to adopt more restrictive and cost-effective forms of food supply to target groups of consumers. While in some cases this has proved to be an extremely difficult political operation - the social unrest which followed food subsidy cuts in Egypt and Peru are recent examples - the experience in Sri Lanka since 1978 shows that the technical and administrative problems involved in restricting the coverage of the subsidy and hence its costs can be overcome.

Food distribution programmes have been used on a large scale in countries in South Asia, adopting a number of forms. For example the public distribution system through fair-price shops in India; the rationing scheme in Sri Lanka replaced in 1979 by a food-stamp programme; and the rationing systems in Pakistan and Bangladesh. Recent developments in these countries include the introduction in India of an integrated production-cum-distribution scheme aiming, inter-alia, at establishing one fair price shop in every population centre having a population of 2000 and above. However, the budgetary costs of these schemes have been heavy. In India the cost of food subsidies for 1979/80 was estimated at Rs 18,600 million - nearly four times as much as in 1975-76. In Pakistan the subsidy on wheat for 1980/81 is estimated to have been Rs 687 million, although the Government intends to abolish it when adequate stocks are built up. Subsidies on edible oil in that country also were estimated at Rs 884 million in 1979/80 and about Rs 1,118 million in 1980/81.

In Sri Lanka the food stamp programme, while considerably smaller in scale than the previous rationing system, is still currently estimated to provide limited subsidies to half of the country's population. In Bangladesh the policy is also to reduce the budgetary cost of food subsidies. The implicit unit subsidy paid in Bangladesh, as indicated by the proportion of prices charged to ration shop dealers to Government procurement prices, has been 10% to 30% for rice and 3% to 20% for wheat.

Different forms of food subsidies are also found in other countries in the Far East such as Burma, Indonesia, Thailand and, on a comparatively much larger scale, in the People's Republic of China. In the latter country, subsidies for "living necessities" (including cereals, cotton, edible oil, fish, eggs and vegetables) represented in 1981 an expenditure of US $18.8 thousand million. The costs of subsidies on basic goods in 1980 rose by about 30% and since 1978, the increase was estimated to be about 400%.

In Latin America there has been a move away from direct food subsidization as a part of a general policy effort to liberalize the market. In Brazil the Government is aiming to totally remove subsidies on wheat by the mid 1980s in order to reduce wheat consumption and imports. Similarly, since January 1981 Bolivia has introduced a series of sharp increases in official prices of several food items including wheat and wheat products, in order to eliminate consumer subsidies. Despite many difficulties, the Government of Peru is also pursuing its policy of reducing the costs of subsidizing basic food products. It has introduced a food stamp programme from a newly created nutrition fund to provide low priced food to poor consumers. This programme is similar to the Colombian food coupon programme which started in 1977 as part of the National Food and Nutrition Plan. In Mexico the ambitious Sistema Alimentario Mexicano includes provisions for consumers in the form of subsidized "basic recommended baskets" for targeted consumer groups in three large regions of the country. Estimates for 1980 were that the consumer subsidies would cost US $1.5 thousand million.

In some countries in Africa prices at the producer and consumer levels are officially controlled in domestic markets and upward price movements are minimized by selling imported food at subsidized rates. There is also an implicit element of subsidy between different sectors of the economy through the over valuation of the currency existing in many countries which artificially lowers import costs in terms of domestic prices.

It appears that in some countries of Africa the impact of government import policies on domestic prices is often greater than the direct control of staple food prices. In the case of Nigeria, the fall in wheat and flour prices in 1979 was directly attributable to sharp increases in imports, while subsequent import restrictions led to increases in the prices of these products in 1980. Countries controlling food prices through policies towards food imports also include Chad, Gambia and Zambia, while many others, such as Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal, operate various implicit food subsidies in the form of fixed price margins and government monopolies on food marketing activities.

In the Near East, the Government of Egypt allows large price subsidies for basic food commodities such as bread, edible oil and sugar. Subventions to consumers currently amount to about US $2.8 thousand million a year of which about two thirds are for food, representing one eighth of the country's GDP and half of the total budget deficit. The current policy is to alleviate the burden on the budget by reducing the number of individuals eligible to receive subsidized goods by one million.

Fisheries

World production of fish, crustaceans and molluscs increased in 1980 to 71.8 million tons, a growth of less than one percent over 1979 (Table 1-11). This reflects the persistent stagnation throughout the 1970s, particularly since 1976 when the total catch was only two and a half percent below the level of 1980. Catches from inland waters which account for about 10% of the total, continued their steady though moderate growth, whereas marine production declined. Of the two major components of the world catch, fish for human consumption increased for the first time in three years but only to a level

about 2% greater than the previous peak year of 1977. Catches of fish for reduction to meal and oil decreased slightly in 1980 although remaining more or less at about the same level (20 million tons) since 1974.

As there has been a shift in the catch towards more highly valued species in the 1970s, output weighted by unit values has increased rather more rapidly - by over 2% per annumn during 1971-80 - than the catch measured in volume terms which increased by 1.5% per annum during the same period. But the growth in fishery output, however measured, has tended to slow down in the latter half of the 1970s.

In 1980 overall total production by developing countries remained virtually unchanged. This was, however, the result of increased catches of food fish counterbalanced by an almost equal decrease in the feed fisheries output. While production in Africa did not differ from a year before, regional landings increased in Asia and decreased in Latin America.. In the latter region this occurred partly as a result of the policy of shifting from production for fish meal to production of the more highly valued food fish.

Table 1-11. World and regional catch of fish, crustaceans and molluscs including all aquatic organisms except whales and sea weeds

	1978	1979	1980	Change 1978 to 1979	Change 1979 to 1980	Annual rate of change 1971-75	1976-80	1971-80
	... million m.t. ...			..... %				
Developing market economies	25.6	26.7	26.4	4.0	-1.2	-4.3	3.2	1.7
Africa	3.5	3.3	3.3	-4.9	-2.3	2.2	-1.8	-1.2
Far East	12.2	12.1	12.2	-0.6	0.5	5.6	1.4	4.0
Latin America	8.8	10.0	9.6	13.4	-4.1	-13.8	7.3	0.8
Near East	0.7	0.9	0.9	25.7	11.6	4.8	9.2	3.2
Others	0.4	0.4	0.4	-21.9	3.9	8.0	4.3	4.0
Asian centrally planned economies	7.6	7.3	7.4	-3.2	1.2	5.7	-0.1	2.8
Total Developing Countries	33.2	34.0	33.8	2.3	-0.6	-1.2	2.4	1.9
Total LDC	1.7	1.6	1.7	-1.9	6.4	8.0	-2.4	0.6
Developed market economies	27.2	26.9	27.4	-1.2	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.9
North America	4.8	4.9	4.9	2.9	0.4	-1.8	5.2	2.8
Oceania	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.9	-1.4	0.9	6.0	3.5
Western Europe	11.4	11.2	11.2	-2.6	-	0.4	-2.3	0.3
Others	10.8	10.6	11.1	-1.7	4.1	1.3	0.8	0.7
Eastern Europe and USSR	10.0	10.3	10.6	2.8	3.7	8.4	-1.8	2.0
Total Developed Countries	37.2	37.2	38.0	-0.1	2.2	2.6	-0.4	1.2
World	70.4	71.2	71.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5

The record of fish production in the LDC has shown little variation over the past decade, partly due to difficulties in the statistical systems of some of the major producers among them. Fisheries, however, do not play an important role in the economies of many LDC, half of which do not even have access to marine resources. Among the exceptions is the Republic of Maldives where fishing is the major source of employment and food, and virtually the only commodity earning foreign exchange. In Bangladesh and to a certain extent, Mali, Chad and the Gambia, it is the principal source of nourishment and one of the main commodities exported. Fish provide an important source of nutrition also in Uganda, Tanzania and Benin.

In the developed countries, in 1980 the catch increased for the first time since 1977 notably because of the good performance of fisheries for human consumption. Substantial increases of food fish were recorded by Japan, the USSR and the USA. Although the overall amount of fish used for reduction to meal and oil remained unchanged, bad fishing seasons for this product affected adversely the total sea-fisheries output in Norway (-10%), Iceland (-8%) and South Africa (-2%).

Available estimates show that world production in 1980 from aquaculture in both fresh and marine waters, was slightly over 8.7 million tons, of which 37% were finfish, 37% molluscs, 25% seaweeds and 1% crustaceans. Asia contribute about 48% of total production, Europe 13% and North America 2%. Total aquaculture output was about 42% greater than in 1975. Technological developments during the past few years have generally been slow, although cage culture of finfish has spread successfully in Asia, Europe and North America. It is expected that the growth rates recorded in aquaculture production during the past few years can be maintained at least until the middle of the 1980s.

Preliminary estimates for all fisheries, based on as yet incomplete data, indicate that production in 1981 is unlikely to differ sizeably from that of the previous year. Moderate increases of the same order of magnitude of those recently prevailing are likely to be recorded in species used primarily for food, whereas reduction fisheries are expected at best to yield the same amount as a year before.

In the medium-term no substantial departure from recently prevailing levels of supply is likely to occur in view of the increasing shortage of easily exploitable stocks of conventional species, the economic difficulties of exploiting the unconventional ones, and the problems of adjustment to the changes in the law of the sea discussed in The State of Food and Agriculture 1980 (see also box).

ADJUSTMENT TO THE NEW REGIME OF THE SEAS

Although the long-term prospects for world fisheries have been greatly improved by the extensions of national authority, the process of adjustment to the change is often slow and sometimes painful. In the north-east Atlantic, pressures on the resources have been increased by the return of distant-water vessels displaced from foreign zones. These pressures have made it very difficult for states to reach decisions on the allocation and management of the common stocks that swim through the waters under their jurisdiction. The results have led to reduced job opportunities, overfished stocks and heightened controversies.

The rich fishery resources of north-west Africa are still not being used to the full benefit of the coastal states which are facing the difficult tasks of developing their domestic fishing capacity, monitoring and controlling foreign vessels and extracting the optimum benefits from foreign fishermen.

In the South Pacific, the newly gained independence of many small island states is combined with newly acquired authority over vast areas containing highly valued but also highly migratory tuna stocks.

Strong efforts are underway to achieve the degree of cooperation necessary to realize the greatest benefits from these resources. But this will take time since the problems touch upon issues of national sovereignty and the distribution of wealth.

These and other problems of adjustment to the new regime will not necessarily lead to reduced world catches but they may delay the realization of greater net benefits.

The UN Conference on the Law of the Sea has entered a crucial phase with the opening of its "final" session in March 1982. Whilst most of the jurisdictional and technical issues on fisheries essentially had been agreed upon for some years past and, indeed, many aspects of the new regime are now well established in state practice, there remained some of direct interest to FAO still under intensive discussion. These included the question of control of stocks migrating from EEZs to the high seas and the overall institutional implications of the new Convention, particularly within the UN system.

Trade in fishery products

Although the value of world trade in fishery products in 1980 was 6% higher, the volume of the products traded decreased for the first time since 1973. The decrease was due to the fall in exports of fish meal, crustaceans and molluscs (Table 1-12).

Trade of fresh and frozen fish whose growth had accelerated since the changes in the legal regime of the oceans, remained at the same level as a year before. It still accounted, however, for about 40% of the total value of fisheries exports.

Table 1-12. Index numbers of value and volume of exports of fishery products, world and developing and developed countries

	1978	1979	1980	Change 1978 to 1979	Change 1979 to 1980	Annual rate of change 1970-74	Annual rate of change 1976-80	Annual rate of change 1971-80
	.. 1969-71=100 ..			..... %				
VALUE	394	480	409	21.8	6.0	20.6	18.5	17.8
Developing Countries	471	598	621	27.0	3.8	18.1	20.5	20.9
Developed Countries	359	425	457	18.4	7.5	22.2	17.3	16.2
VOLUME	152	170	170	11.8	-	2.8	7.6	5.5
Developing Countries	195	220	212	12.8	-3.6	3.0	10.0	8.3
Developed Countries	135	149	152	10.4	2.0	3.1	5.9	4.0
UNIT VALUE	266	286	308	7.5	7.7	18.9	10.2	11.8
Developing Countries	256	271	305	5.9	12.5	19.6	8.7	11.6
Developed Countries	270	291	309	7.8	6.2	19.2	11.1	11.9

Canned fish exports expanded significantly, while exports of cured fish, which covers a wide range of products, rose moderately in volume but more in value, thus confirming that the commodity composition is shifting towards high unit value products sustained by a good market demand.

Trade by developing countries which, in addition to fish meal, is largely based upon the export of a few selected high value commodities such as shrimp, suffered from the generally unfavourable economic conditions prevailing in the main import markets. While several traditional major exporters, such as the Republic of Korea, Peru, India and some of the new exporters such as Argentina, decreased their sales abroad, remarkable increases in the value of exports were shown for Chile, Mexico, Senegal and the Philippines.

Although the greater part of world trade in fishery products is still exchanged between developed countries, the share of imports by developing countries increased in 1980 for the first time. Developing countries as a group are, however, net exporters of fishery products.

Exports by developed countries generally increased more on account of higher unit values than bigger volumes. Canada, presently the world's major exporter of fishery products, suffered a setback in the value of its exports. On the other hand, Japan, the second largest world exporter, increased the dollar value of its exports by 25% in spite of a negligible increase in volume.

Prices for most fishery commodities which had been on average rather weak in 1980, after an initial recovery in the first months of 1981 started to decline again. In the short term trade is likely to continue to be influenced more by demand than by supply constraints.

Forestry

Production of main forest products

World production of forest products was strongly and adversely influenced by the recession in 1980 and 1981, though not so sharply as in 1975. The downturn was mainly concentrated on some processed wood products and was related to the sharp decline in housing construction in 1980 in USA and Japan where housing starts went down by 25% and 15% respectively, and in a number of European countries. Production of pulp and paper was largely sustained, however. Production of industrial roundwood and processed wood products in developing countries recorded relatively rapid growth, offset only by the setback to production in countries strongly orientated to export markets, such as Indonesia, Malaysia and the Republic of Korea. In general the trend towards rapid growth of urban communities in developing countries maintains a high rate of growth in demand for processed forest products used in building construction (Table 1-13).

Table 1-13. World output of main forest products

	1978	1979	1980	Change 1978 to 1979	Change 1979 to 1980	Annual rate of change 1971-75	1976-80	1971-80
	million c.m.			%				
TOTAL ROUNDWOOD	2968.0	2993.2	3020.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.5
Developed countries	1263.5	1264.8	1250.4	0.1	-1.1	-0.7	0.1	0.1
Developing countries	1704.5	1728.4	1769.9	1.4	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.6
Total LDC	207.7	212.9	219.0	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.5
Fuelwood and charcoal	1527.7	1591.3	1626.8	1.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Developed countries	149.7	150.7	150.8	0.7	0.1	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7
Developing countries	1423.0	1440.6	1476.0	1.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Total LDC	196.2	201.5	207.1	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6
Industrial roundwood	1395.3	1401.9	1393.5	0.5	-0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Developed countries	1113.8	1114.1	1099.6	-	-1.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Developing countries	281.5	287.8	293.9	2.2	2.1	3.6	3.6	3.6
Total LDC	11.5	11.4	11.9	-0.9	4.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
PROCESSED WOOD PRODUCTS								
Sawnwood and sleepers	443.2	439.8	428.7	-0.8	-2.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
Developed countries	370.0	364.4	351.6	-1.5	-3.5	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3
Developing countries	73.2	75.5	77.1	3.1	2.1	3.6	3.6	3.6
Total LDC	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	-	-3.4	-3.4	-3.4
Wood-based panels	104.6	107.1	102.0	2.4	-4.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Developed countries	91.5	93.7	88.6	2.4	-5.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Developing countries	13.1	13.4	13.4	2.3	-	5.3	5.3	5.3
Total LDC	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
	million m.t.							
Woodpulp	121.5	128.2	130.6	5.5	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.3
Developed countries	109.1	114.2	115.2	4.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Developing countries	12.5	14.0	15.4	12.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Total LDC	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and paperboard	161.1	173.8	174.2	7.9	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Developed countries	142.5	153.3	152.5	7.6	-0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Developing countries	18.6	20.5	21.7	10.2	5.9	7.6	7.6	7.6
Total LDC	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-

The LDC are generally poor in forest resources with low levels of output of forest products, as can be seen from Table 1-13. Fuelwood is their most important product, amounting to some 200 million m^3 per annum. In most of these countries fuelwood is the source of more than 80% of total energy consumed. Nevertheless, the level of fuelwood consumption in the LDC, at about 0.16 m^3 per caput per annum, is one third of the average for developing countries as a whole. Not all of the LDC rely exclusively on fuelwood as a source of energy. Exceptions include Bangladesh where crop wastes and animal dung are major components of energy supply, and such countries as Lesotho and Yemen where little wood is available.

Industrial wood production of the LDC is only 5% of total roundwood and the level of per caput consumption is one tenth of the average of developing countries. Sawnwood consumption is one twentieth, while paper consumption at 0.1 kg per caput, compared with an average of 7 kg per caput for all developing countries.

Trade in forest products

This trade, currently accounting for about 3% of the value of total merchandise trade, suffered a setback in 1980 and perhaps even more in 1981 although full data are not yet available (Table 1-14). The main feature has been a sharp decline in exports of tropical logs, sawnwood and panels from the Far East to the Japanese and North American markets, the immediate cause being the recession in the housing sectors in these markets. The major exporters in the region - Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines - also have introduced policies to restrain the export of unprocessed roundwood and to encourage the domestic processing of it. The Philippines' export of logs

Table 1-14. Volume of exports of main forest products, world, developing and developed countries and LDC

	1978	1979	1980	Change 1978 to 1979	Change 1979 to 1980	Annual rate of change 1971-75	1976-80	1971-80
	..... million c.m.			..... %				
INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD	114.5	118.3	113.6	3.3	-3.9	3.1	0.4	2.5
Developed countries	42.9	49.2	51.0	14.6	3.7	4.1	4.7	4.5
Developing countries	47.9	46.4	41.7	-3.2	-10.1	-0.7	-2.1	0.8
Total LDC	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	25.8	6.3	7.2	5.2
PROCESSED WOOD PRODUCTS								
Sawnwood and sleepers	78.8	83.3	80.0	5.6	-3.9	-3.2	4.3	3.4
Developed countries	57.6	60.5	58.6	5.2	-3.2	-4.5	5.6	3.9
Developing countries	9.3	11.8	11.1	26.2	-6.0	2.7	7.4	7.1
Total LDC	0.1	0.1	0.1	-10.9	11.1	-	-1.7	-4.3
Wood-based panels	15.9	16.3	16.0	2.3	-2.0	3.3	3.4	4.0
Developed countries	8.7	9.3	9.2	6.0	-0.5	3.2	4.5	3.7
Developing countries	4.2	4.0	3.8	-2.6	-5.2	2.9	1.1	4.1
	..... million m.t.							
Pulp	19.1	20.3	21.2	6.3	4.4	1.8	6.5	2.8
Developed countries	17.3	18.3	18.9	5.6	3.3	1.6	5.6	2.2
Developing countries	0.9	1.2	1.5	37.3	25.0	10.4	30.7	15.3
Paper and paperboard	30.3	33.0	35.1	9.2	6.3	1.1	7.0	3.7
Developed countries	27.9	30.7	32.6	10.1	6.2	1.0	7.1	3.5
Developing countries	0.5	0.5	0.7	19.7	29.9	14.0	15.0	12.1

has decreased in the past decade from a peak of 9 million m^3 in 1970 to less than 1 million m^3 in 1980. Indonesian and Malaysian exports which were at a peak of 19 million m3 respectively in 1978, have been reduced by a combination of economic

factors and export controls to 15 million m^3 each in 1980. On the other hand, over the past two decades sawnwood exports of these three countries have grown from 1.3 million m^3 in 1970 to 5 million m^3 in 1980, while their exports of plywood increased from 0.4 million m^3 to 1.3 million m^3 over the same period.

The real price of both tropical logs and sawnwood which had increased quite sharply during the 1970s, fell back during 1980 and 1981, particularly for Far Eastern products. Plywood prices have tended to be stable or to slightly decline in real terms. These volumes and price reductions have combined with serious repercussions for Indonesia and Malaysia, and most particularly the States of Sabah and Sarawak which are heavily dependent on income from exports of timber, and for the Republic of Korea which has an export-orientated plywood industry.

Countries in Africa are also adopting policies to reduce their dependence on the exports of largely unprocessed wood products and to stimulate domestic processing activities. African log exports have fluctuated between 6 and 8 million m^3 over the past two decades, and the level of exports of sawnwood and panels have remained the same at respectively 0.7 and 0.2 million m^3. The Lagos Plan of Action (1980) of the Organization of African States established a target to reduce exports of unprocessed logs by 50% by 1985.

In comparison with the downturn in the volume of exports of industrial roundwood and the processed products derived from it, world exports of pulp and paper and paperboard increased in 1980 although at rates below those of 1979 and the average for the late 1970s. Exports of these products from developing countries have shown some remarkable rates of growth during the 1970s as new processing capacity has come on stream, although their shares of this trade remain small.

Forest depletion in developing countries

The forest area of developing countries is 2,400 million ha, of which 1,500 million ha is closed forest, and 900 million ha other woodland. Energy supply problems, pressure on the limited forest resource for conversion to agricultural land and grazing, and problems of conservation of the environment exacerbated by excessive deforestation combine in certain areas to create a situation of acute fuelwood scarcity. Such areas are the arid zones south of the Sahara, and in East and Southwest Africa; and the mountainous areas of Central and South Asia, of Southeast Africa and the Andean plateau of South America. These are areas where the remaining forest cover is inadequate to meet current needs for fuelwood and where continued fuelwood gathering combined with grazing and agricultural use is a serious constraint to the development of the forest in both its production and conservation aspects. Recently completed assessments of forest resources of tropical countries indicate an annual reduction of the closed forest in these countries of 7 million ha and there is a further reduction of 4 million ha per annum in the area of other wooded land.

In the LDC there are 240 million ha of 'other wooded land', mainly in Africa. The rate of depletion is 1.5 million ha per annum, of which 300 thousand ha is being lost from closed forest. There are substantial areas with an acute scarcity of fuelwood in over half of the LDC where people cannot obtain enough to meet their minimum needs. In these countries current levels of cutting will lead to the destruction of remaining forests and the failure of supplies in the near future. But even in countries where active steps are being taken towards forest renewal, the level of investment is still very small compared to what is needed to ensure that future fuelwood requirements are met and to repair the environmental damage caused by the destruction of forests: the annual afforestation in the LDC amounts to only about 50 thousand ha. The real energy crisis facing many in developing countries is the scarcity of fuelwood.

The rapid depletion of tropical forests is a matter of international concern. A second meeting of experts on tropical forests, sponsored by FAO, UNEP and UNESCO, was convened in Rome in January 1982. This meeting underlined the primacy of finding ways of meeting the needs of people for food and fuel which were compatible

with the conservation of tropical forests in their vital roles of soil, watershed and wildlife protection, the preservation of genetic resources, as well as the supply of forest products.

The continued need for concerted action of the international community in support of national effort was emphasized, to raise awareness of people of the harmful consequences of continuing uncontrolled destruction of tropical forests, and to support countries in the development of effective policies and programmes through technical exchange and finance.

A major conclusion of the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy was that the fuelwood crisis in developing countries is assuming alarming dimensions and requires immediate action 12/. Fuelwood and charcoal were recognized as vital sources of energy for the populations of these countries, particularly in rural areas. The Conference accordingly endorsed a Plan of Action so that their energy needs can be met on a sustained basis. The Plan calls for a five-fold increase in the rate of tree-planting for fuelwood and includes the transfer of proven technologies of forest management to developing countries together with the conversion and utilization of wood as a renewable source of energy through production of charcoal, gasification and wood-fueled furnaces.

In the McDougall Memorial Lecture delivered during the 1981 FAO Conference, Mrs. Indira Ghandi illustrated the close relationship between food production and forestry, quoting the old Kashmiri saying: "food will last so long as forests do". The people of developing countries are taking action to try to reserve the disastrous trend towards the loss of their vital forest resources. Taking examples from the LDC, as a basis for community forestry programmes first steps have been taken to establish a valid assessment of the dependence of rural people on household woodlots in Bangladesh and on the savannah woodlands in Upper Volta and the supply capacity of these sources of fuel. In Ethiopia, Malawi, Nepal and Tanzania action through campaigns and investment programmes to stimulate community and on-farm tree planting and forest conservation have been substantially developed over the last several years. However, these initiatives, welcome as they are, do not yet go far enough to solve the domestic fuel crisis facing these countries.

Energy Issues in Agriculture

Agriculture, in common with the rest of the economy, has been facing the problems of adjustment stemming from the steep rise of petroleum prices since the end of 1973. This event signalled that a plentiful and assured supply of cheap fossil fuel could no longer be taken for granted. At the same time a parallel and perhaps more dramatic scarcity of fuelwood which is the main source of energy for primarily rural but also urban households in developing countries, has been affecting rural areas of many of these countries which are faced with rapid rates of growth in population and urbanization. Fuelwood accounts for 42% of total energy use in the Far East and 58% in Africa, and much higher proportions for the poor. It is estimated that two thousand million people, almost half the world's population, rely mainly on fuelwood for their domestic energy needs.

In most countries agricultural production itself uses only a very small proportion of the total consumption of fossil fuel: typical figures are about 3.5% in developed countries but rather more, 4.5%, in developing countries. There are some developing countries with exceptionally higher figures than these mainly because of their low use of fuel for industrial purposes and their land scarcity demanding energy-intensive methods of agricultural production. However, with present technologies which rely heavily on the use of energy intensive inputs such as mineral fertilizers and farm machinery, these typically small proportions are essential to achieve a rapid increase in production required by the growing demand for food.

12/ For a fuller discussion on energy issues in agriculture including more detailed reference to the UN Conference, see the following section.

The comparatively limited use of commercial energy in the agriculture of developing countries is a reflection of the low productivity of land and labour. If farm yields and earnings are to rise, there will be a considerable increase in the use of commercial energy. In those developing countries where land scarcity enforces dependence on raising yields, fertilizer would account for the largest increase in the future requirements for commercial energy, while in the relatively land abundant countries the largest increase would be for farm machinery.

Furthermore, as living standards and urbanization in developing countries rise, commercial energy use in food processing, transportation, marketing and consumption will increase rapidly. For example, in some developed countries the food system as a whole is estimated to use about 17% of all commercial energy.

It follows that agriculture faces the task of making more efficient use of commercial energy and putting to use alternative sources of renewable energy which are available now or in the future. Within the world's food and agriculture sector in its broadest sense, the greatest scope for increased efficiency in the use of commercial energy is in the off-farm parts of the food systems of the developed countries evolved during a time of relatively low energy costs. There could well be substantial changes in the location and seasonality of the production of some commodities in these countries and even a reduction in the share that enters international trade, as a result of higher transport and other fuel costs. As the marketed share of output in developing countries is expected to increase dramatically over present levels by the end of the century mainly because of urbanization, developing countries should pay attention to the scope for the efficient use of commercial energy in planning their food systems for the future.

In crop and livestock production energy-intensive inputs can be used more efficiently in a number of ways. Essentially these may be termed biological, chemical, mechanical or, indeed, institutional depending on their characteristics. Generally a comprehensive view should be taken of each agricultural prdouction system to reduce its energy input by any means available without necessarily lowering output. For example, improved cultural practices such as the timely sowing of crops coupled with a better choice of fertilizer material and, where irrigation is employed, better water management, can economize on the use of fertilizers. Again, some of the minimum tillage systems and practices that are now gaining in popularity show large savings in fuel. Crop varieties may be bred not to achieve the highest yields with maximum input use but good yields demanding only a moderate use of energy-intensive inputs.

Concern about possible environmental damage from the use of chemical pesticides and herbicides, in addition to their energy-intensiveness, has stimulated the search for economies in their use. Weed control by improved tillage and mechanical methods or hand weeding are, in many cases, still the best method of weed control, especially in developing countries with abundant labour. The need for insecticides and fungicides use can be reduced by developing new methods relying mainly on biological control and resistant varieties of crops.

The most effective way of reducing energy consumption in fishing operations is by controlling the amount of fishing effort. This would also have the advantage of limiting access to heavily exploited stocks.

A number of measures also can be employed to reduce the requirement and cost of energy in forest industries. Chemical recovery systems in the pulp and paper industry have developed to a high level of efficiency the concurrent generation of steam for heating and power. Progress in this direction is being made in other forest industries as well.

Many of these changes in technologies and practices can be and are being induced by raising energy costs but governments of developing countries have little room to manoeuvre in this respect. Again, a move towards a more efficient use of energy in all these areas, outlined above normally will not be costless. Certainly, a greater effort would be required by extension services to inform farmers on the available technical choices and on the cost-saving significance of improved practices. In many

cases, a redesigning of agricultural price policies, including farm input subsidies, would promote the adoption of energy saving methods.

In addition to using commercial energy more efficiently, there is scope for diversifying energy sources by a wider use of renewable resources in agriculture. This was the theme of the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, convened from 10 to 21 August 1981 at Nairobi. The Conference dealt with ten sources of energy (hydro-power, fuel and charcoal, biomass, solar energy, geothermal energy, wind energy, oil shale and tar sands, ocean energy, draught animal power and peat) and it adopted the "Nairobi programme of action for the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy".

The Nairobi Programme notes that an energy transition towards a greater reliance on new and renewable sources of energy is inevitable and it specifies two sets of actions: specific measures for concerted action on policy areas and for specific sources of energy; and priority areas for immediate action as a first step towards implementation of the programme. Rural energy has been identified as one of the priority areas. Measures proposed for immediate action by the Nairobi Conference include energy assessment and planning at the national level; research, development and demonstration; transfer, adaption and application of mature technologies; and education, training and exchange of information.

Specific measures for concerted action were recommended for, among others, biomass, fuel wood and charcoal. One of the underlying themes of the Nairobi Conference was agriculture itself as a source of energy. The question is whether agriculture and forestry can help to overcome the energy crisis faced particularly by the poor, by producing more energy.

The total dry matter produced by photosynthesis each year is a massive 116 thousand million tonnes, the energy equivalent of six times the world's annual consumption of oil. But only a small fraction - 0.8% - takes place on cropland, and of the volume produced only a small share is available for conversion to fuel use. If the world's entire 1978 production of cereals, roots and sugar had been converted into fuel alcohol, it would have met only 6% of the world's total commercial energy needs.

The forest sector also is a major source of renewable energy. A well-managed village wood-lot planted with fast-growing tree species can yield as much as 20 cubic metres of wood per hectare each year, six times the yield of unmanaged natural forest. The main problem, especially in more densely settled areas, is the availability of land. Dramatic economies in fuelwood consumption also can be realized if efficient wood-burning stoves replace traditional open fires. Charcoal is also widely used in urban areas because it is easy to transport and charcoal stoves are cheap and efficient. But charcoal production is often inefficient although processes exist that could produce two to four times more charcoal from the same quantity of wood. The problem is to develop an effective but inexpensive small-scale charcoal kiln.

For the implementation and monitoring of the Nairobi Programme of Action, the Conference recommended the creation of an inter-governmental body in the UN open to the participation of all states as full members. Additional international financial resources from all developed countries, international financial instituions and other international organizations will also be required to support national efforts of developing countries aimed at the development of new and renewable sources of energy. These institutional and financial aspects of the Nairobi Programme of Action were to be discussed by the UN Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy meeting in early June 1982.

2. LONGER TERM TRENDS AND PROSPECTS

FUTURE TRENDS IN POPULATION GROWTH AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS

What happens with regard to population has important bearing on many aspects of agricultural and rural development. Demographic patterns, along with income and price changes, are major factors that determine emerging demands for food which will have to be met by domestic agricultural production and imports, if needed. Other key aspects are the pressure that population growth places on the agricultural sector and rural areas as a source of employment and earnings and the implications of population size and composition for efforts to meet housing, education, health and other basic living needs in non-rural localities.

Some Facts about Emerging Population Patterns

During 1981 the United Nations brought out two important studies on long-term population prospects. One study 13/ projects populations by country under four variants up to the year 2025, this being the first time the UN has made projections at the country level for periods beyond 2000. The second study 14/ makes projections up to 2150 for the world and its major regions under five variants. Following are some highlights from these two studies that have special relevance for those concerned with food, agriculture and rural people.

Tremendous population growth looms ahead, especially in the developing countries, but slower rates of growth are starting to appear. Table 1-15 presents, for the period 1980-2025, total population estimates and projections under the UN medium variant for the usual FAO classification of regions. Related rates of growth are also shown. Patterns especially worth noting are:

Table 1-15. World population estimates and projections and related annual rates of change (UN medium variant)

	Population				Annual rate of change		
	1980	1990	2000	2025	1980-90	1990-2000	2000-2025
	millions				%		
Developing market economies	2,193	2,765	3,413	5,106	2.4	2.1	1.6
Africa	378	515	699	1,293	3.2	3.1	2.5
Latin America	364	459	566	865	2.4	2.1	1.7
Near East	212	279	357	558	2.8	2.5	1.8
Far East	1,235	1,505	1,784	2,378	2.0	1.7	1.1
Other developing market economies	5	7	8	12	2.4	2.1	1.5
Asian centrally planned economies	1,075	1,227	1,377	1,617	1.3	1.2	0.6
Total Developing Countries	3,268	3,992	4,790	6,723	2.0	1.8	1.4
Developed market economies	787	840	893	982	0.7	0.6	0.4
North America	248	274	299	343	1.0	0.9	0.6
Western Europe	371	380	387	387	0.2	0.2	-0.1
Oceania	18	20	22	25	1.1	1.0	0.5
Other developed market economies	150	167	186	227	1.1	1.1	0.8
Eastern Europe and USSR	378	410	435	490	0.8	0.6	0.5
Total Developed Countries	1,164	1,250	1,329	1,472	0.7	0.6	0.4
World	4,432	5,242	6,119	8,195	1.7	1.6	1.2

13/ United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (1981): World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1980, Population Studies No. 78, UN, New York (Doc. No. ST/ESH/SER.A/78).

14/ United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (1981): Long-Range Global Population Projections, Population Division Working Paper, ESA/P/WP, UN, New York.

- Total world population is projected to increase by 85% between 1980 and 2025.

- Most of this increase will take place in the developing countries. Their population is expected to double by 2025, whereas only one-fourth more people in the developed countries are expected. By then, 82% of all the people in the world are projected to be in the developing regions, against 74% in 1980.

- The fastest rates of growth will be in Africa. By 2025 its population is expected to have tripled from 1980.

- Annual population growth rates are expected to fall noticeably between 1980 and 2025 and some developing countries will even be approaching zero growth. The rate of growth of world population already has been declining somewhat: it was 1.9% in the 1966-80 period and down to 1.8% in the late 1970s.

These points are based on the medium UN population projections. There are many uncertainties about what will actually happen. To give some idea of the range of foreseen possibilities, "low" and "high" variants of the projections are also shown (Table 1-16).

Table 1-16. Population projections under UN high and low variants

		Developing countries	Developed countries	World
		millions		
Year 2000:	high	5,033	1,304	6,337
	low	4,604	1,233	5,837
Year 2025:	high	7,647	1,488	9,135
	low	5,917	1,251	7,168

Relatively fewer young people will be coming along. Inroads made by changing attitudes toward family planning and having many children as well as some tendencies toward later marriage, are expected to result in declining birth rates in many developing and developed countries. Partly offsetting this will be declines in child mortality rates - more of those who are born will survive. The net outcome is expected to be populations that consist of lower percentages of children and young people under 15 years old (Fig. 1-5 and 1-6 overleaf).

There will be relatively more old people. Two forces will be at work here: better living conditions and medical breakthroughs will enable the average older person to live longer; and those who were born during the recent population growth "bubble" will become part of the older age group by the end of this century.

The proportion of older people, those aged 65 or over, will increase in both developed and developing regions. But in the former, the increase is expected to be relatively smaller since adult mortality levels are already low and only slight improvements are expected. In contrast, in the developing regions there is much more scope for a decline in mortality although, even there, recent and worrying signs are that death rates may not be falling as fast as once expected.

Stabilized populations sometime in the future can be foreseen. The UN is projecting that, despite the trends for longer life spans, there will or, at least, can come a time when populations will level out. However, this is not seen to take place in the near future for the developed and developing worlds as a whole, even for the optimistic

"low" UN projection (Table 1-17). Of course, some individual nations will reach population plateaus well before the years shown in the table. But for other nations, stabilization is not likely to occur until later and there are major hurdles to be overcome in meeting the needs of their still expanding populations.

Table 1-17. The ultimate size of stabilized population and the year of stabilization, according to the three variants of projection

	Low		Medium		High	
	Population thousand million	Year	Population thousand million	Year	Population thousand million	Year
Developing countries	6.8	2080	9.1	2110	12.6	2130
Developed countries	1.2	2020	1.4	2080	1.6	2100
World	8.0	2080	10.5	2110	14.2	2130

Many developing countries will experience rapid growth of cities and urban populations. More than half of the world's population is expected to be urban by the year 2000 (Fig. 1-7). The urban population of developing countries is expected to double between 1980 and 2000, implying an average annual rate of growth of 3.7%. During the same period the rural population in these countries is projected to increase by only 18%; further, the proportion engaged in full-time farming activities is likely to drop while that in off-farm work should increase. The urbanization trends in developed countries will continue at modest rates 15/.

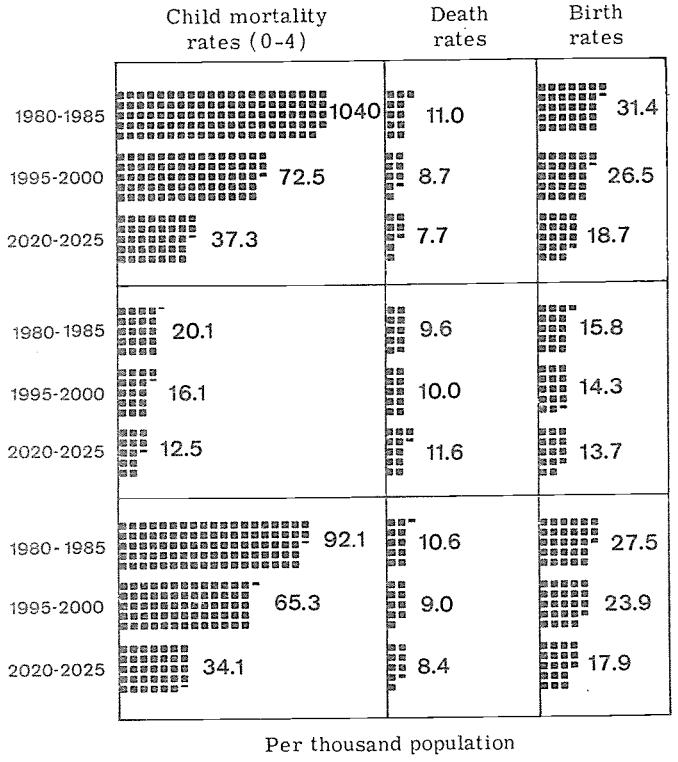

Figure 1-5

Trends in child mortality rates (0-4 years of age), crude birth and death rates, 1980-2025 (UN medium variant)

15/ These figures are based on United Nations, Rural and City Population, 1950-2000 as Assessed in 1978, ESA/P/WP.66, New York, 1980, as adjusted to correspond to the 1980 round of UN population studies cited earlier.

Even more striking is the projected growth of large cities. The UN expects that 25% of the urban people will be living in cities of 4 million or more by the year 2000, against 17% in 1980. Of the 43 additional cities expected to reach 4 million during 1980-2000, 37 will probably be in developing regions. By 2000 there will be perhaps 25 mega-cities (cities with at least 10 million people), against 10 in 1980. Mexico City is projected to have over 30 million people, São Paulo 26 million and Shanghai 24 million.

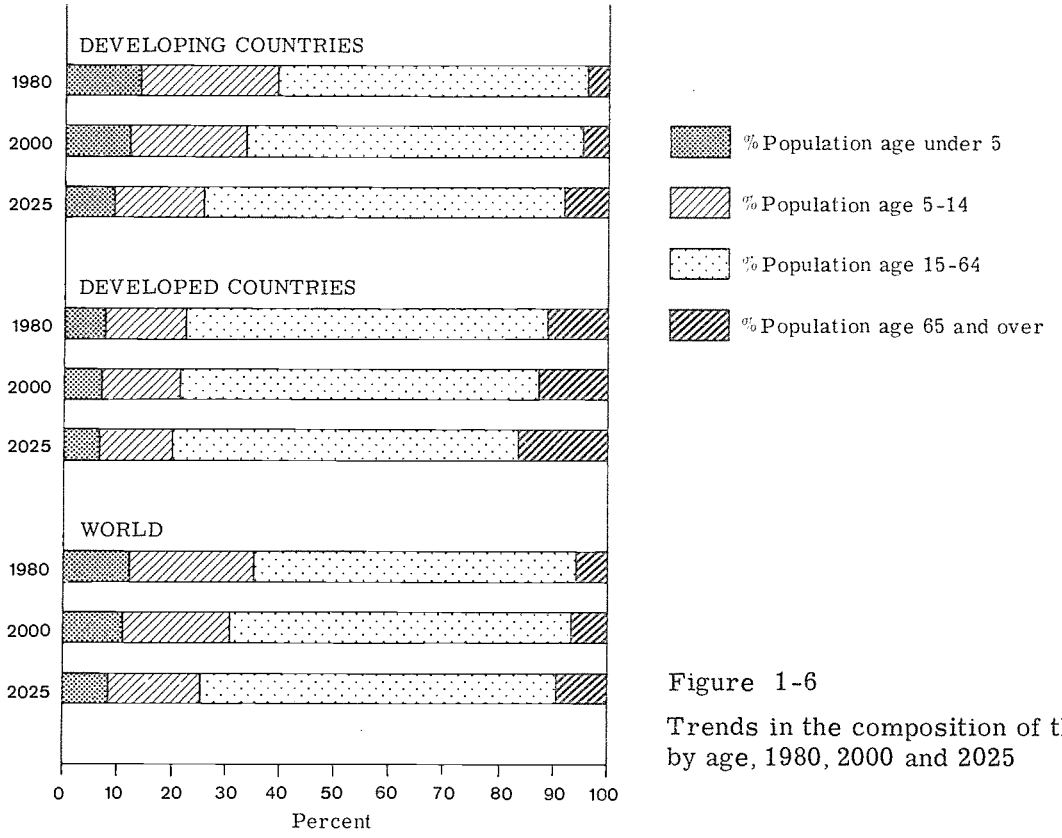

Figure 1-6

Trends in the composition of the population by age, 1980, 2000 and 2025

Implications for Agriculture, Food Systems, and Rural Development

These emerging demographic patterns carry important implications for the future state of food and agriculture, some of which are touched upon here.

Meeting food needs of the urbanized

One direct result of the movement of people to urban places is that a lower proportion of the population will be self-sufficient in food at family and community level. Also, agricultural productivity will have to increase to meet the needs of the urban population. The importance of local barter will decline and marketing systems will have to expand and be more efficient to enable farm produce to reach the towns and cities. Pricing input supply and food distribution mechanisms will need to be devised that provide farmers with incentives to produce what people want and at the same time not unduly penalize poor consumers. Basic policy decisions about how far to emphasize domestic food production vis-à-vis trade and food imports, in meeting urban demands will be faced.

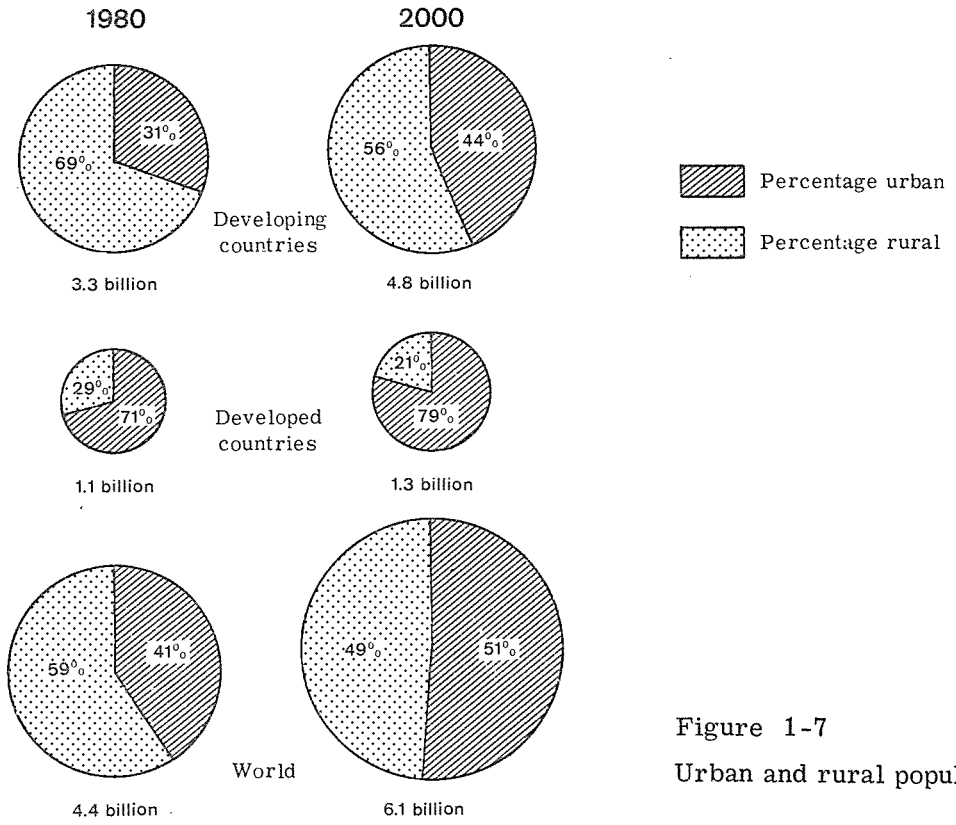

Figure 1-7

Urban and rural population 1980 and 2000

Providing food in the right form

An urbanizing society tends to acquire new tastes. Wetern-type soft bread, for example, often becomes a popular food because of its convenience and its identification with the "good life" of modern societies. But bread requires wheat and wheat grows best in temperate climates. So many developing countries are in danger of finding themselves increasingly dependent on world markets, other countries and foreign exchange to meet basic cereal needs of the fast increasing urban population.

The potential magnitudes of such "bread economies" have become apparent in a recent review of this phenomenon made by FAO. Imports of wheat and wheatflour by continental Africa in 1981 amounted to 15 million tons of wheat equivalent and cost $3.1 billion. At current rates of increase, these imports could double in 7 years. A 1975 survey in Tunisia showed that per caput consumption of soft bread in urban areas was 4 times that of rural areas and 5 times as great in the big cities. Similarly, a 1977 study in Brazil showed urban per caput soft bread consumption to be 2 to 7 times that of rural areas.

Price policies and controls could have some effect on the amount of soft bread consumed, but to go far in that direction can have political repercussions in many countries. A supplementary approach is to encourage use of composite flours in bread making - blending of wheat with locally produced cereals. The extent to which this can be done is limited by the need of soft breads for gluten, of which heretofore only wheat has been a source. Plant breeders are hopeful of eventual success in breeding gluten-forming abilities into sorghum, millet, rye, barley, and oats. FAO is preparing a special programme to focus on this matter of the rising demand for food based on non-traditional cereals and ways to help developing countries deal with it.

Competition for land and water

Urbanization and industrialization create new demands for land, especially in the fringes surrounding towns and cities. Often the land that is most attractive is the best agricultural land. The total amount of land converted to urban-related purposes may not add up to much nationally, but farmers and sources of fresh produce near urban centres may be seriously affected.

Farmers in outlying rural areas may be affected too. Urban growth may indirectly result in space being taken away for roads, power plant sites, mining, and other non-agricultural uses. The increased demand for land and the consequent rise in its price may be liked by rural landowners, but for tenants and the landless it could reduce their access to land.

Similar problems stem from increased urban demands for water, which may compete with agricultural irrigation needs.

Helping people to gain employment

In developing countries, cities grow mainly because some of the rural population migrate there in search of jobs and a better life. But most of them lack occupational skills and many may lack even basic education. Even if they had some skills to offer, there may not be jobs at wages affording a reasonable living standard.

The larger picture is that as economies modernize, relatively fewer people are needed in agriculture and more seek non-agrarian pursuits. But where populations are growing rapidly, employment opportunities cannot be created fast enough. How to absorb the "excess" rural people is a real dilemma.

Efforts to tackle unemployment problems of rural people require a balanced blend of two components: generating new employment opportunities; and helping people to acquire the knowledge and skills needed for such employment. Beneath this is the basic question of where to encourage additional employment - large-scale industries in the cities? Smaller-scale enterprises in the middle-sized towns? Cottage industries in the villages? More labour-intensive systems on the farms themselves? And in turn the answers to these questions will affect the directions that agricultural technologies and institutional arrangements can best take.

Improving rural living conditions

One by-product of urbanization is that people who stay on farms and in the rural communities hear about the amenities of modern cities and soon want to have some of them too. Examples are piped water, electrification, improved schools and medical facilities. Providing such services in outlying rural areas can be costly yet not to do so will lead to increased rates of rural-urban migration. What level of provision of basic human services in rural areas is a difficult question facing many governments.

Providing for the rural elderly

The reduced mortality rates and longer life spans projected by the UN carry especially important implications for rural communities. It will tend to be the younger persons who migrate to the towns and cities, leaving behind their parents and other older relatives. Traditional extended family systems for caring for the elderly will be broken up by geographical distance and changing societies. New forms of community assistance and sharing may have to be devised as partial substitutes for family relationships.

THE PRODUCTION OF FOOD AND ITS UTILIZATION

The trend in the growth of world food production 16/ which was at an average annual rate of 2.4% during 1966-1980, was uneven during different phases of this period. It had accelerated to nearly 2.8% per annum during 1971-75 from the average annual rate of 2.4% in the previous 5 years, recovering rapidly from the food crisis of the early 1970s. It then dropped to 2.0% during the last 5 years, 1976-80. Thus per caput food production, which had been increasingly by nearly 1% per annum in the first half of the 1970s, suffered a setback in the last 5 years of the decade when the annual rate of increase was only a little more than 0.1%. This is the consequence of the rather poor harvests of 1979 and 1980 caused by adverse weather conditions in a number of regions.

The eight diagrams comprising Figure 1-8 compare the growth of food production with population during the 1970s for eight groups of countries including the LDC.

While developing countries as a whole have achieved a modest margin of food production over population growth during the 1970s, it was not so in Africa nor the LDC as a group. The margins in the regions of Asia and the Far East and the Near East are positive but slender although the former has achieved a wider margin in more recent years. The centrally planned economies of Asia (ACPE), primarily due to China, achieved growth rates of food production in excess of population growth during the 1970s. Thus the patterns are diverse. The most disturbing feature is that in Africa and the LDC, most of which are in Africa, food production during 1970s has failed to keep pace with population growth.

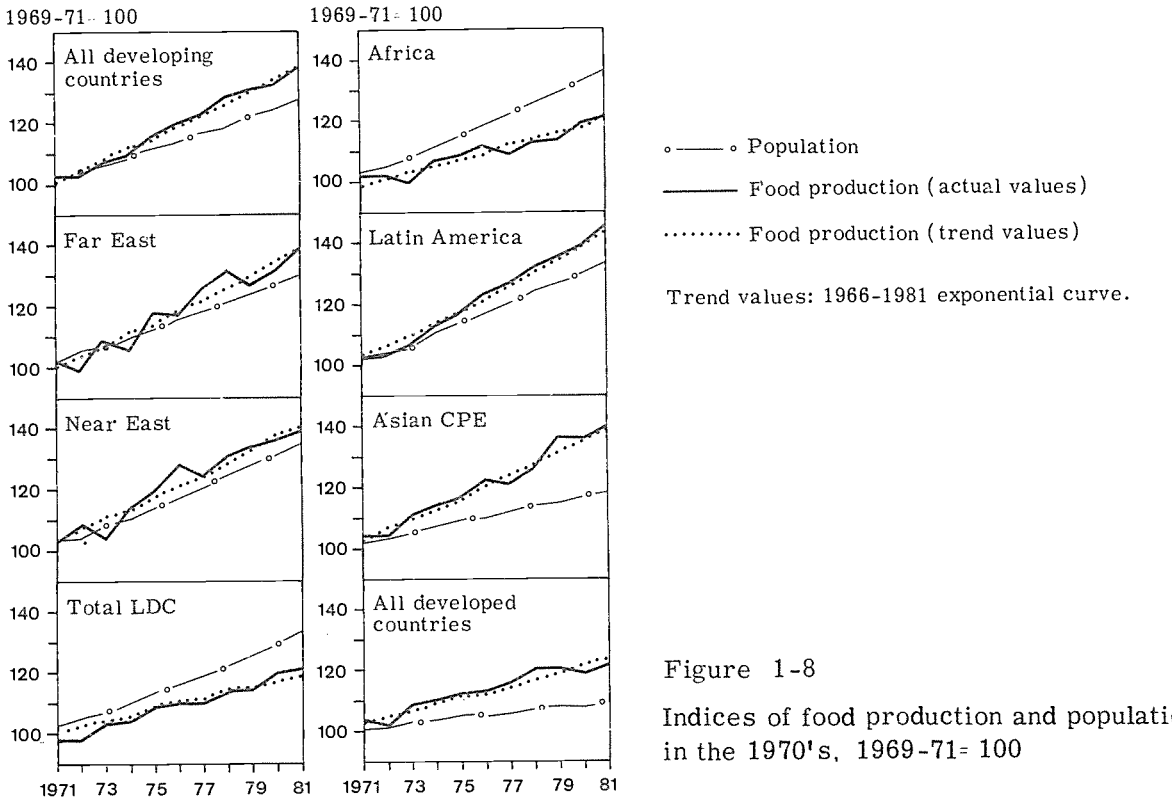

Figure 1-8

Indices of food production and population in the 1970's, 1969-71= 100

16/ Net of deductions for seed and livestock feed. If world agriculture is regarded as being one farm this avoids the double counting of seed and feed (which are already counted in the production data) and the crops and livestock products produced from them.

During the period 1966-80, out of 125 developing countries, there were 56 where food production had increased over the last two decades at average annual rates of only 2% or less 17/. In most of them population was increasing by more than 2% and as a consequence per caput food production was declining. Of these 56 countries, 23 countries could only achieve annual positive growth rates of 1% or less and 8 showed actual declines in the level of production. Even more disturbing is the lack of any improvement in this performance in the 1970s: if anything, there was a worsening.

However, the data also provide an encouraging picture of performance by some developing countries during this period. One fifth (26 countries out of a total of 125 countries) had annual rates of growth of food production of more than 4% and another 17 achieved growth rates of between 3% and 4%. The most populous countries of the world such as China, India and Indonesia had annual growth rates in food production of over 2.5% and in excess of their population growth rates. Of the 36 developed countries for which data from 1966-80 were analysed, only 3 had an annual rate of change in gross food production of less than 1% per annum. One half (18) showed annual growth rates of between only 1% and 2% but the rates of growth of their populations are equally modest, in most cases being less than 1%. Rather less than a quarter (8) achieved growth rates of more than 3% per annum.

Overall, the growth in food production of developing countries as measured by annual rates of growth was rather faster than that of developed countries but they have significantly higher rates of population growth and their agricultural sectors face a far greater challenge in satisfying food demand. Thus the annual rates of increase in per caput food production at about 1.1% in both these broad groups of countries were roughly comparable but whereas the food sector of the developed countries achieved this increase by raising output by only about 1.8% per annum, the food sector of developing countries had to increase output at almost double that rate, about 3.4% per annum.

Growth of Cereal Production and Demand

The longer-term of cereal production gives cause for concern because cereals constitute a major component of agricultural production, particularly in developing countries 18/. For the world as a whole, the annual rate of increase of cereal production was 2.7% during 1966-70, but was only 1.7% during 1976-80. The deceleration was even more marked for the developing market economies: from 5.8% in 1966-70 to only 2.2% over the last four years of the 1970s. In Eastern Europe and the USSR, cereal production in fact declined in the late 1970s. The consequence of the slowing down in cereal production in the developing market economies is that while per caput cereal production, available for direct consumption, increased at an annual rate of 3.3% during 1966-70, over the 1976-80 period it declined at an annual rate of 1%.

17/ Including some developing countries with very small agricultural sectors in relation to the rest of the economy, such as Singapore and Hong Kong.

18/ Cereal production was nearly 34% of total agricultural production for 1978-80 in developing countries but the range was quite large: from nearly 44% in the centrally planned economies of Asia (China itself was over 45%) to a little more than 15% in Latin America. For the LDC in which Bangladesh has a large weight, the proportion was nearly 40%.

Table 1-18 classifies 92 developing countries according to how their net cereal production over the last two decades has changed in relation to the estimated annual rate of growth of effective demand for cereals for direct human consumption resulting from income and population growth. The picture that emerges cannot but give cause for alarm. In a quarter (23) of the 92 developing countries analysed, net cereal production went down. A further 40 countries, half of them in Africa and comprising about half of the countries of the region for which relevant data are available, had positive growth rates in net cereal production. However, these rates failed to keep pace with either population growth or increases in total cereal demand in those rare cases where the latter was lower than the former because of declining per caput incomes. Nine developing countries accommodated population growth but not cereal demand implying that their self-sufficiency was declining. Only 19 countries satisfied both criteria with respect to net cereal production. This is the record over two decades. If the shorter, more recent period of the late 1970s is taken, the situation has deteriorated still further, as per caput cereal production in developing countries has not increased at all. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that cereal imports of the developing countries have been rising 14% per annum by volume during the late 1970s. Allowing for exports and smoothing out year-to-year variations, net imports of cereals by developing countries, including the Asian CPEs, have almost trebled between 1966-68 and 1978-80, from 21.7 million tons to 59.7 million tons; and net imports of LDC have trebled during the same period rising from 1.4 million tons to 4.2 million tons. Gross cereal imports by developing countries also more than doubled, rising from 41.3 million tons in 1966-68 to 85.6 million tons in 1978-80, although the developed countries, such as Japan and the USSR, remained by far the largest importers of cereals, their gross imports increasing from 66.1 million tons to 120.7 million tons during this period, much of this for livestock feed.

Table 1-18. Classification of countries according to whether net cereal production has kept pace with population growth and total cereal demand, 1961-65 to 1977-79 1/

Developing regions 2/	Negative growth	Countries with growth in net cereal production: Which did not keep pace with population growth 3/	Which kept pace with population growth but not cereal demand	Which kept pace with both population growth & cereal demand	Totals
	number of countries				
Africa	10	20	4	3	37
Asia and the Far East	-	8	-	8	16
Latin America	6	9	5	5	25
Near East	7	3	1	3	14
World	23	40	10	19	92

1/ Growth rates in per caput GDP 1960-1978 are used to calculate the income effect on cereal demand.

2/ Market economies.

3/ Or cereal demand in those cases where per caput incomes declined so that cereal demand increased more slowly than population growth.

The mere fact of the domestic production of a major food lagging behind the producing country's demand for it, is not necessarily a cause for alarm. If demand is increasing rapidly because of increasing population, rising per caput incomes and changes in consumption patterns, consumer welfare may well be increased by permitting imports to cover the portion of demand not satisfied by domestic production. How far this would be feasible depends on the country's foreign exchange earnings and saving capacity. Seventy-two developing countries were selected which are significant producers of

cereals and whose self-sufficiency ratios (SSR) in cereals 19/ were less than 100 for the average of the 3-year period centred on 1979. Of these 72 developing countries, the SSR of 11 improved over the period 1966-68 and 1978-80 while it remained unchanged (within a range of plus or minus one percentage point) in 3 others. In 58 countries or 80% of them, the SSR declined. Of these 58 countries there were 33 countries whose declining SSR was becoming an increasing burden on their balance of payments and of these, two thirds (22) were in Africa. The situation in the LDC, 24 of which are included in the sample of 72 countries,also worsened. The cereal SSRs of 19 LDCs (or 79% of this sample of 24) deteriorated during the period reviewed while in 15 of them (over 60% of the sample) the costs of cereal imports were assuming a greater share of their export earnings. However, in over half the total number of countries, (39), the costs of imports of cereals as a percentage of their total export earnings either declined or remained broadly unchanged.

A small change in the SSR of a staple food may have a dramatic effect on a developing country's balance of payments, particularly if it is a populous one with a rather slender export base. This situation can be aggravated or improved depending on relative price movements of cereals and the country's exports. For example, India's cereal SSR improved from 96% in 1966-68 when cereal imports absorbed nearly 47% of its export earnings, to over 98% in 1978-80 although by then, in financial terms, India was a net exporter of cereals. On the other hand, the proportion of Tanzania's export earnings absorbed on average by cereal imports during 1978-80, at nearly 9%, was a heavy burden on that country's balance of payments. Bangladesh's cereal SSR deteriorated by 5 percentage points, from nearly 94% to 89% between 1966-68 and 1978-80; but cereal imports as a percentage of its export earnings rose almost three fold: from between 20-21% to 58%. A contrasting picture is shown by the oil exporting developing countries. For Indonesia the cereal SSR worsened over the same period (from 94% to 91.3%) but cereal imports accounted for a declining share of export earnings, from 12% to 4.5%, as exports expanded at a faster rate. Libya's cereal SSR was only 27% during 1978-80 but the required cereal imports absorbed, on average, less than 1% of its export earnings.

An issue frequently raised in the context of the adequacy of world food supplies is the increasing use of grains (cereals and pulses) as animal feed. The amount of grains annually fed to animals during 1977/79 is estimated at 546 million tons which is roughly equivalent to 34% of the total world output of grain. Between 1966/68 and 1977/79 in the world as a whole, the usage of grain as feed increased by about 3.2% per annum or by 162 million tons, despite the fact that the annual rate of increase in world livestock production had slowed down from 2.8% in the late 1960s to 2.5% ten years later. Most of the increased use of grain as feed of 130 million tons was in developed countries and nearly 83.5 million tons (an increase of about 5.7% per annum) of this increase was in the USSR and Eastern Europe.

There was also a significant increase in the amount of grain used as feed in developing countries, from 52 million to 84 million tons during the same period, or an annual increase of 4.5%. The increasing use of grains as livestock feed in developing countries reflects the increasing effective demand for livestock products with rising per caput incomes and has tended to provide the populations of these countries with a more varied diet. But demand for cereal production for direct human consumption has also been growing and, as shown above, many developing countries have been less successful in meeting this demand from their own agricultural resources, let alone the rising demand for cereals for livestock feed.

Broadly speaking, this analysis shows that while a number of developing countries have achieved impressive increases in food and agricultural production over the last two decades, the increases achieved in the last five years indicate a slowing down. This deceleration is more perceptible as far as cereal production is concerned. While this slowing down of growth has also characterized livestock production, the extent of

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19/ $SSR = \frac{\text{Production of cereals}}{\text{Production - Exports + Imports}}$ (all in volume terms)

this deceleration was limited and has mainly taken place in developed countries. By and large, the performance in food production of the Least Developed Countries and, in general, the countries in Africa, gives cause for serious concern, underlining the need for greater emphasis to be given to accelerating their food production, with particular priority attached to increasing the production of cereals and other staple foods.

FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION

The nutritional status of the population is closely related to national levels of economic development and the incidence of poverty: it lies at the core of the problem of development. There are a few alternative sources of information to food balance sheets for monitoring the world nutrition situation because food consumption surveys are difficult and expensive to mount regularly and only a very few developing countries have conducted them. The 78th Session of the FAO Council, while recognizing the limitations of the methodology based on average per caput availabilities of food derived from food balance sheets as distinct from food consumption, therefore urged that increasing use of FAO food balance sheet data should be made in this monitoring task. These data point out the fragility of the nutrition situation as indicated by the daily per caput calorie supply in relation to requirements in Africa and Asia and the Far East (Table 1-19).

Table 1-19. Daily per caput calorie supply in relation to requirements, food production and food imports in developing countries

	Daily per caput calorie supply in relation to requirements			1977-79 per caput:			
	1969-71	1974-76	1977-79	Daily calorie supply	Food production	Volume of: food imports	food exports
	..... %			..... 1969-71=100			
Developing market economies	95.2	94.4	97.4	102	103	153	104
Africa	93.3	93.2	93.6	100	89	160	64
Latin America	107.7	107.8	109.0	101	107	155	114
Near East	102.0	108.0	113.2	111	105	218	105
Far East	92.3	90.2	94.1	102	106	113	133
Asian centrally planned ec.	90.2	97.0	101.1	112	113	162	88
Total Developing Countries	93.5	95.4	98.8	106	106	156	105
Total LDC	87.7	83.2	82.6	94	92	107	56

The developing market economies have achieved some modest improvement between 1969-79 in dietary energy supplies, recovering from the food crisis years of the mid-1970s when countries in the Far East and Africa suffered particularly. In the Near East the improvement was 11% but much of the increased food supplies were from imports, the volume of which more than doubled on a per caput basis. Some of these imports were consumed not directly but as livestock feed, particularly in oil exporting countries where per caput incomes have been rising fast since the 1970s. Greatly increased numbers of migrant workers in these countries also have tended to raise the level of total food demand, leading to increased imports of food.

The situation in the developing market economies of Asia and the Far East is both more fragile and complex. The supply of daily per caput calories has modestly increased, particularly since the mid-1970s, but to a level still well below the estimated requirement. This modest improvement has been based on increased food production, a considerable achievement, and from only a moderate increase in food imports. Exports of food have also increased in this region, reflecting the increased export orientation even in food commodities, while the lack of effective food demand due to widespread poverty is hampering the solution of the nutrition problem in the region. On the other hand, the Asian centrally planned economies, dominated in terms of population by China, have shown a marked improvement attaining the average requirement although recourse has had to be taken to increased imports of food.

Latin America, rather surprisingly in the light of its reasonably good performance in increasing aggregate food production, recorded only a very small improvement during this period despite a significant increase in the per caput volume of food imports. Increased feeding of livestock has taken up a larger proportion of domestic supplies of cereals (over the period it rose from over 28% to over 33%) and exports of food products including livestock feeds have also increased significantly.

The improvement in Africa has been negligible, with per caput calorie supplies remaining significantly below requirements. In this region a greatly increased per caput volume of food imports has just about offset declining per caput food production. A significant decline had also taken place in per caput food exports, thus indicating a rapid rise in dependence on external sources for food. In the LDC the situation worsened by about 6%, with daily per caput calorie supply being, on average, more than 17% below requirements in 1977-79. Per caput food production has declined but a scarcity of foreign exchange has inhibited its replacement by imported food.

As has been shown in an earlier section, 1979 was not a good year for food production in Africa compared to 1978 and hence neither for the LDC, the majority of which are in this region. This has shown up as a deterioration in average per caput dietary energy supplies because imports or stock changes could not make up the deficit in production.

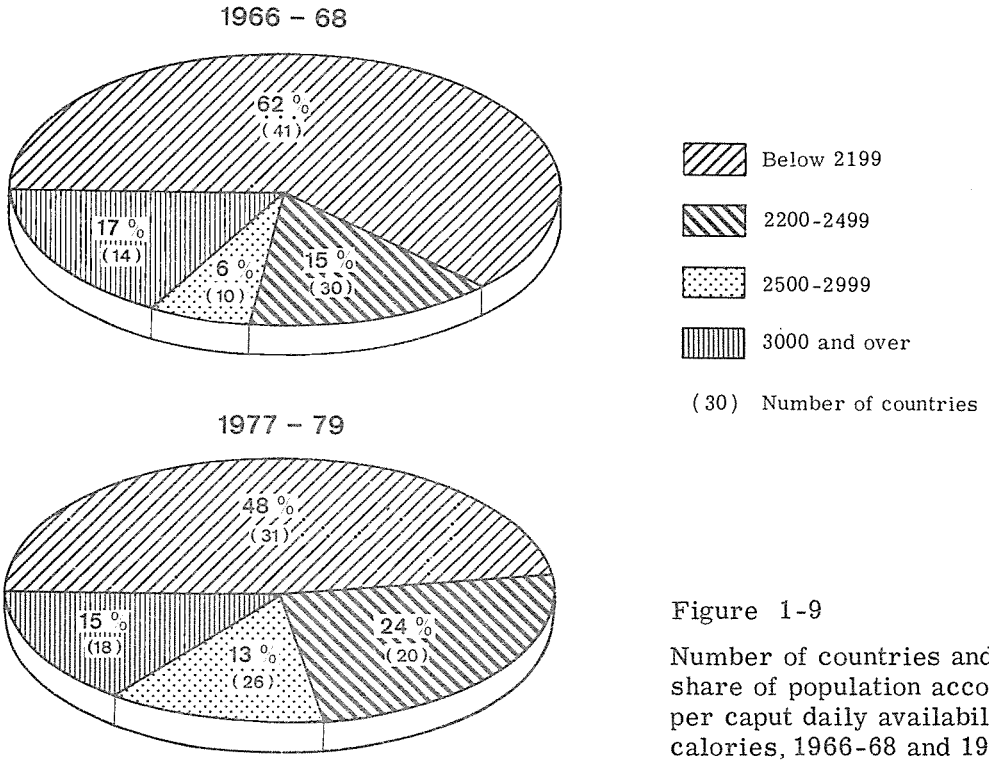

Figure 1-9

Number of countries and their respective share of population according to average per caput daily availability of dietary calories, 1966-68 and 1977-79

The Distribution of Food Between Countries

At the individual country level FAO food balance sheet data for the period 1966-68 and 1977-79 indicate a small improvement in the nutrition situation measured in terms of average availability of calories (Fig. 1-9). Out of a total of 95 countries for which detailed information is available for both periods, in 1966-68 as many as 41 countries (accounting for 62% of the total population) had average per caput supplies of less than 2,200 calories which is not a minimum requirement but is used here to measure food distribution. By 1977-79, this number declined to 31 countries, comprising 48% of the

total population of the 95 countries. However, the number of countries and the population accounted by them in each class of average per caput calorie supply are not strictly comparable over the two periods. For example, out of the 41 countries in the group below 2,200 calories in 1966-68, only 27 remained in the same group in 1977-79; four countries moved downwards into this group from the next higher group. What indeed is more relevant are not the national averages but the within-country distribution of calories and available data on this aspect will be discussed later in this section.

At the lowest levels of food intake, the structure of the diet is very rigid and improvements in levels of nutrition relate to intakes of energy foods and protein primarily from staple foods which can fill the calorie deficit at lowest cost. So people may eat more but they may not have an appreciably better diet. Therefore an important dimension of nutrition is the variation in diet which rising standards of living may ensure: the gradual substitution of staple foods by animal products, oils and fats, sugar and fruits and vegetables. The diet can become more diversified and hence less rigid and more important for the consumer, more palatable, sometimes with no appreciable increase in calorie intake. However, with rising incomes the tendency is for calorie intake to increase as well, to eventually exceed requirements.

Again the preliminary analysis of data derived from food balance sheets reveals that many but certainly not all developing countries have improved in this respect of the diversification of diet since the early 1960s. Drawing examples from the LDC, Benin and Mali in Africa and Afghanistan and the Yemen Arab Republic in the Near East have recorded improvement in that between the early 1960s and the mid-1970s, the average intake of calories was drawn less from staple foods and more from animal products and fats and oils, although the changes were modest amounting to a few percentage points. On the other hand, some LDC did not improve the variety of their diets while in yet others there was a deterioration. Examples of the latter are Niger and Upper Volta in Africa and Bangladesh and Nepal in Asia.

This being said, the proportion of energy derived from cereals and other staple food remains high in many developing countries, particularly in the poorer ones. Niger and Upper Volta derive from these staples as much as 85% and Bangladesh 89% of dietary energy with correspondingly low percentages derived from animal products and fats. Even in Latin America where the average diet is much more diversified in terms of sources of calories or proteins than many countries in Asia, in Guatemala and El Salvador as much as 60% of the calories were obtained from staple foods even as recently as the three year period centred on 1976. In contrast, in developed countries only about 25-30% or less of calories are derived directly from staple foods such as cereals.

The levels of proteins of vegetable origin are largely dependent on the nature of the staple food. They are more related to ecology than to income. For example, durum wheat produced in dry areas will have 12% of protein but cassava, the staple food in many tropical forest areas, only 2%. By contrast the levels of protein in animal products do not differ widely as between products but intake levels are highly dependent on income and hence are more unequally distributed than vegetable protein. It can be said that the level of protein intake is determined by the ecological environment in which the poorer people live because they cannot afford to buy animal protein food and vegetable sources of protein vary according to the environment.

Differences in Nutritional Status Among Socio-economic Groups

Not only do there remain wide differences between countries and even between developing regions, disparities within countries in food intake continue to be large. Generally income distribution is often more unequal than expenditure on total food. The main reason for this tendency is that after a certain level of food consumption is reached, improvements relating to quality in the consumption of a particular food commodity as well as a diversification of the diet begin, as discussed above. By and large in grain consuming countries, people move from coarse grains to finer varieties of the same grains as well as from grains to livestock products, fruits and vegetables etc. As a result, a high inequality in the consumption of cereals and starchy roots is not seen but significantly higher inequalities in the consumption of "quality" foods. This is very clear from Table 1-20 which draws data from a variety of household budget

Table 1-20. The ratios of income and consumption expenditures on selected items between the top ten percent and bottom ten percent households

Countries	Income	Total expenditures	Consumption expenditures on									
			Total food	Cereals	Pulses	Edible oils	Sugar	Milk powder	Eggs	Meat	Fish	Fruits & Veg.
Bangladesh (1973/74)	4.51	3.60	3.04	2.42	4.13	5.33	7.76	13.96	10.25	16.00	4.07	3.92
India (1967/68)	43.75	19.08[1/]	7.28	3.70	5.71	7.49	22.51	34.28		11.41[2/]		77.91
Indonesia (1976)	-	8.13	6.07	2.80	-	-	-	-	109.69	118.03	14.87	8.77
Pakistan (1971/72)	6.01	3.09	2.20	1.19	1.19	1.93	1.57	2.54	14.00	3.14	8.00	1.28
Iraq (1971/72)	-	8.68	5.58	3.60	8.66	4.57	5.38	7.09	-	11.84	-	6.86
Western Malaysia (rural) (1973)	14.55	-	7.63	5.22	-	8.58	3.12	23.75[3/]		41.73	6.16	12.41
Egypt (rural) (1974/75)		10.64[1/]	9.17	5.59	7.55	10.59	10.06	13.33	18.14	13.02	11.80	9.11
Korea Republic (urban) (1979)	7.71	4.10	2.83	1.52	-	3.04	-	3.33[3/]		3.65[4/]		3.20
Nepal - Kathmandu (urban) (1973/74)	-	10.03[1/]	6.68	5.77	6.98	6.82	10.82	15.98	9.94[5/]			6.04
Kenya - Nairobi (urban) (1977)	-	3.71	1.92	1.49	1.17	2.29	1.77	2.27	2.78	2.58	1.43	2.02
Guatemala (urban) (1969)	9.36	7.58	3.41	1.75	2.60	2.66	1.67	5.64[3/]		6.33	10.20	5.84

1/ Total consumption. This approximates closely with total expenditures.

2/ Eggs, meat and fish.

3/ Milk and eggs.

4/ Meat and fish.

5/ Eggs and meat.

surveys 20/. For instance, in Bangladesh in the case of cereals the 10% of the households with the highest incomes spent 2.4 times as much as the bottom 10% households with the lowest incomes, while in the case of milk the multiple was 14 as much, for meat 16 times and for eggs 10 times. Some of these differences, but certainly not all, may be explained by the different sizes of households. Also 2.4 times more expenditure on cereals by the top 10% of the households does not necessarily mean that they consume 2.4 times as much cereals in terms of quantity or calories. Since a shift to higher quality cereal mean that higher prices have to be paid for them, in terms of quantity the differential will be less, often considerably less. However, at low levels of average intake of calories, as in the case of Bangladesh where the average availability of calories was a little less than 2,000 per day, even a differential in quantitative terms of 1.5 or 2.0 in cereal consumption would mean significant undernutrition among the lowest income households. In many other countries the differential in expenditure on cereals between the top 10% and bottom 10% households is much greater that that in Bangladesh. For instance, in the rural areas of western Malaysia it was as high as 5.2 and in rural Egypt it was 5.6. In urban Nepal it ranged between 4.9 and 5.8 and in urban Malaysia it was around 4.5. Since in most of these cases average levels of calorie consumption are not very much higher than the requirement, the levels of calorie consumption of the poorest groups both in the rural as well as in the urban areas must be extremely low. The differential between the expenditures on milk, meat, fish and eggs by the top 10% and bottom 10% households is extremely high in several countries and it is not unusual to have figures as high as 10 to 15.

The surveys shown in Table 1-20 were based on expenditures on various items of consumption, mainly food. More accurate information on disparities of intakes between income groups within the same country are shown by food consumption or nutrition surveys although few developing countries have mounted them, mainly for reasons of cost. For example, the Nutrition Survey of Rural Bangladesh (1975-76) indicates that the highest income groups in the sample were consuming 16% more calories and 18% more proteins compared to the lowest income groups of the same sample. Nutritional status also varied with size of holding. The households with holdings of 3 acres or more of land on average consumed 23% more calories and 28% more protein than families with very small holdings of less than 0.5 acres or who were landless.

Other nutrition surveys show that household nutritional requirements also vary depending on their income. The Food Consumption and Budget Survey of Tunisia (1975) shows that the two lowest income classes consumed on average around two-thirds of the amount of calories and protein consumed per day by the two highest income classes. However, the households with low per caput income also have lower per caput energy requirements than the households of the highest income class. This is because the proportion of active people - the bread winners - is smaller and the number of children higher in the lowest classes of income. But as lower income households tend to be larger than higher income households, their requirements may well be larger also. In each class of income and even amongst the poorest, some household were able to satisfy their energy requirements, while conversely, energy deficits existed even in the highest income groups although it was much less likely that they would be malnourished.

That regional nutritional problems may exist even in countries where overall food supplies may be considered adequate is shown by the National Household Expenditure Survey (Estudo Nacional da Despesa Familiar, 1977) of Brazil. Only 4 out of 23 regions and sub-regions covered by the survey as published showed average calorie intakes as being less than estimated requirements. However, all 23 showed discrepancies in some aspects of nutrition, low levels of vitamin A being partcularly noticeable in 20. In fact,

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20/ Not too much emphasis should be placed on inter-country comparisons of the data as the surveys may not be on the same basis. Fitting income distribution curves to data from household expenditure surveys may result in some distortion, particularly in the 'top' and 'bottom' tails of the curves. Household expenditure surveys also may underestimate the existing inequalities in expenditures and hence consumption for the simple reason that the very poorest may not have a household.

FEEDING PROBLEMS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS, PARTICULARLY CHILDREN

Certain groups of the population are particularly susceptible to nutritional deficiencies because their needs are more critical. Outstanding among these vulnerable groups are children up to the age of 5 years. Moreover, pregnant and lactating women and the aged also have specific nutritional needs. Systems of nutrition surveillance must focus on these vulnerable groups, particularly since there is substantial evidence of unequal access to food within a household. The Bangladesh Nutrition Survey throws light on this problem, showing that children of both sexes between 1 and 3 years old received only 46% of the calories and 68% of their protein requirements. In this sample, both male and female adults had adequate calorie and protein intakes although their diets showed deficiencies in other respects, such as deficiencies in calcium and vitamin A. The Survey showed that 12% of the children below 12 years of age but 17% of younger children up to 4 years old suffered from both acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) undernutrition as measured anthropometrically. The prevalence of combined stunting and wasting was higher among female children.

Data from about 100 recent surveys indicate that moderate malnutrition is prevalent to an average extent of about 15% to 25% among children although this figure could be as high as 60% in some localities. The prevalence of severe malnutrition was about 3%, accounting for a major part of the prevailing high rates of mortality among children in many developing countries.

Poverty is the main but not the sole factor responsible for this situation. The nutritional requirements of children normally can be met with cheaper, traditional foods but the bulkiness of staple foods poses a major problem for poor families with young children to feed. Lack of education on cooking practices and food hygiene together with environmental problems such as poor access to clean water and proper sanitation facilities create more difficulties.

A problem now gaining far wider recognition is that widespread advertising of formulated infant foods by the food industry and its influence on breast-feeding has aggravated the problem of child malnutrition. Not only is the cost of feeding with factory produced baby-foods far higher than natural methods, but problems of hygiene also make it worse. In a recent study on the comparative costs of infant formula and breast-feeding a/, it was found that a reduction in feeding with processed infant food could lead to substantial savings due to lower costs in goods and time involved in the treatment of malnutrition and malnutrition-related diseases. There are other adverse economic and demographic factors related to the use of processed baby-foods. Rising costs of imported baby-foods based on dried milk powders can worsen an already serious trade deficit for low income countries. Imports of dairy products into low income countries represented by the Most Seriously Affected Countries and LDC rose fourfold in value between 1967-69 and 1977-78 and nearly doubled between 1976 and 1978. Rising imports of milk powders used for baby-food manufacture and prepared baby-foods are thought to be a major contributing factor. In addition, the use of baby-foods for feeding of infants also vitiates the natural control of fecundity that breast-feeding allows, a control reinforced in many cases by social custom. For example, the FAO 1979 study estimated that if all women in Ghana not adopting family planning methods also abandoned breast-feeding, theoretically their fecundity would increase by 41%.

The current efforts of governments in developing countries to promote breast-feeding are laudable. The recent code of conduct approved almost unanimously by the member countries of WHO should reduce the risks of misleading advertising and sales promotion by the food industry. But it would be unjust to lay the entire blame on the industry for this situation. Several other socio-economic factors are also involved. These include rapid urbanization and the resulting changes in life styles and the higher cost of living in towns which forces mothers, particularly from low income groups, to go back to work soon after childbirth. Often these mothers have to work long hours and spend much time travelling to and from their places of work. It is impossible for them to breast-feed their children under these conditions. Even those countries which are signatories of the ILO Conventions regarding working women and their right to maternity leave, nursing breaks and breast-feeding facilities such as crêches near the place of work, often do not adhere to the spirit of the conventions. Governments must not only provide child health and nutrition education but also promote breast-feeding by ensuring that suitable facilities are provided near to places of work.

a/FAO (1979) The Economic Value of Breast Feeding.

deficiency of vitamin A which mainly affects young children up to 5 years of age, is becoming recognized as an important public health problem in some countries of Asia. In the severest cases, this deficiency gives rise to blindness.

Seasonal variations in food intake within the same region have also been demonstrated in some countries. For example, again drawing from the Bangladesh Nutrition Survey, in villages around Dacca calorie intake in October-November (1975), before the Aman paddy crop was harvested, was only 85% of the intake in February-April (1976), after the crop was harvested. Similar differences between seasons have been found in East Africa.

The need for nutrition surveillance to be continuous and painstaking in those countries where the need is greatest have the least resources to accomplish this difficult task. Those that are undertaking regular nutrition surveys merit encouragement and support, as was underlined at the 20th Session of the FAO Conference in November 1981.

ACCESS TO INPUTS AND SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE TO ALLEVIATE RURAL POVERTY

The analysis presented in the earlier sections have drawn attention to the unsatisfactory production trends in food and agriculture in some developing regions, particularly in relation to food demand. As the agricultural labour forces of developing countries are growing at slower rates than their total population and certainly slower than food demand in most cases, labour productivity in agriculture, as measured by output per agricultural worker, must increase at a rate faster than the rates of growth of population and food demand if the trends are to be reversed.

The opportunities to increase food and agricultural production by bringing new land into cultivation also are limited except in restricted parts of the world or at increasing costs. Thus increasing total agricultural productivity in developing countries will depend very much on the efficiency with which other factors of production - labour and inputs such as fertilizers and water - are combined to intensity output from land, an issue discussed in depth in AT 2000. An analysis of input-output data from 90 developing countries attributed a major proportion of the <u>increase</u> in crop production in these countries between 1961-65 and 1974-76 to fertilizers and the other modern inputs with which fertilizers are associated. However, the effect on income distribution of the access to productive inputs through the provision of services and hence their impact on the alleviation of rural poverty, must not be ignored. Indeed, Chapter II will analyse the magnitude and extent of rural poverty in developing countries and how it stems from a lack of access of a major part of their rural populations to productive resources, particularly land. As the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) emphasized, merely increasing agricultural output without a simultaneous attack on the factors inhibiting the equitable access to land and other resources, will not overcome the problems of poverty, unemployment and hunger among rural populations.

In concluding this series of sections analysing aspects of food and agricultural production and consumption, the following section describes the shift in emphasis being given to FAO's programmes in the areas of agricultural credit and extension and training.

<u>Credit Services</u>

The availability of adequate credit services can be a powerful means of promoting capital formation in agriculture and so increasing production. Many efforts are being made in developing countries to establish an institutional rural credit system which will meet the credit needs of agriculture. Considerably progress has been achieved in many of them in meeting this demand. However, the credit needs of small scale farmers, who are neither organized nor able to exercise political power, have been

largely unsatisfied. The limited financial resources available to rural credit institutions are, more often than not, monopolized by those who are better off in economic or political terms.

In some countries the institutional credit system is undermined by excessive overdues and defaults and often large scale farmers are responsible for these. The administrative costs of providing small farmers with adequate credit are bound to be relatively much higher. The problem, however, is not so much one of devising special schemes for the small farmers, but of introducing appropriate institutional checks and balances to prevent the cornering of funds by the privileged, of keeping interest rates at an economic level and of accommodating or absorbing the proportionately higher burden of administrative costs on small loans.

In the final analysis it is the national credit policy and strategy which determines to a large extent the success or failure of institutional credit systems. Key factors which have inhibited their stable development in the past have been political interference, corruption, inward-looking attitudes and excessive bureaucratic control.

FAO has often advocated the strengthening of credit institutions in developing countries and WCARRD has attached considerable importance to it in its Programme of Action. For some time FAO has been assisting in the implementation of small-scale agricultural credit projects and the provision of training or of experts to banking institutions, especially the weaker agricultural development banks. With the creation of the Scheme for Agricultural Credit Development (SACRED) in 1977, the emphasis shifted to providing support for setting up or reorienting credit institutions to national financing systems for mobilizing domestic resources, and to introducing the concept of an international or regional network for facilitating Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) in this area.

Together with its action on institutional aspects of credit, FAO activities though SACRED also include the training of national personnel and the development or reorientation of national rural credit policies and programmes, including crop insurance schemes and guarantee funds. Over thirty developing countries have either introduced or are preparing for the introduction of guarantee schemes for credit to small farmers, with crop insurance in about ten of them. The experience of these and similar projects confirm that despite the high administration costs of providing credit to small farmers, the repayment performance of small farmers and their organizations is often better than that of large farmers and big landowners.

Extension and Farmer Training Services

The development of the human resource base has increasingly engaged the attention of agricultural planners and the administrators of extension services in order to maximize the benefits that accrue from the use of costly agricultural inputs. This concern has been coupled with the need to ensure that these services reach out to the rural poor, resulting in significant changes in training patterns and strategies. The focus is on agricultural development in the wider context of rural development, covering small farmers, fishermen and forest workers, rural women, youth and the landless. Income-earning activities and group training have received greater attention. For example, in Latin America a UNDP/FAO symposium was held in April 1981 on "Strengthening of Rural Extension Systems in Latin America", which was attended by representatives of 23 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. It focused attention on how extension services could be reoriented and strengthened to reach the rural poor more effectively. Similar seminars are planned for East and West Africa and the Middle East.

Another new concept is the use of TCDC in the field of extension and training. An inter-country consultation in Asia has resulted in a number of countries cooperating in exchanging information and experience based on mutually agreed activities specifying reciprocal TCDC arrangements. A similar inter-country consultation for TCDC in agricultural extension and training was held for English-speaking countries in Africa in November 1981. While the exchange of experiences is considered important, the

major output of the consultations is the "Country Action Plan", specifying the scope, time-table and cost responsibility of each participating country. Three similar inter-country consultations are being planned for Latin America, the Near East and francophone countries in Africa.

The Small Farmer's Development Programme, now in operation in Bangladesh, Nepal and the Philippines, grew out of the FAO/UNDP Regional Project "Asian Survey of Agrarian Reform and Rural Development" (ASARRD). This project pioneered a "bottom-up" approach to the development of the rural poor through small group action in planning, implementing and evaluating development activities that concern them. The small homogeneous groups serve as a learning, receiving and action mechanism in the villages themselves. The approach is also being adopted in Indonesia, Thailand and Sri Lanka in 1982-83, with support from UNDP and other sources.

The "Training and Visit" (T and V) scheme of agricultural extension has demonstrated a significantly improved impact when the extension workers are regularly trained by subject-matter specialists and when they visit farmers assigned to them on a regular and scheduled basis. The T and V scheme also suggests that a well organized and well supported agricultural extension programme is a viable investment venture. Initially introduced by extension specialists supported by the World Bank, the T and V approach or some of its principles are being adopted by some countries in Asia, the Near East and Africa, particularly in the promotion of monocrops and in areas where farm population density is quite high such as India, Turkey, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

There are several other innovative approaches to improving the effectiveness of rural extension services. The variations indicate that appropriate extension approaches must be relevant to specific rural situations, the level of agricultural development, characteristics of the farm people and development programme priorities. In Sri Lanka, for example, the major emphasis has been the strengthening in the linkage between research, extension and other services. In Syria and Bangladesh, the approach is to improve the training of extension workers, while in the Yemen Arab Republic, the main focus is on the strong organization of the extension service in a defined area. In general, in countries whose experience in extension is rather new, such as Zambia and Tanzania, an extension approach based on individual commodities is often adopted. Other countries such as the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia have established "social laboratories" in institutions of higher learning in agriculture where alternative extension approaches are being studied.

The future implications of these new developments in rural extension include an increasing interest in reorientating and strengthening extension services to reach more effectively the rural poor and to give more attention to rural women and youth.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Long-term Trends in Agricultural Trade

The international economic disturbances which took place from the early 1970s set off profound changes in the structure and pace of world trade. The slow growth in economic activity in most industrial countries depressed their import demand. Widespread inflationary pressures and currency realignments modified the competitive position of many countries. Unstable exchange rates and high rates of interest affected capital markets and also added to the uncertainty of trade. In response to the changing international environment, many countries adopted fiscal and monetary measures aimed to restrict demand and some introduced or reinforced protectionist policies aimed to ease the pace of domestic adjustment. All these factors contributed to a steady slowing down in the expansion of world merchandise trade from an average annual rate of change in volume of 8 1/2% in 1963-73, to 4% in 1973-80 and even a decline more recently still.

Although a number of countries succeeded remarkably well in adjusting their external trade to these economic changes, this was not the case in a majority of oil

importing developing countries. The deficit in current account balances for this group of countries was expected to reach about US $97 thousand million in 1981, 18% more than in 1980, generating considerable financing problems for many of them. All indebtedness indicators such as debt-service ratios for developing countries also show a clear deterioration, in particular since 1974.

Within this generally negative context, trade in agricultural products was the worst affected among all major groups of commodities. While the share of fuels in total world trade rose from 10% to about one-quarter during the past decade, and that of manufactures fluctuated between 55% and 60%, agricultural exports accounted for only 15% of the world total in 1980 compared to 21% in 1973 and 29% ten years earlier.

Agricultural exports

There were significant changes in the distribution of agricultural export earnings by region and country groups during this period. Developed countries increased their proportion of world total export earnings due mainly to the sustained demand for foodstuffs, particularly cereals, exported chiefly by them. The share of developing countries in world exports of agricultural fishery and forestry products declined to 28% in 1980, over four percentage points less than in the early seventies (Table 1-21). All developing regions failed to maintain their relative position in world agricultural trade, except the Far East whose agricultural exports rose on an average by nearly 5% per year in real value during the 1970s. However, this was mainly due to the improved positions of the Republic of Korea and Thailand in world fishery markets and if trade in fishery and forestry products are excluded, even the developing market economies of the Far East lost some ground in their aggregate share of world agricultural (crops and livestock) trade.

Despite a fairly high rate of growth in agricultural exports by Latin American countries of 2.5% per year in real value during the 1970s, their share of total agricultural exports also declined from 12.5% to 11.6% during the period reviewed. The share of the Near East decreased relatively much more markedly (from nearly 3% to 1.6%), as many countries in this region experienced sharp declines, both in volume and value, in exports of some key commodities including cotton lint, rice, sugar and tropical beverages. The most unfavourable situation was found in Africa, however, as agricultural exports from the region declined by about 3% per year in real terms during the past decade. Consequently, the region's weight in world total agricultural exports decreased from 6.5% to 4.0%.

The export trade of a large number of developing countries is highly dependent on a limited range of agricultural commodities and in many cases this dependence is increasing. This feature renders their economies very vulnerable to fluctuations in both export prices and volumes of these commodities. In the past ten years, tropical beverages accounted for as much as one-fifth to one-quarter of total agricultural (crops and livestock) exports by developing countries, and coffee alone for 10% to 18%. Export earnings by developing countries from this single group of commodities has fluctuated on average by more than 20% around their mean value since the mid-1960s. The importance of tropical beverages in the developing world can be seen from the large number of countries where this group of commodities is the main export resource. In a group of 87 developing countries, nearly half of them depended on tropical beverages for 30% to over 90% of their total agricultural export earnings (Table 1-22).

The situation appears more disquieting in Africa since there is a strong concentration of commodities even in several countries ranking among the largest foreign exchange earners of the region. For example, Ivory Coast covered over 60% of its total imports with exports of cocoa and coffee and this proportion has tended to increase somewhat in the past decade. A similar commodity concentration was found in Cameroon, Kenya and Senegal.

A number of countries in the Far East and Latin America have shown encouraging results to their efforts to diversify exports. In the Far East, Malaysia's exports of

Table 1-21. Value at current prices of world exports of agricultural (crops and livestock) fishery and forestry products

	1969-71	1978	1979	1980[1/]	Change 1978 to 1979	Change 1978 to 1980	Annual rate of change 1971-80
	.... thousand million $				..... %		
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	51.2	171.8	202.0	227.7	17.6	12.7	15.9
Developing market economies	17.3	53.8	60.3	65.2	12.1	8.1	15.5
Asian centrally planned economies	1.2	3.3	3.8	3.8	15.2	-	11.6
TOTAL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	18.5	57.1	64.1	69.0	12.3	7.6	15.3
Developed market economies	29.0	106.3	128.4	148.9	20.8	16.0	16.7
Eastern Europe and the USSR	3.8	8.4	9.6	9.8	14.3	2.1	10.1
TOTAL DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	32.7	114.7	137.9	158.7	20.2	15.1	16.1
FISHERY PRODUCTS	2.2	11.7	13.9	14.7	18.8	5.8	17.4
Developing market economies	0.7	3.8	4.6	4.7	21.1	2.2	19.6
Asian centrally planned economies	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	14.3	-12.5	18.8
TOTAL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	0.8	4.5	5.3	5.4	17.8	1.9	19.5
Developed market economies	1.3	6.9	8.1	8.8	17.4	8.6	16.4
Eastern Europe and the USSR	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	300.0	-	11.2
TOTAL DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	1.4	7.0	8.5	9.3	21.4	9.4	16.2
FORESTRY PRODUCTS	12.3	37.7	44.8	47.3	18.8	5.6	14.5
Developing market economies	1.5	5.1	6.8	6.8	33.3	-	16.0
Asian centrally planned economies	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	10.7
TOTAL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	1.6	5.5	7.3	7.2	32.7	-1.4	15.5
Developed market economies	9.5	28.8	33.9	36.4	17.7	7.4	14.5
Eastern Europe and the USSR	1.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	9.1	-	12.5
TOTAL DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	10.7	32.1	37.5	40.0	16.8	6.7	14.3
TOTAL	65.7	220.9	260.6	289.7	18.0	11.2	15.7
Developing market economies	19.5	62.6	71.7	76.6	14.5	6.8	15.8
Asian centrally planned economies	1.4	4.5	5.0	5.0	11.1	-	12.4
TOTAL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	20.9	67.1	76.7	81.6	14.3	6.4	15.5
Developed market economies	39.8	142.0	170.4	194.1	20.0	13.9	16.2
Eastern Europe and the USSR	5.0	11.8	13.5	13.9	14.4	3.0	10.7
TOTAL DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	44.8	153.8	183.9	208.0	19.6	13.1	15.7
	..... %						
SHARE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	32	30	29	28			

1/ Preliminary.

rubber and tin declined from 70% to less than 40% of total export earnings in favour of the rising importance of palm oil and raw logs. For the Philippines, copra, sugar and logs took up 60% of the total exports in the mid-1960s: ten years later primary commodities still made up 70% of its exports but with a much more diversified range of products. Similarly for Thailand, the share of rice, rubber and maize in total exports declined from 64% to 52% during the ten years ending in the mid-1970s.

The emphasis towards industry that has characterized the development strategies of many countries in Latin America has been part of a long-term effort to move away from dependence on the exports of a very few primary commodities. The importance of agriculture as a source of foreign exchange - as measured by the proportion of agricultural exports to total merchandise exports - has tended to decline during the past decade in a large majority of countries in the region. However, the region as a whole

Table 1-22. Share of main commodities on total agricultural exports, 87 developing countries, 1970-78

	10-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-100
Cereals	CAR*		Argentina China Kampuchea Thailand		Nepal* Pakistan		Burma		Korea D PR Bhutan*
Meat animal products	Argentina Bolivia China Paraguay	Swaziland Upper Volta*	Guinea* Niger*	Chad* Lao*		Uruguay		Somalia*	Mauritania Lesotho* Botswana*
Oilseeds/ vegetable oils	Argentina Benin* Niger* Paraguay S. Leone	Brazil Malaysia Sudan*			Philippines			Senegal	Gambia*
Tropical beverages		Bangladesh* Benin* Bolivia Mexico Peru Malawi*	Yemen A R* Dominican R Guinea* India Indonesia Nicaragua Tanzania	Brazil Costa Rica Honduras	Guatemala Madagascar Yemen D R*	CAR* Congo El Salvador Sri Lanka Venezuela Zaire	Colombia Ecuador Ethiopia* Haiti* Kenya Nigeria S. Leone	Angola* Cameroon Ivory Coast Togo Uganda* Burundi*	Gabon Ghana Rwanda*
Cotton/ lint/seed	CAR* Guatemala Mexico Mozambique Peru Tanzania* Uganda	Afghanistan* Bolivia El Salvador Yemen DR*	Benin* Nicaragua Pakistan Paraguay Upper Volta Lao*	Iran	Mali* Sudan*	Chad* Egypt Yemen AR*	Syria		
Sugar	India Nepal*	Bolivia Panama	Congo Peru Philippines	Dominican R			Swaziland		Cuba
Other		(tobacco) Malawi* (raisins) Afghanistan*					(jute) Bangladesh*		(copra) Maldives*

* = LDC. CAR = Central African Republic.

continues to show a high degree of dependence on agricultural exports and on a relatively few agricultural commodities. About 53% of total export earnings still came from agricultural, fishery and forest products in 1980 compared with about 60% in the early 1970s.

Many developing countries also depend on a limited number of traditional markets in industrial countries for their agricultural exports. Industrial countries still accounted in 1980 for nearly 60% of total exports of both foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials by non-oil developing countries. Conversely, in that year trade between non-oil exporting developing countries accounted for only about 17% of their total exports of foodstuffs and 23% for raw materials. However, agricultural trade between oil-importing developing countries rose faster in 1973-80 than did their agricultural exports to industrial country markets. This was mainly accounted for by some successful attempts at regional economic integration and the larger penetration of the wealthier middle-income non-oil countries in food markets. Another notable feature has been the increasing importance of markets in traditional oil exporting countries for the agricultural exports of non-oil exporting developing countries during the same period, their shares of these markets rising from over 3% to nearly 7% for food commodities and from just under 1% to over 4% for agricultural raw materials.

Trade in agricultural products between developing countries would undoubtedly expand more rapidly if the problems in opening up new markets could be overcome. These problems include a lack of effective transport and communication systems between many, even adjacent, developing countries, the difficulties in acquiring information on markets, import procedures and documentation, and, in some cases, no guarantees of payments.

Agricultural imports

In sharp contrast to the overall trend during the past decade towards a slackening in the growth of developing countries' exports of agricultural commodities, their imports of these commodities rose considerably. They were importing about 17% of the world total value of agricultural, fishery and forest products in the early 1970s but nearly one quarter by the end of that decade. Their total agricultural imports rose by about 15% per annum over the 1970s and reached US $75.8 thousand million in 1980. In real terms the increase was much less, being about 7% per year, but was still nearly twice the growth rate of the 1960s.

Table 1-23. Imports of total food products and cereals by current value for developing countries and LDC

	.... FOOD PRODUCTS			..... CEREALS		
	1969-71	1979	1980	1969-71	1979	1980
	..... million $					
Developing market economies	7,040	34,736	46,569	2,799	12,439	17,381
Africa	1,199	6,234	8,088	377	2,366	3,224
Far East	2,605	9,308	11,479	1,276	3,088	3,954
Latin America	1,760	7,848	11,543	616	3,314	5,181
Near East	1,330	10,843	14,939	502	3,572	4,815
Total Developing Countries	7,887	39,507	52,303	3,397	15,798	21,531
Total LDC	516	1,714	2,921	239	665	1,454

Imports of food, in particular cereals which in 1980 represented nearly 30% of the value of total agricultural imports by developing countries, accounted for most of the increase. In current values, imports of food by developing countries fose by over 20% per year during the past decade and reached US $52.3 thousand million in 1980, one-third more than the previous year (Table 1-23). In constant 1969-71 prices, the real increase was approximately 8% annually. The growth rates of cereal imports during

the 1970s at 19.3% and 7.6% in current and constant prices respectively, were close to that of other food products. Imports of both food and cereals rose at a slightly faster rate in developing market economies than in developing countries as a whole, while imports of cereal imports by the LDC rose faster than those of all food products. Industrial countries were the source of about 55% of the food commodities and 41% of the agricultural raw materials purchased by oil-importing developing countries in 1980.

Food imports rose in real terms by as much as 12% per year in the Near East, by over 7% in Africa, by about 6% in Latin America, and by 5% in the Far East. These different growth rates caused a substantial shift in the respective weights of the developing regions in world agricultural trade. Imports of agricultural, fishery and forestry products by the Near East, which in the early 1970s accounted for about 17% of total agricultural imports by developing market economies, have increased to represent about 30% of the total in 1980, nearly the same proportion as the Far East. The share of Latin America declined slightly from about 27% to 24% during the same period while that of Africa remained stationary at about 16%-17%.

Agricultural imports were strongly concentrated in a small number of newly industrializing and oil exporting countries and territories. In the Far East, the Republic of Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore , which account for a minor proportion of the region's population, imported a major and increasing share of the region's total - 56% of the total in 1980 compared to 45% ten years earlier. Two industrializing countries in Latin America - Brazil and Mexico - and a traditional oil-exporting country - Venezuela - together accounted for half of the region's total agriculture, fishery and forestry imports in 1980. In Africa three countries, Algeria, Morocco and Nigeria, accounted for more than half of the total volume of the region's cereal imports.

The rapid increase of agricultural imports in developing countries with relatively high levels of income did not represent, for a majority of them, an insurmountable financial problem. In fact, the proportion of agricultural imports to total exports during the 1970s has declined on average from 27% to 16% in eight industrializing countries, 21/ and from 23% to 18% in another ten oil-exporting developing countries 22/. However, the concentration of imports in these countries with the capacity to finance them should not conceal the fact that for a large number of low income economies, rising agricultural imports are imposing increasing burdens on their balance of payments. For the group of 31 LDC, for example, the value of agricultural imports in 1980 accounted for nearly one half of their total merchandise export earnings compared to only a third in 1969-71.

The changes in the burden caused by imports can be measured in another way by comparing them with the prices of the importing country's overall exports 23/. By this measure three quarters of 79 developing countries faced increased agricultural import burdens totalling over US $6.3 thousand million. Had the cost of agricultural imports moved more in line with the prices of these countries' exports, their import costs would have been less by this amount. The largest increase in the agricultural import burden on the exporting sector showed up in countries which benefited from

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21/ Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Philippines, Singapore, Republic of Korea and Uruguay.

22/ Algeria, Angola, Congo, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.

23/ To estimate the import burden, the current value of agricultural imports in each year is multiplied by the ratio of agricultural import value to an index of total export prices. The actual value of agricultural imports is deducted from this calculated figure.

$$\text{Import Burden} = Mi \cdot \frac{Mi}{Xi} - Mi$$

where Mi = current value of agricultural imports in year i
Xi = index of total export prices in year i

The unit values of both exports and imports were on a f.o.b. basis in this particular study, so any additional burden caused by adverse changes in the freight costs of imports is excluded.

relatively high levels of development over the decade. Egypt, Brazil, the Republic of Korea and Mexico each have experienced increased import burdens of around US $2 thousand million or more, while Saudi Arabia and Nigeria have faced extra import burdens of over US $1.5 thousand million. On the other hand, by this measure the import burden of Cuba has declined by over US $600 million, and that of Bangladesh by US $560 million.

Imports of agricultural fishery and forestry products by developed countries as a whole reached US$ 208 thousand million in 1980. Of these, US $194 thousand million, or about 93% of the total, were accounted for by purchases by developed market economies. Over the decade, however, it is in the developed centrally planned economies that the most pronounced increase in imports took place. While in developed market economies agricultural imports rose by one quarter in volume and by 266% in value during 1970-80, those of Eastern Europe and the USSR nearly doubled in volume and rose almost six-fold in current value.

Much of this increase stems from the greatly increased net imports of Eastern Europe and the USSR which went up almost 14 fold during the period from the mid-1960s to 1980. In 1966/68 their net imports absorbed nearly 38%. Looking at it in another way, Eastern Europe and USSR absorbed nearly one half of the increased exports of cereals during this period.

Terms of Trade

The terms of trade of agricultural exports against non-agricultural imports have shown a high degree of instability during the past decade. The major causal factors were the two large increases in petroleum prices in 1973-74 and 1978-80; the price boom in tropical beverages in 1976-78; the steady though comparatively moderate increase in prices of manufactured goods; and the declining trend in the prices of some commodities including tea, jute, bananas and some vegetable oils relative to those of manufactures. The overall impact of these and other price changes together with changes in the volumes of agricultural exports are shown in Figure 1-10. It

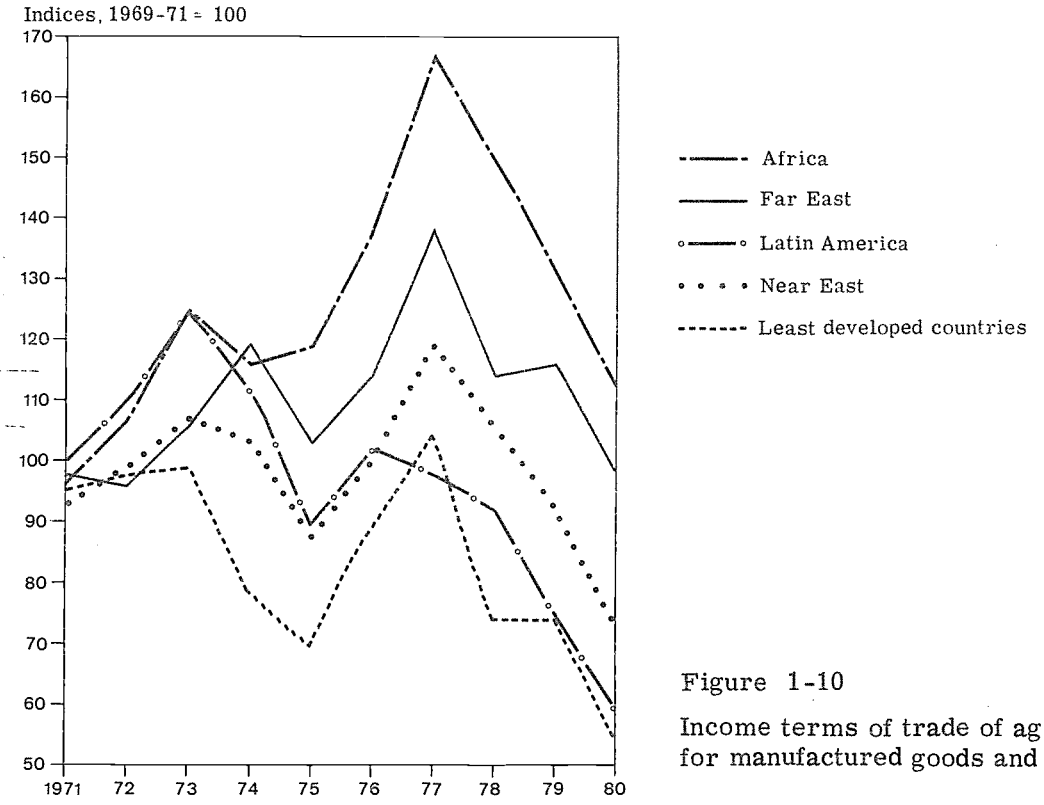


Figure 1-10

Income terms of trade of agricultural exports for manufactured goods and crude petroleum

indicates the real changes in the purchasing power of agricultural exports during the past decade. The prices of petroleum and manufactures, which account for a major proportion of total imports (70% to 90% in most developing countries) are taken as the deflator.

Developed and developing countries were affected differently by the changing trading situation. Developed countries, particularly those exporting cereals, meat and some vegetable oils, benefited from large increases in the volume of their agricultural exports which more than offset the decline in the unit value of them, especially during the second half of the 1970s (Table 1-24). Their earnings from agricultural exports theoretically enabled them to finance the importation of on average 1.8% more manufactured goods and crude petroleum per yar throughout the decade.

Table 1-24. Income terms of trade of agricultural exports for manufactured goods and crude petroleum

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	..... 1969-71=100									
Developed market economies	107	122	161	146	139	141	139	152	148	135
Developing market economies	97	102	117	113	105	120	143	125	114	96
LDC	96	97	99	78	69	90	104	74	74	54

In contrast, a large number of developing countries became increasingly squeezed between stagnating, narrowly based and unstable agricultural export earnings and rising costs of non-agricultural imports. For the developing countries as a whole, the price relationship between agricultural export products and imported manufactures and crude petroleum declined on average by nearly 1% annually. The decline was to a large extent compensated by an increased volume of exports since the purchasing power of their agricultural exports actually rose by about 1% per year during the same period. However, gains and losses fluctuated widely around these averages with two exceptional periods, 1973-74 and 1977-78, accounting for a large part of the total gain. Moreover, the pronounced upward shifts in prices in these years only benefited the exports of a small range of commodities and hence countries. On the whole, no real improvement can be discerned in the purchasing power of agricultural exports of developing countries during the 1970s.

Among developing regions Latin America and, to a lesser extent, the Far East, achieved some gains in the overall purchasing power of their agricultural exports during the past decade because increased export volumes compensated for adverse price changes. However, developing countries in Africa experienced a sharp decline in export volumes which contributed to an estimated loss of 1.4% per annum in the purchasing power of their agricultural exports. The loss was even more marked in the Near East - about 5% per year - although this region is much less dependent on agriculture for its export earnings.

The sustained gains in purchasing power 24/ achieved by developed market economies contrasted markedly with the much smaller and unstable gains of developing

24/ Calculated by multiplying the current value of total agricultural exports by the index of income terms of trade in each year, and deducting from the product the current value of agricultural exports. The figures thus calculated provide an estimate in current value terms of the gains and losses in the purchasing power of agricultural exports. Its corollary - the import burden - is shown in footnote 23.

countries (Table 1-25). Over the decade the gains by these developed countries were on average nearly six times larger than those of developing countries. Even in 1977, a period of boom for their agricultural exports, developing countries' income gains represented no more than two thirds of those by developed market economies and in the years following 1977, their gains diminished steadily. They suffered an aggregate loss in 1980, the first since 1971.

Table 1-25. Gains and losses in the purchasing power of agricultural exports against manufactures and crude petroleum, 1971-1980

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	..... current $ million									
Dev'ed market ec.	2,283	8,734	36,388	33,046	29,818	32,941	34,739	55,284	61,613	52,109
Dev'ing market ec.	-531	406	4,766	4,738	1,835	8,502	22,314	13,445	8,445	-2,608
Africa	-260	-43	386	208	-784	78	1,873	485	-817	-2,940
Far East	-87	-184	397	1,838	279	1,494	4,873	1,903	2,678	-371
Latin America	-224	624	3,141	2,572	3,301	7,578	16,586	12,612	9,119	3,707
Near East	20	238	796	413	-314	78	-79	-335	-1,103	-1,821
Total LDC	-63	-52	-21	-501	-501	-293	139	-750	-914	-1,619

A preliminary study covering 79 developing countries shows that although nearly all of them had some increase in current terms in export earnings from agriculture - for nearly one third of them, the increase was greater than 15% per year and compared favourable with imports - in nearly two thirds the rate of growth in the income terms of trade showed a negative trend. A statistically significant upward trend was evident in only 16 countries including Rwanda (15% annually), Ivory Coast, Jordan and Bolivia (over 8%), Guatemala, Colombia, El Salvador, Suriname, Cameroon, Malawi and Indonesia (over 5%). At the other extreme, 22 countries showed a significant downward trend, ranging from declines of less than 5% for Mexico and Peru to falls of over 15% for Mozambique, Benin and Niger. Even for the number of countries for which no significant trend could be established in statistical terms, the evidence points to a general downward movement in the purchasing power of their agricultural exports.

Strong rates of growth or even decline of purchasing power tended to be associated with higher degrees of stability. Instability appeared to be more of a problem for the large group of 40 countries whose average annual increase in the purchasing power of agricultural exports was less than 6% up or down. It was a particularly disturbing feature for several African countries including Zambia, Congo, Gambia, Togo and Zaire whose agricultural exports also declined in terms of purchasing power.

There has been a wide range of changes in individual countries' purchasing power of agricultural exports over the past decade, as might be expected. While Colombia and Ivory Coast each gained over US $2 thousand million, Brazil alone gained almost US $6 thousand million at 1970 prices in purchasing power. A further four countries, Indonesia, Guatemala, Thailand and Cuba each gained over US$ 1,000 million - or US $100 million each year on average. In contrast five countries lost over US $1,000 million in purchasing power over the decade, with Egypt appearing to have fared the worst - nearly US $2.8 thousand million in ten years. About one-half of the 79 countries emerge with a loss. The aggregate net loss for all the countries is about US $4 thousand million, or US $400 million each year on average. This represents a transfer either to those who purchased the agricultural exports or to those who supplied the imports of petroleum and manufactures.

That these transfers have often been at the expense of the poorer countries can be seen by considering the position of the LDC. These countries although numbering less than a quarter of the 79 developing countries studied accounted for one-third of the total losses.

Agricultural Trade Balances of Developing Countries

As would be expected from the still predominantly agriculture-based economies of most developing countries, their agricultural trade shows on the whole a positive trade balance. The aggregate surplus for developing countries as a whole rose from US $8.2 thousand million in the early 1970s to an annual average of US $12.6 thousand million in 1978-80 in current dollars (Figure 1-11). There was however, a sharp reduction in the surplus of the agricultural trade balance in 1980, to US $5.8 thousand million, reflecting an increase of US $4.1 thousand million in the deficit of the Near East and an erosion in the surplus of all other developing regions. Particularly affected among these were Africa, where the surplus was approximately 60% lower than in 1979, and the Far East.

However, these changes in the trade balances in current terms fail to show the overall deterioration which has taken place in the agricultural trade position of developing countries as a consequence of the developments discussed above. In real terms, their net trade surplus in 1978-80 was only US $1.6 thousand million 25/, not even one-fifth that of 1969-71. For developing market economies as a whole, agricultural imports were equivalent to about 76% of the value to exports in 1978-80 compared to 56% in the early seventies. All developing regions except the Far East showed an increase in the agricultural import/export ratio during this period: from 32% to 37% in Latin America but from 40% to over 80% in Africa. In the Near East the value of agricultural imports in 1980 was over four times larger than exports, compared to a near balance in the early 1970s.

The main factor was the greatly increased imports of food commodities by oil-exporting countries. There was also a decline, however, in the surplus of oil importing developing countries, in real terms, from US $8.5 thousand million in 1969-71 to about $4.7 thousand million in 1978-80. The agricultural sector of these countries, which remains in most cases their major source of export earnings, was therefore covering a declining share of the trade deficit of other sectors. In the early 1970s their net agricultural trade surplus financed about one half of their non-agricultural trade deficit; by 1979 this proportion had fallen to 35% and to only 23% in 1980. The trend appears even more unfavourable if fishery and forest products are excluded because developing countries have had in the past two years a positive trade balance in these products of about $3 thousand million.

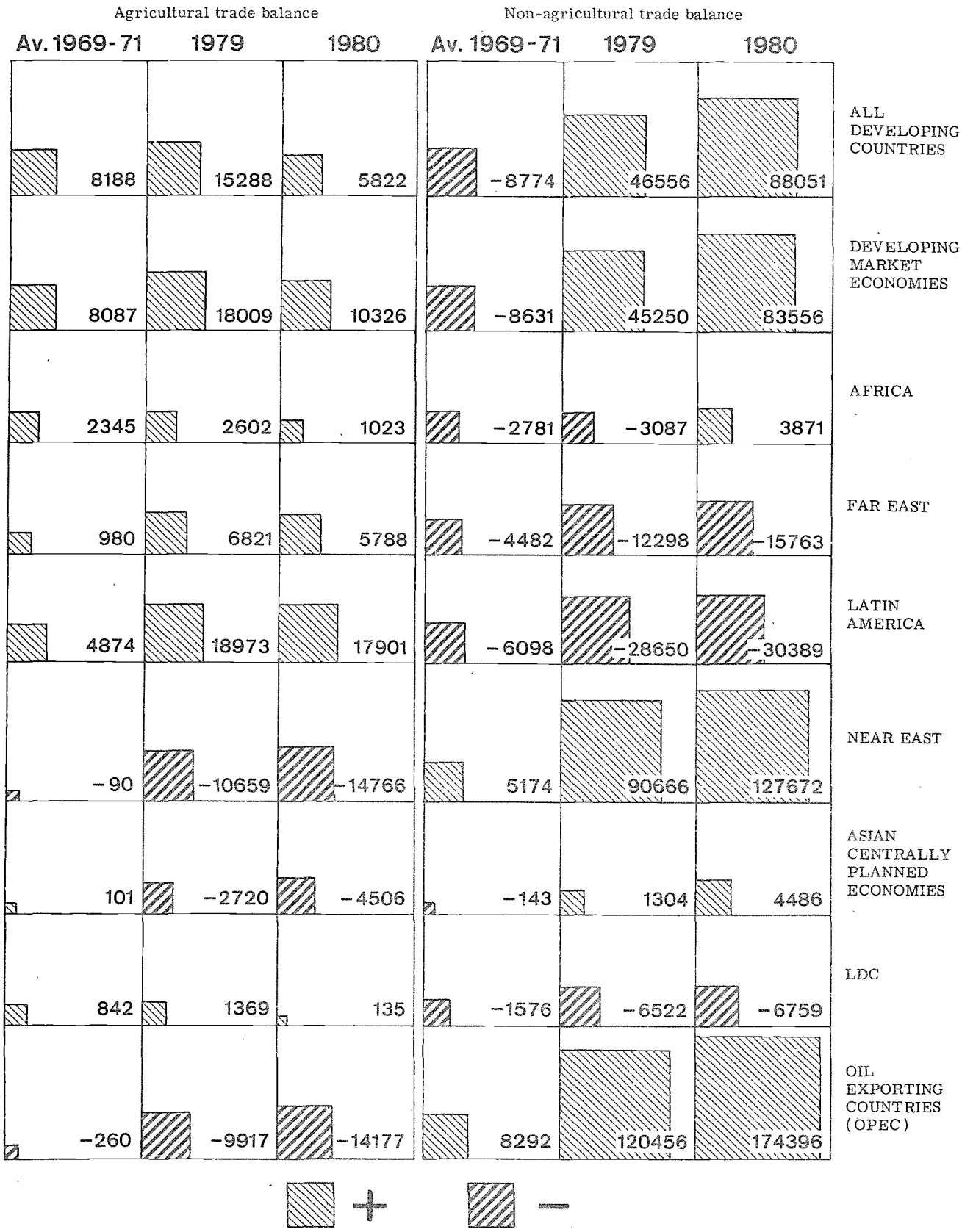
Several important changes took place during the past decade in the net trade positions of individual countries. In 1978-80, 49 developing countries out of a total of 90 showed a positive trade balance for agricultural (including fishery and forestry) commodities, the remaining 41 being on average net importers. In comparison, the number of agricultural net exporting and importing countries in 1966-68 had been respectively 67 and 23. Thus 18 countries, of which 10 are in Africa and three heavily populated ones in Asia (China, Bangladesh and Pakistan), reversed their agricultural trade position and became net importers. Moreover, another group of ten African countries experienced a deterioration in their net surplus. On the positive side, there was only one notable instance - India - of a country having reversed its agricultural trade position since the early 1970s to become a net exporter. A few others including Bolivia, Chile and Mexico achieved variable degrees of success in reducing their net agricultural trade deficit.

As previously discussed, changes in a country's agricultural trade may arise from a variety of positive or negative factors. The deteriorating trend in agricultural balances in a minority of cases can be attributed to a rising effective demand for food, or to more diversified production and hence export patterns, welcome developments. Most developing countries remain heavily dependent on agriculture for their export earnings. In some of these, including Ethiopia, Tanzania, Mauritania, Madagascar, Lao and Pakistan, the share of agricultural exports in total merchandise exports tended to rise during the past decade, but the relative weight of imports in their total agricultural trade also increased.

25/ Obtained by deflating current values by the export and import unit value indices (1969-71=100) of agricultural products.

Figure 1-11 Agricultural and non-agricultural trade balances

(million dollars)



INFLATION AND AGRICULTURAL PRICES

Apart from affecting levels of supply and demand, relative agricultural prices exert a direct influence on the size and distribution of rural incomes. Over the long run prices also affect rural employment, determine shifts of resources among production units of varying labour and capital intensities and ultimately affect patterns of agricultural production. In addition to these direct supply and distributional effects, changes in agricultural prices also have many intersectoral implications.

The complexity of these issues and the conflicting interests of the different economic and social groups of the population involved, render the setting of agricultural price policies one of the most difficult problems facing agricultural planners. The difficulty of this task has been made worse in recent years by the unprecendent inflationary pressures that have affected nearly all economies.

Obviously inflation affects the nominal prices of both farm products and farm inputs. Its net effect on farm incomes is difficult to assess given the paucity of relevant country information. Farm costs are typically one of the less adequately covered areas in the agricultural statistics of most countries and their proper interpretation poses technical and conceptual problems. Series on producer prices are also fragmentary and their geographical coverage is particularly narrow for developing countries. These limitations permit only a summary review of the recent evolution of farm and input prices.

In developed countries as a whole, producer prices for most agricultural commodities in the 1970s showed an overall upward trend which compared favourably with the increase in consumer prices generally. The overall increase in producer prices of developed countries in nominal terms was punctuated by particularly favourable periods such as 1975/76 and 1979/80, when a large number of countries recorded substantially higher prices for all or nearly all the main agricultural commodities. In contrast, 1974/75 showed a long list of exceptions to this trend while in 1977/78 there was not a single country without any price decline. In this year the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands reported reduced prices for no less than eight out of twelve main commodities. More recently, the increase in farm product prices in the EEC was estimated at about 11% in 1981, the highest since 1976 when a 16.8% growth was recorded. The increase in 1981 was about the same as that in consumer prices. In a majority of ten developed market economies 26/, weighted average prices (unit values) received by farmers for wheat rose by an average of 10% to 15% per year during the 1970s. With few exceptions, such as Italy and the United Kingdom, the increase was on average higher than that of consumer food prices and general inflation. Producer prices of potatoes rose considerably faster than general inflation in Belgium, Denmark, Italy and the UK, but failed to keep pace with consumer prices in Sweden, Canada and the USA. The increase in prices for livestock products, in particular all types of beef and even more markedly, whole milk, also tended to exceed that of the cost-of-living index in the majority of countries and years.

As regards the evolution of producer prices vis-à-vis production requisites, the situation appeared generally less favourable to farmers. The index of prices received by farmers for all agricultural products deflated by prices paid for production requisites as a whole shows that in a two-third majority of developed countries there was a deteriorating trend during the past decade. Deflated farm prices declined on average by no less than 5% per year in Spain, by nearly 2% in Finland, Denmark and Austria and by about 1% in Belgium, Sweden and Switzerland. Favourable trends were apparent in only a few countries including France, Greece, Italy and Norway. The increase of 11% in farm product prices in the EEC in 1981 failed to match the estimated rise in costs of production requisites of nearly 13% although the gap was narrower than in earlier years when it was in the range of 4-5%. In 1979-80 real incomes of farmers in the EEC were estimated to fall by on average 25%. In North America also, net farm income declined sharply in 1980/81.

26/ Belgium, Denmark, France, FR Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, UK, Canada and the United States.

Among the main individual inputs, prices of fertilizers as a whole rose faster than prices received by farmers for crops in eight out of sixteen developed countries for which information is available. The average yearly increase in prices paid for ammonium sulphate was in the range of 6% in Denmark to over 20% in Belgium, Italy and France. For single superphosphate, increases exceeded 20% in 5 out of 8 developed countries.

As regards developing countries, farm product and input prices are available to FAO only for some crops and fertilizers and cover a heterogeneous group of only 12 countries.

Between 1973 and 1979 prices received by farmers for crops appeared to increase faster than the prices paid for fertilizers in all countries of this group except Zimbabwe. In the cases of Mali and Bolivia, the average rate of improvement in the crop/fertilizer price ratio was 1% to 2% and in the Republic of Korea, Honduras and Colombia, 4% to 6%. Other countries including Burma, Egypt and Indonesia recorded even more favourable trends, while for Argentina and Kenya, which reported annual increases of 24% to 30%, the reliability of data must be questioned.

The crop/fertilizer price ratio is clearly a poor indicator of the evolution of farm net incomes. Another proxy which may provide an indication of trends is the level of support prices deflated by the cost of living index. In the set of developing countries for which comparable data exist - 13 countries for wheat, 19 for maize and 25 for rice - the trend appears to be one of decreasing relative prices since 1976. For wheat there were no instances of significant increases in deflated support prices; in maize the situation was somewhat similar, although price declines were less marked. Only in rice was there some evidence that some countries had been successful in increasing the purchasing power of farmers' support prices.

Support prices of cereals in developing countries have more often been lower than regional or national unit values of cereal imports. Out of 37 price observations for 1979 and 20 for 1977 or 1978, national support prices were higher than regional unit values in only 18 instances and higher than national import unit values in only 16 instances and lower in 27 instances. However, unit values of cereal imports in 1979 tended to be relatively high although below the level of the mid-1970s.

Except for some specific country cases, available information does not permit an overall assessment of the impact of farm product prices on retail prices of food and on consumer prices in general. Retail food prices are affected by a variety of factors related not only to supply and demand but also to the degree of government intervention in prices and the efficiency of the marketing and distribution systems. It has been observed that changes in retail food prices are more closely related to the overall rate of inflation than to changes in prices at the farm level.

2. RURAL POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND MEANS OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION

INTRODUCTION

In recognition that the majority of the world's poor are rural people and that the extent of rural poverty has not diminished and, indeed, may have increased in recent years, the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD), held in July 1979, adopted a concrete Programme of Action for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development for the alleviation of rural poverty. This Programme included a recommendation to FAO and other UN agencies to sensitize member countries to the problem of rural povery. The programme recommended, amongst other things, to national governments of developing countries specific targets for the reduction of rural poverty in the 1980s and 1990s within the framework of national development plans and programmes. Nutrition and literacy figure prominently among the areas for which targets with specified dates were set. Elimination of conditions of under-nutrition and the achievement of universal literacy by the year 2000 were commended. Health for all by 2000 is also the declared goal of member governments in pursuance of the recommendations of the Alma Ata Conference sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO 1980) and UNICEF. These targets were recommended by WCARRD within the context of integrated national programmes for accelerated rural development, poverty alleviation and supporting international policies (WCARRD - FAO 1979a).

This chapter gives a further appraisal of rural poverty. The chapter is in four main parts. The first part gives a brief empirical review of global poverty and its relative rural incidence, including a critique of the problems of concept and method involved in measuring and comparing the incidence of poverty. The causes of rural poverty are analysed in the second part in terms of inadequacies in production, exchange and transfer mechanisms. This leads to a review of the growth processes which generate and sustain rural poverty. The third part builds on the analysis developed in the second to present a discussion of the role of policies for the alleviation of rural poverty and a range of specific policy measures. Some of the more important FAO activities since WCARRD in support of member countries to implement the WCARRD Programme of Action are also presented. A summary and conclussions comprise the fourth part.

THE INCIDENCE OF RURAL POVERTY

WHAT IS POVERTY?

Poverty involves deprivation. The concern of this chapter is with absolute poverty, where the deprivation is so severe that the basic needs of life can scarcely be met at the minimum level necessary for survival. But, beyond the requirements of survival, considerations of social justice and social aspirations condition the minimum standard which is judged acceptable at each stage of economic development, while economic progress itself raises the minimum acceptable level. The absolute poverty considered here presents the problem of poverty in its rawest form.

Within poverty viewed in this absolute sense, the specific focus of the chapter is on rural poverty. Rural poverty is the major constituent of world-wide poverty not only because the rural poor dominate numerically among the world's poor but also because the incidence of poverty is disproportionately high among the rural population. Moreover, while rural poverty shares many of the features of poverty in non-rural environments and, indeed, to a significant degree, reflects levels of poverty there, both the severity and the particular characteristics of rural poverty require the formulation of policy strategies aimed specifically at its alleviation.

The description and measurement of absolute rural poverty presents a number of issues in concept and method discussed below. However, a major challenge which this chapter attempts to confront is to explain the sources of poverty. The immediate explanation frequently offered is that poverty is caused by low incomes. This prompts the further question as to why incomes are low - low incomes may be regarded as a symptom as much as a cause of deprivation. Low incomes may be attributed primarily to inadequate access to land, in turn the outcome of a complex of interactions involving social and political institutions and demographic developments, in addition to more narrowly economic factors. The ultimate causes of poverty lie very deep.

Absolute rural poverty, however measured, must result from:

a) insufficient production by the individual, in the majority of cases because of an inadequate access to land to meet his minimum needs directly;
b) inability to obtain these minimum needs through exchange for his own production, labour or assets;
c) inadequacy of public and private transfers of goods and services to meet minimum needs when production and exchange fail 1/.

This classification of the sources of poverty provides a useful framework not only for analysing the reasons underlying the poverty experienced by different groups of the population but also for suggesting policies and measures to alleviate poverty situations.

THE DIMENSIONS OF GLOBAL POVERTY

Absolute poverty has been defined as occurring where basic needs are scarcely met at the minimum level required for survival. The global incidence of deprivation of this order and its regional profile can be measured by the extent of undernutrition, life expectancy and illiteracy. Nourishment is the pre-eminent physical need while life expectancy reflects the impact of all forms of deprivation. These measures of the biological aspects of deprivation are appropriately complemented by illiteracy as an indicator of deprivation in social development. The indicators convey a clear summary picture of the incidence of poverty in its major manifestations while avoiding the enormous difficulties involved in international and inter-regional aggregation and comparison of

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1/ Thus following the concept of "entitlements" based on production, exchange and transfers. See, for example, Sen (1981).

Table 2-1. Undernutrition, life expectancy and illiteracy by region

Region	Number of countries	Undernourished: Millions	Undernourished: Percent of total population	Life expectancy: At birth simple av. years	Illiterate age 15 and above: Millions	Illiterate age 15 and above: Percent of population 15 & above
Africa	37	72	19.6	49.3	130	64.7
Latin America	24	41	11.3	65.2	44	20.5
Near East	14	19	8.9	55.7	66	53.9
Asia & Far East [a)]	15	303	23.1	56.0	370	48.3
90 countries	90	436	19.3	55.7	610	43.9

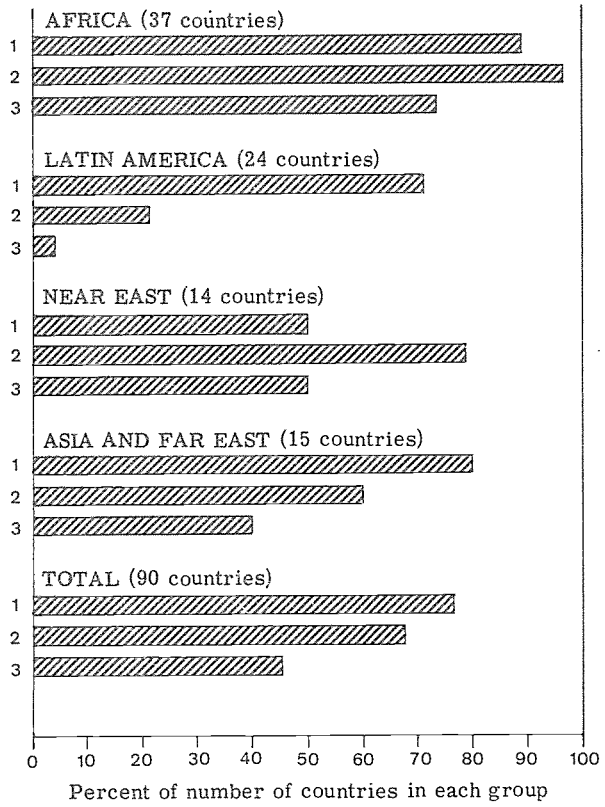
a) Excluding Peoples' Republic of China (see box on page).

Sources: Undernourished: FAO estimates, Rome 1980
Life expectancy: UN Selected Demographic Indicators by Countries, 1950 - 2000, New York 1975
Illiteracy: UNESCO Estimates and Projections of Illiteracy, Paris 1978

income levels. However more extensive use will be made of income-based measures in considering specifically the incidence of rural poverty, when rural-urban comparisons within individual countries become more important than across-country comparisons, and data on physical indicators become more disparate.

In terms of the absolute numbers involved, undernourishment is most prevalent by far in Asia and the Far East, dominated as this region is by the problems of populous countries such as India (Table 2-1 and Fig. 2-1). In terms of the proportion of the regional population involved, undernourishment is also at its most severe in Asia and the Far East, although the incidence in Africa is not much lower. However, the number of countries with serious undernutrition problems is somewhat higher in both absolute and proportional terms in Africa than in the Far East. Africa records the worst deprivation as measured by the average expectation of life of its population and by the proportion of countries with low life expectancy. In illiteracy Asia again dominates in terms of total numbers although the relative incidence among populations and countries is substantially more acute in Africa. Latin America scores well on literacy and life expectancy but still has a high proportion of its countries reporting more than 10% of their population malnourished. Even in the Near East where undernourishment is least, half the countries record a significant incidence.

The estimates adopted for the extent of undernourishment are based on the FAO study AT 2000 (FAO 1981) - see box on page - and follow the method applied in the survey of the world food situation in 1977 (FAO 1977). These use an energy intake of 1.2 basal metabolic rate (BMR) per person per day, which corresponds approximately to 1,500 K calories, as the level below which malnutrition can be expected. This is a stringent definition of energy requirements corresponding in terms of Alamgir's classification (Alamgir 1980a) to the critical intake limit below which the individual's ability to carry out minimum necessary activity would be seriously impaired. Other studies apply significantly higher figures, such as the 2,250 K calories per day adopted by Ahluwalia et. al. (1979). Since the diets of sizeable portions of the population in many countries lie within this range, the precise "requirement" adopted has major implications for the estimated extent of undernourishment and the numbers in poverty. Moreover the figures cited are national aggregates and hence disguise any deficiencies in food consumption at the local and area level, while even where a household as a whole is above the poverty line food distribution patterns within the family may result in inadequate nourishment of women and children. For these various reasons the figures cited are not only minimal estimates but almost certainly underestimate the number of people suffering deprivation in calorie intake.



Proportion of countries with:

1 - More than 10 percent undernourished

2 - Lower than 60 years life expectancy

3 - More than 50 percent illiterate

Figure 2-1

Attributes of poverty by region

While life expectancy captures the overall impact of deprivation of survival rates, a more sensitive indicator is infant mortality since a decline in this is the most immediate reflection of the combined effects of improved nutrition, water supply, sanitation and primary health care services. However, inadequacies in the reporting of infant deaths for a large number of countries make life expectancy the more useful measure in practice.

Literacy can be measured in terms of either inputs such as primary school enrolments, or results such as levels of literacy attained. The high rate of drop-outs from school, particularly among the poor, with consequent lapses to illiteracy, make enrolments an over-optimistic measure of educational provision. Illiteracy rates among the population over 15 years of age can, therefore, be used although again with the recognition that they are relatively insensitive to current improvements in educational provision.

While at this global level the picture conveyed by these three separate indicators is clear-cut, the concept of a single indicator of poverty has appeal. On occasion the extent of undernutrition is used in this role, as an index of severe poverty but without being identified as the extent of undernourishment (Berg 1981). An alternative approach is to amalgamate various individual indicators into a composite index. Among the indices which have been proposed, the most notable is the "Physical Quality of Life Index" (PQLI) developed for the Overseas Development Council (Morris and Liser 1977). PQLI selects infant mortality, life expectancy and illiteracy as the dominant "results" of poverty, forming a composite index which is essentially an equally-weighted average of the rates of infant mortality and illiteracy, and life expectancy at one year. Important dimensions of poverty, however, are not captured by this approach. As Sen (1980) points out, if people die from malnutrition this will be reflected in low expectation of life figures, but if they merely continue to exist while going hungry, it will not. For this reason it has been argued that these composite indicators are best used in conjunction with income data (Morris and Liser 1977). As Sen underlines a poor person with a low expectation of life suffers on both counts. Moreover the weighting system used to combine the constituent elements can be disputed for the relative valuations which it implies.

The alternative approach to the measurement of poverty and the comparison of its incidence across countries invokes the use of income and prices. The simplest definition of the poverty line is the income level required to purchase food with a specified number of calories. This approach underlines the primacy attached to nutritional status and incurs the difficulties associated with defining minimum calorie requirements, discussed above. By adopting the corresponding income level rather than the calorie intake itself, in principle it allows the individual to choose a lower standard of nourishment, if he wishes, without being classified as undernourished. However, the income required to purchase a specified number of calories varies with the foods consumed, where tastes and social customs may inhibit consumption of a strictly minimum-cost-for-calories diet. The prices of individual staples will vary in level and trend between city and countryside, and between different regions within the country. Studies for India, for example, indicate that the cost of a minimum diet may be up to 15% higher in urban than in rural areas (Sinha et. al. 1979).

The concept of a "basic needs" poverty line as adopted by, for example, ILO (Hopkins 1980) extends the concept of minimum requirements from nutrition to housing, health and education. Since minimum requirements and costs for these are difficult to specify, a common methodology is to identify households whose food consumption approximates to the minimum requirements and estimate a "basic needs" income level from their observed expenditure. Since the "basic needs" income level involves a "blow-up" of food expenditure requirements, the proportions of the population in poverty estimated on this basis will tend, ceteris paribus, to be higher.

A NOTE ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Like many developing countries, the extent and quality of economic, social and demographic statistics in the People's Republic of China (PRC) does not provide an adequate basis for estimating the intensity and magnitude of poverty and inequality of income between regions and peoples. However, much of the indirect evidence suggests that on major social and economic criteria the PRC has done better than most low income developing countries.

Even though occasional shortages of food arising either from the vicissitudes of weather or from misplaced priorities have been experienced in some parts of the country, overall per capita availability of food, if it were equally distributed, is sufficient to meet nutritional needs. In 1978 average per caput dietary energy supplies was estimated to be 103% of requirements. This figure compares favourably with those of other populous countries in Asia such as Bangladesh (82%), India (92%) and Indonesia (101%) in the same year. The quality of diet has also improved with diversification of agriculture, particularly the increase in the output of animal products and fish. In some parts of the country levels of food consumption continue to be inadequate and some evidence of malnutrition exists, more particularly in rural than urban areas. However, life expectancy at birth of 64 years (in 1976) was on the high side among the low-income developing countries. Much the same was true of adult literacy rates of around 66%. From the age structure of the population in 1979, such a rate of literacy would imply that 215 million people more than 15 years old, were illiterate. Such a figure compares favourably with most other developing countries in Asia and the Far East (Table 2.1). Although these levels of life expectancy and literacy have been reached or even surpassed by many other developing countries, including low income countries such as Sri Lanka, the fact remains that the PRC has been able to ensure these for nearly a thousand million people representing almost a quarter of the world's population.

AGRICULTURE: TOWARDS 2000

This FAO study examines world agricultural perspectives and policy issues up to the year 2000 with particular attention to the developing countries. Its main purpose is to help FAO Member Governments by providing a global, long-term framework for their own national plans and policies, an overall view of the requirements of the food and agricultural sector and the implications of its long-term development within the framework of a new international economic order.

The provisional results of the study were presented to Member Governments for discussion at the Twentieth Session of the FAO Conference in November 1979. A revised study was carried out to take into account suggestions made there and this provided the quantitative analysis and projections referred to in this chapter. This analysis is built primarily around three "scenarios" for 90 developing countries: a trend scenario, based on an extrapolation of past trends in production and consumption of agricultural products; an optimistic Scenario A based on the achievement in the developing countries of the overall economic growth objectives of the new UN International Development Strategy and substantially improved agricultural performance; and a medium growth Scenario B based on the achievement of more modest growth rates in both agriculture and the overall economy.

Population projections were based on the UN Medium Variant and this was the same for all scenarios. The assumptions for overall economic growth of Scenario A were 7.0% per annum for the developing countries as a whole, 6.4% for low income and 7.2% for middle income developing countries. Scenario A assumes greater self-sufficiency in basic foods and increased supplies for export in its agricultural production projections, with optimistic but attainable gains in productivity.

The major finding of the study is challenging. Over the next two decades the developing countries could double their food and agricultural production but while this would certainly improve the nutrition of their people it would not, by itself, end the scourge of hunger. The essential prerequisite - improved food production - must go hand in hand with a more equitable distribution of this larger output. The study concludes that a sustained effort is needed on many fronts. No new startling technological breakthrough can be relied upon to transform production, there are no painless short cuts to more equitable distribution of income and food supplies and the development process must encompass both industrialization and agricultural growth.

The main difficulty, however, with the measurement of global poverty through income lies not so much in the preparation of national estimates as in the comparison of poverty lines between countries. In principle this is done by converting the national estimates into a common currency through the use of purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates. However the practical difficulties of calculating PPP exchange rates for appropriate baskets of goods and the size of the likely errors, even if they are random, make this method much less attractive than the physical indicators used for the measurement of global poverty.

As a concluding perspective to this overview of the global extent of poverty, it is salutary to take a brief look forward. One of the major dimensions of regional poverty brought out in Fig. 2-1 is the proportion of countries failing to attain specified recommended allowances for nutrition and norms for literacy and life expectancy. The allowances or norms quoted are set by FAO in their perspective study AT 2000 (FAO 1981a) in the context of the commitment to eliminate conditions of undernutrition and attain literacy and health for all by the year 2000. They are not impracticable in view of the fact that some middle-income countries have already attained them. FAO's projections of the extent of poverty in 1990 Scenario A of AT 2000 are based on the assumption of improved economic growth rates between 1980 and 2000 and must therefore be viewed as optimistic. Even so, in absolute terms the undernourished population in the 90 countries is projected

to exceed 400 million, only slightly less than in 1980. In Africa, the total numbers of undernourished are projected to increase. Only in relative terms is the incidence of undernutrition projected to decrease in all regions. As regards illiteracy, absolute numbers are projected by UNESCO to increase in all regions except Latin America. Again only in relative terms is the incidence likely to decrease in all regions. The UN projections of life expectancy indicate an improvement in all regions, with the average for the 90 countries increasing from 55.7 to 60.5 years. However, the majority of countries in Africa and in Asia and the Far East will still have an average expectation of life of less than 60 years.

THE INCIDENCE OF RURAL POVERTY

Against this global incidence of poverty, rural poverty on a major scale is to be expected, given that the population in most developing countries lives predominantly in rural areas. Of the 90 developing countries the rural population forms the majority in 66. In both Africa and in Asia and the Far East the rural populations are around three-quarters of the total, and even in the Near East, 56%. Only in Latin America are they in the minority, at 35%. Directly on demographic grounds, therefore, the major incidence of poverty is to be expected among the rural population.

But does a greater proportion of the population suffer from poverty in rural than in urban areas? And is the extent of their deprivation more severe? Data on the physical indicators of poverty is fragmentary for rural and urban areas separately and, on income levels, more extensive but of very uneven quality. Even so a surprisingly clear picture can be built up, particularly for mortality and illiteracy.

Levels of calorie intake as measured by household consumption and budget surveys and the incidence of undernutrition as revealed by nutrition status surveys, are estimated for the rural and urban populations separately in a relatively small number of countries but significant regional regularities emerge. In the Far East the estimates from both India (DANIDA 1980) and Sri Lanka (Gavan & Chandrasekera 1979) suggest no significant difference or particular pattern of differences, whilst in the Philippines the proportion of households having a low caloric intake was higher in the urban areas (WCARRD - FAO 1979b). In sub-saharan Africa, by contrast, evidence from Sierra Leone (USAID 1978a), Ghana (FAO 1976), Liberia (USAID 1978b), Togo (USAID 1978c) and Tanzania (DANIDA 1980) all indicate a higher incidence of malnutrition in rural areas. Only in North Africa, in Tunisia, is this situation reversed (Kamoun & Perissé, 1979). A pattern of relatively greater rural deprivation is found in the Near East with examples from Egypt (USAID 1978d) and Iran (van Ginneken 1980). In Latin America recent studies of nutrition status in Haiti (Mason 1980) show that areas situated further from towns are marked by a higher incidence of malnutrition but in Brazil, the proportion of households with low consumption levels of energy foods was noted to be higher in urban areas (FAO 1977). In sum the evidence indicates that a greater incidence of malnutrition among the rural than the urban population is characteristic of much of sub-saharan Africa and the Near East, while insufficient evidence is available to support any generalizations for Asia and Latin America.

The evidence of mortality and illiteracy, on the other hand, show very clearly the greater deprivation of the rural population. Demographic surveys in a wide range of countries such as Democratic Republic of Congo, Dahomey, Gabon and West Cameroon in Africa, Egypt and Turkey in the Near East, India and Malaysia in the Far East, and Mexico, all show rural mortality rates consistently higher than urban rates (UN 1973). Illiteracy rates disaggregated by rural-urban areas are available for 20 countries. In each case the rural illiteracy rates are higher than the corresponding urban rates, the differences being greater in countries with lower overall literacy rates.

Since the relative rural-urban incidence of poverty in terms of undernutrition, life expectancy and illiteracy has been assessed on data from differing groups of countries in each case, evidence from income-based estimates of the poverty line for individual countries would be a useful supplement. Hence the incidence of rural poverty, together with the relative incidence of rural against urban poverty on the basis of estimated "poverty line" incomes, are shown for a limited number of countries in Tables 2-2 to 2-5.

Table 2-2. Country specific poverty lines and incidence of rural poverty in selected countries: Africa

Country	Year of reference	Poverty line US$ per caput at 1970 prices	Incidence of poverty %	Ratio of rural to urban incidence
AFRICA				
1. Ghana	1970	57 to 71	above 50	...
2. Lesotho	1978	110	-	...
3. Swaziland	1976	65	-	...
4. Somalia	1976	91	70	1.7
5. Sierra Leone	1977	80	55	1.0
6. Tanzania	1969	43	65	3.3
7. Zambia	1974	85	52	2.2
8. Northern Nigeria	1970-71	-	51	...
9. Kenya	1974-75	51	40	10.2

Sources for AFRICA:

1-7: Assefa Bequele and Rolf Van der Hoven "Poverty and Inequality in Sub-Saharan Africa" International Labour Review, Vol. 119, No. 3, May-June, 1980, p. 382.

8: Charles Elliott "Rural Poverty in Africa" (Mimeo) ILO, Geneva, No. 1978, pp. 9-15. The poor are identified with those who spend 70% and more of their total expenditure on food.

9: Dharam Ghai, Martin Godfrey, Franklyn Lisk, Planning for Basic Needs in Kenya, ILO, 1979, pp. 18-28.

Table 2-3. Country specific poverty lines and incidence of rural poverty in selected countries: Latin America

Country	Year of reference	Poverty line US$ per caput at 1970 prices	Incidence of poverty %	Ratio of rural to urban incidence
LATIN AMERICA				
1. Argentina	Around 1970	164	19	3.8
2. Brazil	- do -	130	73	2.1
3. Colombia	- do -	116	54	1.4
4. Costa Rica	- do -	128	30	2.0
5. Chile	- do -	168	25	2.1
6. Ecuador	- do -	145	-	-
7. Honduras	- do -	125	75	1.9
8. Mexico	- do -	122	49	2.5
9. Peru	- do -	119	68	2.4
10. Uruguay	- do -	153	-	-
11. Venezuela	- do -	189	36	1.8
All	-	-	62	2.4

Sources for LATIN AMERICA:

Oscar Altimir "The Dimensions of Poverty in Latin America", ECLA, United Nations, Santiago, Chile, 1979.

Table 2-4. Country specific poverty lines and incidence of rural poverty in selected countries: Far East

Country	Year of reference	Poverty line US$ per caput at 1970 prices 1/	Incidence of poverty %	Ratio of rural to urban incidence
FAR EAST				
1. Indonesia (Java)	Around 1977	38	80*	1.2
2. Indonesia (other islands)	- do -	34	49*	0.8
3. Korea	- do -	80	14*	0.7
4. Malaysia	- do -	115	55*	2.2
5. Philippines	- do -	89	59*	1.0
6. Thailand	- do -	64	43*	2.5
7. India	1975	51	56	...
8. Bangladesh	1975	46	74	...

1/ For Philippines and Bangladesh at 1972 prices.

Sources for FAR EAST:

1-6: World Bank, Staff Working Paper, No. 406, Poverty and Development of Human Resources: Regional Perspectives, 1980, p.43. Poverty Line at 1970 prices is derived using the Consumer Food Price Index.

7-8: FAO, AT 2000 Case Studies of India and Bangladesh (Mimeo).

* The author of these studies believes the formal figures may be overestimates and suggests that "informal" estimates about two thirds of the formal levels may be more appropriate.

Table 2-5. Country specific poverty lines and incidence of rural poverty in selected countries: Near East

Country	Year of reference	Poverty line US$ per caput at 1970 prices	Incidence of poverty %	Ratio of rural to urban incidence
NEAR EAST				
Egypt	1974-75	87	28	...
Iran	1975-76	92	38	3.0

For Egypt: See Samir Radwan, The Impact of Agrarian Reform in Rural Eypt (1974/75), ILO, Geneva, Jan. 1977, p. 42.
The poverty line which is given in Egyptian Pounds for 1974-75 is changed to 1970 by using the consumer food price index and exchange rate for 1970.

For Iran: See Wouter van Ginneken: Some Methods of Poverty Analysis: An Application to Iranian Data 1975-76, World Development, Vol. 8, No. 9, Sept., p. 643.
The poverty line for 1970 is derived by applying the food consumer price index and 1970 exchange rate.

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POOR IN SELECTED COUNTRIES IN THE 1970s

FAR EAST

INDIA 1975 [1]	%
Landless and near landless	42.7
Small including marginal	37.4
Other farmers	19.9
	100.0

BANGLADESH 1975 [2]	
Landless	32.4
Small farmers	61.0
Other farmers	6.6
	100.0

MALAYSIA 1970 [3]	
Farmers	47.9
Farm labourers	29.5
Production workers	11.0
Others, service and professional	0.6
	100.0

AFRICA

KENYA 1974 [4]	%
Landless	5.1
Small farmers including Migrant farmers	74.7
Pastoralists	15.4
Squatters on large farms	4.8
	100.0

NEAR EAST

IRAN 1975-76 [5]	
Own account workers	50.5
Wage earners	20.9
Family workers not classified	11.0
Others	8.6
	100.0

LAT IN AMERICA

MEXICO 1977 [6]	
Self-employed in agriculture	32.9
Salaried employees in agric.	17.5
Unemployed	7.8
Salaried employees in other sectors	8.6
Self-employed in other sectors	7.7
Not classified and others	25.5
	100.0

1/ Ifzal Ali, B. M. Desai, R. Radha Krishna, V.S. Vyas, India 2000: Agricultural Production Strategies and Rural Income Distribution 1980. (Mimeo) derived from Tables 0.6 and 0.7, pp. 37 and 38.

2/ Mohiuddin Alamgir, Income Distribution and Nutritional Status of the Agricultural Population: A Case Study of Bangladesh in the Year 2000, 1980. (Mimeo) derived from Table 41, p. 123.

3/ Figures pertain to total. But the rural poor form 87.7% of the total poor. See: Sudhir Anand, "Aspects of Poverty in Malaysia" The Review of Income and Wealth, Series 23, March 1977, p. 13.

4/ World Bank Staff Working Paper, No. 389, Poverty and Growth in Kenya, May 1980. Derived from Table 1, p. 2.

5/ The data pertain to rural and urban. But 74% of the poor are located in rural areas and 54% in agriculture. See: Wouter van Ginneken, Some Methods of Poverty Analysis: An Application to Iranian Data, 1975-76, World Development, Vol. 8, No. 9 September, 1980.

6/ World Bank Staff Working Paper, No. 395, Income Distribution and Poverty in Mexico, 1980. Derived from Table 7, p. 21.

Great care, however, must be taken in making inter-country comparisons given the different sources. Various problems in the estimation and comparison of poverty lines across countries were discussed above. In particular, if the same estimated poverty line is applied to both rural and urban areas when the costs of a minimal diet is lower in the former, then the extent of poverty in rural areas will be overstated relative to urban areas. The incidence of poverty also is measured here on a "head-count" basis - as with nutrition-based estimates: that is, it is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose income falls below the poverty line regardless of the size of their "income gap". In this sense the relative deprivation among the very lowest income groups is not incorporated.

The income-based estimates reinforce the evidence of the physical indicators that the incidence of rural poverty, as measured by the proportions of the respective populations below the poverty line, almost without exception, is higher than the incidence of urban poverty. This difference is sufficiently great to outweigh any possible biases in measurement.

Rural poverty therefore emerges unambiguously as the major constituent of poverty world-wide, not only because the rural poor outnumber the urban poor by a substantial margin but also because the incidence of poverty is disproportionately high among the rural population.

ANALYSIS OF RURAL POVERTY

THE CAUSES OF RURAL POVERTY

It has been shown that rural poverty is the major constituent of poverty world-wide, not only because the rural poor outnumber the urban poor by a substantial margin but also because the incidence of poverty is disproportionately high among the rural population.

In this section each of the basic causes of poverty will be examined in turn in an attempt to identify the situations or conditions in which a family's ability to provide for itself breaks down. At the same time certain characteristics or attributes of those rural households prone to suffer from poverty will emerge.

Inadequate Access to Land and Other Factors Leading to Insufficient Production

In theory one way in which a household can avoid poverty is by producing all its needs from its own resources - complete self-sufficiency. In practice we expect most households to rely on either public provision or exchange to provide certain types of services or goods such as education or a proportion of clothing. Most rural households with access to land have the ability to produce at least some of their own food requirements but there are several sets of circumstances in which these will be insuffient to prevent undernutrition and, of course, by definition the landless - or those unable to obtain access to land - cannot produce any of their own food at all.

The reasons why a household with land can still suffer from food shortages can best be understood if some of the problems of households most likely to be in this situation are appreciated.

The small farmer is unlikely to possess sufficient capital or financial resources and is hence unlikely to have access to improved farming methods which require fertilizers, chemical sprays, machinery etc. The major resources are therefore the amount of land he (or she) has access to and the labour which can be provided by the household.

In these circumstances it might be expected that undernourishment would be a characteristic of those households which have access to only a very limited area of land, a situation which may arise not only in countries where a high rural population density leads to a low overall farm size, but also in countries with relatively abundant land but where the socio-political system has led to very unequal distribution of it. This problem of small farm size is likely to be aggravated in countries where households are tenant farmers because the competition for land may mean that a sizeable proportion of any output has to be paid to the landlord as rent.

Unfortunately there have been no specific studies carried out yet at a regional or national level to determine the relationship between access to land and undernutrition, but inferences may be drawn from a few nutrition surveys and there have been some local studies. For instance, the 1975-76 Nutrition Survey of Rural Bangladesh (Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh 1981) shows that food consumption and nutrient intake both increase as access to land increases (Table 2-6). Survey results with similar implications are available for a smaller study of 122 families in Bogra, Bangladesh (FAO 1979), the Palawan Integrated Development Project in the Philippines (FAO 1980), the Machakos Integrated Development Project in Kenya (Government of Kenya 1980), Haiti (Mason 1980) and at Juliaca in the Puno Department of Peru (Government of Peru 1980).

Table 2-6. Per capita food consumption and nutrient intake per day in relation to size of landholding

Landholding acres	Food consumption grams	Nutrient intake	
		Calories (k. cal)	Protein (gms)
Landless	694	1,925	53.9
.01 - .49	683	1,924	52.6
.50 - .99	745	2,035	57.7
1.00 - 2.99	785	2,193	62.5
3.00 +	843	2,375	67.6

These few examples each suggest that poverty, undernutrition and inadequate access to land are closely related. This conclusion is not generally available from census data in developing countries and there is a need to document these relationships more extensively in the future. However, as regards south Asia, including Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, there is general agreement that an important cause of poverty is the lack of land resources. It is also generally agreed that most rural poor are agricultural labour households without land or with very little land, or small farmers operating holdings below five hectares in size, or other rural labour households (Singh, I. 1979).

In Latin America where arable land is relatively more abundant, undernutrition in the rural sector is primarily due to inadequate access to land amongst small farmers and agricultural workers, mainly caused by the inequitable distribution of land between large estates and smallholders. Especially serious situations are found in some of the countries of Central America and parts of other countries such as the north east of Brazil (FAO 1977).

It must be stressed, however, that the availability of land is not adequately measured in terms of area only. Whilst the quantity of land is obviously a factor governing farm output, the inherent quality of land may be of even greater importance, particularly where farmers lack the techniques or the resources necessary to improve its nutrient status and productivity. For instance, small farmers on irrigated, fertile land able to practice double or even triple cropping, can hardly be compared to farms of similar size without access to irrigation. This aspect is especially important for farms in areas of low and variable monsoon rainfall which are at a particular disadvantage because even a relatively large farm area may not guarantee a sufficient or stable source of food under these climatic conditions.

In some circumstances, particularly those prevailing in sub-saharan Africa where land is relatively abundant, it may not be land that sets the limit to food output, but rather the amount and quality of labour available. This may apply especially where the household has no access to draught animal power and so is limited to a hoe technology. There will be times of the year when the timeliness of operations such as planting and weeding will be of crucial importance to harvested yield. If family labour available at these peak times is insufficient and the family is too poor to employ labour, then total food output will suffer. The provision of credit either as cash or in kind such as improved equipment, may relieve such bottlenecks.

Examples may be quoted of two types of household which are particularly vulnerable due to absolute or relative labour shortages. One type are households with a large number of children who are too young to be effective members of the workforce. The second category are households where there are no male adults as, for instance, where the female head of the household is widowed or divorced, or where the male members have left the farm to seek work elsewhere. This latter situation is common in some countries such as Lesotho and the Yemen Arab Republic. In both

circumstances it is quite possible to find poverty even in the presence of unused land although where adult males have migrated, remittances from them may alleviate the situation either directly or by injecting some capital into the family farm.

The problem of labour availability is exacerbated on farms which have no access to draught animal power because then the only source of effort for preparing land, planting and weeding is the farm family themselves. The self perpetuating features of poverty may be seen in this situation as well. Draught animals are important and saleable assets and, indeed, are major items of capital on many small farms. A family which finds itself in debt may be forced to sell its source of tractive power to provide cash in order to survive. Having sold the animal, the family may find great difficulty in accumulating sufficient funds to purchase a replacement. Furthermore, in land scarce economies and particularly on small farms, land used for grazing or growing fodder crops for draught animals may reduce the land available for growing food crops. Moreover, draught animals must be fed and should be strengthened during the dry seasons ready to work when the monsoons begin. Again it is likely to be the smallest and poorest farmers with inadequate access to grazing or who cannot afford supplementary feeding who would find it most difficult to keep an animal fit throughout the year. It is thus possible to find families plunged into poverty by an inadequacy of any of the major

FISHERIES AND RURAL POVERTY

The special circumstances found in fishing communities make poverty both acute and chronic. In addition to structural constraints to development common to the rural sector as a whole, traditional fishermen are affected by other characteristics peculiar to fisheries and related to the open-access nature of the finite resources which they exploit. In most countries fishery resources are common property, access to the use of which has traditionally been free and open to all. Since there are no landlords on the sea, entry is easy either as unskilled labour on large vessels or as artisanal fisherman using rudimentary equipment or even with such environmentally destructive technologies as dynamite and poison. Except for the initial investment entry has usually been costless, subject at most to a licence fee. Fishing is often a source of employment sought as a last resort by the rural poor and landless.

Examples of flows of labour to the fishery sector are many: surplus labour from rubber plantations operate trawlers in southeast Asia; whole communities in India have migrated from agricultural regions to join the fishing communities on the coast; at the end of the 1970s, labourers released from coconut plantations in northeast Brazil found few alternative sources of income earning, except in canoe fishing; and in Java, where the rural landless labour force was growing at an even higher rate than in the rest of Indonesia, marginal workers and the landless were forced to take up fishing, this being the reason for the increasing number of fishermen using small sail boats.

However, the yields from fishing are limited and, in many cases, these limits have been reached. In these cases each additional fisherman reduces the share available to the others and drives average incomes down to the minimum acceptable level. This problem is partcularly acute when alternative employment opportunities are scarce. If there are increases in prices or reductions in costs that lead initially to higher average incomes, these will only serve to attract more fishermen and hasten the depletion of the fishery resources. Development projects which failed to take into account these constraints peculiar to fisheries have resulted in effects opposite to their sought goals. For example, the motorization of fishing canoes will result in increased costs of harvesting not being offset by increased yield once the fishery resource limit is already reached and no additional stock is available for a further expansion; that is, to a further impoverishment of fishermen or a reduction of employment opportunities. Thus the state of poverty becomes chronic and can be alleviated only by preventing free and open access. Unfortunately this may ease one problem but creates another because if the fishery sector is being regarded as an employer of last resort, closing access to it will surely worsen poverty elsewhere.

factors of production - land, labour or capital - but the relative importance of each of these may differ between various countries, type of households and situations although the crucial factor is land.

There is little quantitative evidence on the distribution of ownership of land in developing countries which is completely reliable. Agricultural census data collected with the assistance of FAO are available for a number of developing countries. Since the processing of the 1980 agricultural census is still in an early stage, the results of the censuses of the early 1970s have still to be used.

In most developing countries for which census data are available, smallholdings account for the majority of total holdings and the bulk of them come under the category "marginal"; that is, those whose land area yields a level of income below the poverty line even with the adoption of improved technology. Many of these marginal smallholders depend upon wages from agriculture and income from non-agricultural sectors.

The distribution of land among cultivators and the size of smallholdings provide only a partial picture of the inadequacy of access to land. Not all small cultivators are owners of land they operate. Some are pure tenants. Others rent in part of the land they cultivate. Data on the number of tenants among small cultivators, the extent and forms of tenancy, the conditions of tenure and rents paid are not only limited to a few countries but are of variable quality. Yet a broad pattern is discernible from them. In Africa, both customary tenure and land availability result in tenancy being relatively insignificant. In several countries of Latin America such as El Salvador, Panama, Brazil, Peru and Suriname, the majority of smallholdings are not owned are they held under ownerlike possession. In these countries the rented area exceeds 20%. Many landless rural households work land of large landowners under different forms of traditional tenure, but primarily by exchanging labour services for access to land. As modernization proceeds on privately owned large farms, tenants are pushed off the land and form part of the landless labourers or swell the stream of migrants to urban areas. In the Far East, recorded tenancy has been declining as a consequence of land reforms but the incidence of sharecropping is known to be high among small cultivators, especially in the irrigated rice regions.

Case studies prepared for AT 2000 show that the incidence of poverty in rural areas is highest among landless labour and smallholder households. This suggests the need for considering both of these groups together in examining rural poverty in relation to land access. Landless and small farmers comprise the majority of rural poor in India, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Kenya, Iran and Mexico, those countries for which data are available (see box on page 82).

The incidence of landlessness is known to be less in many parts of Africa due to customary tenure as well as the availability of land. But in other regions there are significant proportions of wage earners within agriculture: 31% in Asia and the Far East, 34% in Latin America and 25% in the Near East, according to the 1970 agricultural censuses. In some countries these proportions are high: for example, Argentina 53%, Chile 62% and Mexico 49% in Latin America; and Malaysia 41% and Sri Lanka 51% in Asia and the Far East. The wage earners include workers among cultivator families whose principal source of income is wages. Past trends in the proportions of wage-earners suggest a general rise in countries of Asia and the Far East with low and declining land-man ratios. In Latin America, the central American countries show rising proportions but in other countries of the region high rates of migration of rural labour, wage-earners and small farmers have restrained the rise in the proportion of wage-earners in rural areas. Similar trends are noticeable in some countries of the Near East.

Growing pressures of population within rural areas and within the agricultural sector will add to the numbers of landless and smallholders, even if there were to be no aggravation of inequalities. More acute problems of landlessness in the 1980s will occur in the poorer countries of Asia and the Far East. AT 2000 projections show that there is likely to be an addition of 50 million households of smallholders and landless in the 90 developing countries studied. A majority of the smallholders will be near landless. Higher rates of migration to urban areas in the Near East and Latin America will contain the growth, but even in these regions net additions to these groups are projected. Therefore the number of rural families who suffer from inadequate access to land and other factors and hence who are likely to be considered absolutely poor, will increase.

Problems of Exchange of Goods and Services for Basic Needs

Although it is possible for rural families to be entirely self-sufficient, in practice basic needs can best, or can only, be obtained for cash and part of the household's production will have to be exchanged to meet its needs. A family may thus find itself forced to sell food in order to meet some of its other basic needs. This can cause particular hardship if a farmer has to sell some of his crop at harvest time when prices are low and then needs to purchase food later on when prices may be seasonally high. This is another example of the self-perpetuating features of poverty and it may be contrasted with a farmer producing a large food surplus who not only can avoid purchasing food but may also be able to delay his sales beyond the immediate post harvest period.

It is even possible for a household to produce enough food to eat well but still experience poverty in the sense that it may be deprived of other basic needs. This may happen where commodity markets operate very inefficiently, or are non-existent, so that it is extremely difficult or costly to convert a food surplus into a cash surplus, or where there are very few goods which can be readily purchased even if cash is available. Poor marketing facilities and high transport costs may mean that the farmer faces very adverse barter terms of trade, as well as the wide seasonal fluctuations in prices described above.

Another situation causing results similar to an inefficient marketing system is where the terms of trade between agricultural products and other commodities are deliberately, or perhaps inadvertantly, turned against agriculture by government action. There are numerous examples of governments pursuing this type of policy in order to keep food prices low in urban areas or to extract a surplus from the rural areas to finance government expenditure. This not only has a direct effect on the income position of rural households producing saleable surpluses, but it also acts as a disincentive to the employment of labour on farms thus tending to worsen the poverty situation.

A major cause of poverty in rural areas is the absence of lucrative employment opportunities. This is often the case in developing countries where agricultural productivity is low and agriculture is mainly organized in family units. In these circumstances even if farmers wish to supplement their family labour with hired labour, they may not be able to offer an attractive wage. Furthermore, if agriculture yields a low surplus it will offer a very limited basis for secondary and tertiary economic activities. Thus the scope for the landless to find remunerative work in the rural areas may be extremely limited, and the same applies to those households with land who would wish to supplement their limited farm output by earnings from off-farm employment.

In these circumstances one might expect a high rate of rural-urban migration leading to equal poverty in both urban and rural areas. The causes of migration need to be looked at both in conjunction with the attraction of mainly urban industrial development with higher wages prevailing, and with the intra-rural inequalities which force those who do not have access to land and other means of production to migrate.

In the case of the urban attraction it is, however, well known that in most developing countries the increase of population in urban areas has outpaced the increase of industrial jobs and therefore those rural migrants who enter into low-paying, informal sector jobs, go to increase the number of urban poor. In this situation there is a transfer of poverty from the rural to the urban sector and urban poverty can be considered as another visible symptom of rural poverty and an inequitable rural society. Field investigations in India and Turkey, for example, have shown that migration is highest in rural areas where income and access to land are most unequal. This leads to both to migration of the rural poor to urban areas and to the persistence in the rural areas of those who resort to seasonal rural to rural migration - that is, between rural areas - to survive.

Obvious factors retarding migration in many circumstances are the sheer cost of migration and ignorance or uncertainty of employment opportunities in urban areas. This is reinforced in those countries where there is a surfeit of educated job seekers in the urban areas. If, in these circumstances, employers use educational qualifications as part of their selection procedure, the uneducated will tend to be the least employable, and if rural poor also tend to be uneducated, their chances of salvation through migration to urban areas are severely curtailed. In similar circumstances, many employers

also show a preference for hiring male workers and females may find very few employment opportunities open to them. Many poor people, therefore, may find or feel themselves trapped in the rural areas.

There are thus various ways in which the ability of the rural poor to exchange their goods and services for basic needs can be frustrated. One is the inefficient operation of commodity markets or situations where the commodity terms of trade are turned against farmers. Another is the absence of employment opportunities in rural areas or the poor rewards for such jobs as do exist, and the handicaps which many rural dwellers experience in seeking jobs in the urban areas.

Failure of Transfer Mechanisms to Meet Basic Needs

Individual households with limited reserves will be in an extremely vulnerable position if they suffer any calamity such as a crop loss through drought or other natural causes, or a depletion in the workforce through illness or poor health. In such situations and in the absence of informal, private or government social security systems, temporary hardship may easily trigger off long term poverty. For instance, households may become seriously indebted during periods of temporary hardship and may, as a result, become permanently impoverished perhaps having to sell whatever land they have or, under tenancy arrangements, being forced off the land. In these circumstances the provision of temporary assistance, perhaps including food distribution programmes, might avoid some of the permanent poverty which frequently stems from these short run problems.

Many aspects of rural deprivation may be mitigated by public provision of various basic needs such as health care, education and water supplies. Admittedly many governments may not be able to supply free or low cost access to these facilities. Even the provision of the basic infrastructure by the government in rural and urban areas, with part payment for actual usage by the better off, may increase access to the facilities and their use increase significantly. Thus many aspects of poverty may be a reflection of the failure or inability of governments to provide an adequate supply of public goods or services, or their deliberate or inadvertent denial to certain groups within the rural areas. Many governments give evidence of this 'urban bias' in their attitudes. Most governments will defend this bias in terms of cost-effectiveness in the face of a limited budget rather than admitting to the possibility of political pressure. Whatever the reason, the net result is the same. In many countries, whole or parts of the rural community are deprived of the basic needs that would customarily be provided by the government. In time this affects their long term productive potential and becomes a significant contributory cause of rural poverty.

THE COMPLEXITY OF RURAL POVERTY

Most cases of poverty are caused by a combination of factors or an interaction of factors with one event leading on to another. If poverty is to be tackled effectively, it is important to separate cause from effect because it is most unlikely that a cure will be found by treating the superficial symptoms whilst neglecting the underlying causes.

If it is assumed that the main reason for rural poverty is inadequate access to land and low productivity of agriculture, this, coupled with a deficiency of income earning employment opportunities, could lead to a large proportion of the rural population experiencing poverty. Assume also that the government, for a variety of reasons, does not provide the same coverage of educational facilities in the rural areas as in the urban areas. Then a statistical association between literacy and poverty would be found. Unfortunately, it does not follow from this assumption that the implementation of a massive literacy campaign or a large increase in rural school enrolment would immediately or in the short run solve the problems of poverty caused by a lack of access to land or low agricultural productivity. Furthermore, if the rural poverty has led to or is associated with infant and child undernutrition and ill health, the effectiveness of educational facilities may be blunted by mental retardation or prolonged absences from school caused by health problems. This should not be construed as an argument for not providing

educational facilities in rural areas but rather for ensuring that any anti-poverty package contains the correct mix of ingredients to alleviate the basic causes of poverty.

For instance, the example has already been cited of temporary ill health leading eventually to a permanent loss of access to land. Landlessness in this particular case is a symptom of poverty, the initial cause being the ill health leading to the lack of an effective labour supply. Giving more land to this particular type of family is unlikely to solve its poverty problem until its labour supply problem is also resolved. However, because it is relatively easy to measure the amount of land a family is farming, or the absence of access to land, and not so easy to record the effective labour force per unit of land, there is a tendency to use land availability as the only measure of resources available to the family. Poverty thus comes to be associated with inadequate access to land.

If poverty is measured by the single most obvious factor, dealing only with that particular feature does not guarantee a cure for poverty. Although undernourishment, ill health and the lack of income stemming directly or indirectly from inadequate access to land, are major sources of poverty and although, as will be argued later, a redistribution of land to increase its accessibility to small farmers and the landless undoubtedly plays a major role in the overall alleviation of poverty in most circumstances, it is unlikely, by itself, to be of much benefit to those households whose poverty stems from other causes.

Given the wide variety of interactions between causes of poverty that may occur, it follows that different target groups may require different anti-poverty programmes if they are to be effective. A failure to appreciate the complexities of poverty has led to the dearth of effective solutions and it calls for a much clearer understanding of poverty processes if cures are to be found in the future. There will be no simple or universal solutions to this problem. Governments will have to give much greater effort to understanding the detailed functioning of the rural economy and the identification of the many people who are suffering from various types of deprivation and poverty.

CAN AGRICULTURAL GROWTH ALONE CURE RURAL POVERTY?

The rates of agricultural growth projected under Scenario A of AT 2000 are high and depart substantially from previous trends. Even so, the predicted levels of per capita agricultural incomes in 1990 are unlikely to depart substantially from those observed in 1980. Very few developing countries are likely to reach a level of per capita agricultural income at which basic needs could be fulfilled. Rates of growth of population, especially in Africa, are likely to continue to be high, exceeding levels of 3.0%. Rates of growth of agricultural population, despite rising rates of urban migration, are also not likely to show any significant slackening. As a result, even with high rates of agricultural growth, many developing countries will continue to record a level of agricultural GDP of less than $100 per caput. A few countries with mass concentrations of rural poverty such as India and Pakistan are likely to move into higher ranges of per capita GDP in 1990 as growth rates of overall population and agricultural population slacken, but are still likely to be below $150.

These findings tend to confirm the general finding in most developing countries that economic growth alone cannot be sufficiently rapid to absorb the increased population and to reduce existing numbers of rural poor.

GROWTH PROCESSES WHICH GENERATE AND SUSTAIN RURAL POVERTY

It has been increasingly recognized that the problem of poverty in developing countries has not diminished in recent years. This suggests that rapid economic growth and reliance on the "trickle down" of its benefits are not enough to solve the poverty problem and, indeed, in many circumstances may have made matters worse, as shown in the following examples.

Productivity Growth and Declining Rural Incomes

Economic growth can arise from two fundamental sources: an increase in total output from existing resources or an enlargement of them. The former, growth through productivity increases from existing resources, may result from the more effective employment of resources using existing technology or the development of new techniques which raise the output of goods per unit of resource.

'Self-sufficient' households will improve their own standard of living by increasing their food production and at the same time devoting resources to the production of some of their non-food needs. Their ability to do this depends on the resources at their disposal, their knowledge of existing and new production techniques and their managerial ability. However, in most circumstances this total self-sufficiency approach does not lead to the same increases in productivity and standard of living that can be achieved with some degree of specialization and exchange.

As output increases through specialization and exchange, it might be thought that all those contributing to the increases could enjoy higher standards of living commensurate with the increases in physical productivity. But the actual gain in living standards depends crucially on the terms on which one type of good can be exchanged for others. For instance, those who specialize mainly in agricultural production have to contend with the fact that expenditure per head on food tends to grow at a lower rate than overall expenditure or incomes per head. Thus while at very low incomes, a 10% increase in income may lead to a 6 or 7% increase in expenditure on food, as incomes rise a similar percentage increase in incomes may result in only a 4 or 5% increase in the demand for food, or even lower.

In general, if agricultural output grows at the same rate as non-agricultural output or faster, then the price of food will fall relative to the price of other goods because the demand for food will not rise as rapidly as output. This price fall is amplified by the price inelastic nature of the demand for food. This means that although farmers are likely to be better off than before the productivity increase (at least they can consume more food), their real purchasing power will not have risen as rapidly as that of non-agricultural producers. That is, if they wish to purchase non-food goods they now have to exchange more units of food for each unit of non-food goods than previously whilst conversely, the non-food producers can now obtain their food requirements by giving up fewer non-food goods than previously.

Even if agricultural output lags behind that of the non-agricultural sector as is frequently the case, the relatively low income elasticity of demand for food could still cause the barter terms of trade to move against agricultural producers. Under these circumstances, agricultural producers on average will suffer relative poverty.

But what about those agricultural households who find it difficult to raise agricultural output or whose output actually falls whilst average agricultural output is rising? These producers now face both declining barter terms of trade and virtually static or declining physical output. Their real purchasing power will fall and they will move towards a poverty situation. The most obvious reasons why some producers lag behind the average are:

A loss of access to land through inability to pay rent or debts perhaps because of a previous fall in output. This may have been due to, for example, a decline in the effective labour force or perhaps a crop failure or a series of crop failures through adverse weather conditions.

The failure, or inability, to adopt new technologies or adjust the farming system when most other farmers are doing so, due to ignorance or inadequate resources.

A reduction in the size and/or effectiveness of the family labour force due to death, ill health, family disputes or departure by some members to seek off-farm employment.

In these various ways, one of the outcomes of economic growth through rising agricultural productivity may be a descent into poverty for those agricultural producers who cannot maintain the average level of productivity increase. This is the source of a major criticism of the 'Green Revolution' type of agricultural development. Reinforcing this criticism, those farmers with above average productivity growth are in a position to lay claim to additional resources, especially land and capital. This land may be obtained by dispossession of tenants or by purchase from those very farmers who have been rendered poor by their low productivity. These acquisitive tendencies may be reinforced if these same people also have political power at the local or national level.

It is not only farming households that may suffer in these ways, because others in the rural sector may also be affected adversely by economic growth in general and productivity increases in agriculture in particular. For instance, an increase in agricultural output may have resulted from, or may lead to, an increased demand for hired labour. But to the extent that the wage is paid mainly in food, the purchasing power of a constant wage will have declined when the barter terms of trade turn against the agricultural sector.

There is thus a considerable likelihood that agricultural labourers will suffer more than farmers from declining terms of trade. Landlords, however, may be able to protect or even improve their position in land scarce economies at the expense of tenants by increasing cash or share rents. Even those rural dwellers who are not directly earning their living from agriculture such as craftsmen and traders, will find their livelihood affected through the multiplier effects of the low income growth of the agricultural sector. Finally, within many rural economies there are small but specialist labour markets whose livelihood may be affected by technological changes which create, for them, structural unemployment. For instance, people who have earned a meagre livelihood fetching and carrying water for other people may find their source of livelihood disappearing with the advent of piped water supplies.

Population Growth and Pressure on Land

There are many developing countries where population is increasing faster than agricultural output, a typical situation being where there is a shortage of land, leading to increased poverty. In this case, in the absence of any new technologies or farming systems, there may be diminishing returns to labour as the man: land ratio increases. Thus although output per hectare may increase, average output per person may decrease. This effect can be reinforced by the increased fragmentation of holdings from generation to generation. Population pressure also forces people on to land of lower quality.

In some circumstances output per person can be maintained by farming a larger area of the poorer quality land. However, if the reason for the poorer quality lies in a lower and more variable rainfall, then output and income may become more variable and the producers may find themselves more vulnerable to temporary and even permanent hardship and poverty. This outward migration of farmers may also seriously infringe on the traditional grazing areas of pastoralists and destabilize their livelihood and it may create serious environmental problems where it involves clearance of forests or other land cover affording protection to soils and water catchments.

Population pressures, by increasing the demand for land, also force up the purchase price or rent for land in situations where land markets exist or where ownership of land is not vested in the farmer himself. Thus even where output and income increase, a larger share may be claimed by the landowners. When rising rents are coupled with a low or non-existent increase in productivity by individual farmers, then the real income of these farmers may decline.

It is particularly in these situations that people who would have entered farming find it impossible to obtain land, either by a failure to obtain a claim to land by traditional means such as inheritance of family land or allocation of tribal or clan land, or by not being able to pay the required rent. Moreover, some of those already farming land may lose their claim either by being unable to pay the rent required or by becoming indebted and being forced to sell their land. This is probably one of the major causes of "landlessness" and if these landless people cannot find employment elsewhere they can readily become poorer. Even those remaining in agriculture can face difficulties because if average output per person decreases as population pressure grows and/or farm sizes decline, then their ability to generate a food surplus to exchange for non-food goods will decline. Thus in the absence of productivity increases, rapid rates of population growth in land scarce economies, as in south Asia, can create serious problems for the agricultural sector and for all those who have to purchase food.

Urban Growth and the Politics of Food

It has been shown that the development of non-food producing households is a natural consequence of the benefits of specialization. As non-food incomes rise relative to agricultural incomes, a drift of people from agricultural to non-agricultural occupations occurs leading to increased urbanization. An increase in the number of people seeking non-agricultural employment also occurs in land scarce economies as population pressure tends to reduce agricultural incomes and increases landlessness.

In many countries as the urban populations increase in size, they can exert political pressure which can have detrimental effects on the rural populations. One of the areas where this political pressure manifests itself is over the issue of food prices. Even though the income elasticity of demand for food is less than unity, food may still constitute a major item of expenditure for the majority of urban dwellers in low income countries. Thus any increase in the price of food due to agricultural output not keeping pace with the growth in size and incomes of the urban population 2/ may have not only a significant effect on the cost of living, but may also trigger off wage claims to restore the original urban standard of living. Urban employees and workers may thus be united in resisting any increase in food prices, particularly if employers face competition from imported goods or are attempting to export goods with a substantial labour content.

Governments often give way to these urban pressures for stable food prices to appease the normally smaller but more concentrated urban population compared with the larger but more diffuse rural population. They attempt to peg food prices through statutory controls or they may actively encourage the importation of foodstuffs on commercial terms or through food aid in order to depress domestic food prices in urban areas.

One of the initial effects of controlling food prices or importing food either commercially or as food aid is that agricultural incomes will not rise in the way they would in a free market situation. More seriously, in the longer run these artificially constrained producer prices, whose real value may be further eroded if the price of non-food goods continues to rise, may create a disincentive to increase agricultural output. In this way the agricultural sector can even be deprived of the opportunity to expand its output to feed the growing urban population. The lack of growth in agricultural output can then have a multiplier effect on rural employment, both on-farm and off-farm. This deliberate distortion of the urban-rural terms of trade to protect urban dwellers is probably the major cause of agricultural stagnation in low income countries at the present time. Of course, governments may argue that they have been forced to import food because of the failure of the domestic agricultural sector, but all too frequently this occurs because the government has failed to offer the rural sector sufficient incentives or resources to expand output in the past. What many governments fail to realise is that once the agricultural sector begins to stagnate, rural to urban migration will accelerate leading to an even greater need to import food. For many countries the consequential deterioration in the balance of payments has repercussions on the overall rate of real economic growth for the economy as a whole.

2/ The failure of agricultural output to keep pace with the demand for food may also stem from rapid rural-urban migration depriving the rural areas of labour.

Agricultural Exports and Rural Poverty

Another effect of suppressing domestic food crop prices will be the relative encouragement of export crop production. This is of no benefit to those farmers who because of location, either geographical or ecological, or size of farm, cannot produce these export crops. These particular farmers will thus experience both relative and absolute deprivation.

Traditionally, the agricultural sector has been regarded as a major source of foreign exchange earnings, particularly in the early stages of economic growth when there is only a limited amount of industrialization. The export of agricultural produce can be of tremendous potential benefit to the rural sector of a country as it removes the restriction on productive output imposed by the low income elasticity of demand limiting the domestic demand for food, while it provides the economic incentive to establish and improve the infrastructure in rural areas. Indeed, the opportunity for export allows the agricultural sector to expand to the full extent of its productive capacity. However, although there are numerous examples of smallholders successfully participating in the production of agricultural products for export markets, all too frequently the benefits of this trade have not been fully enjoyed by the mass of low income rural families for the following reasons.

Where export crops have been widely grown by small farmers the governments of low income countries have frequently used agricultural export earnings as a source of government revenue, either through the direct imposition of an export tax but more frequently through the use of statutory marketing organizations that have paid producers less than their net export earnings. Sometimes, but rarely, these taxes or deductions are used to stabilize producer income. A similar effect on the real income of export producers can be caused by the government maintaining an over valued exchange rate which results in domestic producer prices of export commodities being lower at a given world market price.

For certain crops and agricultural products, governments have allowed or encouraged the development of plantation and large scale production not only by indigenous businessmen, but also by foreign and transnational companies. In some instances small scale producers have been prevented from growing these export crops. In others their entry into the market has been inhibited by the failure to provide an adequate marketing system to assemble the produce from small scale holdings or to provide adequate extension services aimed to promote smallholder production. Although there are numerous examples of smallholders being integrated into plantation production as, for example, through outgrower schemes, these have been the result of deliberate government policy to promote them.

In situations where plantation agriculture relies on hired as opposed to self employed labour, large plantations may often be the only source of local employment. This leads to the risk of exploitation of workers through the payment of low wages or the provision of inadequate living conditions leading to poverty. If governments do intervene in these situations and introduce minimum wage legislation there is then the possibility that some, or many, tasks may be mechanized leading to open unemployment in the rural areas. Usually it is difficult for displaced plantation labour to take up farming even where land is available.

The benefits of agricultural export production to the local economy may be further dissipated in those situations where a portion of the earnings are not spent in the domestic economy but remain overseas either through the remittance of profits or even through transfer pricing devices such as understating the price received for any agricultural exports.

An excessive dependence on the development of a plantation sector for foreign exchange earnings may have a detrimental effect through time as population growth increases. As the man/land ratio rises the effect of a large plantation sector will be to intensify the population pressure on the land available for small scale farming leading to a worsening of the problems discussed earlier. In addition, the emphasis which many governments place on agricultural export production very often leads to limited resources devoted to

the rural areas being concentrated entirely on the export crop sector. This biased allocation of resources may apply to agricultural research or to physical infrastructure and lead to the granting of import licences for agricultural machinery and so on. This will promote a favoured export enclave within an even more depressed rural economy.

From these various but by no means exhaustive examples, it can be seen that economic growth can be a mixed blessing for the agricultural sector or parts of it. However, in many instances it is not the growth process per se, but rather the various ways in which the government manages or intervenes in the growth process which causes the detrimental impact on parts of the rural population and which can exacerbate the poverty problem in rural areas. The adverse effects of economic growth have been deliberately emphasized in this chapter and if some or all of the policies to be discussed in the next section are pursued in parallel, then the benefits of economic growth can be spread more widely and the rural economy can benefit from them as much as the urban sector.

MEANS OF RURAL POVERTY ALLEVIATION

PLANNING FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Overall national economic growth, and planning for such growth, is not sufficient to reduce rural poverty. As discussed earlier, it is now generally agreed that although a higher level of national income should be able to provide the overall additional resources needed to eliminate poverty, growth in national income in the past has often been associated with a worsening of income distribution. In many countries economic growth has resulted in the poor becoming poorer relatively and frequently absolutely as well. Thus it is important to focus on the ways in which growth processes can be shaped to the benefit of disadvantaged groups. Moreover, in the particular context of rural poverty, it is important to examine ways in which the benefits of growth of the agricultural sector can play a major role in poverty alleviation.

Agricultural growth is clearly crucial since the bulk of rural people derive their employment and incomes from agriculture, but it will not be sufficient for poverty alleviation in rural areas (see box on page 90). This makes it desirable that plan strategies within the rural sector and, in particular, agricultural development strategies, combine growth with redistribution of income and employment creation. This is quite feasible because several studies in a wide range of countries show that smallholders have not been less efficient users of land and other inputs than larger farmers. Despite several handicaps such as a lower ability to take risks and less access to institutional credit and extension services, the rates of adoption of suitable improved technology and the use of growth promoting inputs by smallholders often compare favourable with those of larger holders of land. Smallholders also tend to use and conserve non-renewable sources of energy more efficiently and they economize on scarce capital since more labour is combined with intermediate inputs. The underused labour of the landless also offers a vast potential for land, water and infrastructure development within agriculture. Thus development strategies can serve the ends of growth as well as poverty alleviation provided they are geared to the production, employment and consumption needs of the rural poor.

Given the wide range of economic conditions and political institutions found in low income countries the reasons for rural poverty will vary between countries and also over time. This in turn means that the target groups, the types of households which suffer from poverty, will have varying attributes in different situations, and a rural economy may well contain several different types of target groups at any given time. Effective planning will thus require individual countries to examine their own specific conditions, identify their poverty target groups as closely as possible and, within an overall strategy of growth and equitable distribution of income, design and implement specific plans directed towards the particular problems which the rural poor encounter.

For many countries the identification of poverty groups and conditions will in itself be a major step towards poverty alleviation. By their very mode of existence people living in poverty tend to be missed in official surveys and censuses. For instance, rural surveys where the sampling is by landholding will miss the landless, whilst censuses based on every permanent dwelling will ignore the homeless. Many governments are ignorant of the true plight of sections of the population simply because no one has effectively measured the extent of poverty, particularly in rural areas.

When the poor have been identified, the planning and implementation process to alleviate the poverty they suffer from will be more effective if they are encouraged to explain their own problems and to participate in both the planning and implementation stages of development programmes. Very often the poorest groups in society are 'marginalized' not only in the sense of having limited access to land and other resources, employment opportunities and goods and services, but also in the sense of having no say in the plans which affect their future. In many societies this tends to apply to women in general who are at present denied the same rights and opportunities as men. This problem is particularly severe for women who find themselves as head of the household in societies where custom or tradition fails to recognize that women play a responsible role, or which refuses them a voice or a bargaining position in society.

THE ROLE OF NUTRITION IN ALLEVIATING RURAL POVERTY

Because malnutrition is one of the most frequently experienced consequences of rural poverty, nutrition improvement efforts play a central role in directing rural development towards the alleviation of poverty.

Two basic themes underly the nutrition oriented approach to rural poverty: security of households' access to food; and improvement in the domestic and community conditions which mediate against nutritional well being. From the nutritional point of view, access to food is secured not simply by the provision of a sufficiently large aggregate food supply which will not, by itself, prevent malnutrition. What must be secure is the availability of sufficient food at the household level. Households at every socio-economic stratum must be able to either produce sufficient food for themselves or be able to earn enough income to purchase the foods they need. At the same time, contaminated water, infectious and parasitic diseases and poor sanitary and health facilities and practices must be corrected so that food consumed is properly assimilated. Without emphasis on these basic needs, rural development will not fully alleviate poverty.

In FAO's "nutrition in agriculture" approach, project proposals and designs and national and sectoral policies and plans are assessed for their likely impact on food production and food purchases of households where there are malnourished people. The essential contribution that nutrition concerns make to rural development is the priority given to the assured access to food by rural people and especially to food they themselves produce. For too long this benefit was assumed to be the natural outcome of increases in production. Statistics on the prevalence of malnutrition have proved this assumption wrong.

In addition to securing a fairer distribution of the benefits of development to the poorest, specific nutrition interventions such as feeding programmes and community action in the short term, are useful for correcting the acute food problems of the poor, while the longer term benefits of projects bring about a sustained reduction in the root causes of malnutrition.

The inclusion of explicit objectives and activities for the provision of a minimal standard of nutrition to the rural poor have given valuable guidance and a sense of urgency to social and economic change. Nutrition surveillance and monitoring systems are presently established for evaluating whether nutrition and related aspects of rural poverty are being beneficially influenced by development efforts.

If those experiencing problems of poverty are able to talk and act collectively, the articulation of these problems and participation in their solution becomes more feasible. In some countries there are currently barriers to the free association of rural people in organizations of their choice. Governments should consider removing all such barriers and more positively encourage the establishment of organizations consisting of and catering for the specific needs of target groups. Examples of such organizations are tenants' associations, women's associations, labour unions, cooperatives and credit unions. This consideration would include the repeal of laws and regulations which inhibit effective participation of women in such organizations, thus ensuring them full membership and equal voting rights.

Another step towards participation of the intended beneficiaries is the decentralization of government decision-making, in particular the planning machinery, within the framework of national policy. This should be coupled with the reform and, where necessary, the creation of local government institutions to promote and facilitate democratic and effective participation by the rural poor and their organizations in the planning, formulation and implementation of development programes designed to assist them. A further step is to assist the disadvantaged groups by educational and training programmes to enhance their capacity to participate in development decisions and to make more effective use of inputs, technology and government services.

Obviously these types of reforms are likely to take some time to implement fully and it would be naïve to expect them to function effectively without initial difficulties. This is why it is important that governments institute monitoring and evaluation procedures at the same time that they implement plans, so that progress towards poverty alleviation can be measured and problems which arise can be quickly identified and plans modified accordingly.

Governments can also learn by studying the poverty alleviation strategies adopted by other countries and their progress over time. It is encouraging that recent development plans in several developing countries stress the alleviation of rural poverty. For example, poverty alleviation is stated to be the foremost objective of the Sixth Plan in India (Government of India 1981) even though it is recognized that, given the magnitude of the task, it cannot be accomplished in a short period of five years. The Plan also aims at the active involvement of all sections of the people in the process of development through appropriate education, communication and institutional strategies. In Nepal, the need is recognized for the involvement of small farmers in the formulation of agricultural development plans and programmes, in a manner that planning becomes a two-way process instead of being only top-down. Other development objectives in Nepal include the socio-economic integration of the country by reducing regional imbalances and mobilizing available local resources to the greatest extent possible (Rana 1978). In Malaysia, the new economic policy aims at progressively improving the economic condition and quality of life of the poor of all races by directly increasing their access to land, capital, training and other public facilities, thus permitting them to share more equitably in the benefits of economic growth. The aim is that the incidence of absolute poverty should be substantially reduced by 1990 through the implementation of policies and programmes directly geared towards the needs of the poor (Government of Malaysia 1976).

In Africa issues of income distribution, rural poverty and employment in general are given high priority in the new development plans of several countries: for example, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and Kenya. In Latin America, the provision of credit to smallscale farms and the creation of employment through rural public works' programmes are being stressed while a comprehensive new programme announced by the Mexican Government in 1980 (El Sistema Alimentario Mexicano) gives recognition to the importance of social factors at the community level (Norton 1980).

POLICIES FOR RURAL POVERTY ALLEVIATION

In the last section it was argued that the causes, extent and manifestations of poverty are likely to vary from country to country. For these reasons there can be no universal panacea for poverty and no single set of policies which if implemented can be guaranteed to alleviate rural poverty. Each country will have to examine its own economy and its own patterns of growth to identify the factors which have led to, or are leading to, rural poverty and modify its existing policies or design new ones suited to its own particular situation. Nevertheless, following the earlier analysis of the likely causes of poverty there are some major policy areas and instruments which might play important roles in any strategy for the alleviation of rural poverty. Policies which will affect agricultural output and incomes mainly of farming households will be examined first followed by non-agricultural output measures which can affect both farming and non-farming rural households.

FORESTRY PROJECTS AND THE RURAL POOR

Perhaps the most outstanding example of a forestry activity contributing to the poorer sections of rural society has been in the Republic of Korea. Through a system of village forestry cooperatives, of which there are more than 20 thousand, more than a million hectares of trees were planted to provide members of the cooperatives with fuelwood, timber and marketable products such as mushrooms and oak leaves. The majority of cooperative members were landless persons and small farmers, and the cooperatives were empowered under legislation passed for the purpose to require large landowners to enter into profit-sharing agreements whereby the cooperatives planted and managed their land. The programme, therefore, effected a real shift in resources from the richer to the poorer members within rural villages. FAO helped develop the technical packages for the programme and in providing training to government forestry staff engaged in extension and other support to the cooperatives.

There is a similar national programme in the hill areas of Nepal through which rural people are assisted in planting trees to provide themselves with fuel, fodder and protection against soil loss through erosion. Other FAO managed projects of this kind will start up in 1981/82 in the highlands of Peru (fuelwood, timber, protection); in the northwest one-third of Bangladesh (fuelwood, building timbers, fruit trees); and in the central zone of Burma (fuelwood).

Yet another area in which forestry has been contributing to alleviating rural poverty is by generating incomes through forest based activities. In Mexico and Guatemala, for example, organizations have been developed whereby rural people in upland forest areas have been able to band together to enter into the harvesting and processing of timber from the forests that they own. In the Philippines and parts of India the growing of forest trees and cash crops have been successfully introduced: in the first case to produce fibre for the pulp and paper industry; and in the second case to produce fuelwood for urban markets. In Togo, Syria and Haiti FAO has been helping improve the level of productivity in charcoal making, an important artisanal activity in these and many other developing countries.

A wide variety of non-wood products of the forest, such as beedi leaves for cigarette wrapping in India, oak leaves for food wrapping in east Asia, mushrooms, medicinal plants, gums, oils and fruit, provide incomes to many rural people throughout the developing world - probably far greater in number than those who derive income from timber production. The possibilities of improving upon and expanding this potential are only now just beginning to be explored.

Another area which FAO has concerned itself with is forestry and rural women. As the users of fuelwood for cooking and often the main gatherers and sellers of forest products other than timber, women are very much affected by developments within the forest, a relationship which has been largely neglected in the past. FAO's Forestry Department has consequently helped organize seminars in Asia and the Far East and Africa to bring together representatives of women's groups and forest services to start the process of developing forestry activities which more directly benefit and involve rural women.

Land Reform, People's Participation and Related Measures to Increase Agricultural Productivity

It has been shown that the agricultural sector is prone to suffer from relative deprivation as per capita incomes grow, but those farming households which fail to maintain the average level of productivity growth are most likely to suffer from absolute poverty. Ensuring the widest possible access to sources of increased productivity or output is thus a major policy area, but the appropriate policy instruments will depend on the reasons for the lags in productivity or output. Some of the more important areas for policy action are discussed on the following page.

Land reform and other structural reforms

The modification of technology or techniques to suit existing resource combinations has been identified as one possible way of solving the problem of low agricultural output. But another possibility is to change the resource combination. The conventional solution to this problem is to increase the stock of resources and this will be discussed later, but in many circumstances a reallocation of existing resources could do much to increase the productivity and output of low-income farmers.

In many situations the target groups for poverty alleviation will be those with inadequate access to land or, indeed, the landless themselves. When such target groups exist in the presence of an obviously unequal distribution of land, particularly where those farming large areas of land are not using it productively, then a land reform programme becomes a vital component of an anti-poverty programme. The nature of the land reform may vary enormously. In some circumstances individual land holdings may be encouraged with ceilings on individual holding size but in other cases, group, cooperative or state farming systems may be instituted. Some countries may wish to preserve private ownership of land whilst other countries may nationalize all land. In any situation, however, a test of a government's resolve to combat poverty is its willingness to contemplate and implement a thorough going land reform in order to provide more equal access to land for the mass of the rural population in circumstances where such a move would raise the living standards of those in poverty.

Even where access to land is not currently a problem, for instance where customary land tenure is practised and/or where shifting cultivation still exists, governments would be well advised to consider introducing policies with respect to the holding and owning of land. This is because with increased commercialization of farming and increasing population pressure, increases in size of holdings by land purchase, appropriation of public lands and "privatization" of communal lands by the more economically, socially or politically powerful families in a locality can rapidly lead to a situation where the least fortunate families can find themselves deprived of their source of livelihood.

Even when land is more evenly distributed, population pressure and inheritance laws can lead to severe fragmentation of agricultural holdings with an individual family owning or holding several plots which are widely scattered. In these circumstances a policy of land consolidation with a redistribution of parcels of land to form compact farming units can raise both land and labour productivity. Where the specific problem for the target group is low productivity caused by excessive fragmentation of land, then land consolidation may lift this group out of absolute poverty, but land consolidation *per se* does not change the relative or absolute size of land holdings.

In situations where land is relatively scarce and is farmed under defective tenancy arrangements, the rent charged can consume a significant proportion of total farm output and so lead to poverty in tenants' households. This may be the case in particular for farmers with a low output where a relatively high fixed rent is charged per hectare. Even under share cropping arrangements, the share left for the tenant may be such that a low productivity tenant is doomed to a life of absolute poverty. Furthermore, in many circumstances the absence of security of tenure can lead to a situation where households with no savings or accumulated assets are extremely vulnerable to eviction and so to landlessness if they cannot pay the required cash rent in any year. To avoid this type of situation, governments should consider action to introduce and effectively enforce legal measures to ensure rents fair to tenants, including share croppers, and security of tenure. This action can be reinforced by their encouraging the formation of tenants' organizations to promote group solidarity, supervise the implementation of regulatory measures and enhance the ability of tenants to seek legal redress.

There are some countries where women left to fend for themselves also face legal and customary barriers regarding their access to land and other resources. As rural women generally and female-headed households are likely to constitute significant target groups in many countries, governments should consider repealing those laws which discriminate against women in respect of rights of inheritance, ownership and control of property including land, and participation in organizations in economic transactions.

In countries where private ownership of land is prevalent, governments should also consider promoting ownership rights for women, including joint ownership and co-ownership of land in entirety and to give women producers with absentee husbands effective legal rights to take decisions on the land they manage.

People's participation in rural development

People's participation has recently received the attention of the international community and has been given prominence in rural development. This is due partly to the failure of past development strategies of achieving higher rates of growth without structural and institutional changes to alleviate rural poverty, and partly to the lack of adequate participation of the rural poor in the development process. There is an urgent need for including the participation of rural people in building a development strategy.

For the first time at an international conference, developing and industrial countries alike have agreed on a set of national policy measures, in the form of the WCARRD Programme of Action, in the field of agrarian reform and rural development. These measures involve the redirection of policies and programmes which would change the distribution of income as well as of economic and political power. This is necessary because the most complex and politically sensitive element in a national development strategy is not questions of technical production. These may be solved even with available resources and technology. The more crucial elements embrace questions of distribution of income and require vigorous measures to motivate the rural poor and to give them greater command over productive assets and food. This redistribution is needed to alleviate rural poverty and eradicate conditions of severe under-nutrition. Only improved distribution along with faster growth in production and people's participation can spread benefits among the rural poor. This spread of benefits would increase, through structural changes, the economic power of the rural poor, while their increased share in political power is realized through exercising their rights freely in proportion to their number in the total population.

Given the wide variety of interactions between causes of poverty and lack of participatory actions, it follows that different social organizations in the rural system of developing countries require different participatory approaches if they are to be effective. In situations of acute lack of access to land with a prevalence of landless farmers and the concentration of power with a few influential landlords; or where male farmers migrate leaving rural women to operate their farm holdings; or where forestry workers and small artisanal fishermen suffer from exploitation by forest owners or large commercial fishermen; each of these target groups requires a different participatory action because each has particular problems which cannot be adequately dealt with through overall programmes.

People's participation is dependent upon the process of decentralization. Consequently, the local government machinery is influenced by the rural organizations such as small farmers groupings, representatives of rural women, committees or associations of agrarian reform beneficiaries and cooperatives involved in decision-making for the appropriate execution of projects, the allocation of inputs, marketing, employment creation activities and water resources use, among others.

The encouragement of group activities between rural households with similar problems so that through communal self-help they can overcome some of the bottlenecks that impinge on the individual household, is one example of institutional reform leading to greater people's participation. Group activities allow increased access to resources because it is usually cheaper and easier to service a group than to deal with individuals. For instance, extension workers may not feel justified in giving advice to individual female-headed households producing only food crops for their own subsistence, or they may be deliberately dissuaded or debarred from giving advice to them. But a group of ten or more such households with similar problems may well justify receiving attention. Government encouragment for female-headed households in a locality to group together to share certain tasks or to form marketing organizations, has proved to be very effective. Similarly groups can share out a bag of fertilizer or seeds or a can of spray materials which might be too large for any single poor household to purchase. Disadvantaged rural groups can also form their own credit institutions to mobilize and pool

whatever savings they can generate so that more effective use can be made of them than would occur in the absence of such pooling. The form these group activities might take varies enormously. The examples given here suggest small informal groups between rural households or individuals with similar problems concerning their poverty. In other circumstances more formalized groupings such as production and marketing co-operatives, communes or state farms might be favoured.

Developing appropriate techniques for low income farmers

Agricultural research activities, to the extent that they exist, are frequently directed towards cash crops and livestock products produced for export or as industrial raw materials. However, if research activities are turned towards food crop production, the returns in terms of increased nutritional status and basic needs fulfilment could be high. Governments, therefore, need to reexamine their research activities and priorities to see whether a reorientation and/or expansion of activities is justified on grounds of poverty alleviation.

Even where governments have ensured a good regional coverage of research activities aimed at smallscale farmers, it is still possible to find groups of farmers unable to adopt output increasing techniques, or unwilling to do so. Very often further investigations shows that this is because these households lack the resources required to implement the complete technology package. A lack of finance to purchase inputs such as fertilizer or a lack of water supplies or inadequate on-farm storage facilities are examples of such situations. Some reasons for farmers to neglect research advice are not so immediately obvious. For instance, a reasonably competent research service will concentrate its activities on labour intensive techniques in a labour surplus economy. But in such a situation, the target groups identified earlier as suffering from a labour shortage within the household such as the old and infirm or the female-headed household, may have insufficient labour to implement these techniques and hence get left even further behind in terms of food or income or both. In these circumstances the co-ordination of technological and social science research activities and a close liaison between field workers and the research station may be able to produce modified techniques to allow the disadvantaged groups to obtain increased output.

Improved delivery systems of agricultural services to rural target groups

The remedies for poverty alleviation suggested so far have mainly required policies to reallocate resources within the agricultural sector or to promote people's participation and the pooling of resources within target groups. These policies can be complemented by others which increase the flow of resources to the agriculturally based target groups from more fortunate sectors of the economy. Most of the remedies envisaged here are related to government transfer mechanisms and the provision of more public services to the rural areas aimed at increasing the agricultural output of the lowest income farmers in both the short and long terms. Some of the uses to which these increased resources might be devoted include investment in research for appropriate technology and improved farming systems; education of farmers and farm families; retraining of extension workers so that they can more effectively cope with the problems of target groups; provision of appropriate and adequate delivery systems for inputs; development of transport and marketing facilities for isolated areas; and development of savings and credit institutions geared to the needs of the target groups which can mobilize rural savings more effectively and provide a net inflow of investment funds for the rural areas. In all of these activities, care should be taken to ensure that the facilities are designed so that the target groups can in fact benefit from them. For example, low income farmers need at low cost marketing systems which are able to deal with the very small and spasmodic surpluses which they are likely to produce and supply inputs in relatively small quantities. In addition, some countries need to consider action to encourage non-discriminatory access to delivery systems for agricultural inputs, and social and economic services so that women can also obtain access to these resources.

Fairer Prices for Smallscale Farmers

Many farming households find themselves in poverty not only because of inadequate physical output but because what they do manage to produce gives them insufficient purchasing power to obtain their basic needs. Normally this is because they are in a very weak bargaining position relative to other groups in the economy. There are various ways in which this situation can come about and different policies and policy instruments will be required to solve them.

Prices of inputs

The difficulties of poverty groups frequently originate with and are exacerbated by their weak bargaining situation for the resources they require for production such as land, water and fertilizer; or the means of obtaining those resources - finance and credit. The costs of renting land and tenancy regulations are normally included under land reform policies and have been discussed in an earlier section under that title.

Smallscale farmers also frequently find themselves paying relatively high prices for a variety of inputs which they purchase - or would purchase if only they were cheaper - not only for manufactured items such as fertilizer, but also for water supplies, machinery and other services. The two major reasons for this situation are the high costs of supplying a commodity in small units and monopoly elements in the distribution network. In either case encouragement of group purchasing by target groups will help by increasing the quantities of goods purchased at a time and also by increasing their bargaining power. Governments should also seriously consider encouraging alternative sources of supply to introduce a competitive element into the situation rather than advocating government or quasi-government monopolies as so frequently occurs. Sometimes high prices are due mainly to the high costs incurred by, or imposed on, the marketing system, for instance through poor roads or sales taxes. In these cases the solution lies in the government providing more resources for road improvement and a reconsideration of its fiscal policy.

Another situation in which small farmers can find themselves at a disadvantage concerns the terms on which they can obtain credit. Frequently small farmers can only obtain credit from private money lenders who charge a high effective rate of interest, whereas larger farmers can often borrow money from formal sources, often governmental agencies, at much lower and sometimes subsidized, rates.

In some situations there is no doubt an 'exploitative' element in the high interest charged to small farmers but far more commonly the high charges stem from the high overhead costs of servicing small loans and the risks involved in agricultural lending against limited collateral. Here again, the encouragement of group activities will enable target farmers to be more easily serviced by formal credit institutions. This is because a group application allows the pooling of risks and the spreading of overhead costs while group responsibility for default can sometimes overcome the need for individual collateral. Increasing the access of low income farmers to formal credit institutions in this manner, and hence increasing the competition faced by informal lenders, is probably a much more effective way of lowering the cost of credit than attempting to legislate against high interest rates or introducing subsidized credit schemes.

Agricultural product markets for small farmers

It has been argued earlier that governments may deliberately or inadvertently lower the net price paid to agricultural producers either to extract a surplus for government revenue or to provide cheap food for urban dwellers. In many countries a considerable improvement in the agricultural terms of trade and farmers' incomes could be achieved by modifying these policies or even reversing them. In absolute terms the greatest beneficiaries of such moves, particularly in the short run, are the largest farmers or those who produce the greatest marketed surplus. However, the greatest relative improvement in living standards is likely to be felt by those who are currently capable of

producing a small marketed surplus, or who would be encouraged by the higher price to produce some marketed output. Even those small farmers who sell food crops after harvest to provide cash for their basic needs and then have to buy food later in the season, should benefit from a higher price for food crops because they would now need to sell a smaller proportion of their limited output at harvest time to provide a given level of cash. These changes in policy are unlikely to help the landless, but even they should benefit indirectly through higher wages or increased employment as the improvement in prices leads to higher net returns to the farmers, an incentive to increase agricultural output and a general boost to economic activity in the rural areas. However, if these policy changes call for increased urban food prices, to reduce the adverse impact of such rises on low income households, there is a case for implementing these gradually or introducing a scheme such as the food stamps scheme adopted in Sri Lanka. Of course, if prices continue to rise while the food stamps are in terms of value, their protective effect will be eroded over time.

Even where governments are not distorting agricultural product prices, individual farmers, each selling small amounts of produce at irregular intervals, may find themselves in an extremely weak bargaining position. Private traders or warehousemen in government stores, may deceive or frustrate them by down grading their produce, underweighing or refusing to deal with them until farmers with larger quantities of produce have been dealt with. Thus not only may they encounter low prices but there may be high costs in terms of time attached to their sales. As with resource markets, the development of countervailing power through the encouragement of group or cooperative action may improve the situation. Increased competition through removing restrictions on trade and the encouragement of alternative marketing channels will also help to increase producers' returns. Very often governments have restricted the number of traders and the free movement of produce through transport licences and movement permits, particularly in the presence of an official marketing system, in the belief that this improves the marketing situation. All too frequently, however, the official marketing channels do not service the very small producer effectively and restrictions on trade and movement of produce lead to market fragmentation and marked price instability, particularly where there are localized seasonal gluts which could be reduced if the produce was allowed to be moved to areas of seasonal shortage. Again, as with resource markets, in some circumstances the reasons for low producer prices are mainly the result of an inadequate provision of infrastructure such as roads, storage and processing facilities, the improvement of which usually requires government action in the form of increased resources.

Non-food markets

Farming households will obviously benefit in terms of cash if the net prices they obtain for any produce sold improve and the prices they pay for inputs and services are reduced. But their standard of living will be further improved if the prices at which they can buy their other basic needs are also reduced.

One major possibility adopted even in some developing countries is the free provision of goods and services such as education, health care and child feeding programmes by the central and local government, or by the reduction in charges for these services to the rural poor, despite the budgetary burdens these may incur. The imposition of direct or indirect taxes on poverty groups should be reviewed so that their incidence can be reduced wherever possible: for instance, a sales tax on kerosene where this is an important fuel for cooking in rural areas, can have a major adverse impact on very low income families. Lowering the price of services is of little benefit if the government does not provide an adequate level of them to satisfy the needs of those currently deprived. If reducing their cost to target groups leads to demand exceeding the current supply, it may mean the diversion of additional resources to these services or the imposition of higher charges on those that can afford them, or both.

Industrial protection and prices of basic needs

A reconsideration of government policy regarding industrial protection, particularly as it affects the provision of basic needs, can be another part of an anti-poverty policy. Excessively high prices for some basic needs such as textiles or cooking utensils may stem from policies to protect domestic industries from foreign competition through the imposition of high import tariffs, quotas or outright bans on imports. Whilst this may stimulate domestic industry and particularly urban employment, manufacturers frequently take advantage of import restrictions to charge prices for manufactured goods well in excess of the world price.

Even with goods and services which would normally only be produced domestically, restrictions on trade such as licensing arrangements can lead to higher prices for basic needs than those that would prevail under more competitive conditions. Examples will vary from country to country but a common occurrence is a high charge for road transport due to restrictive transport licensing.

Increased Employment Opportunities in Rural Areas

So far the anti-poverty measures considered have been mainly orientated towards rural households earning their livelihood from farming. But it has to be accepted that in many cases improvements in farmers' agricultural output or terms of trade will not be sufficient to remove the threat of poverty.

One solution to this problem would be for one or more members of the household to obtain agricultural employment on another farm on a part-time, seasonal or all-year basis to supplement the income and output produced on their own farm. Many of the policies discussed so far, by giving incentives to all farmers both large and small, are likely to stimulate employment on farms. However, one drawback of agricultural work as a supplementary form of income is the tendency for there to be seasonal peak demands for labour with intermittent slack periods, so that the possibility of hired work may coincide with the time when the demands on the family farm also are at their greatest.

In situations where large scale farming and plantations exist, governments should consider introducing or enforcing rural labour legislation to ensure that wages and employment conditions are such that workers are protected from exploitation and can obtain incomes which enable them to fulfil their basic needs, but not so as to inhibit the creation of employment opportunities.

Whilst a great deal can be done to alleviate poverty by improving conditions in agriculture, this sector cannot, and should not, be expected to bear the full burden of poverty alleviation in rural areas. Every possible incentive must be given to income and employment generating activities in the non-agricultural sectors.

Many non-agricultural activities can be successfully integrated with farming activities by utilizing seasonal slack periods. Indeed, household income surveys in rural areas have revealed that a surprisingly high percentage of farm household cash incomes already stems from this source. Very often though, the individual's bargaining power is limited and governments can still do much to promote among the rural poor industrial entrepreneurship, including cottage industries, through cooperatives and other appropriate institutions and organizations. Many cottage industries can be based on agricultural or local raw materials. Much can also be done to promote forestry activities involving local people and giving support to village forestry to meet local needs for fuel, wood products and animal feed as well as providing ecological protection. Furniture making, carving and charcoal production are all labour intensive activities which can generate considerable amounts of employment and income (see box on page 99).

Governments can also encourage the location of industry in rural areas, especially small and medium sized firms, by adapting systems of fiscal incentives and expanding infrastructures for power and water supply, transport, communications and housing. The development of agro-industry through government promotion of both local production and processing of agricultural raw materials, strengthens agro-industrial linkages. There are, however, many other types of industries which are equally suited to rural locations.

Governments should also consider organizing rural works' programmes through local government institutions and people's participation, to improve rural infrastructure. Such action can generate employment in the slack agricultural seasons while creating those facilities which will be of benefit to the target groups themselves. For example, in India a 'Food for Work Programme' was begun in 1977 as an integral part of the strategy for a direct attack on the problem of rural unemployment and poverty, while creating community assets in rural areas. This rural works programme has been given additional emphasis in India's Sixth Development Plan in recognition that past welfare schemes have benefited mainly the better off sections of the society.

FAO ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES TO ALLEVIATE RURAL POVERTY

The Programme of Action of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD), as adopted by member countries of FAO, provides the framework for translating rural development strategies and objectives of poverty alleviation into specific programmes, and monitoring and evaluating progress. Since 1979 FAO has built an anti-poverty approach to rural development planning in support of the implemention by member countries of the WCARRD Programme of Action in general, and to monitor and evaluate progress in agrarian reform and rural development in particular. The purpose is to assess progress made in the alleviation of rural poverty.

Operational Guidelines

For this purpose FAO has prepared three sets of guidelines to assist member governments. "Key Principles for Operational Guidelines in the Implementation of the WCARRD Programme of Action" (FAO 1980b) deals with the Programme of Action as a whole. The other two are specific sets of guidelines, one for integrating women in development and the other for people's participation.

The document, "Key Principles", recommends ways to implement each of the main sections of the Programme of Action through mechanisms that strengthen services to the rural poor and by changing regulations and laws to benefit small farmers. Many examples from this Programme of Action have been cited in this chapter.

The second half of "Key Principles" provides information to governments who wish to enlist assistance from FAO and other UN organizations in carrying out the Programme of Action. This section outlines the possible kinds of assistance according to each of the areas of action, plus nutrition and food security. Finally, "Key Principles" describes how a government may request assistance for projects that will carry out a part of the WCARRD Programme of Action. It includes the criteria FAO uses for assessing such requests for assistance and FAO's procedural requirements with respect to training, reporting and evaluation.

The second set of guidelines, on the integration of women in rural development (UN 1980) elaborates on ways of ensuring that rural development assists women. The purpose of the guidelines is to make people aware that all development programmes and projects affect women and that special care must be taken to ensure that women share in the benefits of development.

The guidelines "People's Participation and Organization" (FAO 1981b) encourage the support and promotion of people's organizations as a way of involving the rural poor in rural development. Without this participation rural development cannot be effective. Some potential repercussions of not involving people at the grass-roots are discussed including unemployment or stagnating agricultural production. The guidelines urge governments to support organizations of the rural poor and to decentralize decision making in the allocation of resources and services to small farmers and other rural poor. They propose mechanisms for creating and strengthening people's organizations, and principles to guide governments in their promotion of such groups.

WCARRD Follow-up Policy Review Missions

These missions, comprising members of various UN agencies representing different specializations, are aimed primarily at reviewing with high level government officials, on request, the experience and progress achieved under past development plans in the area of agrarian reform and rural development. They also assess the extent of rural poverty and whether or not it has been reduced by previous efforts. This review has been found to be beneficial to member countries in orienting rural development strategies towards poverty alleviation.

Generally the experience of the missions and the host governments has been favourable. Most governments are sincerely concerned about rural poverty and how to adapt the WCARRD Programme of Action to their specific needs. Also, the policy reviews and dialogues between missions and government officials have identified the following important gaps in the process of development planning.

Few countries have defined separate objectives and quantified targets for rural development, including poverty alleviation, within the framework of national development plans.

Even fewer countries have separate rural development strategies or poverty alleviation strategies, combining policies, programmes and projects to make them operational, with quantifiable targets for poverty reduction stated within the framework of their national plans.

It has been found that data on income, undernutrition, land tenure and land distribution, constraints on agricultural production, people's participation and women in development, are not adequate to identify target groups of rural poor.

Few countries collect data to make periodic evaluations of progress in rural development and rural poverty alleviation within the period of a development plan in order to adjust its policies and programmes.

Few countries draw up an end-of-plan evaluation of progress in rural development and poverty alleviation or use such evaluations for setting rural development objectives in subsequent plans.

In addition to the above, WCARRD follow-up missions have identified programmes and projects which complement or strengthen existing national programmes for poverty alleviation in member countries. For example, in June 1981 the Government of Jordan and the WCARRD mission agreed amongst other things, on the importance of drawing up a national strategy for rural development with quantifiable targets for rural development and poverty alleviation to be incorporated into Jordan's National Development Plan for 1982-86. It was agreed also to undertake a study of the land tenure system as a means to propose policy options for improving access to land.

In Tanzania, the WCARRD mission worked with government officials in September 1981 to identify problems in Tanzania's past rural development strategy, which focused primarily on providing basic services such as potable water, education and health to the rural population to improve their quality of life and to increase income earning opportunities. Past policies articulated in the Arusha Declaration of 1967, had proclaimed the rural sector as the cornerstone of the country's development strategy. There was general agreement that they needed to be supplemented with a central monitoring and

evaluation unit in the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, to complement similar units in sectoral ministries. In addition, the mission and Government agreed on the need to monitor and evaluate progress of the regional integrated development plans which, through a process of decentralization, now cover Tanzania.

Similarly, in Sri Lanka it was concluded by the government and mission members in February 1981 that past state management of a development process geared to an even-handed, non-selective approach to a large body of small farmers, cannot cope with and address the specific problems of an increasingly marginalized rural population and an agricultural sector operating well below optimum capacity. Therefore it was agreed that policies must be adopted which focus on target groups of the marginalized rural poor, with priority given to the poorest, through delivery programmes and the allocation of more resources. This target group approach has been used before with notable success with small fishermen, plantation labourers and coconut smallholders.

Again, after examining and discussing past rural development strategies in the Yemen Arab Republic, the mission and government officials agreed that an explicit statement of a rural development strategy was necessary as an integral part of the national development plan. Two components for such a strategy were: the capacity to monitor and and evaluate rural development programmes and projects using socio-economic indicators and benchmarks as guides in the assessment of the effects of rural development on rural families; and a socio-economic survey in rural areas, initially in a pilot area, focusing on the participation of small farmers, tenants and agricultural labourers in the process of rural development.

Thus by the end of 1981, WCARRD follow-up missions have been fielded in the Yemen Arab Republic, Oman, Jordan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Benin and Cape Verde. Missions are currently planned for Somalia and Ethiopia in 1982 and FAO is prepared to field more WCARRD follow-up missions upon request from governments for this type of assistance.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Progress in Agrarian Reform and Rural Development

The WCARRD recommended that UN organizations, with FAO as the lead agency in rural development, consider the adoption of specific measures for assisting countries in developing monitoring systems and evaluation techniques.

In pursuance of these recommendations, FAO, in consultation with other organizations of the UN system, prepared a draft set of core socio-economic indicators so that the monitoring exercise and reporting to the biennial FAO Conference to be held in 1983 may be initiated as soon as possible.

While the precise nature and scope of the future work programme on socio-economic indicators will depend on the outcome of pilot studies and regional workshops, it is clear that the main thrust will be the provision of technical assistance to developing countries, to establish and develop systems for monitoring and evaluating agrarian reform and rural development. Special attention will be paid to the compilation of benchmarks and the use of socio-economic indicators in the analysis of changes in the incidence of rural poverty.

Country Reporting of Progress in Agrarian Reform and Rural Development at the 1983 FAO Conference

Developing countries and FAO are committed to reporting to the 1983 FAO Conference on progress made, and to other biennial Conferences thereafter. Also FAO is committed to providing a quantitative and analytical report to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) on progress in alleviating rural poverty, in time for the review and assessment of the New International Development Strategy during the 1984 session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Member countries need to start preparations for reporting to the 1983 FAO Conference immediately to initiate the four yearly cycle of reporting provided for in the Programme of Action. Countries need to set in motion programmes for the development of socio-economic indicators as well as for monitoring and reporting. However, the WCARRD socio-economic indicators alone would not provide an adequate basis for these reports. The information base must be broader. For example, through the proposed country file system FAO will assist countries by assembling for their use all of the existing information on rural development currently available to FAO, while asking them to update and fill in gaps in the data. FAO will also provide a format for reporting in order that it is done on a uniform and consistent basis. From the country reports, FAO will produce a consolidated and comprehensive overall report for consideration by the Conference at its 1983 session.

The report will be aimed at achieving a better, more up-to-date, international appreciation of the progress, problems, constraints, priorities and resource needs to achieve more rapid agricultural and rural development with equity. As such it will represent a major opportunity for developing countries to assess their needs for effective international assistance and to further better cooperation among themselves.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This chapter is concerned with absolute poverty in rural areas. The origins of this poverty must lie in:

inadequate access to land and other factors leading to insufficient production;
problems of exchange of goods and services for basic needs;
failure of transfer mechanisms to meet basic needs when production and exchange fail.

The first part of the chapter reviews the extent of absolute poverty in 90 developing countries. The incidence of undernutrition, in terms both of absolute numbers or the proportion of population, is most prevalent in the populous region of Asia and the Far East although the proportional incidence in Africa is only a little lower. Africa records the worst deprivation as measured by the average life expectancy of its population. In illiteracy, Asia again dominates in total numbers although the relative incidence is significantly more acute in Africa. Latin America has a relatively high life expectancy and a relatively low incidence of undernourishment and illiteracy, but even so more than 40 million people suffer absolute poverty on these criteria. In the Near East, while the incidence of undernourishment is low, the incidence of illiteracy is higher than in Asia and the Far East and life expectancy is no better than the average for all 90 developing countries.

The discussion then examines the relative incidence of poverty in rural as opposed to urban areas. On levels of nutrition the evidence indicates a greater incidence of undernutrition among the rural populations of much of Africa and the Near East, while in Asia the incidence appears roughly equal in rural and urban areas. The evidence for Latin America is inconclusive. Information on life expectancy and illiteracy, however, shows very clearly the greater deprivation of the rural population throughout the world. Furthermore, data on the proportions of rural and urban populations with incomes below the absolute poverty line show, almost without exception, a higher incidence of rural poverty. Rural poverty, therefore, emerges as the major constituent of poverty world-wide, not only because the rural poor outnumber the urban poor by a substantial margin but also because the incidence of poverty is disproportionately severe among rural populations.

The second part examines the causes of rural poverty and in particular the ways in which it can emerge as a result of economic or population growth. In many current discussions rural poverty is attributed to a number of key deficiencies, particularly inadequate access to land. Rural poverty is seen here as a highly complex problem. Not only does it have a range of potential causes which may vary from group to group but in most cases the essential feature is that poverty is the outcome of the interaction of several contributory factors.

Limited access to land due to a very unequal distribution of land or population pressure is undoubtedly a major contributory cause of insufficient production, but the inherent quality of the land and the quantity of labour and capital, especially draught power, available to the individual household, are also determinants of the level of farm output. It is projected that the number of rural families who suffer from inadequate access to land and these other factors contributing to poverty and hence who are likely to be poor absolutely, will increase in the four developing regions during the next score or so years.

Because many basic needs can only be obtained for cash, rural households may find themselves made worse off by inefficient marketing systems which offer a poor return for any surplus production. Also as agricultural productivity in general expands, the relative price of food to non-food goods tends to decline. Farm households who cannot raise their output then face declining real incomes as do agricultural workers who may find not only their real wage but their chance of agricultural employment reduced by the

declining terms of trade. This impoverishment of the agricultural sector will in turn affect rural craftsmen and traders whose livelihoods are linked to the level of agricultural activity. Moreover, migration as a means of escape often offers very poor prospects to the rural unemployed whose educational deprivation or illiteracy debars them from many employment opportunities in the cities and towns.

Many aspects of rural poverty could be mitigated by the public provision of various basic needs such as health care, education and water supplies to rural areas. The failure to do so frequently results from an 'urban bias' by governments who, yielding to pressure from groups of the urban population, allocate a disproportionate share of public goods to urban areas. A similar urban bias manifests itself in cheap food policies for urban areas such as deliberately pegging farm produce prices at low levels or the encouragement of food imports which may depress domestic farm produce prices. Those farmers who produce export crops are able to avoid many of these problems. Many small farmers, however, are excluded from these activities by size of holding, geographical or ecological location, lack of marketing facilities or outright ban. Frequently governments encourage export crop production on large scale farms or plantations under conditions which lead to worker exploitation or exacerbate land shortages.

Increasing population pressures not only reduce the amount of land available per family but can force up its rent, giving landlords a larger share of total agricultural output to the detriment of the tenants. These population pressures may also lead to fragmentation of holdings and the migration of families to less favourable farming areas thus increasing their vulnerability and the likelihood of poverty.

Any and all of these factors may interact in a variety of ways to produce the many faces of poverty observable among rural populations. Each group of people whose deprivation is similar in character and origin may be designated a target group. Each will need different programmes of action to solve their particular problem which cannot be adequately dealt with through overall programmes.

The third part of the chapter examines means of poverty alleviation. Reliance on economic growth in general or agricultural growth in particular will not suffice to solve the problem of rural poverty. The alleviation of rural poverty within an acceptable timescale requires a political commitment to the reshaping of the pattern of national economic growth and a new distribution of its benefits. Effective planning for poverty alleviation then requires that individual countries examine their own specific conditions, identify their poverty target groups and, within an overall strategy of growth and distribution, design and implement specific plans directed towards the particular problems which their target groups encounter. Even careful identification of those suffering most acutely from poverty will be a major step forward for many governments.

Since the complexity of rural poverty precludes a simple or universal solution, effective approaches for people's participation are needed. Target groups should be encouraged to form or join organizations aimed at promoting their own welfare and catering for their own specific needs. These organizations can, further, represent their members' interests in discussions with outside bodies and participate in both the planning and implementation stages of development programmes. In some countries the formation or activities of such groups are actively impeded, particularly for women. Governments should consider removing all such barriers and positively encouraging these types of organization. The potential role and contribution of the target groups in representing their own interests would be further enhanced by educational and training programmes aimed specifically at developing this capacity. The decentralization of governmental decision making and the strengthening of local government are also likely to make planning more responsive to the needs of localized target groups.

The many reasons for poverty suggest that in principle a whole range of policy instruments are relevant and available to alleviate the problem. The appropriate combination in any particular set of circumstances will depend on the specific target groups which are to be assisted and the structure of existing policies. Some of the potential major policy areas and instruments are reviewed starting with land reform, people's participation and related measures to increase agricultural productivity. The review

then moves to methods for improving the terms of trade for low income farmers, discusses policies which should lead to increased employment opportunities and fairer wages on farms and finally mentions a wide array of policies aimed at increasing non-agricultural activities, employment and income in rural areas.

In many countries agricultural research has, for various reasons, concentrated on cash crops. Some diversion, or paralleling, of research activities to food crops and to the problems of smallscale farmers, particularly in low and variable rainfall areas, could improve the nutritional status and well-being of the lowest income farmers. Even where governments have ensured an adequate research service for smallscale farmers, some groups of them will lack the resources required to adopt new technologies. Policies aimed at improving access by target groups to the limiting resource, or at developing new technologies to circumvent these deficiencies, could close this gap.

Where target groups have inadequate access to land and the existing distribution of land is measurably unequal, then a land reform programme becomes a vital component of an anti-poverty programme. In all circumstances where population pressure and the commercialization of farming is increasing the value of land, governments would be well advised to introduce policies to limit the amount of land individuals can own or farm to avoid situations where "land grabbing" deprives the least fortunate families of land. Where population pressure has already created problems of fragmentation, land consolidation policies may improve the productivity of small farms. As rural women are likely to constitute significant target groups in many countries, governments should consider repealing those laws which discriminate against women, particularly in respect of rights of inheritance and ownership and control of property and land.

Governments can also assist many poverty target groups by increasing the flow of public sector resources to rural areas and particularly to programmes specifically designed to help the poor. Some examples are the education of farmers and farm families, the retraining of extension workers to cope with the problems of target groups, the provision of appropriate and adequate delivery systems for inputs, improved marketing facilities and savings and credit institutions.

Encouraging group activities for communal self-help is an important way of overcoming resource shortages on individual holdings and it can also reduce the cost of providing services to smallscale farmers. Low income farmers frequently pay high prices for resources because of their weak bargaining position: for instance, landlords can obtain high rents for land in situations of high population pressure. Governments can counteract this by introducing and effectively enforcing legal measures to ensure fair rents and security of tenure and by encouraging tenants' associations. Encouragement of group activities may also reduce prices of resources by increasing farmers' bargaining power.

Governments could do much to raise small farmers' incomes by reversing policies which currently suppress farm product prices. Even the landless and agricultural workers should benefit indirectly through higher wages or increased employment opportunities. Group activities for marketing produce will also be advantageous to small farmers, as will government encouragement of competition within the marketing system.

Reducing the price of non-food basic needs will also obviously benefit poverty groups in the rural areas. One method is the free provision of public goods or the reduction in charges to target groups for services already provided, within limits imposed by budgetary considerations. Governments should also review the impact of taxes on poverty groups. Excessive protection of domestic industries from foreign competition and restraints on trade can also lead to unnecessarily high prices for basic needs.

Whilst much can be done to alleviate rural poverty by improving conditions in agriculture, this sector cannot, and should not, be expected to bear the full burden of poverty alleviation in the rural areas. Every possible incentive must be given to non-agricultural income and employment creation and entrepreneurship among rural people, including the encouragement of cottage industries through cooperatives and other appropriate organizations. Much can also be done to promote forestry and fishery activities

and their related industries. The location of industries in rural areas through the provision of suitable fiscal incentives and infrastructure should be considered, as should the creation and extension of rural works' programmes designed to enhance rural development and to provide appropriate employment and income for poverty target groups.

Finally, the chapter contains a review of those FAO activities to assist countries to monitor rural poverty alleviation. These activities, directed towards implementing the WCARRD Programme of Action, are expanding rapidly at the request of member countries.

FAO has produced three sets of guidelines to assist member governments. The "Key Principles for Operational Guidelines in the Implementation of the WCARRD Programme of Action" suggests ways of making the broad approach of the WCARRD recommendations effective in specific national policies to strengthen services to the rural poor and by changing regulations and laws to benefit small farmers. It further indicates the kinds of assistance FAO provides in the various areas of action identified. The "Guidelines for the Integration of Women in Rural Development", emphasizing that all development efforts affect women, elaborates on ways of ensuring that rural development assists women. The third set of guidelines, "People's Participation and Organization" urges governments to promote organizations of rural poor people and proposes mechanisms for strengthening them.

WCARRD follow-up missions review with high level government officials individual countries' experience in rural development with particular emphasis on poverty alleviation and they consider remedial measures in formulating future policies. Important gaps in the process of development planning have been identified and areas for assistance proposed.

To further assist countries in monitoring rural development, FAO has prepared a set of core socio-economic indicators for measuring progress in alleviating poverty. These indicators have been tested in pilot studies in a range of countries and are being reviewed in regional workshops in the course of 1982. During the FAO Conference of 1981, member countries agreed to have FAO assist them in the development of systems for monitoring and evaluating agrarian reform and rural development. This exercise will enable countries to report to the 1983 FAO Conference on progress made.

The discussion in this chapter, based on the evidence of recent years, makes it clear that in many countries and for many groups, economic growth itself does not solve and may even exacerbate rural poverty. Poverty alleviation therefore requires a commitment of political will at the national level, with the adoption both of development objectives and of detailed policies. The articulation of these policies must be specific to each separate target group and may include agrarian reform, the development and implementation of appropriate agricultural technologies, improved access to inputs and markets and the expansion of employment opportunities in agriculture and non-agricultural activities. One of the greatest resources for rural development are the rural poor themselves. Their involvement in planning and implementation has a unique contribution to make to the alleviation of rural poverty.

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ANNEX TABLES

ANNEX TABLE 1. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
	THOUSAND METRIC TONS											PERCENT
WORLD												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
TOTAL CEREALS	1002360	1315089	1276638	1382985	1345979	1378670	1487769	1477445	1597513	1556723	1564208	2.47
WHEAT	254955	354285	347321	378894	364341	360068	425284	391402	449436	429108	444680	2.93
RICE PADDY	254550	317407	305629	332226	332078	358163	359110	369018	385094	375905	396155	2.75
BARLEY	104029	137259	138431	153568	154812	140264	175554	163298	181528	158960	161616	2.24
MAIZE	220641	318185	315074	328706	313043	345872	354434	369952	390061	418608	390902	3.22
MILLET AND SORGHUM	74750	85553	77272	92805	84478	88820	99269	93403	94650	92346	85798	1.02
ROOT CROPS	485973	500467	494604	534085	521787	501715	513600	513184	537714	542622	486128	.24
POTATOES	266793	269063	260957	292476	271154	258892	262780	265541	275444	283399	226682	- .79
CASSAVA	79008	97473	99847	100454	103378	107490	111040	115468	122371	118924	120492	2.75
TOTAL PULSES	44543	46836	46711	47891	48220	46467	52258	49350	50870	47162	47138	.37
CITRUS FRUIT	25152	39616	41942	45405	46211	48287	48984	50696	50315	51146	56189	3.29
BANANAS	22559	32125	32173	32592	33241	32815	34165	36509	37135	38011	39417	2.44
APPLES	22049	28098	26147	29887	28456	32074	32410	30582	32773	36238	34999	3.04
VEGETABLE OILS,OIL EQUIV	126478	158620	159699	173950	169551	183717	175296	198647	204558	221290	214879	3.86
SOYBEANS	32476	46490	50074	60671	55191	66484	60708	74774	76767	91477	82987	7.17
GROUNDNUTS IN SHELL	15959	19300	16478	17583	17882	19741	17462	17699	18491	18480	18573	.34
SUNFLOWER SEED	7349	9786	9607	12079	10968	9428	10207	12074	13069	15287	13564	4.30
RAPESEED	4293	8117	6766	7204	7169	8639	7666	8315	10568	10542	10626	4.82
COTTONSEED	20212	23649	25261	25731	26405	22930	22701	25722	24743	26835	26868	.78
COPRA	3700	4017	4547	3893	3489	4568	5300	4755	4891	4487	4711	2.18
PALM KERNELS	1089	1242	1223	1193	1373	1397	1427	1506	1461	1705	1819	4.38
SUGAR (CENTRIFUGAL,RAW)	56771	73599	72269	76893	76181	79504	83754	89811	90289	88788	84177	2.45
COFFEE GREEN	4410	4661	4591	4217	4774	4650	3555	4316	4738	4995	4756	.48
COCOA BEANS	1251	1602	1454	1366	1555	1543	1363	1422	1483	1651	1650	.71
TEA	1085	1319	1418	1463	1487	1549	1586	1749	1798	1816	1870	3.97
COTTON LINT	10931	12683	13640	13883	13943	12269	12066	13857	13230	14292	14202	.65
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	3379	3326	3737	3986	3193	3251	3460	3730	4507	4392	3988	2.40
SISAL	642	668	672	638	692	617	425	457	408	439	495	- 5.62
TOBACCO	4381	4545	4864	4950	5296	5429	5692	5541	5743	5399	5129	1.68
NATURAL RUBBER	2185	3047	3032	3455	3458	3563	3793	3632	3714	3875	3814	2.65
TOTAL MEAT	83941	108469	111217	112413	118961	120993	124524	129105	132981	137174	140418	3.02
TOTAL MILK	354889	400505	409936	416140	424982	430004	438854	451268	457840	464165	469361	1.82
TOTAL EGGS	16715	21909	22499	22668	23260	23881	24249	25158	26213	27109	27897	2.74
WOOL GREASY	2617	2846	2793	2639	2608	2707	2671	2656	2665	2736	2813	- .10
FISHERY PRODUCTS 1/												
FRESHWATER + DIADROMOUS	5609	7072	7010	7308	7255	7649	7427	7657	7408	7710	8040	1.23
MARINE FISH	35842	53824	49370	49385	53349	52514	55786	53951	55506	55513	55824	1.11
CRUST+ MOLLUS+ CEPHALOP	4398	5696	5970	6129	6283	6683	7043	7598	7859	8174	9598	5.45
AQUATIC MAMMALS	25	22	17	11	11	12	13	13	13	22	22	2.24
AQUATIC ANIMALS	72	146	154	257	140	139	144	232	211	198	181	2.60
AQUATIC PLANTS	1176	1985	2134	2177	2469	2331	2392	2936	3071	3097	3133	5.59
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	499485	570324	564872	589926	565919	542458	601565	617971	626424	623254	600259	1.11
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	169857	209492	218680	236556	225212	209508	229335	238584	238919	236736	241223	1.30
PULPWOOD+PARTICLES	221490	309002	303542	325197	358182	322668	323581	313382	322996	332857	341361	.67
FUELWOOD	1036241	1305179	1326252	1348346	1379345	1404534	1440223	1465420	1494811	1512140	1545485	1.93
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	276683	325441	332492	339032	321491	304709	329263	338660	339906	335991	322445	.14
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	77797	94206	95716	99197	97702	93519	99372	98657	100256	100461	102804	.77
WOOD-BASED PANELS	40383	78205	87578	95461	88018	84662	95646	101114	104648	107073	101974	2.95
PULP FOR PAPER	64813	97245	103070	109369	112510	98174	107807	109422	113735	119976	122170	2.03
PAPER+PAPERBOARD	86711	129819	138752	148359	150779	132299	148679	153558	161050	173796	174186	2.95
WESTERN EUROPE												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
TOTAL CEREALS	109385	148326	147968	150753	158798	146859	142299	153341	168031	164059	177175	1.67
WHEAT	44565	56464	56002	55468	62735	52959	57131	53567	64025	60304	69593	1.68
RICE PADDY	1397	1598	1411	1784	1729	1703	1533	1322	1677	1734	1702	.48
BARLEY	27480	42118	44117	45045	47514	45665	42575	51206	55357	52703	57252	3.20
MAIZE	14236	25571	25442	28940	26253	27412	24098	29598	28275	32271	31168	2.18
MILLET AND SORGHUM	142	446	453	523	497	498	475	602	761	644	600	4.67
ROOT CROPS	72384	60875	56449	56385	58565	47536	45121	55023	53089	50224	48634	- 2.03
POTATOES	72195	60728	56302	56245	58421	47397	44972	54875	52946	50090	48488	- 2.03
TOTAL PULSES	2593	2255	2048	1972	2075	1913	1586	1689	1784	1745	1825	- 2.59
CITRUS FRUIT	4114	5585	6480	6537	6666	6737	6799	6668	6539	6589	7019	1.33
BANANAS	372	459	406	480	426	385	362	422	430	435	493	.30
APPLES	10199	10666	8959	11591	9908	11473	10200	7695	10589	10726	10860	.06
VEGETABLE OILS,OIL EQUIV	7076	8728	8580	9337	8584	10300	8125	10256	10427	9983	12174	3.02

1/ NOMINAL CATCH (LIVE WEIGHT) EXCLUDING WHALES
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 1. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
					THOUSAND METRIC TONS							PERCENT
SOYBEANS	9	7	9	26	59	47	58	78	85	107	78	32.88
GROUNDNUTS IN SHELL	26	18	16	18	16	19	17	19	20	21	22	2.74
SUNFLOWER SEED	247	668	666	842	692	858	774	1011	1150	1277	1166	7.65
RAPESEED	549	1324	1462	1456	1608	1334	1388	1329	1727	1696	2523	4.44
COTTONSEED	356	326	379	333	365	335	303	341	330	272	306	- 1.95
SUGAR (CENTRIFUGAL,RAW)	8608	12490	11598	12255	11174	12915	13802	15429	15561	15819	15726	4.00
COTTON LINT	191	169	192	171	187	169	152	177	170	142	171	- 1.39
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	1											
TOBACCO	312	304	333	350	329	401	446	391	409	440	405	3.66
TOTAL MEAT	16537	22363	22187	22760	24710	24648	25140	25762	26671	28005	28831	2.99
TOTAL MILK	109293	117891	122551	124312	125486	126660	129261	132259	136251	139081	142359	1.97
TOTAL EGGS	3740	4744	4925	4826	4860	4988	5049	5142	5246	5315	5356	1.36
WOOL GREASY	189	162	160	163	167	149	154	152	158	155	157	- .55
FISHERY PRODUCTS 1/												
FRESHWATER + DIADROMOUS	147	164	165	172	175	178	179	178	193	201	219	2.86
MARINE FISH	7950	10002	10009	10157	10142	9775	10881	10923	10262	10025	9837	.15
CRUST+ MOLLUS+ CEPHALOP	631	854	961	1014	970	1034	960	967	974	916	2058	4.52
AQUATIC MAMMALS	5	9	7	6	5	7	7	8	8	17	17	8.45
AQUATIC ANIMALS	8	7	2	5	5	2	4	3	5	2	1	-10.91
AQUATIC PLANTS	124	133	134	120	147	117	109	185	190	176	176	4.57
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	71480	86395	85502	96301	93756	74687	85245	87053	89155	94968	98944	.90
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	20836	23233	22507	24954	23841	20797	20520	22014	22972	22434	24350	- .16
PULPWOOD+PARTICLES	61562	87432	77170	77623	88077	86604	79790	72810	75984	83295	86064	- .22
FUELWOOD	64493	40502	35206	31473	30581	29183	30131	27928	28103	28901	28991	- 3.10
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	40640	49400	49779	53441	51772	42943	47349	48922	48580	53364	54679	.52
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	9659	12587	12499	13134	12323	10525	11621	12253	12445	12236	12996	- .03
WOOD-BASED PANELS	9870	19528	22422	25369	24300	22713	25205	25194	25587	27024	26972	2.75
PULP FOR PAPER	16356	22686	23983	25841	26465	22328	23233	22503	24147	26314	26439	.76
PAPER+PAPERBOARD	23412	34435	36580	39962	41196	33222	38328	38973	41775	44816	44757	2.44
USSR AND EASTERN EUROPE												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
TOTAL CEREALS	172007	242631	235182	287585	263322	208369	293724	265945	312531	250757	264243	1.22
WHEAT	78989	123455	111857	136681	111876	90532	125922	121163	151450	113406	127650	.90
RICE PADDY	510	1641	1826	1961	2096	2231	2129	2384	2271	2586	2964	5.50
BARLEY	26619	44993	47886	66993	68374	49605	83287	67032	78100	62914	59245	3.46
MAIZE	24582	24468	29089	29998	28228	27706	30919	30920	29037	32873	30732	1.91
MILLET AND SORGHUM	2772	2160	2227	4571	3178	1294	3402	2211	2363	1712	2051	- 3.41
ROOT CROPS	148037	152576	149907	181029	153757	151141	152743	145245	154418	163132	111226	- 1.93
POTATOES	148034	152572	149904	181025	153754	151137	152741	145242	154416	163129	111224	- 1.93
TOTAL PULSES	8680	7949	7917	9202	9587	6153	9327	8228	8621	5052	7082	- 2.72
CITRUS FRUIT	39	42	56	58	126	158	132	231	200	335	150	21.22
APPLES	3856	7343	6934	8196	7348	8744	10436	10946	9056	11305	9329	4.62
VEGETABLE OILS,OIL EQUIV	11160	14365	13397	16363	15929	14644	15172	15898	15383	15442	15695	.92
SOYBEANS	400	715	457	711	710	1111	834	862	1012	1042	1000	6.79
GROUNDNUTS IN SHELL	1	2	3	3	3	5	4	4	5	6	6	12.18
SUNFLOWER SEED	6032	7090	6546	8768	7978	6328	6652	7385	6784	7196	6359	- 1.07
RAPESEED	573	973	834	966	983	1311	1531	1285	1306	573	1210	1.10
COTTONSEED	3332	4643	4779	5011	5506	5146	5417	5715	5549	5983	6525	3.27
SUGAR (CENTRIFUGAL,RAW)	11752	11959	12746	13758	11817	12113	11597	13881	13641	12411	10786	- .43
TEA	45	69	71	75	81	86	92	106	111	120	130	7.71
COTTON LINT	1722	2371	2382	2496	2497	2667	2597	2708	2744	2836	3113	2.68
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	41	57	56	45	39	36	49	47	44	44	44	- 2.05
TOBACCO	421	522	614	615	608	649	700	610	566	622	545	.10
TOTAL MEAT	14612	20176	21217	21516	23326	24148	22381	23896	25087	25478	24936	2.42
TOTAL MILK	93219	117402	119023	125510	129947	128560	127483	134455	135171	133924	131323	1.40
TOTAL EGGS	2629	3925	4104	4340	4641	4822	4766	5170	5393	5482	5597	4.09
WOOL GREASY	440	519	513	527	558	566	534	567	578	588	579	1.46
FISHERY PRODUCTS 1/												
FRESHWATER + DIADROMOUS	791	1272	1177	1200	1072	1338	1068	1088	1037	1143	1086	- 1.53
MARINE FISH	3675	7010	7597	8505	9393	9997	10333	9223	8725	8625	9044	2.01
CRUST+ MOLLUS+ CEPHALOP	114	119	102	105	131	158	109	248	219	491	512	19.50
AQUATIC ANIMALS		5	5	5								-40.24
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	167917	166373	167416	165178	163360	171306	166649	164012	158531	155593	155680	- .80
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	33351	35640	35650	35065	34896	36349	35177	35004	34540	33517	33732	- .62
PULPWOOD+PARTICLES	27342	46125	47240	59446	62358	58856	57586	57256	55533	54969	55343	1.27

1/ NOMINAL CATCH (LIVE WEIGHT) EXCLUDING WHALES
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 1. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
					THOUSAND METRIC TONS							PERCENT
FUELWOOD	117985	101938	101210	98114	98472	95662	96376	94460	91631	91759	91794	- 1.26
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	107344	119217	119356	117331	116371	117612	114640	110883	108564	102616	102676	- 1.78
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	19999	20784	20772	20524	20382	20492	20031	19507	19234	18445	18317	- 1.47
WOOD-BASED PANELS	5266	10711	11412	12644	13866	15033	15693	16682	17284	17172	17241	5.80
PULP FOR PAPER	5456	8885	9048	9456	10192	10546	11081	11365	11746	11058	11043	2.96
PAPER+PAPERBOARD	6778	11097	11648	12288	12814	13495	13930	14261	14496	13973	14029	2.80
NORTH AMERICA DEVELOPED												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
TOTAL CEREALS	197287	276558	263655	274334	235557	286555	303124	308339	318215	338916	310998	2.71
WHEAT	48404	58465	56596	62720	61800	74967	82068	75533	69468	75265	83650	3.97
RICE PADDY	3084	3890	3875	4208	5098	5826	5246	4501	6040	5985	6580	5.67
BARLEY	12536	23167	20478	19314	15293	17765	18852	21112	20289	16794	19065	- 1.13
MAIZE	96634	146367	144262	146845	122040	152006	163522	169431	188646	206638	174289	3.95
MILLET AND SORGHUM	13912	22048	20355	23451	15817	19161	18055	19837	18575	20546	14936	- 2.39
ROOT CROPS	15134	17081	15873	16225	18652	17398	19179	19181	19733	18906	16747	1.35
POTATOES	14454	16555	15316	15669	18042	16810	18573	18638	19134	18296	16247	1.39
TOTAL PULSES	1161	1119	1115	1015	1303	1150	1122	983	1291	1274	1587	2.71
CITRUS FRUIT	6678	11135	11031	12604	12167	13237	13415	13827	12932	12092	14960	2.35
BANANAS	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	- 2.71
APPLES	3101	3282	3059	3216	3391	3876	3345	3468	3898	4083	4557	3.61
VEGETABLE OILS,OIL EQUIV	28210	41354	44210	51539	41649	50523	42647	59941	63592	77812	59919	5.78
SOYBEANS	19741	32288	34956	42514	33383	42481	35293	48625	51376	62394	49486	6.11
GROUNDNUTS IN SHELL	890	1363	1485	1576	1664	1745	1696	1685	1793	1800	1047	- .23
SUNFLOWER SEED	33	273	411	394	282	386	413	1333	1852	3527	1863	31.20
RAPESEED	279	2155	1300	1207	1164	1840	838	1974	3498	3412	2484	8.95
COTTONSEED	5556	3846	4892	4550	4091	2919	3739	5009	3873	5242	4056	.61
SUGAR (CENTRIFUGAL,RAW)	4702	5581	5898	5329	5048	6443	6170	5403	5476	5167	5365	- .60
COFFEE GREEN	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	- 6.35
COTTON LINT	3245	2281	2984	2825	2513	1807	2304	3133	2364	3185	2422	.61
TOBACCO	1065	875	878	907	1019	1096	1051	973	1034	771	916	- .02
TOTAL MEAT	20098	24092	23983	22990	24471	23831	25819	26015	25865	26152	27000	1.52
TOTAL MILK	65355	61712	62468	60052	60062	60095	62205	63376	62708	63073	66082	.67
TOTAL EGGS	4116	4444	4404	4214	4191	4128	4115	4124	4275	4398	4443	.01
WOOL GREASY	129	84	81	73	65	55	51	50	48	49	50	- 6.51
FISHERY PRODUCTS 1/												
FRESHWATER + DIADROMOUS	375	354	319	338	309	264	329	356	396	434	475	3.86
MARINE FISH	2597	2673	2488	2485	2449	2491	2685	2579	3030	3102	3046	2.42
CRUST+ MOLLUS+ CEPHALOP	979	1038	1022	1013	1057	1075	1130	1272	1347	1376	1351	4.01
AQUATIC MAMMALS		5	4									-97.88
AQUATIC ANIMALS	3	2	2	4	6	6	9	9	11	10	2	14.03
AQUATIC PLANTS	25	184	182	180	224	198	189	195	196	195	191	.48
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	197633	246128	239166	255365	237683	222108	270487	284598	298958	287688	258588	2.00
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	37834	38424	41002	41472	37932	32125	36652	38629	40716	43116	42316	.80
PULPWOOD+PARTICLES	112192	137726	142366	149291	165000	132931	139779	135004	142018	144092	148343	- .03
FUELWOOD	39723	19761	18693	19409	19428	19100	20718	19673	19673	19673	19673	.31
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	86799	100139	104867	109561	96191	87609	106334	113629	116369	113841	98800	.88
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	17022	17556	17346	17896	17626	14831	16373	16614	17282	18371	18468	.37
WOOD-BASED PANELS	19557	31054	34656	36275	31038	28739	33860	36560	37317	37737	32548	1.11
PULP FOR PAPER	35931	52004	55448	58004	59139	49977	56721	58069	60443	62937	63910	1.85
PAPER+PAPERBOARD	42670	58270	62859	64974	64617	54963	62913	64947	66683	73449	72545	2.05
OCEANIA DEVELOPED												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
TOTAL CEREALS	11351	15585	11672	17795	16974	18419	18374	15312	26085	24192	17263	4.73
WHEAT	8470	8932	6979	12363	11572	12162	12213	9724	18415	16483	11156	5.92
RICE PADDY	136	300	248	309	409	388	417	530	490	692	613	10.70
BARLEY	1076	3324	2062	2655	2755	3442	3132	2655	4265	3967	3006	3.60
MAIZE	193	313	330	257	194	291	316	355	305	400	338	2.93
MILLET AND SORGHUM	251	1355	1254	1044	1096	923	1151	975	747	1162	936	- 3.37
ROOT CROPS	808	1032	1074	1003	888	1007	984	1037	1063	1040	1150	.90
POTATOES	803	1023	1064	991	876	997	975	1028	1045	1028	1137	.97
TOTAL PULSES	49	94	129	93	127	157	189	106	120	175	219	6.66
CITRUS FRUIT	247	372	435	401	434	458	428	461	495	510	562	3.70
BANANAS	126	128	124	125	118	103	115	98	113	125	122	- .79
APPLES	432	569	510	574	487	527	447	447	444	525	499	- 1.61
VEGETABLE OILS,OIL EQUIV	67	226	355	278	308	332	246	289	455	531	445	6.84
SOYBEANS	1	9	34	38	64	74	45	55	77	99	82	19.79

1/ NOMINAL CATCH (LIVE WEIGHT) EXCLUDING WHALES
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 1. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
					THOUSAND METRIC TONS							PERCENT
GROUNDNUTS IN SHELL	18	31	46	38	29	32	35	32	39	62	39	2.81
SUNFLOWER SEED	2	59	148	102	84	113	80	75	158	186	142	6.90
RAPESEED		55	25	11	9	12	9	16	24	41	18	- .76
COTTONSEED	7	31	73	53	50	54	41	46	72	87	136	9.90
SUGAR (CENTRIFUGAL,RAW)	1985	2793	2835	2526	2848	2855	3296	3318	2902	2963	3330	1.95
COTTON LINT	4	20	44	31	31	33	25	28	44	53	83	9.80
TOBACCO	18	23	19	20	20	18	18	19	19	18	18	- 1.67
TOTAL MEAT	2443	3212	3564	3642	3250	3513	3988	4063	4336	4046	3802	2.50
TOTAL MILK	12522	13710	13853	12973	12561	12819	13025	12476	11348	12232	12332	- 1.50
TOTAL EGGS	194	259	267	265	259	268	263	264	274	268	274	.45
WOOL GREASY	1062	1225	1202	1044	986	1088	1066	1005	988	1026	1073	- 1.53
FISHERY PRODUCTS 1/												
FRESHWATER + DIADROMOUS	1	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4.91
MARINE FISH	69	93	93	116	122	97	110	131	146	152	156	5.96
CRUST+ MOLLUS+ CEPHALOP	45	81	79	70	77	70	72	74	72	83	75	- .18
AQUATIC ANIMALS	1											- 4.96
AQUATIC PLANTS			6	6	4		1					-93.27
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	5552	7576	7912	8339	6537	6356	7595	7178	6913	7021	7410	- .91
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	7275	7457	6984	6902	7240	6490	6631	6518	6336	5846	6105	- 2.26
PULPWOOD+PARTICLES	2260	3745	3640	5374	5006	7613	7191	8596	8335	8278	9268	11.30
FUELWOOD	3665	2820	2765	2447	2894	1912	1295	1292	1277	1277	1277	-10.66
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	2272	2312	2515	2836	2882	2821	3067	2917	2795	2816	2982	1.91
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	2481	2637	2497	2482	2533	2505	2430	2340	2063	1986	1986	- 3.19
WOOD-BASED PANELS	416	800	748	933	988	920	1054	1043	1059	1073	1160	4.21
PULP FOR PAPER	620	1087	1127	1326	1505	1524	1660	1712	1695	1693	1740	5.47
PAPER+PAPERBOARD	889	1540	1546	1686	1732	1697	1761	1890	1867	1943	2061	3.09
AFRICA DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
TOTAL CEREALS	37317	43928	45556	39725	46243	44829	47959	43169	46804	44392	46210	.58
WHEAT	4255	5354	5876	4672	4944	4702	5693	3817	4709	4564	5222	- 1.53
RICE PADDY	3436	4883	4799	4973	5384	5562	5497	5381	5424	5694	5723	1.86
BARLEY	2838	3860	4133	2634	3611	2862	4646	2468	3660	3450	4182	.27
MAIZE	10277	13155	14191	12290	14591	14702	14791	14315	14904	13153	13127	.22
MILLET AND SORGHUM	15156	15213	15055	13558	16160	15751	15829	15839	16692	16049	16378	1.28
ROOT CROPS	56000	67091	68188	70337	73105	74903	76676	76535	77800	79471	81550	2.14
POTATOES	1370	1901	2119	2266	2336	2578	2505	2460	2672	2876	3056	4.56
CASSAVA	33483	38092	39219	39895	41245	42612	43727	43980	44489	45479	46489	2.20
TOTAL PULSES	3303	3962	4306	4103	4508	4652	4934	4306	4542	4621	4568	1.34
CITRUS FRUIT	1520	2178	2267	2448	2464	2247	2325	2452	2659	2502	2574	1.61
BANANAS	3030	3517	3400	3569	3867	3791	4019	3981	4024	4038	4125	2.07
APPLES	37	42	43	47	49	56	49	58	57	61	70	5.13
VEGETABLE OILS,OIL EQUIV	10463	12292	10509	10331	10851	11647	11139	10476	10677	10642	11404	- .35
SOYBEANS	64	80	81	82	96	104	129	133	161	176	192	11.44
GROUNDNUTS IN SHELL	4826	5073	4113	3550	3968	4323	4443	3573	4017	3692	3901	- 1.68
SUNFLOWER SEED	31	51	79	78	84	100	122	146	134	152	143	11.77
RAPESEED	20	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	21	22	.49
COTTONSEED	615	964	1023	1005	996	894	942	957	920	896	935	- 1.03
COPRA	145	151	143	152	149	144	163	159	162	165	170	1.65
PALM KERNELS	813	749	691	637	744	730	705	701	612	712	725	- .30
SUGAR (CENTRIFUGAL,RAW)	1683	2806	2884	2946	2941	2747	3118	3093	3347	3614	3622	2.95
COFFEE GREEN	988	1262	1317	1399	1268	1320	1205	1254	1092	1192	1167	- 1.66
COCOA BEANS	928	1178	1035	963	1021	997	851	927	901	1029	1023	- 1.25
TEA	62	117	148	154	148	149	155	190	201	200	184	5.18
COTTON LINT	313	508	541	530	526	482	510	510	502	476	509	- .72
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	13	14	12	12	11	11	8	7	7	7	7	- 7.75
SISAL	408	342	332	330	351	260	223	204	179	175	220	- 7.71
TOBACCO	195	187	185	193	196	221	250	229	224	264	275	4.54
NATURAL RUBBER	160	225	221	229	241	221	202	203	203	202	206	- 1.57
TOTAL MEAT	3006	3654	3664	3687	3725	3812	3947	4138	4298	4420	4604	2.77
TOTAL MILK	5612	6840	6791	6660	6676	7059	7327	7580	7843	7778	7823	2.08
TOTAL EGGS	308	404	406	418	437	463	497	526	547	582	613	5.13
WOOL GREASY	47	54	60	66	63	63	67	58	60	62	64	.74
FISHERY PRODUCTS 1/												
FRESHWATER + DIADROMOUS	683	1217	1216	1255	1250	1288	1318	1396	1347	1362	1421	1.77
MARINE FISH	883	1533	2003	1992	1864	1599	1587	1634	1688	1563	1568	- 1.66
CRUST+ MOLLUS+ CEPHALOP	13	36	42	43	54	54	61	55	73	64	86	8.53
AQUATIC ANIMALS	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	- 7.76
AQUATIC PLANTS	3	6	6	7	5	6	51	5	5	5	5	- 1.10

1/ NOMINAL CATCH (LIVE WEIGHT) EXCLUDING WHALES
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 1. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
	.....	.....	.....	.....	THOUSAND METRIC TONS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	PERCENT
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	553	1042	1014	1042	1051	1046	1085	1269	1180	1110	1223	2.01
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	9892	15298	14982	16703	14409	13807	15513	16554	15782	16211	19335	1.78
PULPWOOD+PARTICLES	514	1307	1428	1375	1498	2137	2213	2194	2309	2236	2216	7.32
FUELWOOD	203715	244977	251744	259501	266597	273916	281728	289482	297863	306310	315335	2.83
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	259	408	411	405	431	456	517	542	494	488	493	2.90
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	1789	2733	2586	3048	3391	3537	3520	3677	4429	4711	5486	7.92
WOOD-BASED PANELS	266	600	695	738	760	648	726	822	826	877	883	3.71
PULP FOR PAPER	102	201	211	242	251	262	253	281	297	322	325	5.37
PAPER+PAPERBOARD	92	180	184	186	196	217	219	258	260	321	321	7.31
LATIN AMERICA												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
TOTAL CEREALS	53141	72613	67909	74871	78388	80594	86267	86117	85173	83910	87369	2.54
WHEAT	11757	11568	12432	12084	13474	14971	19336	11544	14977	15139	14762	2.73
RICE PADDY	9018	10765	10917	11792	12241	14059	15426	15094	13418	14426	16571	4.46
BARLEY	1427	1389	1778	1665	1249	1556	1883	1399	1735	1356	1283	- 1.13
MAIZE	26974	39426	35140	37870	39561	38299	37390	43733	40186	39609	44011	1.47
MILLET AND SORGHUM	2476	8359	6035	9891	10780	10510	10984	13209	13553	12133	9664	5.24
ROOT CROPS	36860	50274	48701	45064	44968	45599	45083	45856	46094	45459	44280	- .88
POTATOES	7553	9444	8383	8584	9969	9260	9741	10086	10812	10702	10373	2.33
CASSAVA	25746	35939	35528	32033	30924	32105	31325	31988	31565	31249	30406	- 1.44
TOTAL PULSES	3791	4927	4880	4545	4653	4712	3914	4606	4719	4463	4692	- .66
CITRUS FRUIT	5812	9016	9219	10407	11121	11866	12770	13312	13786	14323	16694	6.67
BANANAS	11543	17115	17623	17254	17406	17039	17761	18531	18187	18011	19032	.97
APPLES	786	951	977	679	1296	1089	1207	1327	1439	1605	1562	7.45
VEGETABLE OILS,OIL EQUIV	9174	12045	13566	15498	18804	20331	21519	25070	23614	26405	30518	10.22
SOYBEANS	459	2574	3886	6100	9180	11410	12643	14958	12926	15362	19897	22.40
GROUNDNUTS IN SHELL	1167	1573	1445	1244	979	1049	1059	1159	1013	1426	1043	- 2.58
SUNFLOWER SEED	727	926	923	969	1033	804	1191	953	1712	1551	1781	7.89
RAPESEED	57	91	85	46	41	68	111	91	60	73	98	2.33
COTTONSEED	2766	2456	2996	3029	3264	2808	2370	3167	3196	3241	2915	1.28
COPRA	267	244	236	232	220	224	230	232	245	205	252	- .14
PALM KERNELS	202	277	280	277	291	279	303	320	321	341	349	2.79
SUGAR (CENTRIFUGAL,RAW)	17159	21825	21032	23281	24518	23817	25966	27282	26938	26501	26639	2.80
COFFEE GREEN	3163	2990	2909	2449	3139	2888	1900	2583	3090	3219	2966	.48
COCOA BEANS	288	379	373	360	477	481	454	436	517	548	545	4.61
TEA	14	40	41	40	44	51	44	52	39	44	52	1.90
COTTON LINT	1539	1410	1700	1728	1872	1517	1319	1821	1768	1793	1621	.92
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	71	66	81	115	77	92	110	101	86	90	79	1.10
SISAL	214	307	328	293	323	340	187	241	218	251	263	- 3.70
TOBACCO	496	536	573	564	675	676	726	741	770	794	738	4.38
NATURAL RUBBER	30	30	32	28	24	25	26	30	31	33	33	1.39
TOTAL MEAT	8303	10136	10664	10899	11200	11764	12546	13155	13662	13895	14421	4.15
TOTAL MILK	20484	26120	27040	27203	28857	31062	32874	32105	33205	34081	33812	3.27
TOTAL EGGS	929	1456	1530	1629	1699	1808	1883	1964	2080	2216	2447	5.58
WOOL GREASY	344	322	309	299	291	294	300	315	317	324	327	.64
FISHERY PRODUCTS 1/												
FRESHWATER + DIADROMOUS	215	161	199	200	257	275	250	270	297	263	306	6.10
MARINE FISH	8424	13262	6843	4559	6806	5980	7543	6117	7992	9085	8703	.55
CRUST+ MOLLUS+ CEPHALOP	275	431	457	438	421	427	488	474	578	626	541	3.78
AQUATIC MAMMALS	17											-95.08
AQUATIC ANIMALS	8	38	60	49	38	51	25	61	52	53	50	1.61
AQUATIC PLANTS	45	74	79	81	90	80	92	112	90	136	132	6.49
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	11014	16603	16815	16359	16315	19171	21673	23837	22865	25623	26080	6.21
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	14791	18657	18706	19604	19933	21804	22903	23500	23538	25588	25358	3.96
PULPWOOD+PARTICLES	4166	8746	9056	9080	9866	11556	12913	13667	16284	17271	17179	9.25
FUELWOOD	157316	201902	206556	211965	216651	221617	228166	234660	239854	246877	253330	2.56
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	5275	7405	7692	7063	7430	9051	9739	10541	10369	11285	11096	5.84
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	6636	8473	8110	8477	8807	9747	10854	11790	11870	12726	12584	5.85
WOOD-BASED PANELS	770	1937	2397	2578	2677	2844	3179	3429	3580	3742	4194	7.92
PULP FOR PAPER	863	1755	1977	2185	2423	2299	2701	3068	3520	4212	5091	11.62
PAPER+PAPERBOARD	2105	4073	4246	4700	5231	4818	5276	5646	6129	6737	7149	6.21

1/ NOMINAL CATCH (LIVE WEIGHT) EXCLUDING WHALES
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 1. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
					THOUSAND METRIC TONS							PERCENT
NEAR EAST DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
TOTAL CEREALS	36593	44636	46926	40690	44852	51879	56212	51506	53984	55475	56269	3.18
WHEAT	17623	23290	25956	21221	24341	28405	31335	29194	30513	31299	31399	3.99
RICE PADDY	3407	4535	4583	4447	4304	4602	4741	4564	4557	5033	4582	.65
BARLEY	6657	6540	7275	5197	6271	7859	8952	7415	7932	7964	9282	4.04
MAIZE	3649	4268	4265	4536	4842	5026	5441	5097	5563	5401	5650	3.35
MILLET AND SORGHUM	3680	4332	3403	3950	3920	4588	4360	3947	4209	4579	4286	1.39
ROOT CROPS	3245	4026	4372	4635	4629	4854	5683	5821	5636	6237	6592	5.44
POTATOES	2753	3625	3956	4250	4252	4425	5276	5428	5227	5762	6151	5.82
CASSAVA	200	134	134	140	92	130	99	95	103	127	122	- 1.76
TOTAL PULSES	1547	1613	1828	1518	1743	1628	1875	1895	1732	1695	1856	1.09
CITRUS FRUIT	1428	2671	2770	2906	3146	3128	3183	3357	3479	3768	3733	3.88
BANANAS	195	260	275	276	296	296	290	313	291	289	305	1.33
APPLES	560	1133	1286	1245	1335	1393	1626	1585	1850	2162	1900	6.86
VEGETABLE OILS,OIL EQUIV	3959	4965	6262	5181	6410	5458	6089	5580	6342	5471	6297	1.16
SOYBEANS	5	18	24	30	47	82	123	119	199	211	201	35.06
GROUNDNUTS IN SHELL	418	502	684	656	1039	905	878	1151	911	998	913	6.22
SUNFLOWER SEED	118	511	613	616	484	541	610	505	531	646	791	2.33
RAPESEED	6	3	1	1	1		6	14	13	43	50	55.54
COTTONSEED	2140	2813	2941	2780	3037	2523	2348	2553	2494	2296	2184	- 3.07
SUGAR (CENTRIFUGAL,RAW)	1128	2332	2193	2221	2323	2455	2846	2666	2597	2545	2041	.72
COFFEE GREEN	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	- 1.02
TEA	22	50	69	66	67	77	82	98	113	130	119	10.32
COTTON LINT	1193	1630	1699	1608	1763	1453	1375	1502	1468	1380	1357	- 2.45
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	6	19	15	15	12	14	14	13	13	13	14	- 2.59
TOBACCO	178	235	240	214	238	243	277	296	349	259	289	3.67
TOTAL MEAT	1899	2445	2474	2588	2719	2817	2955	3124	3183	3368	3491	4.25
TOTAL MILK	10155	11243	11617	12024	12463	12884	13309	13402	14085	14521	14682	3.08
TOTAL EGGS	222	343	383	401	418	473	515	587	632	668	692	8.58
WOOL GREASY	133	150	145	149	159	165	167	168	173	177	182	2.51
FISHERY PRODUCTS 1/												
FRESHWATER + DIADROMOUS	111	123	130	130	127	135	131	131	136	157	169	2.75
MARINE FISH	346	488	513	500	717	683	643	525	597	740	809	4.33
CRUST+ MOLLUS+ CEPHALOP	22	26	34	36	34	32	42	42	23	24	26	- 2.18
AQUATIC MAMMALS	1	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	- 7.17
AQUATIC PLANTS	1	1										-80.46
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	1967	3689	3624	4259	4569	4770	4778	5183	5119	5483	5529	4.87
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	832	1416	1775	1626	1805	1287	1314	1769	1796	1099	1031	- 3.43
PULPWOOD+PARTICLES	151	672	960	1133	1363	869	907	1004	1003	1043	1051	1.91
FUELWOOD	33266	56622	58437	58632	62051	63731	66150	65658	67194	50474	51362	- .61
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	1064	2174	2163	2297	2281	2278	2916	2932	2959	2968	2968	4.51
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	389	579	711	750	733	693	646	816	824	822	1126	4.80
WOOD-BASED PANELS	137	349	389	406	428	509	612	761	798	831	832	11.82
PULP FOR PAPER	66	185	234	311	268	255	255	284	172	278	287	1.46
PAPER+PAPERBOARD	190	413	515	595	606	638	658	719	715	699	733	5.46
FAR EAST DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
TOTAL CEREALS	163227	209036	199895	224963	211254	238610	233514	251894	266908	249705	274357	3.31
WHEAT	15769	30870	33840	32734	29942	32405	38298	38914	41023	46470	44196	4.67
RICE PADDY	114943	141962	132623	150724	143459	162660	152723	171443	181210	161414	187095	3.23
BARLEY	3902	4444	4334	3979	3947	5021	5131	3325	3824	3824	2589	- 3.82
MAIZE	11027	13686	13691	15469	15225	17374	16163	15445	17667	17406	18311	3.04
MILLET AND SORGHUM	17517	18005	15338	21799	18432	21068	21131	22694	23114	20528	22102	2.96
ROOT CROPS	30220	37244	38138	41149	43733	46814	49957	51888	58529	56160	54688	5.29
POTATOES	4343	7016	6837	6533	6927	8667	9750	9443	10272	12444	10825	7.16
CASSAVA	17043	20041	21497	24734	27411	28811	31282	33942	39819	35181	35929	7.42
TOTAL PULSES	13414	13266	12732	12725	11485	12443	14628	13780	13909	13632	10819	- .12
CITRUS FRUIT	1903	2197	2207	2331	2446	2604	2674	2746	2938	2996	3115	4.21
BANANAS	5570	8504	8262	8707	9001	9182	9549	11022	12001	12958	13144	5.81
APPLES	202	611	731	859	948	1026	1090	1205	1264	1301	1299	8.55
VEGETABLE OILS,OIL EQUIV	34371	41412	39780	40968	41770	46139	46482	48761	49706	48554	49703	2.75
SOYBEANS	600	816	842	926	1129	1158	1077	1119	1317	1482	1443	6.73
GROUNDNUTS IN SHELL	6071	7424	5240	7127	6409	8126	6574	7480	7698	7178	7446	1.75
SUNFLOWER SEED		1	1	1	1	1	1	3	13	50	50	55.72
RAPESEED	1597	2421	1869	2221	2131	2651	2351	1997	2043	2274	1830	- 1.13

1/ NOMINAL CATCH (LIVE WEIGHT) EXCLUDING WHALES
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 1. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
					THOUSAND METRIC TONS							PERCENT
COTTONSEED	2920	4044	3819	3789	3936	3437	3071	3657	3747	4177	4165	.31
COPRA	2963	3279	3847	3197	2782	3848	4573	4000	4116	3725	3910	2.38
PALM KERNELS	64	184	212	234	292	341	365	431	471	592	682	15.45
SUGAR (CENTRIFUGAL,RAW)	5749	8284	7199	8596	9585	10538	10828	12466	13374	12766	10002	5.43
COFFEE GREEN	232	365	319	316	314	386	386	414	486	517	549	6.26
COCOA BEANS	8	13	14	17	22	26	24	27	33	42	48	15.21
TEA	681	731	767	790	807	813	827	895	904	885	919	2.49
COTTON LINT	1461	2024	1911	1896	1967	1725	1541	1827	1874	2089	2083	.29
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	2852	2558	2888	3135	2254	2257	2407	2668	3233	3119	2711	1.09
SISAL	8	2										-97.50
TOBACCO	735	813	922	873	961	892	854	990	1059	973	972	1.84
NATURAL RUBBER	1868	2729	2705	3115	3092	3212	3441	3253	3318	3474	3402	2.62
TOTAL MEAT	2803	3664	3772	3866	3959	4110	4278	4416	4672	4870	5070	3.72
TOTAL MILK	28354	32309	32822	33427	35021	36565	38350	39801	40824	42123	43328	3.59
TOTAL EGGS	527	770	839	873	938	985	1022	1099	1155	1219	1288	5.71
WOOL GREASY	56	65	60	60	62	65	69	73	76	80	84	3.88
FISHERY PRODUCTS 1/												
FRESHWATER + DIADROMOUS	1869	2360	2376	2422	2474	2493	2505	2569	2377	2418	2521	.45
MARINE FISH	2896	5268	5640	6203	6761	6911	7018	7801	7914	7668	7613	4.41
CRUST+ MOLLUS+ CEPHALOP	509	1188	1133	1241	1219	1437	1681	1810	1816	1930	2087	7.58
AQUATIC MAMMALS	1	2										-81.28
AQUATIC ANIMALS	2	34	26	89	28	25	50	106	87	74	72	11.99
AQUATIC PLANTS	53	135	144	238	351	260	297	347	354	372	364	11.28
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	1718	2667	2579	1992	2688	3051	3041	4059	1952	3039	3039	2.12
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	29723	51986	59750	72587	67008	59137	71664	75297	73289	68303	67775	2.40
PULPWOOD+PARTICLES	265	1360	1847	2623	3058	2810	2851	3033	3027	2957	2957	6.89
FUELWOOD	260411	432826	443285	455035	466536	478685	490465	502476	514720	527582	539863	2.50
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	1048	1707	1643	1530	1932	1782	1781	2673	2585	3071	2593	7.37
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	8726	11505	13403	13786	13776	14629	16802	17712	17653	16352	16666	4.24
WOOD-BASED PANELS	774	3002	3430	4027	3149	3736	4382	5284	5996	5990	5348	8.07
PULP FOR PAPER	106	248	291	470	503	457	543	588	650	720	728	11.72
PAPER+PAPERBOARD	846	1660	1875	2023	2116	2081	2179	2759	3700	4399	4515	12.09
ASIAN CENT PLANNED ECON												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
TOTAL CEREALS	195763	235311	229384	249047	260126	273055	280233	271978	290600	318235	303702	3.40
WHEAT	22866	33579	35451	38636	41556	46689	50621	45629	52631	63413	54745	6.49
RICE PADDY	102152	133662	129872	136229	141371	144006	147080	146765	154242	163359	158101	2.37
BARLEY	20009	6871	5978	5819	5485	6195	6804	6391	5899	5435	5212	- 1.52
MAIZE	27716	42293	39142	48107	50972	53882	54451	51403	55522	62594	62525	4.69
MILLET AND SORGHUM	18435	13035	12580	13744	13858	14572	13570	13674	13998	14614	14120	1.07
ROOT CROPS	111061	101971	103314	110420	116170	104801	110117	104447	113524	114068	113351	.92
POTATOES	11022	12173	12717	12764	12829	13481	13640	13843	14657	14828	14926	2.36
CASSAVA	2371	3075	3273	3451	3503	3626	4398	5250	6178	6669	7324	10.93
TOTAL PULSES	9597	11350	11358	12368	12372	13374	14407	13436	13850	14254	14264	2.79
CITRUS FRUIT	861	1241	1249	1329	1371	1358	1394	1387	1425	1470	1497	1.98
BANANAS	917	1172	1120	1183	1114	982	1021	1079	1010	1047	1059	- 1.34
APPLES	1643	2173	2303	2159	2494	2579	2671	2511	2848	3162	3480	4.90
VEGETABLE OILS,OIL EQUIV	18883	20069	19937	21549	21660	21114	20767	18804	20545	22854	24983	1.37
SOYBEANS	10891	9855	9653	10120	10371	9871	10379	8686	9388	10385	10394	.08
GROUNDNUTS IN SHELL	2156	2779	2886	3052	3086	3174	2510	2244	2576	3000	3694	.48
SUNFLOWER SEED	65	70	65	70	70	80	100	170	279	375	930	31.62
RAPESEED	1035	1052	1152	1262	1201	1394	1405	1583	1871	2404	2387	9.74
COTTONSEED	2472	4435	4261	5085	4997	4650	4346	4112	4347	4426	5426	.39
COPRA	31	30	30	32	31	30	32	40	43	44	45	5.27
PALM KERNELS	10	32	37	38	39	39	41	40	42	44	46	3.14
SUGAR (CENTRIFUGAL,RAW)	2205	2727	2985	3267	3277	3044	3192	3150	3300	3684	3803	2.73
COFFEE GREEN	7	9	9	12	12	13	18	21	18	14	19	8.75
TEA	178	217	222	231	237	259	277	295	313	325	350	5.75
COTTON LINT	1236	2218	2130	2542	2498	2325	2173	2055	2173	2213	2713	.39
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	392	609	683	663	799	840	871	893	1122	1118	1132	7.57
SISAL	10	9	8	8	10	9	9	8	9	8	8	- .59
TOBACCO	760	863	918	1027	1064	1039	1060	1077	1096	1054	792	.35
NATURAL RUBBER	123	57	68	77	95	99	120	142	159	163	169	13.49
TOTAL MEAT	12549	15875	16619	17326	18212	18933	20006	20920	21301	22715	23963	4.58
TOTAL MILK	4400	5199	5359	5639	5900	6159	6435	6749	7017	7565	7818	4.73
TOTAL EGGS	2812	3571	3633	3687	3788	3906	4038	4156	4393	4713	4928	3.65
WOOL GREASY	78	142	144	148	151	154	155	156	164	174	197	2.99

1/ NOMINAL CATCH (LIVE WEIGHT) EXCLUDING WHALES
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 1. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
	.....	.....	.....	.....	THOUSAND METRIC TONS			.....	.....	.....	.....	PERCENT
FISHERY PRODUCTS 1/												
FRESHWATER + DIADROMOUS	1174	1149	1165	1298	1299	1342	1342	1364	1312	1386	1504	2.35
MARINE FISH	3012	4244	4753	4715	5064	5249	5389	5418	5406	5183	5372	2.23
CRUST+ MOLLUS+ CEPHALOP	512	670	711	872	937	1007	1082	1211	1274	1209	1231	7.50
AQUATIC MAMMALS				1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	27.74
AQUATIC ANIMALS		16	17	59	22	17	16	13	14	14	14	- 7.02
AQUATIC PLANTS	501	828	978	833	899	997	943	1397	1572	1555	1556	8.44
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	12688	15739	16133	16725	18340	19145	19993	20768	21717	22706	23744	4.85
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	8439	10024	10160	10531	11702	12088	12999	13546	14108	14708	15308	5.21
PULPWOOD+PARTICLES	1492	2680	2810	2930	4000	4291	4476	4671	4876	5089	5313	8.44
FUELWOOD	132549	190885	195262	198541	202753	207186	211490	215913	220451	225089	229645	2.08
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	7406	10004	10354	10604	11074	11166	11697	12256	12814	13400	14016	3.79
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	4862	6351	6571	6753	6734	6739	7039	7354	7685	8032	8396	3.00
WOOD-BASED PANELS	377	1130	1570	1573	1327	1339	1508	1518	1892	1918	2088	5.21
PULP FOR PAPER	805	1295	1348	1403	1649	1691	1795	1926	2047	2199	2364	7.06
PAPER+PAPERBOARD	2987	4536	4817	5027	5619	6638	7010	7308	7792	8359	8976	8.22

1/ NOMINAL CATCH (LIVE WEIGHT) EXCLUDING WHALES
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

TABLEAU ANNEXE 1. VOLUME DE LA PRODUCTION DES PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS AGRICOLES, HALIEUTIQUES ET FORESTIERS

ANNEX TABLE 2. INDICES OF FOOD PRODUCTION

	TOTAL						PER CAPUT					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	CHANGE 1979 TO 1980	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	CHANGE 1979 TO 1980
	1969-71=100					PERCENT	1969-71=100					PERCENT
FOOD PRODUCTION												
WORLD	116	119	124	125	125	.32	104	105	107	106	104	- 1.48
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	113	116	120	120	119	- .96	108	110	113	112	110	- 1.71
WESTERN EUROPE	109	111	116	120	124	3.59	105	107	112	114	118	3.16
EUROPEAN ECON COMMUNITY	106	110	115	119	124	4.18	103	106	111	115	119	3.85
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	101	106	107	110	110	- .16	99	104	105	108	108	- .35
DENMARK	99	110	110	116	115	- .49	96	107	106	112	111	- .65
FRANCE	107	107	113	122	128	5.25	102	103	108	116	121	4.79
GERMANY FED.REP. OF	100	106	111	110	112	1.82	99	105	110	109	111	1.44
GREECE	127	121	132	125	134	6.62	122	115	124	117	124	5.93
IRELAND	116	134	136	129	145	12.40	108	124	124	117	130	11.17
ITALY	106	107	112	117	125	6.44	101	102	106	110	117	6.14
NETHERLANDS	120	124	132	138	140	1.45	114	117	124	129	129	.62
UNITED KINGDOM	102	114	116	119	123	3.13	101	113	115	118	122	3.07
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	118	117	122	123	125	1.65	113	111	114	115	116	.97
AUSTRIA	108	108	110	110	114	3.61	107	106	108	109	113	3.70
FINLAND	118	104	106	111	107	- 3.32	115	101	103	108	104	- 3.58
ICELAND	115	110	124	118	122	3.27	106	100	112	106	108	1.93
MALTA	114	127	132	132	148	12.39	112	124	129	127	142	11.39
NORWAY	108	118	126	119	116	- 2.78	104	113	120	113	110	- 3.08
PORTUGAL	93	79	80	89	84	- 5.71	86	74	74	82	77	- 6.54
SPAIN	128	127	140	138	142	3.03	120	118	129	125	128	2.06
SWEDEN	117	119	120	116	123	5.99	114	115	116	113	119	5.73
SWITZERLAND	111	111	113	120	122	1.66	110	110	112	118	120	1.44
YUGOSLAVIA	122	127	121	128	128	.71	116	119	112	117	117	- .14
USSR AND EASTERN EUROPE	116	117	125	118	116	- 1.84	110	110	117	110	107	- 2.61
EASTERN EUROPE	118	120	125	124	121	- 2.24	113	115	118	117	114	- 2.87
ALBANIA	123	126	127	131	133	1.46	106	106	104	105	104	- .89
BULGARIA	115	111	115	124	119	- 4.14	111	107	111	119	113	- 4.72
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	113	124	128	115	122	6.13	109	118	122	108	114	5.56
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.	105	101	111	101	111	- 10.33	118	121	124	129	126	- 2.75
HUNGARY	117	129	132	130	142	8.51	114	125	128	126	137	8.38
POLAND	112	109	116	114	101	- 10.94	106	102	108	105	93	- 11.74
ROMANIA	155	154	155	160	159	- .64	147	144	144	147	145	- 1.51
USSR	114	115	125	115	113	- 1.61	108	108	116	106	103	- 2.44
NORTH AMERICA DEVELOPED	118	122	121	126	122	- 2.80	112	115	113	117	112	- 3.64
CANADA	121	122	126	114	123	7.82	112	112	114	103	110	6.69
UNITED STATES	118	122	120	127	122	- 3.66	112	116	113	118	113	- 4.46
OCEANIA DEVELOPED	128	124	142	136	123	- 9.65	116	112	126	120	107	- 10.76
AUSTRALIA	114	110	113	115	121	- 5.64	118	114	134	127	108	- 14.82
NEW ZEALAND	122	118	117	113	118	4.21	111	107	106	103	105	2.43
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	120	123	128	131	133	1.95	105	105	107	107	107	- .25
AFRICA DEVELOPING	111	109	113	114	119	4.06	94	90	90	88	89	1.00
NORTH WESTERN AFRICA	116	100	111	112	125	12.30	99	82	89	86	94	8.72
ALGERIA	111	90	96	102	118	15.78	93	73	76	77	86	11.81
MOROCCO	111	91	111	111	118	5.95	94	75	88	86	88	2.54
TUNISIA	142	144	139	133	164	22.95	127	125	118	110	132	19.80
WESTERN AFRICA	109	109	113	115	120	4.16	91	88	89	88	89	.98
BENIN	114	113	125	131	129	- 1.87	97	93	99	101	97	- 4.79
GAMBIA	116	104	94	94	90	- 3.42	96	84	74	72	67	- 5.97
GHANA	105	101	102	109	112	2.14	88	82	81	83	82	- 1.01
GUINEA	107	105	108	107	106	- .41	93	89	89	86	83	- 2.95
IVORY COAST	129	137	144	155	167	7.57	99	101	102	107	111	4.18
LIBERIA	126	130	131	133	135	1.61	104	103	100	98	97	- 1.70
MALI	105	105	117	109	109	.12	91	88	95	86	84	- 2.64
MAURITANIA	85	88	92	99	99	- .73	72	73	74	78	75	- 3.50
NIGER	103	107	114	121	126	4.44	87	88	91	94	95	1.38
NIGERIA	109	109	111	114	120	4.75	90	88	87	86	88	1.38
SENEGAL	124	89	132	100	114	14.56	104	72	105	77	86	11.65
SIERRA LEONE	110	111	105	107	111	3.64	94	93	86	85	86	.87
TOGO	99	93	108	104	105	1.01	84	76	86	80	78	- 2.00
UPPER VOLTA	104	106	115	120	118	- 1.86	90	90	96	97	93	- 4.43
CENTRAL AFRICA	110	112	112	115	117	2.05	95	95	92	92	92	- .55
ANGOLA	102	100	101	101	103	1.56	89	85	84	82	81	- .95
CAMEROON	119	126	128	134	137	2.53	105	109	108	110	110	.14
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP	113	117	119	123	126	1.89	100	101	101	102	101	- .49
CHAD	103	104	110	110	112	2.58	91	90	92	90	90	.14
CONGO	100	101	97	98	100	1.42	87	85	80	79	78	- 1.16
GABON	89	92	103	107	108	.99	84	87	95	98	98	- .28
ZAIRE	112	113	109	113	115	1.99	96	94	88	89	88	- .77
EASTERN AFRICA	111	113	114	113	114	.99	94	93	91	88	86	- 1.98
BURUNDI	114	118	116	120	124	2.88	102	103	99	99	99	- .06
ETHIOPIA	102	101	101	104	106	2.08	88	85	83	83	83	- .52
KENYA	132	99	110	108	98	- 9.46	96	98	92	86	81	- 6.60
MADAGASCAR	117	115	113	121	121	.05	101	97	93	97	94	- 2.58
MALAWI	118	124	134	128	131	2.77	99	100	105	97	96	- .57
MAURITIUS	119	113	116	117	89	- 23.76	107	99	100	99	74	- 25.22

ANNEX TABLE 2. INDICES OF FOOD PRODUCTION

	TOTAL						PER CAPUT					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	CHANGE 1979 TO 1980	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	CHANGE 1979 TO 1980
	1969-71=100					PERCENT	1969-71=100					PERCENT
FOOD PRODUCTION												
MOZAMBIQUE	96	94	93	93	95	1.20	83	79	76	75	73	- 1.46
RWANDA	124	129	137	137	141	2.73	104	105	108	106	105	- .43
SOMALIA	102	104	108	105	107	1.73	87	87	87	83	82	- 1.15
TANZANIA	115	118	120	120	120	.19	96	96	95	92	89	- 2.87
UGANDA	109	109	118	115	116	.54	92	89	93	88	86	- 2.53
ZAMBIA	133	130	129	120	127	5.32	112	105	101	91	93	1.97
ZIMBABWE	133	138	141	122	129	4.92	109	109	108	91	92	1.43
SOUTHERN AFRICA	111	109	111	115	120	4.42	96	92	91	91	93	1.62
BOTSWANA	122	114	99	115	122	6.31	105	96	81	92	95	3.33
LESOTHO	91	115	127	117	115	- 1.39	79	98	105	95	91	- 3.73
SWAZILAND	125	121	134	140	153	9.40	109	102	110	112	119	6.25
SOUTH AFRICA	117	125	131	127	129	2.02	100	104	106	100	99	- .77
LATIN AMERICA	123	127	132	136	140	2.92	105	106	107	107	107	.21
CENTRAL AMERICA	120	128	138	134	141	4.72	99	103	107	101	102	1.36
COSTA RICA	134	138	138	142	138	- 2.59	116	116	114	114	108	- 4.84
EL SALVADOR	128	132	154	157	151	- 3.84	108	108	122	121	113	- 6.61
GUATEMALA	133	137	139	149	155	4.39	111	110	109	113	114	1.32
HONDURAS	96	104	111	107	115	7.45	79	83	85	79	82	3.70
MEXICO	118	128	139	133	143	7.29	97	102	107	99	103	3.72
NICARAGUA	125	130	140	141	103	- 26.68	103	103	107	105	74	- 29.04
PANAMA	116	125	129	125	132	5.15	99	104	105	99	102	2.71
CARIBBEAN	106	108	117	118	112	- 4.81	94	94	100	99	92	- 6.49
BARBADOS	78	85	79	87	98	13.27	76	82	75	83	93	12.36
CUBA	101	107	119	127	118	- 7.38	92	96	104	111	101	- 8.54
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	118	117	121	117	123	4.99	99	96	97	92	94	2.40
HAITI	111	107	113	116	112	- 3.48	97	91	94	94	89	- 5.79
JAMAICA	106	104	114	111	109	- 1.56	95	92	100	96	93	- 2.91
SOUTH AMERICA	127	130	133	140	144	3.31	109	109	108	111	112	.72
ARGENTINA	120	120	136	143	134	- 6.08	111	110	122	127	118	- 7.24
BOLIVIA	136	127	129	137	135	- 1.08	116	106	105	108	104	- 3.60
BRAZIL	142	147	140	149	165	10.91	120	120	112	115	124	7.83
CHILE	104	113	103	109	113	3.78	94	100	90	93	95	2.04
COLOMBIA	131	131	144	152	157	3.47	114	111	119	123	124	.96
ECUADOR	107	100	106	106	110	3.49	98	99	93	93	98	6.21
GUYANA	103	111	117	112	116	3.43	90	95	98	92	93	1.21
PARAGUAY	120	133	130	145	156	8.02	101	109	103	112	118	4.94
PERU	111	111	108	110	102	- 7.77	94	92	87	86	77	- 10.27
URUGUAY	118	100	99	96	106	11.11	117	98	97	93	102	10.35
VENEZUELA	115	124	131	140	143	2.81	94	98	101	103	103	- .47
NEAR EAST DEVELOPING	128	125	131	134	136	1.12	109	104	105	105	103	- 1.69
NEAR EAST IN AFRICA	118	115	118	121	123	1.73	102	97	97	97	96	- .99
EGYPT	112	108	112	114	116	1.94	99	93	94	92	92	- .67
LIBYA	225	162	169	215	225	4.79	175	121	122	148	149	.71
SUDAN	119	126	127	129	130	.52	102	105	103	102	100	- 2.25
NEAR EAST IN ASIA	131	128	134	137	139	.98	111	105	107	107	105	- 1.88
AFGHANISTAN	77	77	81	85	87	2.52	106	92	95	95	95	- .97
CYPRUS	94	102	100	107	105	- 1.62	91	99	96	102	100	- 2.07
IRAN	144	138	145	147	144	- 1.79	121	113	115	113	107	- 4.75
IRAQ	116	108	112	127	126	- .32	95	86	86	94	90	- 3.69
JORDAN	104	103	119	92	146	59.19	86	82	92	69	106	54.01
LEBANON	81	75	100	98	116	18.52	70	63	82	78	90	15.72
SAUDI ARABIA	122	136	129	96	42	- 55.84	103	111	102	73	31	- 57.21
SYRIA	186	174	206	191	232	21.31	153	138	159	143	168	17.44
TURKEY	129	129	134	141	141	.51	111	109	110	112	110	- 1.95
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	117	109	109	114	113	- .46	105	96	94	95	92	- 2.81
YEMEN DEMOCRATIC	128	127	125	126	127	.78	113	110	105	103	101	- 1.97
ISRAEL	132	134	135	136	131	- 3.43	112	111	109	107	101	- 5.60
FAR EAST DEVELOPING	69	71	85	87	86	- 1.67	102	107	108	102	103	- 1.14
SOUTH ASIA	113	122	126	120	126	4.96	98	104	104	97	99	2.45
BANGLADESH	103	112	116	112	126	13.19	90	94	95	89	97	9.83
INDIA	113	123	127	119	124	4.38	98	105	106	97	99	2.02
NEPAL	110	106	109	102	112	10.19	96	90	91	83	89	7.74
PAKISTAN	121	126	127	134	138	3.12	101	102	100	101	101	- .15
SRI LANKA	123	126	136	141	145	2.86	112	112	119	121	122	1.03
EAST SOUTH-EAST ASIA	129	137	144	145	146	.68	111	115	118	116	114	- 1.73
BURMA	109	113	119	123	130	5.96	94	95	98	98	102	3.38
INDONESIA	119	127	131	134	144	7.44	103	107	108	108	113	5.00
KOREA REP	140	155	162	163	136	- 16.48	125	135	139	137	113	- 17.95
LAO	103	89	107	122	139	14.08	91	76	89	99	111	11.37
MALAYSIA	131	134	132	149	159	6.62	112	111	107	118	122	3.94
PHILIPPINES	137	146	149	148	152	2.67	115	119	117	113	113	- .34
THAILAND	143	146	173	157	166	5.84	120	119	137	121	125	2.88
JAPAN	101	109	106	107	98	- 9.02	94	100	96	97	87	- 9.73
ASIAN CENT PLANNED ECON	122	121	127	136	136	- .43	110	108	112	118	116	- 1.76
CHINA	122	120	127	137	136	- .63	111	108	113	119	117	- 1.86
KAMPUCHEA,DEMOCRATIC	72	72	63	41	49	19.08	61	61	52	33	39	16.95
KOREA DPR	150	160	161	170	171	.89	128	134	131	135	133	- 1.50
MONGOLIA	123	115	128	127	125	- 1.73	103	93	101	98	93	- 4.49
VIET NAM	120	122	127	133	134	.68	106	105	106	109	107	- 1.66
ANTIGUA	107	114	136	145	149	2.36	103	108	129	136	139	2.35

ANNEX TABLE 2. INDICES OF FOOD PRODUCTION

	TOTAL						PER CAPUT					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	CHANGE 1979 TO 1980	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	CHANGE 1979 TO 1980
	1969-71=100					PERCENT	1969-71=100					PERCENT
FOOD PRODUCTION												
BAHAMAS	131	120	118	125	129	3.61	111	99	95	98	99	1.32
BELIZE	114	138	154	142	161	13.27	95	112	121	108	120	10.46
DOMINICA	108	108	117	98	109	10.57	101	100	107	88	96	9.19
GRENADA	115	108	118	124	110	- 11.55	113	105	114	119	105	- 11.54
GUADELOUPE	93	86	95	83	91	9.97	95	88	100	85	92	8.26
MARTINIQUE	123	136	140	100	66	- 34.12	126	139	143	102	67	- 34.33
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	52	79	75	82	75	- 8.36	47	70	65	69	62	- 10.15
PUERTO RICO	103	105	111	112	104	- 7.28	88	88	91	91	83	- 8.89
SAINT LUCIA	96	95	106	107	97	- 9.32	89	86	96	96	86	- 10.89
ST. VINCENT	108	106	117	118	116	- 1.63	101	98	108	107	104	- 2.63
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	103	104	198	199	291	- 6.04	105	105	198	193	282	- 3.96
BHUTAN	118	121	124	127	131	3.15	104	104	104	105	106	.67
BRUNEI	145	149	164	166	188	12.76	115	114	122	120	131	9.23
HONG KONG	56	59	61	64		-100.00	49	51	52	54		-100.00
MACAU	98	101	113	103	102	- 1.32	91	93	103	93	91	- 2.48
MALDIVES	116	127	120	122	126	3.31	99	107	99	97	99	1.25
SINGAPORE	141	188	201	132	166	26.10	129	170	179	116	145	24.70
FIJI	95	104	106	128	125	- 2.18	85	91	92	109	105	- 3.76
FRENCH POLYNESIA	119	113	109	111	122	9.89	93	87	81	80	86	6.34
NEW CALEDONIA	97	108	94	96	118	22.12	78	84	71	70	83	18.16
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	123	125	128	132	134	1.48	107	106	106	106	105	- 1.12
SAMOA	101	105	103	104	108	3.77	94	96	93	92	95	2.49
SOLOMON ISLANDS	123	141	152	169	176	3.91	103	115	119	129	130	.62
TONGA	128	125	121	121	134	10.47	121	116	111	109	119	9.32
VANUATU	112	111	135	135	107	- 20.56	95	92	108	107	82	- 22.75

ANNEX TABLE 3. INDICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

	TOTAL						PER CAPUT					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	CHANGE 1979 TO 1980	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	CHANGE 1979 TO 1980
	1969-71=100					PERCENT	1969-71=100					PERCENT
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION												
WORLD	115	118	123	124	124	.24	103	104	106	105	103	- 1.56
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	113	116	120	120	119	- .99	107	109	112	111	109	- 1.73
WESTERN EUROPE	109	112	116	120	124	3.53	105	108	112	115	118	3.08
EUROPEAN ECON COMMUNITY	106	110	115	119	124	4.09	103	107	111	115	119	3.74
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	100	106	107	110	109	- .46	99	104	105	108	107	- .65
DENMARK	99	110	110	116	115	- .54	96	107	106	112	111	- .70
FRANCE	107	107	114	122	128	5.16	103	103	108	116	121	4.69
GERMANY FED.REP. OF	101	106	111	110	112	1.75	99	105	110	109	111	1.39
GREECE	128	121	132	125	132	5.85	122	115	124	116	122	5.20
IRELAND	116	134	136	129	145	12.33	108	124	124	117	130	11.10
ITALY	106	107	112	117	125	6.28	101	102	106	111	117	5.99
NETHERLANDS	121	125	133	139	141	1.42	115	118	124	129	130	.59
UNITED KINGDOM	102	114	115	119	123	3.15	101	113	115	118	122	3.08
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	118	117	121	123	125	1.67	113	111	114	115	116	.97
AUSTRIA	108	108	110	110	114	3.60	107	106	108	109	113	3.69
FINLAND	118	104	106	111	107	- 3.32	116	101	103	108	104	- 3.59
ICELAND	113	109	122	117	120	2.52	105	100	111	105	106	1.18
MALTA	114	127	132	132	148	12.38	112	124	129	127	142	11.40
NORWAY	108	118	125	119	115	- 2.74	104	113	120	113	110	- 3.02
PORTUGAL	93	79	80	89	84	- 5.34	86	75	75	82	77	- 6.17
SPAIN	128	127	139	137	141	3.22	120	118	128	125	128	2.25
SWEDEN	117	119	120	116	123	5.99	114	115	117	113	119	5.73
SWITZERLAND	111	111	113	120	122	1.59	110	110	112	118	120	1.37
YUGOSLAVIA	123	127	121	127	128	.37	116	119	112	117	116	- .47
USSR AND EASTERN EUROPE	116	117	124	118	116	- 1.61	110	110	116	110	107	- 2.38
EASTERN EUROPE	118	120	124	124	120	- 2.58	113	114	118	117	113	- 3.21
ALBANIA	121	124	126	130	132	1.37	105	105	103	105	104	- .96
BULGARIA	117	109	115	124	116	- 6.48	114	105	111	120	111	- 7.04
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	112	123	128	114	121	6.09	108	118	122	108	114	5.52
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.	106	100	111	101	111	- 10.22	118	121	124	129	126	- 2.63
HUNGARY	116	129	131	130	141	8.18	113	125	127	126	136	8.05
POLAND	112	108	115	113	101	- 11.07	106	101	107	105	92	- 11.87
ROMANIA	155	153	155	160	159	- .56	146	143	144	147	144	- 1.45
USSR	114	115	124	115	114	- 1.07	108	108	116	106	104	- 1.89
NORTH AMERICA DEVELOPED	117	122	120	124	121	- 3.05	111	115	112	115	111	- 3.89
CANADA	118	120	124	113	121	7.82	109	110	113	101	108	6.68
UNITED STATES	117	122	119	126	121	- 3.91	111	115	112	117	111	- 4.73
OCEANIA DEVELOPED	119	115	129	125	116	- 7.38	108	103	114	110	101	- 8.53
AUSTRALIA	114	110	113	115	122	- 5.56	108	104	119	114	100	- 12.24
NEW ZEALAND	117	113	113	110	116	5.35	106	103	102	100	104	3.54
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	118	121	127	129	132	1.76	104	104	106	106	106	- .45
AFRICA DEVELOPING	110	109	112	113	118	3.88	93	89	89	88	88	.81
NORTH WESTERN AFRICA	116	100	111	112	125	12.17	99	82	89	87	94	8.58
ALGERIA	111	90	97	102	118	15.62	93	73	76	78	87	11.67
MOROCCO	111	91	111	111	117	5.94	94	75	88	85	87	2.54
TUNISIA	142	144	140	134	164	22.51	127	126	118	111	132	19.38
WESTERN AFRICA	110	109	112	115	120	3.98	92	88	88	88	89	.80
BENIN	113	111	122	129	128	- .87	95	91	98	100	96	- 3.86
GAMBIA	116	104	94	94	90	- 3.42	96	84	74	72	67	- 5.97
GHANA	106	101	102	109	111	2.18	88	82	80	83	82	- .97
GUINEA	111	109	112	111	111	- .36	96	92	92	89	87	- 2.89
IVORY COAST	130	134	131	147	154	4.56	99	99	93	102	103	1.26
LIBERIA	118	122	123	125	129	2.53	97	97	94	93	92	- .84
MALI	110	108	121	113	115	1.39	95	91	99	90	89	- 1.38
MAURITANIA	85	88	92	99	99	- .73	72	73	74	78	75	- 3.50
NIGER	103	106	114	121	126	4.47	87	88	91	94	95	1.42
NIGERIA	108	109	111	114	119	4.61	90	88	86	86	87	1.25
SENEGAL	126	90	133	100	114	14.10	105	73	105	77	86	11.20
SIERRA LEONE	109	111	105	109	112	2.58	94	93	86	87	87	- .17
TOGO	99	93	105	103	106	2.81	83	76	84	79	79	- .26
UPPER VOLTA	105	107	115	122	121	- .54	92	91	95	98	95	- 3.13
CENTRAL AFRICA	105	107	107	109	111	1.56	91	90	88	88	87	- 1.05
ANGOLA	78	76	74	76	74	- 2.08	68	64	62	61	58	- 4.55
CAMEROON	115	122	127	131	134	2.51	101	105	107	108	108	.13
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP	113	115	118	120	121	1.01	100	99	100	99	98	- 1.34
CHAD	106	105	111	107	109	2.63	94	91	94	88	88	.22
CONGO	100	101	97	99	100	1.39	87	85	80	79	78	- 1.19
GABON	88	92	102	106	107	1.00	84	86	95	98	97	- .28
ZAIRE	112	112	109	112	114	1.92	95	93	88	88	87	- .85
EASTERN AFRICA	111	113	113	113	115	1.30	94	93	90	88	86	- 1.71
BURUNDI	114	117	117	121	122	.89	102	102	99	100	98	- 2.00
ETHIOPIA	102	102	101	104	106	1.87	88	86	83	83	83	- .74
KENYA	132	99	110	108	98	- 9.45	100	107	100	94	90	- 3.96
MADAGASCAR	118	117	114	122	123	.43	102	99	93	97	95	- 2.23
MALAWI	123	133	142	138	139	.83	103	108	111	104	102	- 2.41
MAURITIUS	119	113	116	118	91	- 22.42	107	99	101	100	76	- 23.91

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	TOTAL						PER CAPUT					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	CHANGE 1979 TO 1980	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	CHANGE 1979 TO 1980
	1969-71=100					PERCENT	1969-71=100					PERCENT
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION												
MOZAMBIQUE	91	91	90	90	91	1.16	78	76	74	72	71	- 1.46
RWANDA	126	129	136	142	146	2.28	106	106	108	109	109	- .88
SOMALIA	102	104	108	105	107	1.77	87	87	87	83	82	- 1.10
TANZANIA	112	114	115	114	115	.67	94	92	91	87	85	- 2.44
UGANDA	95	96	99	95	95	.80	80	78	78	72	71	- 2.29
ZAMBIA	132	129	127	120	126	5.49	111	104	100	91	93	2.12
ZIMBABWE	139	136	142	135	144	6.17	114	108	109	100	103	2.62
SOUTHERN AFRICA	111	109	113	115	121	4.74	95	92	92	92	94	1.92
BOTSWANA	122	114	99	115	122	6.23	105	96	81	92	95	3.25
LESOTHO	85	107	117	109	107	- 1.30	74	91	97	88	85	- 3.63
SWAZILAND	131	129	148	148	165	11.37	114	109	122	118	128	8.17
SOUTH AFRICA	114	123	129	125	127	1.40	97	102	104	98	97	- 1.37
LATIN AMERICA	119	125	130	134	136	1.84	101	104	105	106	105	- .
CENTRAL AMERICA	117	126	136	132	137	3.50	97	101	106	99	99	.15
COSTA RICA	127	133	135	138	137	- .19	110	112	111	110	108	- 2.50
EL SALVADOR	120	123	140	146	138	- 5.61	100	100	111	112	103	- 8.33
GUATEMALA	131	138	141	150	154	2.61	109	111	110	114	113	- .42
HONDURAS	99	108	120	119	125	5.54	82	86	93	88	90	1.88
MEXICO	115	126	136	130	139	7.11	94	100	105	97	100	3.55
NICARAGUA	130	135	146	140	94	- 32.68	107	107	112	105	68	- 34.84
PANAMA	116	125	129	125	131	4.87	99	103	105	99	102	2.44
CARIBBEAN	107	109	117	117	112	- 4.18	95	94	100	98	92	- 5.88
BARBADOS	78	85	79	87	98	13.28	76	82	75	83	93	12.39
CUBA	102	108	119	127	116	- 8.40	93	96	104	110	99	- 9.56
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	122	120	128	119	128	7.57	103	98	102	93	97	4.92
HAITI	110	107	112	113	112	- .54	96	91	93	91	89	- 2.94
JAMAICA	106	103	114	111	109	- 1.80	95	92	100	96	93	- 3.15
SOUTH AMERICA	121	126	130	137	140	1.97	104	106	106	109	109	- .59
ARGENTINA	120	121	135	141	132	- 6.32	111	110	121	125	116	- 7.47
BOLIVIA	137	131	133	139	136	- 1.81	117	109	107	110	105	- 4.32
BRAZIL	126	136	133	141	152	7.15	106	112	106	110	114	4.19
CHILE	104	112	103	108	112	3.59	94	100	90	93	95	1.83
COLOMBIA	125	129	140	149	154	3.08	109	109	116	121	122	.58
ECUADOR	108	101	107	107	111	3.34	100	100	94	94	98	4.02
GUYANA	103	111	117	113	116	3.45	90	95	98	92	93	1.24
PARAGUAY	127	141	136	149	159	6.22	107	116	109	116	119	3.18
PERU	108	108	107	111	104	- 6.47	91	89	86	87	79	- 9.00
URUGUAY	113	97	96	93	104	11.69	112	95	94	91	101	10.93
VENEZUELA	113	122	129	138	142	2.80	92	97	99	102	102	- .49
NEAR EAST DEVELOPING	125	123	128	130	132	1.06	107	102	103	102	100	- 1.75
NEAR EAST IN AFRICA	109	107	113	114	116	1.93	94	90	93	91	91	- .81
EGYPT	106	103	107	110	114	3.10	93	88	90	90	90	.48
LIBYA	222	162	167	213	223	4.91	173	121	120	147	148	.83
SUDAN	104	111	120	113	112	- 1.56	89	92	97	89	86	- 4.26
NEAR EAST IN ASIA	130	127	133	135	136	.84	110	105	106	105	103	- 2.00
AFGHANISTAN	77	77	81	85	87	2.68	107	93	96	95	93	- 1.85
CYPRUS	94	102	100	107	105	- 1.61	91	98	96	102	100	- 2.06
IRAN	141	136	142	143	139	- 2.88	118	111	112	109	103	- 5.81
IRAQ	114	107	111	125	124	- .22	94	84	85	92	89	- 3.61
JORDAN	105	104	121	93	146	56.45	87	83	93	70	105	51.29
LEBANON	81	74	97	95	112	17.47	70	62	79	76	88	14.66
SAUDI ARABIA	122	135	129	96	44	- 54.16	103	110	102	74	33	- 55.56
SYRIA	170	160	186	173	206	18.84	140	128	144	129	149	15.06
TURKEY	130	130	134	139	140	.88	112	109	110	111	109	- 1.58
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	118	109	110	114	114	- .44	105	96	94	95	93	- 2.91
YEMEN DEMOCRATIC	123	124	122	123	124	.37	109	106	102	100	98	- 2.38
ISRAEL	134	137	140	141	137	- 2.58	113	113	113	111	106	- 4.76
FAR EAST DEVELOPING	69	71	85	87	85	- 1.66	101	106	107	102	102	- .61
SOUTH ASIA	111	121	125	120	125	4.34	97	102	103	97	99	1.83
BANGLADESH	102	111	116	112	123	9.53	88	93	95	89	94	6.27
INDIA	112	123	127	119	124	4.08	98	104	106	97	99	1.75
NEPAL	109	105	109	101	111	9.97	95	90	91	83	89	7.53
PAKISTAN	115	122	122	132	135	2.73	96	99	96	100	99	- .51
SRI LANKA	110	112	118	122	124	1.10	99	100	103	105	104	- .69
EAST SOUTH-EAST ASIA	129	135	142	143	144	.36	110	113	116	114	112	- 2.04
BURMA	108	113	120	123	130	5.70	94	95	99	99	102	3.15
INDONESIA	119	124	129	132	140	6.29	103	105	106	106	110	3.89
KOREA REP	142	157	163	163	136	- 16.53	126	137	139	137	112	- 17.99
LAO	104	91	105	122	138	13.26	91	78	88	99	110	10.56
MALAYSIA	130	131	130	141	147	4.27	110	108	105	111	113	1.65
PHILIPPINES	137	146	149	149	153	2.65	115	119	118	114	114	- .37
THAILAND	137	140	166	153	161	5.00	115	114	131	118	121	2.08
JAPAN	101	108	105	106	97	- 8.83	93	99	95	95	86	- 9.53
ASIAN CENT PLANNED ECON	122	121	127	136	136	.02	110	108	112	118	116	- 1.30
CHINA	121	120	127	136	136	- .14	110	108	112	119	117	- 1.38
KAMPUCHEA,DEMOCRATIC	72	72	63	41	49	18.25	61	60	52	34	39	16.18
KOREA DPR	148	158	159	168	169	1.05	127	132	129	133	132	- 1.34
MONGOLIA	120	112	124	124	123	- 1.26	101	92	98	96	92	- 4.04
VIET NAM	121	122	127	133	135	.92	106	105	107	109	108	- 1.43
ANTIGUA	107	114	136	145	148	2.41	103	108	129	135	138	2.42

ANNEX TABLE 3. INDICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

	TOTAL						PER CAPUT					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	CHANGE 1979 TO 1980	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	CHANGE 1979 TO 1980
	.....	.....	1969-71=100	.....	.....	PERCENT	.....	.....	1969-71=100	.....	.....	PERCENT
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION												
BAHAMAS	131	120	118	125	129	3.61	111	99	95	98	99	1.32
BELIZE	114	138	154	142	161	13.27	95	112	121	108	120	10.46
DOMINICA	108	108	117	98	109	10.57	101	100	107	88	96	9.19
GRENADA	115	108	117	124	110	- 11.53	113	104	114	119	105	- 11.52
GUADELOUPE	93	85	95	83	91	9.94	95	87	99	85	92	8.23
MARTINIQUE	122	135	140	100	66	- 33.80	125	139	143	102	67	- 33.99
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	52	79	75	82	75	- 8.36	47	70	65	69	62	- 10.15
PUERTO RICO	102	102	110	110	103	- 5.69	87	86	90	89	82	- 7.32
SAINT LUCIA	96	95	106	107	97	- 9.32	89	86	96	96	86	- 10.89
ST. VINCENT	108	106	117	118	116	- 1.60	101	98	107	107	104	- 2.61
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	102	100	97	91	89	- 1.46	96	93	89	83	81	- 2.51
SURINAME	113	134	152	198	210	6.11	114	134	150	192	200	3.93
BHUTAN	118	121	124	128	132	3.15	104	105	105	105	106	.67
BRUNEI	144	159	174	177	197	11.69	114	122	130	127	138	8.17
HONG KONG	56	59	61	64		-100.00	49	51	52	54		-100.00
MACAU	98	101	113	103	102	- 1.32	91	93	103	93	91	- 2.48
MALDIVES	116	127	120	122	126	3.31	99	107	99	97	99	1.25
SINGAPORE	139	185	198	130	163	25.79	127	167	176	114	142	24.36
FIJI	97	106	107	129	126	- 2.14	87	93	92	110	105	- 3.72
FRENCH POLYNESIA	118	113	109	111	122	9.68	93	86	81	81	86	6.12
NEW CALEDONIA	100	104	90	94	114	21.13	80	80	67	68	80	17.19
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	125	127	131	135	137	1.79	108	107	108	108	107	- .81
SAMOA	102	106	103	105	108	3.54	95	97	93	93	95	2.26
SOLOMON ISLANDS	123	141	152	169	175	3.90	103	114	119	128	129	.62
TONGA	128	125	121	121	134	10.47	121	116	111	109	119	9.32
VANUATU	112	111	134	135	107	- 20.50	95	92	108	106	82	- 22.69

ANNEX TABLE 4. VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
	.....	.....	.....	.....	....THOUSAND METRIC TONS...			.....	.....	.....	.....	PERCENT
WORLD												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	49456	56866	63462	79879	63625	72054	67293	72298	82362	79382	96774	4.22
RICE MILLED	7813	8807	8657	8598	8350	7816	9112	11037	9826	11964	12766	4.50
BARLEY	6915	11130	13989	12445	11693	12604	13927	13112	14584	14083	16236	2.88
MAIZE	20476	30982	37415	48066	49619	52066	62395	57768	68754	76124	79780	10.12
MILLET	229	268	168	226	216	207	303	273	316	286	211	2.64
SORGHUM	3560	6222	6168	9050	10766	10155	11161	11954	10983	11390	11137	6.84
POTATOES	3294	3261	5129	3913	3878	3932	4405	4697	4024	4594	4896	2.28
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.)	18201	20979	21730	22762	22877	21369	22575	28312	25581	25778	26636	2.84
PULSES	1523	1781	1932	2009	1652	1788	1908	1935	2083	2326	2733	3.62
SOYBEANS	5520	12338	13794	15629	17233	16479	19757	20009	24091	25470	26880	8.92
SOYBEAN OIL	623	1333	1103	1053	1546	1365	1839	2106	2610	2957	3197	13.26
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS	1439	892	949	991	874	932	1063	906	790	785	773	- 2.11
GROUNDNUT OIL	375	357	522	498	368	395	557	583	421	503	493	2.17
COPRA	1547	1067	1355	1043	527	1082	1146	941	674	443	441	- 9.34
COCONUT OIL	440	714	867	737	667	1043	1374	1111	1329	1141	1211	7.18
PALM NUTS KERNELS	688	491	397	302	360	307	391	279	178	169	201	- 9.89
PALM OIL	611	1239	1382	1514	1694	2046	2184	2332	2408	2839	3534	11.40
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL	6931	12169	13107	14469	14675	14404	18817	19105	21850	22955	25697	8.70
BANANAS	4267	6525	6749	6786	6626	6371	6340	6660	6980	7113	6912	.63
ORANGES+TANGER+CLEMEN	3259	4237	4623	5027	4989	5194	5239	5406	5182	4952	5203	1.67
LEMONS AND LIMES	533	755	733	784	832	814	964	894	989	927	944	3.20
COFFEE GREEN+ROASTED	2876	3291	3575	3803	3408	3575	3665	2950	3429	3814	3739	.41
COCOA BEANS	1096	1191	1250	1109	1194	1150	1146	968	1074	918	1036	- 2.52
TEA	626	767	778	801	810	828	865	913	884	921	947	2.43
COTTON LINT	3729	4071	4096	4728	3818	3994	4043	3928	4485	4427	4869	1.21
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	1048	783	757	906	891	590	667	568	500	572	559	- 5.42
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	931	1031	1214	1240	1389	1252	1317	1288	1440	1362	1369	2.41
NATURAL RUBBER	2304	2892	2849	3359	3197	3011	3248	3291	3317	3402	3339	1.61
WOOL GREASY	1231	1146	1204	1119	834	853	1010	1103	888	933	919	- 2.34
BOVINE CATTLE 1/	5120	6940	7742	6860	6018	6814	6890	6592	7478	7304	6965	.21
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/	8126	10344	10926	10793	10323	11714	10766	12463	14801	15423	19126	6.25
PIGS 1/	2894	5381	6096	5927	6071	6428	6943	6950	7957	8426	10754	6.54
TOTAL MEAT	3100	4767	5384	5676	5191	5502	6246	6802	7065	7819	8136	5.90
MILK DRY	153	286	294	381	358	376	442	571	585	658	896	12.65
TOTAL EGGS IN SHELL	428	431	437	461	514	543	524	582	616	673	746	6.08
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	1462	2321	2491	2847	2785	2966	3025	3451	3818	4024	3680	6.01
FISH CURED	573	532	557	531	459	449	456	441	431	460	462	- 2.25
SHELLFISH	265	554	690	712	707	761	877	835	919	1022	908	5.67
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED	521	607	677	739	747	721	832	790	839	862	900	3.81
SHELLFISH CANNED+PREPAR	51	77	91	93	89	88	96	100	116	116	97	3.31
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL	665	709	749	550	558	597	575	577	692	739	738	.90
FISH MEAL	1950	3033	3008	1631	1951	2188	2113	2040	2105	2375	2216	- 1.86
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	8479	21618	25489	28793	26238	23898	28411	28657	29889	31865	27927	2.76
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	17570	40691	42812	52395	45001	36379	45331	46719	47693	46122	41906	.39
PULPWOOD+PARTICLE	14110	24110	23071	29208	32989	31878	33851	35064	32591	36290	39879	5.28
FUELWOOD	1760	1258	1049	1291	1354	1121	817	1094	608	673	755	- 7.26
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	40882	51669	57094	60913	51823	43251	56295	61809	66008	68810	66184	2.91
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	4777	7219	8382	10595	8925	7963	11505	11114	11984	13385	12662	6.23
WOOD-BASED PANELS	4740	10673	12442	14530	12870	12324	14265	14592	15911	16278	15957	4.00
PULP FOR PAPER	9605	13064	14580	16666	17192	13525	15233	15350	17264	18375	19358	3.15
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	14238	23526	25317	27526	29963	22869	27092	28294	30268	33039	35106	3.66
WESTERN EUROPE												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	4402	6408	9457	11857	11587	13472	13635	11782	12479	14505	18218	8.01
RICE MILLED	270	560	525	405	616	625	669	751	850	889	957	8.11
BARLEY	2461	3780	5311	5586	5966	5686	5075	4408	8634	7199	8052	6.31
MAIZE	1111	5300	4593	5613	6012	5666	5876	4458	4869	5050	5474	- .37
MILLET	4	12	5	9	7	15	11	12	12	13	14	6.05
SORGHUM	65	134	195	276	711	736	771	384	262	308	206	3.09
POTATOES	1835	2138	2763	2485	2358	2589	2337	2708	2798	3016	3452	3.60
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.)	1379	1871	2604	2615	2439	2082	2839	3628	4124	4280	5210	10.50
PULSES	184	256	291	288	253	323	226	302	353	450	461	5.97
SOYBEANS	2	17	269	113	16	111	189	120	237	353	327	26.72
SOYBEAN OIL	85	445	395	470	720	719	744	767	1099	1208	1200	13.73
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS	14	15	18	18	18	14	24	22	29	15	19	2.58
GROUNDNUT OIL	37	31	32	54	51	74	49	44	45	64	79	7.30
COPRA	3	1	7	6		1	17	3	4	1		-91.21

1/ THOUSAND HEAD
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 4. VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
					THOUSAND METRIC TONS							PERCENT
COCONUT OIL	47	79	143	117	78	203	269	163	119	61	43	- 5.13
PALM NUTS KERNELS		2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	- 1.76
PALM OIL	19	55	77	80	68	86	98	111	97	92	123	6.94
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL	970	1793	2150	2710	2875	2257	2630	2519	3437	3957	4242	8.18
BANANAS	117	41	30	23	27	35	25	31	41	43	43	3.63
ORANGES+TANGER+CLEMEN	1316	1514	1837	1943	1933	1999	2056	2113	1921	1906	1732	1.04
LEMONS AND LIMES	356	470	424	384	444	461	525	464	505	483	456	1.38
COFFEE GREEN+ROASTED	15	38	47	62	76	86	92	78	102	124	106	12.01
COCOA BEANS	6	4	2	3	6	11	15	30	34	32	44	42.37
TEA	18	53	47	58	61	43	46	60	50	46	43	- 1.70
COTTON LINT	78	99	74	101	79	65	89	70	71	60	53	- 5.31
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	33	38	29	28	25	21	18	17	19	16	17	- 8.36
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	106	122	148	141	196	177	179	153	223	234	197	5.62
NATURAL RUBBER	62	19	24	30	40	29	32	27	21	21	16	- 3.40
WOOL GREASY	68	55	66	55	43	55	64	57	60	65	67	2.00
BOVINE CATTLE 1/	1730	2736	3094	2566	2312	3416	3121	2979	3322	3292	3400	2.67
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/	1182	718	790	619	575	1152	1183	1318	1732	1422	1408	11.42
PIGS 1/	600	2175	2445	2552	2576	2596	3112	3106	3423	4004	4777	8.03
TOTAL MEAT	880	1812	1823	1933	2215	2434	2394	2652	2825	3173	3670	7.97
MILK DRY	120	223	221	289	272	285	334	432	450	514	660	12.49
TOTAL EGGS IN SHELL	233	224	237	262	308	326	335	349	382	445	505	8.86
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	816	1036	1061	1095	1017	1054	1116	1151	1394	1685	1525	5.19
FISH CURED	349	314	349	327	283	278	288	267	255	276	276	- 2.51
SHELLFISH	106	186	243	196	225	250	274	232	263	277	294	4.14
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED	197	177	198	235	226	207	244	238	260	262	240	3.41
SHELLFISH CANNED+PREPAR	9	21	26	28	24	27	33	32	36	38	39	6.54
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL	221	149	196	271	196	249	330	339	270	296	322	7.37
FISH MEAL	367	724	840	797	803	864	948	1019	882	948	895	2.50
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	1108	1354	1380	2236	2784	1704	2428	2590	1899	2395	2927	6.32
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	963	1474	1549	1850	1943	1665	1833	2074	2017	2055	2252	4.03
PULPWOOD+PARTICLE	4554	7755	6089	7114	7929	8630	8166	7573	6807	8421	10095	2.59
FUELWOOD	1309	603	604	881	954	816	546	782	314	442	519	- 5.70
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	14029	16529	17929	20295	17248	12640	17061	16554	18051	20347	19904	1.31
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	1044	1522	1766	2274	1858	1607	2801	2494	2756	2520	2434	5.68
WOOD-BASED PANELS	2502	4621	5270	6337	5854	5171	6151	6194	6737	7386	7215	4.35
PULP FOR PAPER	5589	5825	6623	8036	7436	5178	5670	5555	6715	6836	6594	- .21
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	6056	10847	12032	13708	14964	10655	13098	13753	15659	17324	17407	4.60
USSR AND EASTERN EUROPE												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	4091	9136	5801	6852	8008	5109	3912	5149	3659	4759	4264	- 7.56
RICE MILLED	30	18	92	90	149	16	11	11	14	20	16	-16.30
BARLEY	1123	947	847	570	1158	1040	943	1725	222	232	297	-13.07
MAIZE	1762	900	964	1583	1743	998	1552	1331	1506	565	805	- 3.20
POTATOES	719	344	1510	534	648	490	442	682	360	647	328	- 4.91
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.)	2299	1571	888	754	724	403	527	743	872	660	599	- 5.70
PULSES	199	249	127	118	115	119	112	117	135	146	119	- 2.99
SOYBEANS		50	10	34	31	11	10	31	6	30	5	-12.38
SOYBEAN OIL		3	3	6	8	2	12	13	7	9	18	17.65
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS	2	3	1		1					1		-87.24
GROUNDNUT OIL	1											
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL	254	88	79	75	47	49	14	61	53	17	7	-19.28
ORANGES+TANGER+CLEMEN	3											-98.48
COCOA BEANS	2											-86.49
TEA	8	11	12	13	14	17	15	22	17	17	20	6.59
COTTON LINT	386	571	662	734	740	801	880	976	859	794	867	4.16
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	1	2	2	3								-95.16
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	101	92	88	97	100	102	101	99	89	102	105	1.05
NATURAL RUBBER	24											
WOOL GREASY	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	7.86
BOVINE CATTLE 1/	217	818	817	783	630	686	498	540	544	632	556	- 4.66
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/	708	3128	3183	3168	2875	3457	3025	3504	3800	4609	4857	4.92
PIGS 1/	702	571	787	412	628	944	720	720	1158	1152	1149	9.03
TOTAL MEAT	292	374	395	433	527	627	547	639	619	745	780	8.39
TOTAL EGGS IN SHELL	101	114	108	103	111	121	101	120	114	104	90	- 1.16
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	80	351	345	379	494	606	607	540	570	606	631	7.25
FISH CURED	37	17	16	15	13	19	12	11	15	21	21	1.88
SHELLFISH	1	5	4	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	-16.36
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED	22	28	29	31	32	45	47	48	40	36	37	4.05
SHELLFISH CANNED+PREPAR	4	4	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	-11.39

1/ THOUSAND HEAD
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 4. VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
					THOUSAND METRIC TONS							PERCENT
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL	32	15	17	6	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	-30.47
FISH MEAL	5	12	18	13	11	19	18	14	21	20	20	5.20
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	3131	7383	7982	10195	9829	8884	9534	9919	10281	8763	7311	.43
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	70	275	290	334	397	354	201	315	296	404	391	2.21
PULPWOOD+PARTICLE	5366	8437	8021	11019	12480	12146	12401	12155	11367	12048	11725	3.64
FUELWOOD	261	74	108	141	127	95	40	63	92	42	12	-15.50
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	9464	10764	11059	11085	9865	10362	11009	10592	10782	9955	9385	- 1.11
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	686	948	827	825	767	749	714	702	752	600	587	- 4.34
WOOD-BASED PANELS	519	1108	1248	1476	1458	1589	1705	1793	1762	1712	1650	4.57
PULP FOR PAPER	343	541	599	618	592	601	728	754	851	753	748	4.36
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	340	1107	1180	1264	1304	1095	1480	1653	1781	1650	1656	5.41
NORTH AMERICA DEVELOPED												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	30856	30591	36693	50900	36339	43188	38493	40151	50193	46586	53744	4.24
RICE MILLED	1195	1481	2038	1630	1726	2139	2107	2345	2342	2323	3065	6.36
BARLEY	1993	5161	5749	5168	3547	4068	5432	4343	4249	4654	4195	- 2.05
MAIZE	11365	12918	22409	33215	29875	33526	44692	40580	50550	59414	63901	16.92
SORGHUM	2864	2849	3858	5629	5722	5848	5797	6139	5184	5950	8050	7.66
POTATOES	274	254	300	313	356	369	857	503	282	289	344	2.36
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.)	22	12	18	65	97	268	112	153	137	124	602	37.73
PULSES	269	340	359	416	339	390	400	374	391	471	912	6.76
SOYBEANS	5000	11555	12034	13250	13953	12506	15361	16234	20794	20952	21882	7.90
SOYBEAN OIL	507	823	618	439	766	355	506	768	916	1110	1081	6.63
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS	33	111	196	192	262	244	132	306	393	368	292	10.56
GROUNDNUT OIL	14	39	28	47	21	12	48	45	40	5	18	- 9.08
COCONUT OIL	3	10	6	11	5	8	26	17	9	5	19	5.78
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL	1615	4435	4012	4971	5215	4030	5370	4740	6772	6845	8009	6.64
BANANAS	50	180	188	188	195	187	201	199	201	197	205	1.21
ORANGES+TANGER+CLEMEN	196	257	303	292	328	481	461	410	356	318	482	4.74
LEMONS AND LIMES	95	137	157	201	202	183	225	236	237	173	171	2.60
COFFEE GREEN+ROASTED	36	25	34	72	85	55	69	106	68	78	78	10.12
COCOA BEANS	7	5	4	9	23	9	10	14	9	9	9	5.35
TEA	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	5	5	5	6.50
COTTON LINT	1075	936	701	1246	1172	871	779	1017	1347	1527	1823	7.09
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1			-13.78
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	245	249	314	313	335	293	293	314	364	299	293	1.03
NATURAL RUBBER	26	25	21	27	26	29	29	25	20	21	28	- .25
WOOL GREASY	2	1	1	1		1						- 8.49
BOVINE CATTLE 1/	459	338	405	699	360	421	684	651	592	436	424	2.44
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/	43	220	174	214	293	344	250	214	153	135	144	- 5.02
PIGS 1/	19	106	101	107	213	47	56	54	201	145	254	5.96
TOTAL MEAT	265	341	369	441	403	472	693	700	722	776	973	12.32
MILK DRY	18	11	18	23	21	17	17	16	7	5	36	- 3.24
TOTAL EGGS IN SHELL	10	11	11	18	21	22	22	38	39	30	61	18.14
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	167	225	234	264	200	236	250	352	383	413	418	8.32
FISH CURED	54	58	52	49	49	47	62	65	65	64	75	3.92
SHELLFISH	22	38	36	47	39	42	48	71	119	133	114	16.69
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED	32	33	43	52	39	36	46	51	63	64	78	7.87
SHELLFISH CANNED+PREPAR	6	10	9	10	8	8	9	9	11	10	10	.77
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL	79	118	95	121	101	93	91	60	110	101	137	- .14
FISH MEAL	50	72	42	63	85	35	63	61	81	43	108	2.86
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	3786	10854	14104	14248	12118	12196	14842	14362	15565	17865	15135	3.57
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	388	339	497	567	622	378	470	481	522	630	784	5.21
PULPWOOD+PARTICLE	3876	6473	6768	7837	8402	6867	8337	8710	8216	9463	9887	4.14
FUELWOOD	4	14	15	19	18	34	27	33	28	16	11	.97
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	15851	22023	25705	27339	22944	18553	26379	32305	34492	35407	33612	5.34
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	633	787	1006	1072	705	807	814	847	1341	1025	1190	3.41
WOOD-BASED PANELS	493	979	1225	1558	1518	1507	1567	1500	1781	1608	1746	4.83
PULP FOR PAPER	3472	6086	6578	7162	8011	6621	7601	7655	8051	8787	9704	4.27
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	7346	10573	10981	11255	12255	9726	10935	11232	11124	12326	13675	1.79
OCEANIA DEVELOPED												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	5861	9373	8641	5592	5270	8105	7787	8130	11092	6903	14933	4.52
RICE MILLED	59	102	181	158	137	174	218	256	277	241	457	13.18
BARLEY	498	1123	1828	844	808	1760	2022	2157	1375	1757	3047	9.01
MAIZE	2	22	38	19	3	1	88	79	32	75	36	17.03
MILLET	10	27	40	25	31	21	20	23	15	18	14	- 8.56
SORGHUM	16	517	993	736	748	856	915	829	385	516	580	- 3.88

1/ THOUSAND HEAD
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 4. VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
					THOUSAND METRIC TONS							PERCENT
POTATOES	16	22	16	21	16	21	25	29	20	18	24	1.94
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.)	1051	1572	2009	2085	1782	1996	2000	2556	2478	1840	2201	2.68
PULSES	20	46	37	44	44	36	33	40	36	45	72	2.36
SOYBEANS				1	2	4	32					- 7.41
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS		1	1	7	7	2	2	4	2	7	12	10.54
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL	2	1	2	1		1	3	2	1	1	1	5.93
ORANGES+TANGER+CLEMEN	17	26	34	32	24	15	18	11	22	25	38	- 1.75
LEMONS AND LIMES			1	1	1	1	1	1			4	8.16
COCOA BEANS			1	1	1							-79.48
TEA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			-12.98
COTTON LINT		7	2	22	3	8	16	6	10	24	49	20.83
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED		1							1		1	2.07
WOOL GREASY	820	863	905	859	634	588	750	826	630	705	650	- 2.87
BOVINE CATTLE 1/	9	4	7	17	34	13	33	45	71	107	74	39.91
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/	247	788	891	1145	1159	1456	1847	3409	4143	3898	6172	26.48
PIGS 1/		2	2	1	1	1	1		1	1	2	- 6.40
TOTAL MEAT	857	1202	1367	1542	1208	1183	1446	1643	1667	1815	1508	3.41
MILK DRY	12	41	37	48	51	56	53	100	109	123	183	18.36
TOTAL EGGS IN SHELL	3	3	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	-11.99
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	4	10	14	14	13	12	19	28	32	54	31	17.36
SHELLFISH	6	16	18	17	16	16	14	17	20	32	22	4.98
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED		1		2		1	1			1		-10.65
SHELLFISH CANNED+PREPAR		3	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	- 9.47
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL	7	6	6	8	8	4	8	5	4	5	5	- 4.59
FISH MEAL	1											-63.53
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	321	1797	1844	1916	1302	534	958	1027	936	1236	971	- 7.05
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	19	13	14	9	12	3	1	3	2	1	4	-22.74
PULPWOOD+PARTICLE		565	1047	2199	2931	3061	3866	5326	5074	5357	7064	27.72
FUELWOOD						1						-16.59
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	81	301	266	248	245	160	232	295	367	509	617	8.80
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	41	28	27	54	51	32	23	31	30	41	54	2.54
WOOD-BASED PANELS	22	87	75	93	52	61	28	32	52	104	142	.90
PULP FOR PAPER	64	100	114	142	232	335	375	452	435	464	475	21.05
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	98	189	202	189	214	204	269	302	332	359	418	9.73
AFRICA DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	195	58	74	66	36	22	17	18	34	33	28	-10.33
RICE MILLED	57	60	53	45	31	18	57	57	13	11	15	-14.83
BARLEY	147	12		65	2	5		1		2		-32.22
MAIZE	403	347	541	507	476	1009	472	434	647	382	69	- 9.69
MILLET	47	73	10	29	59	10	79	13	31	68	45	4.44
SORGHUM	9	2	5	5	5	10	2			53		-19.70
POTATOES	144	116	121	104	83	97	91	82	58	47	53	- 9.66
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.)	1161	1300	1476	1590	1466	1132	1355	1446	1311	1581	1703	1.27
PULSES	314	299	461	461	353	319	410	230	156	138	127	-12.81
SOYBEANS	18	12	8	9	2	21	3	13	36	1		-83.53
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS	1067	390	358	376	188	166	282	187	61	83	96	-17.36
GROUNDNUT OIL	214	148	315	239	155	226	290	259	100	157	88	- 7.14
COPRA	85	69	59	69	62	42	60	55	30	34	29	- 9.14
COCONUT OIL	12	13	11	17	18	9	11	6	12	15	15	- 1.15
PALM NUTS KERNELS	626	414	334	254	319	268	352	239	151	130	144	-11.03
PALM OIL	317	201	151	135	199	212	153	117	99	64	129	- 7.86
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL	582	655	909	725	617	677	755	709	460	676	524	- 3.47
BANANAS	446	395	462	438	465	354	320	312	347	295	272	- 5.28
ORANGES+TANGER+CLEMEN	659	731	786	905	719	592	664	744	873	672	860	.25
LEMONS AND LIMES	12	5	4	6	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	-17.04
COFFEE GREEN+ROASTED	785	988	1082	1186	1175	1109	1151	880	909	1020	900	- 2.05
COCOA BEANS	884	919	977	889	865	808	860	697	766	588	727	- 4.18
TEA	58	112	135	139	135	135	149	165	179	185	161	4.63
COTTON LINT	265	402	397	410	318	271	351	300	309	336	340	- 2.40
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	3	1	2	1							2	-67.30
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	128	98	114	131	131	113	141	128	139	140	179	4.53
NATURAL RUBBER	156	200	191	197	203	186	159	153	145	137	143	- 4.69
WOOL GREASY	6	4	5	5	6	4	3	4	4	4	4	- 4.19
BOVINE CATTLE 1/	1138	1320	1500	1407	1265	1000	1129	931	993	1067	1184	- 3.52
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/	2831	3076	3612	3336	3087	3355	2530	2452	3009	3311	3371	- .77
PIGS 1/	17	24	22	17	13	13	15	14	11	13	13	- 6.47
TOTAL MEAT	52	102	105	125	119	103	112	118	98	101	51	- 4.50
MILK DRY		1	2	3	1		1		2	2		-34.56
TOTAL EGGS IN SHELL	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				- 7.37

1/ THOUSAND HEAD
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER BOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 4. VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978+	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
	.....	.....	.....	.....	....THOUSAND METRIC TONS..			.....	.....	.....	.....	PERCENT
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	25	42	63	106	106	76	75	95	104	103	113	7.49
FISH CURED	58	64	62	49	42	45	35	36	36	36	36	- 6.62
SHELLFISH	3	15	19	23	29	39	43	40	38	33	35	9.66
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED	53	69	61	83	80	59	76	69	61	76	76	.44
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL	9	13	25	31	18	12	7	6	6	7	7	-14.23
FISH MEAL	65	80	150	142	95	83	43	18	38	24	22	-20.03
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS		65	13	14	14	15	11	2	2	4	4	-25.49
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	5204	6794	7368	8791	6840	5188	6231	6094	5689	6375	6539	- 2.22
PULPWOOD+PARTICLE	1	1	1	2	69	70	127	100	100	100	100	75.67
FUELWOOD	39	58	11	28	27	9	8	9	9	9	9	-15.96
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	31	99	73	103	107	98	113	119	112	99	92	1.51
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	636	642	707	880	813	665	742	718	694	704	709	- .36
WOOD-BASED PANELS	178	283	327	340	324	202	221	264	273	277	273	- 1.87
PULP OR PAPER	89	176	187	201	219	155	181	144	160	175	180	- 1.52
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	33	16	17	18	30	21	24	22	18	27	22	3.53
LATIN AMERICA												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	3539	1132	1771	3098	1836	2000	3304	5991	1763	4377	4626	13.05
RICE MILLED	282	432	195	330	348	439	509	1007	808	711	519	11.88
BARLEY	240	86	111	161	110	28	43	130	18	58	43	-11.87
MAIZE	3302	7764	3645	4113	6666	5088	4560	6864	5926	5990	3585	- 1.01
MILLET	145	129	81	118	78	94	124	172	195	139	61	1.38
SORGHUM	413	2315	635	2108	3169	2180	3499	4313	4685	3923	1536	9.15
POTATOES	27	37	36	11	21	50	96	106	67	64	39	12.09
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.	8804	10654	10851	11942	12048	11021	10452	12900	12419	12534	12005	1.49
PULSES	91	97	163	166	175	232	312	424	430	390	301	15.66
SOYBEANS	57	225	1079	1841	2831	3435	3934	3441	2841	3813	4499	26.41
SOYBEAN OIL		7	60	116	42	285	562	544	570	614	845	57.99
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS	24	44	62	57	56	68	30	59	60	114	110	7.71
GROUNDNUT OIL	48	102	114	124	101	38	140	181	155	209	214	9.56
COPRA	19	3	2	1	2	2	2			1		-83.64
COCONUT OIL	3	9	11	9	5	5	5	5	9	8	7	- 2.40
PALM NUTS KERNELS	2	1	5	6	5	4	2	3	9	7	5	9.24
PALM OIL	3	6	3	6	6	3	5	3	4	5	3	- 2.73
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL	1434	2430	2698	2869	3130	4299	5799	7351	7676	7537	9146	17.71
BANANAS	3386	5195	5329	5345	5055	4779	4838	5231	5453	5530	5294	.39
ORANGES+TANGER+CLEMEN	202	177	216	218	210	190	173	224	269	314	313	5.54
LEMONS AND LIMES	6	3	8	11	14	22	25	29	51	72	57	36.59
COFFEE GREEN+ROASTED	1865	2035	2165	2232	1826	2055	2037	1560	1970	2199	2239	- .08
COCOA BEANS	176	226	226	174	255	270	209	187	211	225	185	- 1.22
TEA	10	28	24	25	30	23	32	34	41	39	37	5.69
COTTON LINT	934	682	861	829	664	806	609	689	906	748	663	- .58
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	5	7	4	4	3	1	1					-39.42
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	127	160	184	186	244	244	255	238	274	275	261	5.69
NATURAL RUBBER	11	10	9	8	5	6	6	5	6	5	4	- 8.83
WOOL GREASY	166	113	78	81	64	108	92	108	106	82	110	1.72
BOVINE CATTLE 1/	1120	1280	1487	1026	1037	960	1103	1093	1637	1404	910	- .50
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/	98	152	81	48	65	93	114	110	126	93	117	3.25
PIGS 1/	62	27	42	31	33	42	65	31	24	16	1	-20.16
TOTAL MEAT	669	740	1038	890	504	449	770	787	838	854	777	.39
MILK DRY		6	12	15	9	14	34	18	10	4	4	- 6.01
TOTAL EGGS IN SHELL	6	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	4	6.75
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	31	60	64	107	131	146	196	297	360	260	221	20.18
FISH CURED	1	2	3	7	9	5	3	9	7	10	10	16.17
SHELLFISH	62	91	98	94	90	93	99	95	93	105	119	1.83
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED	19	16	21	20	20	16	28	47	72	74	110	24.05
SHELLFISH CANNED+PREPAR	4	3	2	1	1	3	3	5	3	4	3	8.56
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL	143	308	318	10	93	148	39	46	68	126	95	- 6.40
FISH MEAL	1221	1957	1711	402	749	909	842	733	843	1068	921	- 3.87
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	36	8	9	14	9	15	23	167	689	968	1017	90.21
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	418	302	217	524	202	55	86	49	60	93	124	-15.90
PULPWOOD+PARTICLE	313	373	382	284	183	107	115	53	53	53	53	-23.25
FUELWOOD	14	3	1	2	2	3	4	3	2	2	2	4.07
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	1271	1724	1718	1530	1132	1135	1051	1445	1527	1718	1872	.84
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	273	552	622	870	835	590	629	738	721	1024	1074	5.11
WOOD-BASED PANELS	74	219	266	295	265	252	325	384	485	493	590	10.92
PULP FOR PAPER	36	145	262	296	314	328	377	433	706	1014	1306	23.40
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	40	115	110	186	213	146	199	222	268	327	343	12.67

1/ THOUSAND HEAD
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 4. VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
					THOUSAND METRIC TONS							PERCENT
NEAR EAST DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	175	24	616	599	23	12	21	627	2077	821	453	31.32
RICE MILLED	358	546	493	326	151	115	241	241	174	111	114	-14.33
BARLEY	451	17	142	17	7	12	366	302	49	86	285	28.93
MAIZE	4	3	7	3	2	1	14	8	40	111	149	56.19
MILLET	15	3	7	9	4	4	6	3	3	2	2	-12.05
SORGHUM	84	37	61	104	98	48	75	137	66	198	286	16.84
POTATOES	193	254	284	326	299	208	378	437	289	311	453	4.32
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.)	219	150	147	50	54	54	43	59	48	32	37	-13.25
PULSES	148	122	143	170	105	109	121	176	256	305	352	11.90
SOYBEANS	2											-93.30
SOYBEAN OIL							1				3	88.31
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS	149	153	149	166	145	223	322	194	120	56	38	-11.33
COCONUT OIL								1				-76.63
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL	498	581	751	545	401	452	367	252	225	185	226	-13.71
BANANAS	18	14	16	10	6	10	8	3	2	5	9	-12.27
ORANGES+TANGER+CLEMEN	188	600	527	766	722	724	749	750	623	591	610	.03
LEMONS AND LIMES	43	114	108	152	138	119	159	131	153	152	201	4.75
COFFEE GREEN+ROASTED	10	7	10	8	6	4	3	3	3	2	1	-18.80
TEA	2	23	19	26	19	4	8	7	6	8	8	-13.84
COTTON LINT	766	1101	1049	1097	706	856	1003	710	788	723	641	- 5.29
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES		1										-92.17
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	75	94	137	120	123	75	86	71	83	76	93	- 4.48
WOOL GREASY	16	14	21	25	10	8	7	12	9	8	8	- 9.34
BOVINE CATTLE 1/	167	134	92	52	77	18	11	16	12	16	9	-26.00
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/	1489	1146	932	987	980	765	828	724	1304	1416	2519	6.62
TOTAL MEAT		8	13	30	22	14	9	11	12	12	15	- 1.12
TOTAL EGGS IN SHELL	3	19	21	15	17	12	1	3	6	8	2	-20.46
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	11	8	14	20	16	6	4	3	2	3	3	-19.25
FISH CURED	15	23	21	17	13	12	10	11	3	2	2	-24.05
SHELLFISH	3	7	13	16	11	7	10	9	4	4	4	-12.35
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	13.88
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL			1	1			1	2	1			-70.77
FISH MEAL	1				1							-51.24
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	2	17	14	7	5	4	3		1	1		-34.59
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	23	20	22	24	8	17	10	9	5	3	5	-19.37
FUELWOOD	1	8	9	9	7	8	8	6	5	8	10	- 1.01
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	1	57	37	37	61	49	60	69	60	103	96	9.40
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	14	22	28	23	21	1	1	1		2	5	-31.53
WOOD-BASED PANELS	5	14	26	32	31	27	29	26	26	24	25	1.70
PULP FOR PAPER					3	1						-52.52
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD		4	3	10	22	9	10	11	10	16	14	14.20
FAR EAST DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	108	106	325	520	107	92	64	234	873	1201	256	14.00
RICE MILLED	4114	3044	3258	2323	2049	1942	3752	4861	3163	5149	5268	8.15
BARLEY		5	1	19	95		37	39	13	47	280	49.26
MAIZE	807	2140	1952	1630	2554	2243	2485	1759	2154	2145	2340	1.12
MILLET	3	2	1	4	2	1	1	8	4	7	2	13.89
SORGHUM	14	141	134	135	189	213	182	138	166	170	202	2.96
POTATOES	29	32	35	40	36	47	96	73	56	90	96	13.53
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.)	1666	2187	1816	1989	2557	2804	3556	4474	2763	3138	2557	5.47
PULSES	216	233	216	219	167	170	189	176	244	292	308	3.32
SOYBEANS	18	18	20	59	18	32	38	47	30	27	26	2.79
SOYBEAN OIL	2	22	9	8	7	4	2	4	7	6	29	- 1.73
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS	58	62	51	65	111	89	177	75	32	39	55	- 4.11
GROUNDNUT OIL	44	8	6	10	7	9	10	5	6	19	7	1.93
COPRA	1231	790	1109	800	285	834	878	683	445	195	226	-13.37
COCONUT OIL	330	548	642	525	508	760	1004	845	1112	977	1060	9.14
PALM NUTS KERNELS	58	73	57	42	29	33	33	30	13	23	44	- 9.58
PALM OIL	271	977	1147	1284	1411	1726	1897	2067	2168	2635	3228	13.19
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL	1455	1964	2176	2243	2006	2060	3353	2870	2587	3024	2826	4.87
BANANAS	35	302	461	503	705	872	846	738	832	920	974	11.53
ORANGES+TANGER+CLEMEN	16	29	33	41	39	137	86	113	65	81	74	12.79
LEMONS AND LIMES									1	2	1	86.86
COFFEE GREEN+ROASTED	156	171	204	206	203	226	262	267	339	336	362	8.68

1/ THOUSAND HEAD
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 4. VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
					THOUSAND METRIC TONS							PERCENT
COCOA BEANS	3	5	7	10	14	15	18	18	24	32	40	22.82
TEA	474	455	464	457	455	507	513	499	459	475	525	1.07
COTTON LINT	215	233	310	248	96	244	218	56	128	134	372	- 3.97
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	999	729	716	867	860	566	644	542	470	517	504	- 5.83
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	118	173	182	196	211	198	210	232	215	194	201	1.60
NATURAL RUBBER	1907	2597	2565	3051	2868	2737	2967	3027	3079	3174	3098	2.06
WOOL GREASY	22	3	2	2	3	1	2		1			-37.79
BOVINE CATTLE 1/	100	134	148	123	114	74	73	98	88	88	95	- 5.27
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/	68	35	47	20	28	29	80	215	57	73	89	15.50
PIGS 1/	150	15	7	13	5	10	22	7	10	13	10	.04
TOTAL MEAT	4	7	15	19	26	33	44	60	68	78	76	29.52
MILK DRY	1	2	3	2	3	4	4	5	7	10	13	21.24
TOTAL EGGS IN SHELL	13	7	7	4	3	5	6	10	6	4	3	- 1.61
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	76	217	229	302	285	418	289	541	556	558	463	11.29
FISH CURED	41	42	42	54	36	32	30	29	33	30	30	- 5.13
SHELLFISH	43	135	172	219	212	228	290	294	312	347	243	8.34
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED	6	6	7	11	18	18	25	36	47	43	20	21.73
SHELLFISH CANNED+PREPAR	10	13	20	23	26	27	21	26	37	39	24	7.56
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL					1	1	1	1	3	2		29.85
FISH MEAL	14	44	65	78	63	57	84	113	139	167	160	15.16
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	10361	30775	32177	39605	34096	28167	35812	37019	38429	35838	31087	.72
PULPWOOD+PARTICLE		506	763	754	986	930	697	1033	860	736	772	2.49
FUELWOOD	131	497	301	212	215	154	179	190	145	142	180	- 9.54
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	9	8	109	188	117	134	251	258	425	481	410	37.97
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	1176	2506	3120	4352	3657	3298	5554	5379	5461	7234	6385	10.93
WOOD-BASED PANELS	317	2029	2573	3076	2424	2512	3110	3195	3358	3237	2936	3.96
PULP FOR PAPER		1	1	11	5		1				1	-26.29
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	26	59	99	173	114	106	175	139	156	171	324	12.74
ASIAN CENT PLANNED ECON												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	162	4	4	9	4	3	4	5	6	7	5	3.56
RICE MILLED	1447	1648	1637	2743	2832	2336	1547	1485	2099	1899	1661	- 1.55
BARLEY				16		6	2		1	2	1	3.40
MAIZE	244	120	110	65	130	315	430	356	230	240	104	8.76
MILLET	4	23	24	33	30	56	52	37	30	20	5	- 8.65
POTATOES	20	47	57	54	49	50	55	53	62	81	77	5.23
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.	962	644	641	632	612	503	541	635	417	434	478	- 4.33
PULSES	74	132	128	115	86	83	100	84	72	79	72	- 6.48
SOYBEANS	423	461	373	321	375	355	190	114	146	288	140	-11.77
SOYBEAN OIL	2	2					1	2	6	4	2	74.79
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS	27	29	53	47	38	48	54	32	37	54	101	6.08
GROUNDNUT OIL	5	12	15	13	16	15	12	5	12	23	17	1.31
COPRA				1								-59.29
COCONUT OIL	1											-86.74
PALM NUTS KERNELS	2											
PALM OIL					1							-75.08
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL	21	42	27	43	31	29	36	30	30	49	83	5.31
BANANAS	168	372	245	270	165	127	96	140	100	117	109	-12.47
ORANGES+TANGER+CLEMEN	41	87	90	83	74	79	56	80	70	76	73	- 2.23
COFFEE GREEN+ROASTED	1	3	4	6	6	4	12	4	5	5	5	3.15
TEA	49	78	72	74	84	87	90	112	115	134	137	7.96
COTTON LINT	6	22	22	22	22	43	65	71	33	22	2	- 9.16
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	4	4	2	2	1	1	3	7	9	37	36	38.28
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	17	28	32	43	41	43	43	45	45	35	34	1.91
NATURAL RUBBER	112	33	32	40	49	17	49	50	41	40	45	3.21
WOOL GREASY	20	22	22	23	22	24	25	21	22	24	23	.34
BOVINE CATTLE 1/	155	157	171	162	166	204	195	196	172	221	270	4.61
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/	1363	1042	1186	1220	1225	1030	973	482	443	463	448	-12.60
PIGS 1/	1345	2460	2689	2794	2601	2775	2953	3016	3129	3079	4548	4.68
TOTAL MEAT	43	118	185	192	141	158	190	143	177	208	225	3.99
TOTAL EGGS IN SHELL	33	45	41	47	46	46	44	44	53	72	76	5.57
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	19	163	176	193	153	182	174	207	127	131	45	- 8.63
FISH CURED	5	6	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	8	1	- 6.47
SHELLFISH	2	27	41	45	45	44	54	51	49	54	50	5.39
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED		2	3	6	6	6	14	13	19	25	26	32.73
SHELLFISH CANNED+PREPAR	1	6	8	8	7	7	11	11	13	9	7	4.02
FISH MEAL	1	2	3	3	3	1			1			-24.23

1/ THOUSAND HEAD
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 4. VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
	.....	.....	.....	.....	....THOUSAND METRIC TONS...			.....	.....	.....	.....	PERCENT
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	48	106	119	129	157	177	128	128	128	128	128	.74
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	87	12	28	5	3	17	12	12	12	12	12	1.52
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	34	70	139	53	66	95	103	102	111	111	111	4.74
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	46	111	177	160	118	133	136	91	115	115	115	- 3.11
WOOD-BASED PANELS	159	811	953	959	687	770	872	949	1244	1244	1244	5.05
PULP FOR PAPER	1	39	54	18	23	30	22	22	33	31	31	- 1.89
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	62	113	115	116	107	132	122	122	121	121	121	.88

1/ THOUSAND HEAD
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 5. WORLD AVERAGE EXPORT UNIT VALUES OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
					US $ PER METRIC TON							PERCENT
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT	65	68	69	106	171	169	153	125	131	164	184	9.54
WHEAT FLOUR	85	91	93	135	210	237	214	191	199	224	283	11.47
RICE MILLED	121	119	136	225	400	375	279	280	372	341	394	11.77
BARLEY	58	60	59	94	135	140	138	132	137	145	174	11.31
MAIZE	55	63	63	92	128	135	123	111	117	128	149	8.45
POTATOES	59	62	71	114	111	149	246	197	157	188	185	13.21
SUGAR CENTRIFUGAL RAW	116	128	150	189	399	556	376	295	339	355	523	13.11
SOYBEANS	101	115	126	216	246	225	215	272	249	270	265	8.73
SOYBEAN OIL	259	317	288	358	701	695	456	586	617	676	626	8.76
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED	177	229	245	339	511	514	467	598	658	664	665	13.07
GROUNDNUT OIL	320	390	373	444	937	804	717	809	948	907	736	9.63
COPRA	157	166	118	210	507	237	183	312	368	549	426	13.11
COCON , OIL	262	288	207	358	929	418	361	550	625	932	655	12.20
PALM NUTS KERNELS	135	140	107	179	363	179	160	266	262	372	296	10.40
PALM OIL	208	224	188	255	529	461	362	514	554	616	564	13.00
PALM KERNEL OIL	244	302	238	342	926	455	402	538	623	880	683	11.59
OLIVE OIL	602	701	806	1168	1793	1860	1307	1259	1341	1632	1904	8.33
CASTOR BEANS	114	121	158	384	329	207	251	333	330	357	371	9.69
CASTOR BEAN OIL	251	325	453	967	838	575	557	883	807	805	978	8.30
COTTONSEED	67	80	75	100	136	139	147	167	179	166	184	10.61
COTTONSEED OIL	284	357	317	355	602	675	554	599	609	686	627	8.17
LINSEED	126	108	121	258	426	336	285	272	216	281	308	8.15
LINSEED OIL	219	206	196	316	900	762	520	500	373	542	599	9.79
BANANAS	83	85	89	94	99	128	138	144	151	168	183	9.46
ORANGES	122	133	137	153	164	202	199	216	265	343	344	11.89
APPLES	139	169	186	249	241	317	274	352	412	402	446	11.28
RAISINS	299	300	362	726	907	716	697	968	1097	1452	1606	17.82
DATES	108	125	154	166	213	245	242	323	390	411	463	15.77
COFFEE GREEN	719	826	902	1137	1259	1180	2285	4236	3231	3153	3326	20.54
COCOA BEANS	455	624	567	841	1327	1401	1507	2808	3202	3238	2900	23.65
TEA	1124	928	974	933	1098	1262	1235	2145	2024	1911	2012	11.22
COTTON LINT	628	694	774	879	1295	1120	1297	1537	1360	1517	1619	9.63
JUTE	223	258	228	249	246	234	264	275	337	380	370	5.47
JUTE-LIKE FIBRES	154	166	205	193	170	203	210	250	245	248	249	4.57
SISAL	232	115	151	320	716	469	326	370	379	480	568	13.55
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	1190	1280	1371	1501	1756	2079	2176	2357	2639	2761	2819	10.02
NATURAL RUBBER	559	382	336	552	825	556	749	806	919	1185	1288	14.64
RUBBER NATURAL DRY	476	325	309	573	712	544	723	794	915	1184	1317	16.32
WOOL GREASY	1233	808	932	2057	2803	1765	1797	2160	2225	2469	2804	11.29
CATTLE 1/	129	173	231	284	264	304	286	309	353	419	444	8.95
BEEF AND VEAL	600	1046	1256	1661	1521	1725	1653	1854	2174	2422	2532	9.15
MUTTON AND LAMB	434	554	586	872	1223	1071	1008	1142	1389	1602	1764	12.56
PIGS 1/	39	47	57	78	81	90	90	100	104	112	107	8.99
BACON HAM OF SWINE	707	855	1027	1507	1620	2069	1978	1849	2220	2608	2844	12.63
MEAT CHIKENS	651	663	745	1045	1033	1138	1183	1232	1290	1365	1443	8.10
MEAT PREPARATIONS	797	1166	1255	1526	1716	1499	1541	1529	1625	2246	2673	7.24
EVAP COND WHOLE COW MILK	321	359	432	482	560	682	638	658	755	851	925	10.13
MILK OF COWS SKIMMED DRY	237	448	579	660	842	992	812	638	743	840	1042	6.09
BUTTER OF COWMILK	832	978	1223	991	1315	1724	1670	1726	2237	2270	2468	11.20
CHEESE OF WHOLE COWMILK	729	1076	1255	1461	1713	2021	1969	2146	2509	2751	2904	11.38
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	310	455	541	665	669	745	894	1049	1128	1246	1211	12.08
FISH CURED	358	575	652	874	1190	1256	1438	1585	1740	1959	1996	15.19
SHELLFISH	838	1283	1378	1776	1824	2070	2549	2813	3374	3868	4128	14.58
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED	664	846	957	1185	1341	1328	1445	1697	2030	2281	2177	11.57
SHELLFISH CANNED+PREPAR	1192	1703	1718	2240	2620	2861	3167	3683	3729	4306	4745	12.43
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL	160	211	158	272	467	338	364	430	433	416	428	9.71
FISH MEAL	109	166	166	401	377	243	324	428	418	392	465	10.29
FOREST PRODUCTS												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS 2/	18	24	27	46	53	52	52	59	63	84	89	14.01
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS 2/	24	23	25	39	49	40	51	54	58	91	96	15.95
PULPWOOD+PARTICLE 2/	11	13	14	17	22	25	23	24	25	26	34	9.58
FUELWOOD 2/	12	16	18	21	37	42	58	47	66	82	100	22.79
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS 2/	37	47	53	74	96	89	93	100	108	130	136	11.46
SAWNWOOD NONCONIF. 2/	61	65	80	106	133	129	135	149	163	212	236	13.55
WOOD-BASED PANELS 2/	114	120	135	169	188	185	199	215	233	280	307	9.94
PULP FOR PAPER	115	149	147	174	279	351	337	314	282	359	439	12.00
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	163	194	204	252	348	415	407	420	448	496	563	12.36

1/ U.S. DOLLARS PER HEAD
2/ U.S. DOLLARS PER CUBIC METRE

ANNEX TABLE 6. VOLUME OF IMPORTS OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
	THOUSAND METRIC TONS											PERCENT
WORLD												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	47746	55511	59406	74425	65772	71840	70410	69433	78106	83282	96058	4.77
RICE MILLED	7660	8737	8808	9151	8444	7609	9222	10172	10293	11845	13075	4.36
BARLEY	7001	10758	13989	12096	12422	12511	13703	12356	14909	14798	15414	2.92
MAIZE	19853	30737	37861	46850	48902	51653	61683	55073	68065	74794	80432	10.07
MILLET	241	335	271	403	373	299	345	405	398	299	238	- 1.22
SORGHUM	3261	6425	5294	7281	10179	9191	10115	10274	10131	10051	10934	6.92
POTATOES	3218	3191	4877	3832	3822	3754	4327	4729	3894	4550	4833	2.52
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.)	17947	20917	21379	22795	22311	21576	22256	26980	24884	25102	26412	2.62
PULSES	1437	1747	2059	2019	1682	1863	1879	2049	2009	2273	2834	3.47
SOYBEANS	5430	12701	13846	14675	17503	16313	19983	19629	23322	26099	27546	9.03
SOYBEAN OIL	642	1308	1113	1046	1500	1364	1502	2076	2462	2840	3192	12.89
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS	1402	891	879	988	881	917	1062	840	823	813	784	- 1.57
GROUNDNUT OIL	382	387	518	537	387	428	513	577	479	474	509	1.62
COPRA	1503	1063	1309	1061	545	1033	1215	919	805	484	476	- 8.05
COCONUT OIL	421	669	848	764	625	953	1413	1082	1265	1212	1142	7.46
PALM NUTS KERNELS	692	493	398	295	343	278	349	292	169	155	178	-10.77
PALM OIL	593	1209	1372	1549	1559	1884	2034	2482	2311	2790	3315	11.20
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL	7083	13164	14337	15395	14742	14854	18459	19094	22016	23784	25762	7.78
BANANAS	4088	6007	6419	6383	6355	6306	6355	6574	6902	6965	6676	1.23
ORANGES+TANGER+CLEMEN	3236	4225	4721	4951	4865	4920	5057	5189	4888	4986	5159	1.43
LEMONS AND LIMES	526	752	733	778	836	821	929	903	952	956	974	3.42
COFFEE GREEN+ROASTED	2893	3368	3473	3653	3462	3676	3770	3119	3428	3909	3790	.78
COCOA BEANS	1073	1219	1250	1171	1155	1192	1156	1001	1087	1033	1088	- 1.92
TEA	630	746	751	756	821	804	844	900	826	871	917	2.24
COTTON LINT	4106	3980	3960	4734	4125	4058	4113	3969	4346	4565	5025	1.57
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	957	838	795	883	802	557	654	546	494	581	590	- 5.45
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	911	1064	1214	1239	1286	1303	1300	1260	1425	1393	1388	2.45
NATURAL RUBBER	2299	2907	2950	3259	3310	3107	3282	3370	3362	3491	3420	1.78
WOOL GREASY	1191	1116	1200	950	749	847	1033	869	868	929	859	- 2.37
BOVINE CATTLE 1/	5202	7163	7949	7092	5964	6428	6694	6779	7302	7211	6764	- .38
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/	8367	10179	11956	11151	10302	11208	10722	13144	15284	17116	19626	6.69
PIGS 1/	2793	5401	5973	5779	5985	6377	6802	6703	7760	8145	10587	6.32
TOTAL MEAT	3027	4788	5285	5493	5043	5533	6001	6610	6889	7508	7865	5.57
MILK DRY	166	243	244	247	257	257	323	432	421	452	518	9.90
TOTAL EGGS IN SHELL	406	424	433	444	503	522	513	577	622	669	730	6.25
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	1426	2144	2439	2770	2864	2799	2919	3119	3438	3751	3576	5.60
FISH CURED	533	493	480	413	377	377	364	339	350	378	359	- 3.40
SHELLFISH	291	568	686	716	769	820	945	891	1034	1185	1071	7.51
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED	519	627	684	735	768	714	831	763	837	843	838	2.99
SHELLFISH CANNED+PREPAR	61	103	115	134	130	129	145	153	156	159	153	4.50
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL	729	741	739	631	624	631	613	569	644	723	755	- .11
FISH MEAL	1925	2999	3114	1720	1908	2288	2193	2115	2017	2270	2242	- 2.26
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	8995	21591	26420	29838	26831	24327	27631	29203	29760	33141	27797	2.60
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	16795	38944	41834	49430	45245	35761	44080	46728	48496	49117	43990	1.48
PULPWOOD+PARTICLE	13844	23742	22659	28559	33687	31249	31844	36108	33929	34769	38391	5.23
FUELWOOD	2289	1657	1600	2208	2323	1951	1983	2113	1816	1447	1463	- 1.84
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	40058	50843	56773	60799	52077	42285	54088	60368	64894	67231	61656	2.41
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	4589	6746	7804	10562	9563	8069	10396	11371	11799	13083	12506	6.57
WOOD-BASED PANELS	4694	10459	12781	15271	13293	12245	14498	14489	15719	16413	14958	3.42
PULP FOR PAPER	9932	13107	14881	16568	17396	13637	15293	15524	17578	18555	18860	3.01
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	14083	23852	25184	27033	29008	23003	26538	27736	30394	32166	33077	3.23
WESTERN EUROPE												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	12569	13262	13410	13527	12488	12394	13109	12521	13302	12896	14015	.12
RICE MILLED	585	734	770	804	806	809	1225	1352	1567	1392	1335	9.41
BARLEY	4378	6684	5694	5364	6345	5477	6329	6136	6567	5105	5305	- 1.08
MAIZE	13531	19599	20166	22641	24324	25301	26440	26733	24757	24820	23568	2.38
MILLET	87	150	114	138	108	112	90	182	195	150	98	.67
SORGHUM	2086	1527	578	1139	2800	2669	2893	2146	1425	1166	1251	2.16
POTATOES	1818	2049	2549	2390	2235	2372	3149	2999	2565	2805	3065	3.58
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.)	4509	4531	4823	4804	5165	5096	4467	4110	3431	3362	3037	- 5.09
PULSES	686	888	1098	1103	786	794	828	889	907	1054	1022	.25
SOYBEANS	2934	7515	8323	8327	11275	10524	11719	11616	14201	15311	16358	8.94
SOYBEAN OIL	247	469	368	316	545	575	532	502	559	580	679	5.64
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS	1122	646	610	712	628	621	749	577	556	545	428	- 3.47
GROUNDNUT OIL	288	321	435	422	327	338	351	355	325	407	446	.89
COPRA	786	624	822	630	354	816	961	670	515	294	250	- 8.35

1/ THOUSAND HEAD
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 6. VOLUME OF IMPORTS OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
	THOUSAND METRIC TONS											PERCENT
COCONUT OIL	141	208	287	277	177	281	427	333	395	390	414	7.84
PALM NUTS KERNELS	618	435	350	251	329	260	327	271	153	137	139	-11.26
PALM OIL	417	686	693	752	698	797	860	829	783	856	827	2.43
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL	5867	9800	10383	11039	9927	10101	12778	12860	15320	16705	17389	6.99
BANANAS	1802	2310	2554	2556	2427	2329	2256	2430	2528	2460	2239	- .38
ORANGES+TANGER+CLEMEN	2642	3035	3309	3459	3200	3198	3176	3322	3143	3227	3221	- .01
LEMONS AND LIMES	341	398	368	378	386	398	432	408	428	432	429	1.64
COFFEE GREEN+ROASTED	1105	1512	1606	1674	1642	1747	1810	1543	1703	1955	1928	2.14
COCOA BEANS	554	552	602	584	574	564	565	561	590	569	616	.35
TEA	292	306	289	298	313	289	297	336	250	278	296	- .73
COTTON LINT	1483	1262	1281	1543	1145	1188	1318	1135	1216	1150	1228	- 1.27
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	519	357	398	353	356	177	232	216	157	182	133	-11.24
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	518	627	646	681	661	677	695	677	785	743	701	1.71
NATURAL RUBBER	765	912	910	947	958	875	941	950	862	927	896	- .28
WOOL GREASY	715	557	597	423	370	391	528	418	425	443	391	- 2.73
BOVINE CATTLE 1/	1881	3530	3933	3305	2691	3444	3306	3175	3472	3530	3431	- .19
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/	1371	2461	3017	2529	1968	2570	2370	2354	2724	2913	2918	1.29
PIGS 1/	979	2371	3000	2819	3009	3314	3629	3284	3870	4382	5199	7.32
TOTAL MEAT	1920	2858	3350	3446	2876	3104	3311	3461	3763	3787	3773	2.71
MILK DRY	72	120	118	102	85	92	117	98	116	127	146	2.20
TOTAL EGGS IN SHELL	309	246	247	270	318	311	307	327	366	400	430	6.25
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	712	974	1026	1143	1231	1147	1132	1229	1332	1470	1489	4.38
FISH CURED	203	222	233	186	181	158	158	162	168	194	192	- 2.06
SHELLFISH	121	196	249	245	261	295	335	275	347	368	362	6.41
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED	257	256	283	310	288	274	307	294	287	313	309	1.32
SHELLFISH CANNED+PREPAR	23	46	46	57	56	60	63	68	73	80	78	6.63
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL	595	620	665	569	551	558	537	510	584	666	660	.27
FISH MEAL	1275	1736	1855	1106	1086	1204	1187	1084	1074	1219	1243	- 3.64
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	2290	2252	2767	4316	4756	3221	4417	4890	4094	4547	5106	6.88
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	6067	8184	9070	10952	8928	6985	8858	9426	8347	8952	9295	.06
PULPWOOD+PARTICLE	8728	14578	11882	14941	18142	17907	17210	16668	15255	17840	20705	3.59
FUELWOOD	1421	982	837	1413	1609	1486	1375	1417	1134	1165	1181	1.48
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	21867	23558	25396	28214	23709	17177	23111	22096	23684	27274	25530	.26
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	2243	3426	3995	5677	4033	3620	5435	5521	5620	6674	6075	6.28
WOOD-BASED PANELS	2717	5272	6137	8098	6952	6099	7580	7540	8462	9652	9009	5.40
PULP FOR PAPER	6033	7156	8380	9305	9598	7234	8375	8228	9420	9948	9939	2.39
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	5355	10278	11441	12504	13522	9904	12368	12631	13609	14999	15061	3.56
USSR AND EASTERN EUROPE												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	8609	8603	12986	20097	7294	13297	12920	11783	12915	15816	21156	5.40
RICE MILLED	485	613	503	419	441	544	647	726	706	939	1006	8.27
BARLEY	1070	1319	5487	3416	2368	3283	4118	2225	4137	4558	4307	6.47
MAIZE	1072	2506	6090	7816	6927	9131	17664	7493	17809	20175	19048	21.15
POTATOES	535	385	1365	584	642	514	368	664	301	512	382	- 6.16
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.)	2901	2778	2757	3504	2863	3915	4531	5566	4637	4878	5635	8.79
PULSES	52	28	34	32	49	59	39	33	39	40	38	2.07
SOYBEANS	126	208	478	914	265	520	2089	1544	1409	2360	1745	26.78
SOYBEAN OIL	70	69	87	34	38	31	72	94	103	122	167	12.51
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS	113	64	69	52	66	59	54	59	57	46	53	- 2.65
GROUNDNUT OIL	3		1	1	4	4	2	2	1	2	2	12.01
COPRA	19	3	35	28	29	29	25	38	26	25	30	12.05
COCONUT OIL	27	43	38	24	27	42	93	48	65	56	87	10.65
PALM NUTS KERNELS	26	9	6	13	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	-10.81
PALM OIL	5	11	13	10	22	17	28	67	58	118	117	34.91
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL	609	2164	2764	3009	3404	3541	3678	3728	3786	4094	4896	7.25
BANANAS	49	116	174	189	198	267	224	281	299	272	269	8.75
ORANGES+TANGER+CLEMEN	181	523	686	680	762	715	693	727	719	690	759	2.14
LEMONS AND LIMES	139	245	253	273	308	310	330	314	327	309	338	3.28
COFFEE GREEN+ROASTED	91	164	185	171	183	205	199	201	178	201	228	2.46
COCOA BEANS	111	225	239	215	250	280	256	175	202	212	225	- 1.38
TEA	33	57	64	54	69	88	82	80	71	79	102	5.24
COTTON LINT	683	804	744	710	748	769	679	720	681	718	750	- .79
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	82	74	88	85	67	83	80	69	70	74	90	- .27
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	156	129	160	151	142	147	126	133	135	133	172	.22
NATURAL RUBBER	446	440	450	495	548	473	470	409	453	437	441	- .92
WOOL GREASY	110	144	143	148	151	162	162	161	182	188	197	3.66
BOVINE CATTLE 1/	130	70	61	90	232	506	195	224	84	184	171	9.12
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/	1786	1316	1601	1907	1918	1520	1401	1103	1243	1261	1206	- 3.80
PIGS 1/	232	462	145	126	103	185	59	306	522	502	572	12.76
TOTAL MEAT	364	535	282	269	600	548	418	766	267	652	945	7.15

1/ THOUSAND HEAD
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 6. VOLUME OF IMPORTS OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
	THOUSAND METRIC TONS											PERCENT
MILK DRY	12	22	30	22	28	23	28	43	29	42	71	10.08
TOTAL EGGS IN SHELL	25	60	63	51	51	50	37	43	43	47	43	- 4.01
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	155	129	128	120	132	141	159	147	212	229	219	7.64
FISH CURED	49	31	20	18	18	24	28	18	16	16	11	- 6.59
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED	28	31	27	27	26	41	52	41	38	39	38	4.85
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL	69	17	21	15	28	34	4	7	4	3	3	-23.25
FISH MEAL	157	567	453	287	458	498	445	407	385	418	411	- 1.48
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	423	1013	780	1188	1248	830	787	885	960	720	920	- 2.14
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	197	514	480	577	541	588	545	536	410	398	391	- 3.31
PULPWOOD+PARTICLE	1128	1480	1397	1208	1533	1722	1548	1440	1345	975	975	- 3.59
FUELWOOD	548	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	- 4.10
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	2352	3299	2999	2841	3438	3599	2702	3157	3228	2643	2572	- 1.82
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	399	385	371	354	441	442	366	363	326	268	271	- 3.93
WOOD-BASED PANELS	226	740	835	939	1127	1248	1395	1323	1072	985	966	2.96
PULP FOR PAPER	349	894	857	913	867	1106	1041	1029	1036	970	1050	2.08
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	420	1351	1440	1417	1507	1713	1706	1712	1709	1783	1773	3.24
NORTH AMERICA DEVELOPED												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	112	10	3	4	83	17	23	35	1	5	6	- 7.27
RICE MILLED	57	144	94	92	71	74	80	80	82	91	94	- 2.51
BARLEY	220	205	360	181	328	307	195	180	108	157	140	- 8.21
MAIZE	634	249	448	825	1320	818	838	623	476	849	1228	8.76
MILLET				1				1				-79.60
POTATOES	150	163	141	175	239	208	213	301	235	242	213	5.18
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.)	4528	5722	5650	5706	6137	4475	5034	6330	4821	5399	4594	- 1.76
PULSES	19	26	29	32	66	44	34	52	44	39	43	4.48
SOYBEANS	402	425	309	232	391	385	422	318	325	351	483	1.97
SOYBEAN OIL	12	24	17	19	34	23	31	28	35	22	12	- .91
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS	42	53	55	62	61	62	64	56	68	64	56	1.02
GROUNDNUT OIL	6	5	7	7	6	7	8	7	6	5	5	- 1.70
COPRA	287	190	209	199	27							-93.12
COCONUT OIL	167	298	374	280	271	435	603	495	503	527	422	6.62
PALM OIL	24	116	226	196	217	483	416	282	173	163	137	- .50
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL	276	213	238	216	300	301	386	374	426	493	433	10.06
BANANAS	1612	2125	2146	2169	2268	2179	2411	2410	2543	2659	2669	2.84
ORANGES+TANGER+CLEMEN	203	241	259	265	259	264	339	380	303	294	320	3.42
LEMONS AND LIMES	17	17	18	19	20	23	24	27	34	36	38	9.82
COFFEE GREEN+ROASTED	1456	1398	1343	1405	1246	1324	1290	986	1195	1277	1190	- 2.00
COCOA BEANS	329	338	308	268	238	248	252	186	226	179	162	- 7.01
TEA	78	103	93	102	105	96	106	117	91	101	107	.47
COTTON LINT	118	90	93	86	72	61	73	53	59	60	65	- 5.04
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	73	20	16	33	31	23	25	14	17	23	10	- 5.07
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	84	87	153	158	163	177	161	142	173	188	191	5.24
NATURAL RUBBER	468	685	685	727	759	747	818	903	846	862	695	1.90
WOOL GREASY	87	34	30	18	8	13	17	12	15	11	14	- 7.90
BOVINE CATTLE 1/	974	1081	1260	1264	716	516	1183	1184	1308	760	758	- 2.53
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/	43	43	58	71	33	61	71	52	40	27	42	- 4.01
PIGS 1/	4	78	90	88	197	30	46	44	204	138	247	8.46
TOTAL MEAT	444	668	797	785	637	719	862	755	875	913	854	2.70
TOTAL EGGS IN SHELL	4	7	6	12	15	12	13	19	18	21	15	12.28
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	331	531	728	792	689	611	709	727	800	776	699	2.01
FISH CURED	37	34	32	33	31	30	37	30	34	31	26	- 1.44
SHELLFISH	102	132	149	140	148	139	157	158	146	155	146	1.07
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED	68	87	108	104	131	82	103	78	89	95	98	- 1.13
SHELLFISH CANNED+PREPAR	18	25	31	32	33	27	35	41	38	41	41	5.20
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL	48	28	10	11	8	7	11	8	9	9	12	- 5.24
FISH MEAL	290	257	357	63	62	108	128	74	40	82	45	-15.34
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	1233	1787	2387	1954	1737	1728	2025	2174	2043	2458	2146	1.78
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	350	415	459	459	492	318	291	294	409	502	471	- .26
PULPWOOD+PARTICLE	3377	1996	2081	1863	2187	1859	2039	2273	2570	3063	2851	4.80
FUELWOOD	15	35	31	26	32	35	30	51	59	63	45	7.81
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	11316	17378	21522	21750	16639	14175	19583	25061	28675	26582	22765	4.23
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	969	1116	1429	1732	1412	963	1287	1351	1431	1489	1422	1.02
WOOD-BASED PANELS	1334	3481	4666	4147	3245	3100	3645	3546	3956	3277	2323	- 3.53
PULP FOR PAPER	2364	2943	3239	3497	3533	2687	3242	3344	3477	3818	3502	1.65
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	5495	6858	7143	7546	7602	6165	6982	7017	8387	8322	8118	1.83

1/ THOUSAND HEAD
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 6. VOLUME OF IMPORTS OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
	THOUSAND METRIC TONS											PERCENT
OCEANIA DEVELOPED												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	175	80	47		50	134	112			32	54	-16.12
RICE MILLED	4	5	5	6	7	7	6	9	8	8	8	5.53
BARLEY		24	13		5							- 9.11
MAIZE	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	18.37
SORGHUM		1										21.75
POTATOES	2				1							- 7.86
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.)	126	157	186	171	153	192	174	185	166	172	151	- .32
PULSES	9	16	16	12	16	20	13	12	13	12	12	- 3.10
SOYBEANS	2	11			33	16	10	21	15		13	6.45
SOYBEAN OIL	5	9	4	6	10	18	38	33	29	26	32	24.59
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS	5	5	6	5	6	5	8	5	12	4	5	1.12
GROUNDNUT OIL	9	6	5	3	4	4	2	4	2	3		-18.62
COPRA	36	35	26	24	20	12	10	11	5	7	4	-21.13
COCONUT OIL		2	8	9	13	11	18	20	19	19	17	22.02
PALM OIL	3	7	8	7	14	16	17	23	23	28	26	18.51
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL	5	30	24	12	21	15	3	6	30	9	13	- 8.43
BANANAS	30	22	24	33	37	43	29	35	38	35	37	4.51
ORANGES+TANGER+CLEMEN	14	15	16	18	18	18	15	17	18	14	16	- .10
LEMONS AND LIMES										1	1	18.49
COFFEE GREEN+ROASTED	15	30	29	29	32	35	32	34	26	35	41	2.38
COCOA BEANS	15	17	18	21	21	25	16	20	17	15	14	- 3.16
TEA	37	34	37	36	34	35	33	35	30	30	32	- 1.73
COTTON LINT	21	7	9	4	9	4	4	5	4	2	2	-13.26
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	9	13	19	16	26	17	14	12	11	12	9	- 6.72
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	16	17	15	14	17	17	17	13	16	13	15	- 1.30
NATURAL RUBBER	41	47	52	55	74	53	61	55	52	53	54	.21
WOOL GREASY	2	4	4	5	6	1	1	1	1	1		-27.97
BOVINE CATTLE 1/		2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	-13.54
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/		2	1	1					1	1	8	9.26
TOTAL MEAT	1	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	1	2	4	10.97
MILK DRY				1	1	1	1	1	1	1		.96
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	14	29	22	18	22	19	19	20	21	22	19	- 2.11
FISH CURED	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	3	5	5	.71
SHELLFISH	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	4	3	14.91
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED	13	14	15	25	27	23	19	25	26	22	22	4.07
SHELLFISH CANNED+PREPAR	1	3	3	4	6	5	6	7	7	6	6	9.75
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		-18.78
FISH MEAL	8	32	27	14	14	24	13	8	3	4	4	-22.28
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	7	4	5	1	3		5	2	2			-13.14
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	145	93	95	101	106	41	46	26	17	11	2	-32.62
FUELWOOD						2	1					-78.79
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	620	675	672	793	886	637	693	754	638	682	697	- .66
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	207	273	254	338	449	282	346	445	311	304	317	1.44
WOOD-BASED PANELS	26	73	73	92	131	123	137	121	89	99	88	2.06
PULP FOR PAPER	203	298	242	315	352	301	232	276	238	280	279	- 1.20
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	428	531	492	563	678	683	470	651	584	671	739	2.97
AFRICA DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	1629	3337	3518	3821	4559	5145	5057	6077	7378	7235	8110	10.97
RICE MILLED	577	844	796	983	986	602	878	1601	1816	1799	2166	12.26
BARLEY	144	29	76	106	114	173	68	219	647	417	346	30.80
MAIZE	243	610	480	480	830	855	671	872	1155	1179	2520	15.20
MILLET	95	149	112	175	143	117	154	158	135	72	84	- 5.28
SORGHUM	42	49	40	84	179	39	77	45	88	65	49	.13
POTATOES	234	147	131	192	208	188	148	210	239	301	309	8.49
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.)	1155	1321	1338	1362	1288	1286	1425	1783	1975	2007	1907	5.66
PULSES	76	65	75	76	52	88	77	95	87	158	172	10.35
SOYBEANS	10		1	13	10	9	16	50	22	32	40	62.45
SOYBEAN OIL	55	132	97	88	143	150	117	253	293	340	332	16.08
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS	27	17	21	24	12	34	18	27	19	25	84	10.32
GROUNDNUT OIL	15	11	24	39	6	8	30	22	15	13	13	- 1.30
COPRA	4	7	5	6	2	3	3	3	5	4	4	- 3.72
COCONUT OIL	12	15	15	14	13	9	18	20	10	12	10	- 2.76
PALM NUTS KERNELS	11	1				1						-86.71
PALM OIL	11	28	27	41	38	29	68	79	90	95	138	20.10
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL	16	42	41	36	50	58	54	102	106	132	149	17.81
BANANAS	32	33	52	55	43	37	52	46	35	28	16	- 7.07

1/ THOUSAND HEAD
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 6. VOLUME OF IMPORTS OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
					THOUSAND METRIC TONS							PERCENT
ORANGES+TANGER+CLEMEN	9	8	10	10	10	12	10	12	11	12	11	2.46
LEMONS AND LIMES	1			1	1		1	1	1		1	3.19
COFFEE GREEN+ROASTED	46	29	34	41	61	64	77	59	83	68	80	11.08
COCOA BEANS	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	-10.64
TEA	34	39	40	34	42	44	42	45	54	69	57	6.07
COTTON LINT	16	28	33	41	50	54	46	51	49	52	44	5.07
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	20	59	58	74	94	80	61	73	55	67	69	-
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	32	35	41	45	57	53	46	48	60	61	53	4.42
NATURAL RUBBER	7	15	16	18	21	17	18	24	22	21	22	4.45
WOOL GREASY		1	1		1	1	2	2	3	2	5	22.09
BOVINE CATTLE 1/	858	991	983	899	756	631	633	689	788	782	822	- 2.52
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/	1757	1400	1390	1263	1251	1238	1122	1175	1168	1240	1296	- 1.31
PIGS 1/	10	1	7	2		1	1	1	1			-84.02
TOTAL MEAT	52	47	51	40	43	57	84	109	140	136	150	17.53
MILK DRY	3	11	8	14	24	18	20	19	20	22	29	11.13
TOTAL EGGS IN SHELL	4	2	2	3	4	8	13	21	44	36	44	52.43
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	66	155	196	234	315	305	294	290	346	409	413	9.96
FISH CURED	94	63	53	50	40	46	52	41	38	43	43	- 3.63
SHELLFISH	2	2	3	4	3	11	14	15	2	2	1	- 4.64
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED	33	50	56	66	64	62	89	84	127	122	123	11.54
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL	1	2	2	3	4	1	3	2	2	3	3	.27
FISH MEAL	7	16	18	13	18	12	13	20	21	30	29	7.51
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	7	6	20	8	17	38	43	31	32	53	21	17.64
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	94	217	191	215	311	153	172	286	197	244	339	3.19
PULPWOOD+PARTICLE		14	5									-94.70
FUELWOOD	8	12	12	5	1	5						-97.80
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	472	909	621	603	960	772	837	1259	772	1024	903	3.43
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	121	124	132	115	218	153	168	152	200	198	200	5.54
WOOD-BASED PANELS	79	179	129	138	198	182	194	314	272	328	318	10.55
PULP FOR PAPER	16	30	31	46	65	199	88	257	257	255	256	32.19
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	225	459	406	502	584	478	479	522	556	605	587	3.20
LATIN AMERICA												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	4730	5986	6661	8102	8335	6891	8745	7938	10475	10221	11774	6.55
RICE MILLED	418	475	417	391	620	566	489	433	435	1267	1101	9.28
BARLEY	129	137	116	186	319	262	206	203	352	288	542	13.11
MAIZE	465	667	797	2334	2583	3897	2447	3590	4710	3965	8979	26.41
MILLET		3	3	2	4	4	6	2	4	6	5	7.33
SORGHUM	71	377	615	450	1048	1348	554	1316	1502	1899	2787	21.20
POTATOES	210	182	448	241	192	196	180	200	198	266	344	.70
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.)	300	280	354	427	254	111	275	626	846	683	1670	18.29
PULSES	163	212	220	252	274	307	297	395	290	280	790	9.71
SOYBEANS	50	193	134	184	590	127	444	623	960	945	1513	28.91
SOYBEAN OIL	54	100	109	149	242	138	233	251	343	376	428	17.50
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS	3	7	13	6	13	55	40	9	17	14	9	3.85
GROUNDNUT OIL	15	15	16	33	12	41	64	136	84	9	2	- 5.73
COPRA	78	12	1		1	21	1					-85.39
COCONUT OIL	10	13	19	33	26	40	88	25	40	18	34	5.95
PALM NUTS KERNELS		1			2	7	2	1		2		-89.74
PALM OIL	6	10	9	23	9	3	16	16	8	14	10	1.03
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL	93	310	224	257	310	283	312	446	565	573	944	14.07
BANANAS	261	274	242	237	286	233	184	227	287	343	399	3.60
ORANGES+TANGER+CLEMEN	19	14	14	19	18	17	19	26	25	45	45	13.89
LEMONS AND LIMES	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	- 4.68
COFFEE GREEN+ROASTED	46	50	67	75	96	82	86	54	58	103	56	.70
COCOA BEANS	20	29	20	16	20	15	7	3	2	2	1	-31.07
TEA	9	12	12	12	18	10	13	14	15	19	14	3.65
COTTON LINT	68	85	83	87	67	69	56	85	71	91	67	- 1.21
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	14	11	13	32	52	42	26	12	8	16	51	2.30
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	15	13	11	14	23	16	18	19	17	19	19	4.61
NATURAL RUBBER	84	117	138	139	168	144	166	171	190	190	198	5.44
WOOL GREASY	14	18	14	5	4	6	8	7	7	10	11	- 2.23
BOVINE CATTLE 1/	608	597	664	590	633	578	625	604	690	972	494	1.04
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/	142	180	137	65	226	316	41	55	54	121	111	- 7.22
PIGS 1/	67	38	48	38	42	48	59	36	33	25	10	- 9.99
TOTAL MEAT	64	138	151	126	232	159	179	195	370	365	336	12.31
MILK DRY	54	27	32	52	49	50	71	175	124	102	128	20.56
TOTAL EGGS IN SHELL	8	7	7	6	6	6	9	14	11	18	17	13.44

1/ THOUSAND HEAD
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 6. VOLUME OF IMPORTS OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
	THOUSAND METRIC TONS											PERCENT
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	12	41	40	58	69	126	97	91	88	115	115	12.48
FISH CURED	72	77	73	75	59	67	56	55	56	59	54	- 3.92
SHELLFISH	1	6	4	7	9	5	3	4	3	5	6	- 3.28
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED	21	36	42	35	39	41	44	51	56	43	45	3.30
SHELLFISH CANNED+PREPAR	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	- 5.58
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL	9	55	29	19	23	20	44	27	29	29	71	3.51
FISH MEAL	57	224	187	44	61	143	75	69	85	103	87	- 5.74
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	26	19	16	25	27	7	11	9	6	7	62	- 3.08
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	272	224	179	134	145	157	68	59	105	68	75	-12.19
FUELWOOD	14	7	9	8	8	3	2	1	1	1	1	-30.35
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	1209	1629	1497	1458	1228	1228	1354	1349	1501	1231	1235	- 2.00
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	88	191	187	202	685	742	384	485	602	536	748	15.25
WOOD-BASED PANELS	55	164	148	142	181	165	156	171	227	257	270	6.59
PULP FOR PAPER	396	558	636	649	805	531	547	461	547	655	671	- .38
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	922	1720	1806	1746	2060	1630	1697	2062	1821	1750	2145	1.23
NEAR EAST DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	3422	7296	4387	5029	8286	8171	7073	8575	10151	10567	11971	8.91
RICE MILLED	371	700	575	498	934	932	1094	1455	1592	1864	1785	15.63
BARLEY	144	926	297	594	530	473	465	991	1017	1562	2575	16.62
MAIZE	315	317	460	423	803	807	1025	1507	1820	2286	2856	27.77
MILLET	16	3	2	3	30	3	10	6	4	3		-81.66
SORGHUM	3	9	3	5	4	77	197	189	350	100	200	66.68
POTATOES	108	145	122	119	172	161	154	232	219	256	358	11.04
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.)	1226	1222	1151	1601	1692	1971	1587	2081	2936	2548	3450	11.75
PULSES	90	89	151	109	127	241	232	198	190	221	255	10.34
SOYBEANS		7	14	28	62	28	29	63	138	180	104	36.17
SOYBEAN OIL	78	188	181	108	232	270	332	230	366	364	479	12.64
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS	24	16	10	8	8	10	9	15	7	7	9	- 3.41
GROUNDNUT OIL	5	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	- 8.57
COPRA	4		1			8	7					- 1.48
COCONUT OIL	5	9	8	5	8	22	31	8	11	9	15	6.52
PALM NUTS KERNELS						1	5					-56.82
PALM OIL	36	85	91	89	78	137	76	148	162	178	225	11.34
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL	30	116	136	88	117	100	235	371	479	444	544	23.65
BANANAS	36	83	112	135	177	254	306	271	310	309	262	14.97
ORANGES+TANGER+CLEMEN	81	219	229	284	403	461	574	457	388	432	474	8.56
LEMONS AND LIMES	16	27	13	14	27	24	49	47	40	70	59	17.33
COFFEE GREEN+ROASTED	39	55	59	54	56	49	51	52	41	38	44	- 3.90
COCOA BEANS	3	3	3	2	2	4	4	2	3	1	1	-11.85
TEA	88	105	122	113	143	130	156	149	202	170	177	6.37
COTTON LINT	12	8	8	12	12	26	8	37	21	36	20	15.06
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	27	20	18	27	31	31	40	33	28	45	31	6.83
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	21	25	28	29	32	44	44	45	51	55	49	9.28
NATURAL RUBBER	20	51	52	49	57	51	50	49	51	36	48	- 2.02
WOOL GREASY	12	18	29	20	23	26	27	32	18	20	18	- 1.37
BOVINE CATTLE 1/	210	167	187	156	152	160	184	390	383	385	497	14.48
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/	2739	4135	5072	4695	4316	4907	5144	7850	9581	11089	13578	13.98
PIGS 1/				1		2		5				-95.03
TOTAL MEAT	22	65	76	90	139	246	320	470	542	617	939	36.75
TOTAL EGGS IN SHELL	9	46	54	43	54	75	74	87	69	70	102	7.98
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	8	22	22	23	30	41	60	53	69	87	87	19.69
FISH CURED	4	3	5	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	2	- 5.89
SHELLFISH		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8.96
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED	10	14	16	23	27	33	44	41	42	41	45	13.87
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	.08
FISH MEAL	1	7	13	12	28	27	51	42	75	14		-81.14
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	28	76	154	135	59	165	144	166	145	155	174	6.78
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	60	65	43	40	37	68	132	119	101	41	44	2.90
PULPWOOD+PARTICLE	41	17		29	26	8	9	13	36	40	40	28.48
FUELWOOD	39	39	29	62	34	35	37	38	39	31	29	- 2.26
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	916	1201	1638	1589	1685	1634	2088	2792	2245	2493	2487	8.18
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	83	114	103	80	350	381	445	827	816	665	661	29.93
WOOD-BASED PANELS	70	135	233	331	419	465	582	740	792	916	887	21.99
PULP FOR PAPER	40	85	63	69	64	71	69	81	80	85	74	1.34
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	282	614	591	539	572	697	726	868	893	854	913	6.23

1/ THOUSAND HEAD
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 6. VOLUME OF IMPORTS OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
					THOUSAND METRIC TONS							PERCENT
FAR EAST DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	7660	6856	6473	10657	11270	14621	13351	7232	7688	8487	8852	.69
RICE MILLED	4323	4238	4482	4723	3080	3063	3770	3985	3546	3525	4672	- .76
BARLEY	152	77	349	494	497	539	8	327	107	106	206	- 7.39
MAIZE	441	940	1174	1337	1250	1428	1971	2662	3345	4325	4080	19.59
SORGHUM	12			1188	727	204	398	21	36	135	47	53.74
POTATOES	134	95	90	96	100	89	95	106	119	144	140	5.06
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.)	840	1332	1086	1398	1069	1100	1089	1395	1800	1876	2296	6.76
PULSES	167	144	191	127	100	98	90	91	165	217	214	3.32
SOYBEANS	67	149	146	168	135	153	433	370	489	727	948	25.39
SOYBEAN OIL	100	269	184	178	184	87	194	527	583	841	903	20.97
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS	48	22	24	24	26	19	45	25	31	42	72	10.60
GROUNDNUT OIL	38	25	25	27	24	23	48	44	42	32	37	6.47
COPRA	178	64	79	34	19	55	96	99	163	94	119	13.04
COCONUT OIL	34	41	36	58	41	34	52	74	163	96	63	11.73
PALM NUTS KERNELS	12	8	20	19	4	4	5	5	6	4	20	- 4.45
PALM OIL	75	224	240	315	358	277	388	855	855	1149	1623	24.94
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL	100	200	233	151	272	334	534	725	839	988	1024	24.99
BANANAS	40	45	46	55	50	56	45	48	57	69	59	3.15
ORANGES+TANGER+CLEMEN	83	158	179	193	170	208	199	215	222	208	235	3.71
LEMONS AND LIMES									4	6	7	67.86
COFFEE GREEN+ROASTED	60	37	25	45	34	31	42	32	19	27	19	- 5.52
COCOA BEANS	5	8	12	11	9	9	9	8	12	17	27	9.05
TEA	32	49	49	54	52	64	70	81	77	84	87	7.67
COTTON LINT	428	600	538	672	577	790	796	845	860	901	904	6.05
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	94	146	96	112	71	80	123	57	64	73	101	- 4.89
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	38	59	60	51	74	54	61	70	64	69	81	3.11
NATURAL RUBBER	112	90	92	114	125	123	142	160	193	224	222	11.40
WOOL GREASY	7	20	21	14	16	26	27	32	29	38	32	8.87
BOVINE CATTLE 1/	207	274	328	303	286	286	282	299	327	348	333	1.62
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/	307	334	352	244	224	253	296	273	240	221	215	- 3.90
PIGS 1/	1500	2447	2680	2700	2629	2796	3004	3023	3123	3092	4554	4.85
TOTAL MEAT	47	97	100	109	125	149	173	212	279	299	227	14.05
MILK DRY	25	57	53	53	60	62	78	84	117	136	129	12.33
TOTAL EGGS IN SHELL	47	55	52	56	54	58	57	64	68	75	75	4.19
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN	92	119	121	140	132	148	156	162	189	216	187	6.43
FISH CURED	59	52	55	42	32	32	21	19	25	19	20	-11.74
SHELLFISH	36	48	61	68	80	68	89	95	103	162	156	13.03
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED	69	94	86	91	97	114	112	83	84	76	65	- 3.00
SHELLFISH CANNED+PREPAR	18	15	18	17	15	14	16	15	14	14	9	- 4.54
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL	2	8	5	6	2	2	7	3	4	4	1	- 9.49
FISH MEAL	45	78	86	53	60	99	84	90	95	119	102	5.43
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	124	435	373	827	773	460	758	1202	2426	2128	1532	20.48
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	1288	5736	5854	6481	5686	6143	7778	8824	9645	9570	6938	5.41
FUELWOOD	232	148	141	115	110	110	114	138	117	141	137	.06
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS	24	36	38	41	65	179	220	228	235	80	91	17.16
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	195	480	662	1207	1108	981	1464	1741	1843	2345	2052	16.93
WOOD-BASED PANELS	135	233	262	347	339	392	471	495	574	607	721	12.81
PULP FOR PAPER	198	321	476	466	464	283	411	543	678	713	707	7.96
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	634	1360	1271	1418	1320	1134	1460	1498	1781	2118	2204	6.05
ASIAN CENT PLANNED ECON												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS												
WHEAT+FLOUR,WHEAT EQUIV.	5203	4779	6394	7428	7621	4954	3640	9114	10004	11387	13809	9.72
RICE MILLED	340	719	948	963	1241	737	784	214	215	619	585	-10.09
BARLEY	451	327	452	279	321	174	333	265	336	704	402	3.67
MAIZE	288	732	2090	3079	2797	1679	1950	2092	3064	5502	4720	14.82
MILLET	11											
SORGHUM	5	29	5	41	73	152	255	394	473	517	417	56.28
POTATOES	2											-97.00
SUGAR,TOTAL (RAW EQUIV.)	876	1095	1165	1259	660	691	979	1951	1703	1240	1154	3.71
PULSES	19	25	40	40	32	33	39	49	68	59	69	10.05
SOYBEANS	148	525	712	799	1181	854	829	992	1094	1677	1539	10.65
SOYBEAN OIL	4	32	44	123	34	42	27	149	137	143	138	16.95
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED BASIS	3	8	7	6	6				4	1		-92.41
GROUNDNUT OIL	1											-82.86
COPRA	14	4	4	4	4					1		-28.86
COCONUT OIL	17	30	38	20	20	44	33	19	20	27	33	- 1.50
BANANAS				15	4	10	15					-78.91

1/ THOUSAND HEAD
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 6. VOLUME OF IMPORTS OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	AVERAGE 1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
	THOUSAND METRIC TONS											PERCENT
COFFEE GREEN+ROASTED	1								1	1	1	9.80
COCOA BEANS	5	1	2	8	6	8	7	7	8	10	15	25.97
TEA	6	4	4	6	7	6	5	5	6	5	5	1.99
COTTON LINT	544	305	327	676	616	386	435	371	656	807	1210	10.97
JUTE AND SIMILAR FIBRES	40	63	27	97	14	12	20	26	42	45	52	- .07
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	6	15	24	20	23	11	13	15	23	25	27	3.44
NATURAL RUBBER	128	194	219	301	235	274	271	295	277	311	322	4.52
WOOL GREASY	13	20	25	23	18	17	21	20	25	51	57	9.92
BOVINE CATTLE 1/	1		1	1	4	8	1				2	-39.99
SHEEP AND GOATS 1/		4	4	5	6	6				3		-84.04
PIGS 1/			1	1	3		2	1	4	3	3	38.61
TOTAL MEAT	1	1	2	2	2	29	10	4	11	18	16	40.15
FISHERY PRODUCTS												
FISH FRESH FROZEN		1		1	8	4	4	6	5	4		9.93
FISH CURED					2	7	1	1	1	1		-25.24
SHELLFISH	1	1	1		3	4	4	8	9	14	2	36.35
FISH CANNED AND PREPARED		3	11	3	4	2	4	4	3	3	3	- 3.26
FISH BODY AND LIVER OIL			1	3	3	3	2	2	3	2		5.67
FISH MEAL	2	45	48	33	40	95	129	124	145	170	169	21.30
FOREST PRODUCTS 2/												
SAWLOGS CONIFEROUS	561	2	122	492	610	614	618	400	349	349	349	38.25
SAWLOGS NONCONIFEROUS	484	2252	4000	3990	3801	3887	4024	5817	7065	7065	7065	11.82
PULPWOOD+PARTICLE		7	7	7	7	88	199	199	199	199	199	63.24
SAWNWOOD CONIFEROUS		16	2			21	29	29	29	29	29	45.47
SAWNWOOD NONCONIFEROUS	2	10	8	9	27	23	30	38	56	56	56	27.53
WOOD-BASED PANELS	2	2	5	1	1	3	12	13	24	24	24	41.37
PULP FOR PAPER	107	223	242	243	248	217	228	169	201	188	289	- .90
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	54	227	212	167	189	174	217	294	405	413	703	13.46

1/ THOUSAND HEAD
2/ EXCEPT FOR PULP FOR PAPER AND PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ALL FOREST PRODUCTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSAND CUBIC METRES

ANNEX TABLE 7. INDICES OF VALUE OF EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
						1969-71=100						PERCENT
WORLD												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	75	108	128	189	237	246	260	295	327	380	441	15.46
FOOD	70	111	131	195	257	279	272	293	338	397	473	15.60
FEED	58	113	131	280	259	218	313	391	410	481	555	17.70
RAW MATERIALS	101	100	115	169	199	167	195	226	239	269	297	11.53
BEVERAGES	75	103	125	165	167	175	270	389	374	420	437	18.87
FISHERY PRODUCTS	55	115	139	187	202	214	272	325	393	465	442	17.03
FOREST PRODUCTS	57	106	125	181	237	211	253	273	305	385	438	15.56
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	71	112	134	207	254	268	272	296	346	412	491	15.78
FOOD	67	114	136	209	260	286	284	298	354	422	513	16.00
FEED	46	116	130	291	295	207	270	313	388	457	528	15.89
RAW MATERIALS	108	100	116	179	221	181	203	257	265	307	337	13.09
BEVERAGES	51	118	159	219	229	252	289	373	427	545	558	18.15
FISHERY PRODUCTS	60	113	139	193	206	205	253	296	359	424	428	15.79
FOREST PRODUCTS	58	106	124	174	236	213	251	270	302	376	430	15.48
WESTERN EUROPE												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	57	115	143	204	239	274	282	314	384	466	543	17.27
FOOD	54	115	142	199	239	280	282	311	381	458	549	17.32
FEED	53	120	153	370	380	268	341	421	501	628	718	18.50
RAW MATERIALS	117	98	123	176	219	203	236	232	298	354	310	13.39
BEVERAGES	50	121	165	230	231	257	294	362	440	568	577	18.09
FISHERY PRODUCTS	59	116	142	202	222	220	273	324	369	448	450	16.09
FOREST PRODUCTS	61	107	125	184	259	222	263	279	321	410	479	16.37
USSR AND EASTERN EUROPE												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	72	105	114	150	193	190	186	224	215	249	260	10.10
FOOD	70	105	109	149	195	183	173	204	195	233	242	9.05
FEED	154	73	59	95	115	115	265	266	231	222	176	16.29
RAW MATERIALS	89	106	128	151	192	210	229	298	273	287	310	12.67
BEVERAGES	44	111	135	159	187	224	218	257	293	343	337	13.21
FISHERY PRODUCTS	50	106	119	151	189	240	244	233	269	339	347	13.95
FOREST PRODUCTS	60	106	118	165	222	223	238	269	282	303	291	12.19
NORTH AMERICA DEVELOPED												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	84	115	134	250	318	316	323	329	399	469	568	16.77
FOOD	83	115	138	265	337	352	352	338	418	494	604	17.16
FEED	38	117	123	271	270	185	248	270	354	405	482	14.76
RAW MATERIALS	103	115	122	173	242	195	207	273	312	354	416	14.57
BEVERAGES	93	99	130	265	376	295	515	1168	786	990	1152	31.91
FISHERY PRODUCTS	54	111	131	206	182	196	257	335	496	577	548	20.87
FOREST PRODUCTS	55	104	124	165	211	197	241	260	287	362	411	15.29
OCEANIA DEVELOPED												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	88	104	127	187	223	217	226	253	247	297	392	12.64
FOOD	73	116	145	179	223	258	254	262	272	322	455	13.18
FEED	61	92	112	235	274	205	219	499	476	506	293	17.36
RAW MATERIALS	115	83	96	201	221	142	174	234	198	250	278	11.47
BEVERAGES	83	115	147	151	204	228	234	222	245	261	323	10.16
FISHERY PRODUCTS	29	124	160	185	176	183	209	293	323	461	410	14.71
FOREST PRODUCTS	41	118	145	227	294	272	303	363	394	560	709	19.30

ANNEX TABLE 7. INDICES OF VALUE OF EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
						1969-71=100						PERCENT
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	81	102	118	162	211	214	240	293	298	331	364	14.85
FOOD	76	104	120	164	251	262	246	281	302	343	383	14.56
FEED	73	110	134	264	208	234	373	502	442	515	593	20.18
RAW MATERIALS	94	100	114	159	177	152	186	194	212	231	256	9.72
BEVERAGES	83	98	114	146	145	149	264	394	356	377	395	19.18
FISHERY PRODUCTS	44	119	139	176	194	237	315	390	469	556	473	19.53
FOREST PRODUCTS	45	110	134	237	243	194	268	294	328	463	499	16.24
AFRICA DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	92	98	112	144	185	172	207	266	258	271	281	12.76
FOOD	81	97	110	134	193	186	185	214	243	241	267	11.43
FEED	72	88	126	178	147	133	171	217	129	205	181	6.06
RAW MATERIALS	106	104	114	154	196	142	181	185	187	213	251	8.41
BEVERAGES	72	98	114	157	165	161	266	411	330	362	330	17.02
FISHERY PRODUCTS	67	110	144	231	251	246	258	269	306	380	430	13.38
FOREST PRODUCTS	68	95	119	215	231	167	225	231	241	274	284	10.54
LATIN AMERICA												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	77	102	122	174	221	241	274	339	348	386	427	16.95
FOOD	68	107	127	180	270	303	275	321	336	391	433	15.69
FEED	63	119	145	326	246	328	543	790	737	819	1001	26.94
RAW MATERIALS	107	89	110	150	168	158	179	214	252	244	263	12.02
BEVERAGES	83	97	116	153	139	141	287	389	378	397	430	20.22
FISHERY PRODUCTS	46	116	112	97	132	134	178	191	272	303	348	15.24
FOREST PRODUCTS	46	106	119	176	233	205	205	234	307	486	682	19.51
NEAR EAST DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	73	107	123	163	179	161	197	199	212	214	234	8.05
FOOD	70	98	127	172	185	178	219	247	299	302	353	13.98
FEED	72	94	124	140	117	91	78	74	52	44	73	- 9.25
RAW MATERIALS	75	114	120	158	178	154	189	173	163	163	165	3.59
BEVERAGES	55	101	133	179	181	121	158	225	214	230	189	7.07
FISHERY PRODUCTS	50	122	154	229	195	203	236	255	165	173	191	2.60
FOREST PRODUCTS	37	107	141	211	319	212	254	287	239	418	480	14.01
FAR EAST DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	99	104	110	147	221	215	240	297	287	352	402	16.15
FOOD	97	112	113	150	296	292	288	326	315	402	454	16.65
FEED	93	114	123	265	221	191	328	361	292	382	352	13.30
RAW MATERIALS	98	93	106	154	170	143	184	192	226	285	346	13.82
BEVERAGES	108	99	106	104	123	149	196	380	316	332	379	19.40
FISHERY PRODUCTS	38	118	170	288	310	448	573	840	931	1200	844	27.85
FOREST PRODUCTS	36	116	135	277	265	206	322	357	382	589	587	18.38
ASIAN CENT PLANNED ECON												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	76	105	127	194	253	250	213	216	265	290	311	10.50
FOOD	77	104	119	184	273	273	210	203	257	279	316	10.51
FEED	100	111	95	192	151	171	244	218	144	230	382	11.07
RAW MATERIALS	69	108	153	242	195	180	222	241	262	298	252	8.52
BEVERAGES	75	116	138	155	192	184	219	306	386	414	441	16.94
FISHERY PRODUCTS	4	153	236	378	240	482	862	999	1162	1350	696	24.59
FOREST PRODUCTS	28	125	188	221	179	182	237	263	342	342	342	10.72

ANNEX TABLE 8. INDICES OF VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
						1969-71=100						PERCENT
WORLD												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	81	104	112	121	115	116	126	130	138	146	154	4.01
FOOD	79	105	114	124	119	121	132	139	148	156	167	4.80
FEED	62	109	115	129	132	128	167	169	192	200	223	8.40
RAW MATERIALS	94	100	106	112	99	97	103	103	109	109	113	.86
BEVERAGES	83	100	110	117	108	114	118	106	113	127	125	1.68
FISHERY PRODUCTS	74	105	114	114	111	116	127	133	144	155	146	4.29
FOREST PRODUCTS	64	102	112	125	122	101	119	124	134	142	144	3.27
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	76	107	116	130	125	127	137	143	156	167	181	5.38
FOOD	74	107	117	131	126	131	140	146	161	171	189	5.81
FEED	51	112	112	137	143	116	143	133	178	189	209	6.61
RAW MATERIALS	99	103	109	117	110	101	109	117	121	125	130	2.16
BEVERAGES	60	117	138	140	146	159	169	173	166	208	196	5.56
FISHERY PRODUCTS	80	102	111	116	109	113	124	125	139	150	150	4.31
FOREST PRODUCTS	66	101	110	122	122	99	118	123	132	139	143	3.31
WESTERN EUROPE												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	65	107	117	128	133	137	144	147	160	179	190	5.96
FOOD	63	106	114	126	131	135	141	146	159	176	191	6.15
FEED	59	115	137	173	189	156	179	176	231	262	283	8.86
RAW MATERIALS	105	99	112	111	121	118	125	110	133	141	127	2.81
BEVERAGES	60	120	144	143	144	162	173	168	165	210	193	5.09
FISHERY PRODUCTS	80	102	112	114	107	113	126	127	133	145	143	3.85
FOREST PRODUCTS	69	100	110	129	128	95	116	118	133	144	144	3.26
USSR AND EASTERN EUROPE												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	74	100	96	100	110	103	99	111	99	104	104	.54
FOOD	73	99	90	94	105	94	86	97	87	93	91	-.72
FEED	191	70	54	64	83	86	144	133	123	105	89	7.55
RAW MATERIALS	83	105	115	124	124	133	141	153	136	130	139	2.80
BEVERAGES	46	109	114	111	129	135	134	154	149	164	164	5.13
FISHERY PRODUCTS	64	101	101	97	111	141	135	119	113	116	121	2.19
FOREST PRODUCTS	66	101	104	115	111	108	118	121	125	116	110	1.43
NORTH AMERICA DEVELOPED												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	90	109	124	154	138	140	156	162	193	199	225	7.25
FOOD	89	109	129	160	139	150	168	172	205	212	239	7.93
FEED	42	113	104	129	131	103	131	116	163	166	194	5.72
RAW MATERIALS	109	110	111	132	133	107	105	124	146	146	161	3.47
BEVERAGES	105	95	120	216	258	211	252	374	317	394	469	17.00
FISHERY PRODUCTS	75	103	104	126	98	102	115	149	190	187	190	8.17
FOREST PRODUCTS	64	101	111	117	119	99	117	124	130	139	146	3.54
OCEANIA DEVELOPED												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	80	106	115	113	93	97	115	127	125	125	136	2.70
FOOD	77	112	121	120	104	111	128	142	148	142	162	4.09
FEED	70	78	113	144	94	117	178	209	202	222	96	7.00
RAW MATERIALS	87	97	104	99	72	72	92	99	81	91	88	- .91
BEVERAGES	97	108	124	111	128	133	136	120	117	122	141	1.49
FISHERY PRODUCTS	44	117	128	121	112	112	107	127	134	165	165	3.58
FOREST PRODUCTS	42	111	123	151	162	158	191	237	240	273	322	12.11

ANNEX TABLE 8. INDICES OF VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
						1969-71=100						PERCENT
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	87	100	107	110	101	102	113	113	115	118	118	1.74
FOOD	87	102	109	110	107	104	118	127	123	127	125	2.54
FEED	77	105	118	118	114	137	192	208	201	205	229	9.99
RAW MATERIALS	89	96	103	106	88	92	96	88	98	92	94	- .79
BEVERAGES	88	98	105	111	100	105	107	90	102	110	110	.38
FISHERY PRODUCTS	59	111	122	112	118	128	139	160	166	173	145	4.86
FOREST PRODUCTS	47	110	123	149	122	113	134	139	152	163	158	3.61
AFRICA DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	93	98	109	109	103	94	99	86	85	85	84	- 2.89
FOOD	100	99	112	104	99	90	95	84	81	75	78	- 3.89
FEED	78	84	116	96	83	88	106	99	63	87	70	- 3.02
RAW MATERIALS	93	102	105	110	99	86	99	88	92	94	105	- 1.01
BEVERAGES	82	94	104	119	112	105	108	88	91	98	86	- 1.94
FISHERY PRODUCTS	75	108	127	154	152	137	142	133	136	140	145	1.46
FOREST PRODUCTS	74	95	103	121	103	79	92	90	86	93	94	- 1.65
LATIN AMERICA												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	84	98	103	107	100	104	114	123	130	132	129	3.66
FOOD	77	99	104	109	108	103	120	141	140	142	134	4.41
FEED	69	112	121	128	139	190	263	325	337	325	390	16.95
RAW MATERIALS	100	84	90	87	77	89	79	85	106	90	86	.89
BEVERAGES	91	101	107	110	91	102	102	79	99	110	112	.15
FISHERY PRODUCTS	68	107	104	59	72	79	79	89	98	104	106	1.97
FOREST PRODUCTS	61	104	117	136	117	101	113	142	180	226	263	9.58
NEAR EAST DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	79	104	111	114	86	86	102	92	102	89	91	- 1.78
FOOD	83	99	113	122	102	92	113	128	143	119	132	2.82
FEED	73	89	108	76	58	60	49	35	32	23	29	-15.12
RAW MATERIALS	77	108	109	111	76	84	99	72	79	73	67	- 5.19
BEVERAGES	51	116	126	138	101	54	63	75	64	76	60	- 8.17
FISHERY PRODUCTS	85	112	158	190	180	84	70	61	39	42	40	-16.64
FOREST PRODUCTS	52	111	115	123	124	101	99	101	86	119	117	- .98
FAR EAST DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	98	105	111	109	105	111	133	134	124	135	142	3.52
FOOD	104	114	120	109	109	122	157	159	146	166	169	5.51
FEED	91	113	121	132	114	112	185	149	123	144	126	1.90
RAW MATERIALS	91	97	102	112	100	97	102	93	97	100	113	.17
BEVERAGES	96	95	100	99	98	109	114	112	114	116	128	3.04
FISHERY PRODUCTS	55	115	142	190	187	232	275	372	389	413	287	13.93
FOREST PRODUCTS	32	115	129	171	134	126	157	159	167	169	149	2.97
ASIAN CENT PLANNED ECON												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	79	102	112	127	117	112	110	105	114	123	119	.67
FOOD	81	102	105	125	118	110	98	90	100	111	113	- .50
FEED	84	107	80	93	71	78	109	89	67	87	113	.26
RAW MATERIALS	71	95	140	141	112	113	147	146	153	148	117	2.24
BEVERAGES	71	118	111	116	129	131	144	169	175	198	204	7.47
FISHERY PRODUCTS	4	141	149	167	131	94	111	110	103	120	78	- 5.66
FOREST PRODUCTS	38	122	155	133	111	130	136	140	171	171	171	3.51

ANNEX TABLE 9. INDICES OF VALUE OF IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1969-71=100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	PERCENT
WORLD												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	75	109	126	183	234	251	259	294	329	386	447	15.81
FOOD	69	111	130	188	254	285	275	294	341	406	483	16.06
FEED	57	115	132	266	247	214	286	364	373	445	517	16.50
RAW MATERIALS	99	99	114	166	197	170	198	222	242	278	304	12.03
BEVERAGES	75	107	122	159	167	184	259	396	378	422	444	19.04
FISHERY PRODUCTS	54	114	139	184	208	210	263	306	368	454	424	16.29
FOREST PRODUCTS	56	107	123	178	236	206	247	276	308	387	418	15.47
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	75	108	127	181	218	235	249	281	308	361	398	14.61
FOOD	67	112	132	186	235	268	264	276	317	377	422	14.59
FEED	58	114	132	269	245	210	281	348	353	426	483	15.62
RAW MATERIALS	104	97	113	163	189	161	187	205	221	252	265	10.58
BEVERAGES	75	108	123	162	168	183	261	401	379	424	449	19.00
FISHERY PRODUCTS	53	114	141	188	210	209	264	308	368	459	428	16.28
FOREST PRODUCTS	56	106	123	180	233	202	242	265	297	377	410	15.03
WESTERN EUROPE												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	76	109	128	180	210	222	234	275	306	352	379	14.10
FOOD	69	113	133	183	223	247	240	267	310	357	387	13.72
FEED	62	113	127	248	217	189	261	317	335	409	460	15.51
RAW MATERIALS	110	95	112	157	180	151	184	199	221	246	256	10.56
BEVERAGES	73	106	126	171	175	189	263	413	389	448	471	19.42
FISHERY PRODUCTS	59	112	128	175	199	195	224	260	318	396	397	15.12
FOREST PRODUCTS	59	105	122	178	248	207	254	274	295	384	440	15.64
USSR AND EASTERN EUROPE												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	79	109	132	195	234	324	351	353	386	485	593	19.26
FOOD	82	112	144	218	253	424	463	419	490	639	805	22.77
FEED	34	122	170	369	395	349	390	500	466	548	662	16.61
RAW MATERIALS	94	101	106	150	200	180	175	204	204	240	260	10.05
BEVERAGES	43	111	131	140	176	215	258	376	340	367	426	17.25
FISHERY PRODUCTS	66	122	117	150	203	206	230	232	231	245	227	8.49
FOREST PRODUCTS	49	110	116	145	200	265	239	249	262	262	283	11.33
NORTH AMERICA DEVELOPED												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	75	104	116	156	196	181	208	241	258	294	313	12.65
FOOD	61	105	119	158	217	194	188	190	211	253	280	9.57
FEED	72	99	118	214	201	196	269	308	337	401	351	15.51
RAW MATERIALS	129	85	99	146	188	166	220	230	252	308	299	14.89
BEVERAGES	88	110	116	153	149	158	248	363	368	383	395	18.03
FISHERY PRODUCTS	53	110	152	170	186	172	235	260	277	334	332	12.32
FOREST PRODUCTS	66	108	134	164	179	171	212	245	309	330	309	12.94
OCEANIA DEVELOPED												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	90	104	112	129	224	241	215	271	307	296	352	14.64
FOOD	78	109	119	137	265	345	273	305	354	352	396	15.76
FEED	17	115	88	58	186	111	29	52	225	70	115	- .07
RAW MATERIALS	111	95	99	124	223	155	175	179	202	205	254	10.03
BEVERAGES	89	108	118	129	154	188	194	355	378	341	431	18.29
FISHERY PRODUCTS	53	122	124	164	246	223	210	296	305	337	324	12.41
FOREST PRODUCTS	72	113	102	146	228	230	205	260	250	302	369	13.72

ANNEX TABLE 9. INDICES OF VALUE OF IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
						1969-71=100						PERCENT
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	75	110	121	188	302	318	301	349	415	490	652	20.03
FOOD	76	110	122	194	324	348	313	354	427	507	693	20.39
FEED	47	135	130	211	290	270	374	634	698	762	1106	27.39
RAW MATERIALS	73	111	121	179	241	217	255	311	353	418	513	17.60
BEVERAGES	78	100	107	129	162	190	245	345	369	401	392	19.44
FISHERY PRODUCTS	61	115	125	155	193	221	257	287	369	417	393	16.45
FOREST PRODUCTS	51	113	119	166	255	237	277	351	384	462	478	18.35
AFRICA DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	78	115	129	181	291	355	316	392	466	506	655	20.50
FOOD	78	118	131	189	308	378	323	392	483	527	703	20.73
FEED	41	131	121	191	281	290	335	648	738	894	1096	29.40
RAW MATERIALS	61	115	142	181	302	307	297	369	389	476	480	16.87
BEVERAGES	94	91	102	123	155	220	278	402	380	358	390	20.36
FISHERY PRODUCTS	89	116	130	156	212	260	341	336	454	517	525	20.10
FOREST PRODUCTS	51	114	103	148	291	270	287	358	353	412	402	17.14
LATIN AMERICA												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	75	108	125	193	307	283	288	310	380	464	663	19.16
FOOD	74	107	127	199	323	304	303	315	396	468	709	19.56
FEED	45	153	127	281	305	265	311	512	567	653	1169	23.60
RAW MATERIALS	84	110	113	146	235	170	189	235	266	343	370	14.11
BEVERAGES	65	104	127	165	204	202	273	339	327	632	430	19.41
FISHERY PRODUCTS	48	116	107	121	150	176	159	188	223	244	258	10.61
FOREST PRODUCTS	54	105	111	129	223	188	206	229	226	278	286	11.86
NEAR EAST DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	69	128	129	177	404	497	438	522	653	729	1028	25.90
FOOD	67	134	130	185	446	553	469	542	681	794	1147	26.63
FEED	28	147	148	183	329	239	520	896	1034	1025	1285	31.75
RAW MATERIALS	80	106	129	152	253	322	333	427	476	403	441	18.58
BEVERAGES	86	99	123	135	189	204	259	397	529	428	501	21.84
FISHERY PRODUCTS	58	121	140	198	356	387	542	693	915	865	844	27.63
FOREST PRODUCTS	60	116	142	180	297	390	441	643	643	640	673	23.77
FAR EAST DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	77	104	104	170	226	263	261	271	298	350	434	16.14
FOOD	80	101	104	183	246	287	268	258	296	353	447	15.94
FEED	61	116	124	161	265	271	336	578	576	729	928	27.47
RAW MATERIALS	69	111	112	139	176	201	250	311	307	343	400	16.54
BEVERAGES	60	104	72	93	99	128	171	233	208	237	241	14.84
FISHERY PRODUCTS	66	114	133	177	195	212	250	282	349	419	381	15.39
FOREST PRODUCTS	42	115	112	196	245	206	274	324	411	589	586	20.75
ASIAN CENT PLANNED ECON												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	78	100	137	247	375	258	241	354	417	573	731	20.17
FOOD	78	96	138	231	387	275	230	372	405	564	681	19.97
FEED	12	88	149	169	188	477	831	1200	1640	564	1453	37.08
RAW MATERIALS	75	111	136	290	345	213	268	301	444	601	867	20.55
BEVERAGES	147	100	116	149	190	126	106	163	178	450	309	12.84
FISHERY PRODUCTS	8	107	165	223	232	404	501	598	963	1210	715	28.53
FOREST PRODUCTS	50	139	179	262	337	258	319	521	662	657	825	20.85

ANNEX TABLE 10. INDICES OF VOLUME OF IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
						1969-71=100						PERCENT
WORLD												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	81	104	112	120	115	117	127	128	137	146	153	3.96
FOOD	78	106	114	123	119	122	133	137	146	157	167	4.79
FEED	62	110	119	128	121	122	152	156	178	188	205	7.23
RAW MATERIALS	95	100	106	110	101	100	105	101	108	111	113	.91
BEVERAGES	84	102	108	114	109	117	119	109	114	127	126	1.85
FISHERY PRODUCTS	72	105	116	116	118	120	129	132	144	157	149	4.17
FOREST PRODUCTS	62	102	113	126	123	101	119	125	135	142	138	2.97
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	81	104	113	118	111	114	124	120	125	133	134	2.50
FOOD	77	105	115	122	115	119	131	129	134	142	144	3.16
FEED	62	109	119	129	121	120	150	150	170	182	193	6.52
RAW MATERIALS	96	99	105	105	95	94	99	93	98	98	96	- .67
BEVERAGES	84	103	109	115	108	117	118	107	112	126	125	1.56
FISHERY PRODUCTS	71	104	117	117	117	118	128	133	143	156	148	4.10
FOREST PRODUCTS	64	101	112	126	122	98	116	120	129	137	131	2.41
WESTERN EUROPE												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	82	103	110	113	108	111	119	117	123	127	127	2.20
FOOD	79	105	112	114	112	115	122	122	128	131	132	2.45
FEED	66	108	114	121	109	109	140	139	164	176	184	6.46
RAW MATERIALS	100	97	101	101	89	88	98	91	97	95	91	- .70
BEVERAGES	83	100	110	118	111	120	120	111	115	132	129	2.08
FISHERY PRODUCTS	77	103	111	104	104	107	113	114	123	139	138	3.30
FOREST PRODUCTS	68	99	109	126	121	93	116	117	125	139	137	2.87
USSR AND EASTERN EUROPE												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	84	109	127	143	123	144	158	145	154	179	200	5.52
FOOD	92	112	141	173	130	164	195	171	188	228	256	7.67
FEED	36	119	152	165	192	200	209	209	214	231	275	7.60
RAW MATERIALS	93	102	102	101	104	106	97	97	100	104	111	.37
BEVERAGES	38	107	114	101	113	131	126	121	111	121	139	2.12
FISHERY PRODUCTS	78	108	94	75	96	113	113	99	107	114	110	2.07
FOREST PRODUCTS	50	105	104	108	115	129	123	122	120	114	116	1.32
NORTH AMERICA DEVELOPED												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	86	102	108	113	107	103	115	110	117	120	115	1.31
FOOD	76	101	109	113	108	99	115	113	113	115	109	.89
FEED	87	98	104	100	105	111	136	133	159	169	146	6.43
RAW MATERIALS	108	94	107	106	105	106	112	110	113	117	106	1.33
BEVERAGES	100	108	108	117	107	111	115	103	126	133	133	2.23
FISHERY PRODUCTS	75	98	122	118	117	103	121	119	120	123	114	1.00
FOREST PRODUCTS	74	105	121	123	112	94	113	121	139	136	123	1.96
OCEANIA DEVELOPED												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	89	102	106	104	126	123	114	114	111	107	114	.64
FOOD	88	103	106	109	138	150	124	131	129	123	129	2.21
FEED	20	115	88	40	83	63	18	25	110	35	50	- 7.97
RAW MATERIALS	98	100	107	97	124	95	107	90	95	84	99	- 2.21
BEVERAGES	81	102	107	107	111	119	113	123	103	116	128	1.62
FISHERY PRODUCTS	69	111	101	96	123	115	116	136	129	121	121	2.37
FOREST PRODUCTS	82	104	100	118	146	128	107	129	113	127	132	1.85

ANNEX TABLE 10. INDICES OF VOLUME OF IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

	1961-65	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1971-80
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1969-71=100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	PERCENT
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	81	105	108	124	133	132	139	160	183	200	232	8.80
FOOD	79	106	109	124	135	133	140	165	189	207	243	9.34
FEED	50	128	122	107	138	155	195	272	321	325	427	16.68
RAW MATERIALS	88	106	108	133	129	130	135	141	160	178	201	6.51
BEVERAGES	88	94	99	102	113	113	128	132	135	138	131	4.51
FISHERY PRODUCTS	77	107	109	104	112	123	127	124	138	150	144	4.12
FOREST PRODUCTS	54	109	114	121	131	121	135	158	169	174	180	6.13
AFRICA DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	82	110	112	117	130	133	139	175	198	201	227	8.97
FOOD	80	113	113	119	131	131	138	178	210	213	245	9.68
FEED	46	122	120	102	134	124	156	252	278	352	386	16.39
RAW MATERIALS	65	110	123	129	160	167	149	163	169	179	171	4.84
BEVERAGES	113	91	92	89	103	123	139	151	171	120	116	4.21
FISHERY PRODUCTS	99	109	125	136	157	151	193	194	227	251	257	10.24
FOREST PRODUCTS	57	112	92	107	139	120	117	155	143	160	154	5.29
LATIN AMERICA												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	79	104	111	124	146	131	140	158	191	200	250	9.16
FOOD	79	103	110	126	149	135	144	164	202	209	268	10.02
FEED	48	144	113	119	143	139	149	190	245	260	414	12.80
RAW MATERIALS	79	110	108	109	121	102	104	117	123	138	141	2.73
BEVERAGES	76	98	119	129	151	128	146	133	140	197	151	4.67
FISHERY PRODUCTS	59	106	95	78	80	97	92	82	85	87	89	- 1.09
FOREST PRODUCTS	98	100	103	100	120	100	97	105	105	102	121	.94
NEAR EAST DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	70	121	110	112	152	178	188	225	257	276	333	13.53
FOOD	70	125	109	113	158	187	195	238	273	300	368	14.59
FEED	31	142	139	108	154	123	265	414	514	501	635	22.91
RAW MATERIALS	74	105	125	108	136	176	173	178	190	168	171	6.04
BEVERAGES	76	94	107	99	119	110	130	130	167	139	149	5.59
FISHERY PRODUCTS	67	110	126	159	204	237	339	316	367	316	314	14.09
FOREST PRODUCTS	63	110	125	126	140	156	192	233	224	231	233	9.99
FAR EAST DEVELOPING												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	83	101	98	119	108	122	131	130	138	154	166	5.57
FOOD	98	100	99	122	110	121	129	125	135	151	166	5.27
FEED	62	111	123	97	130	164	195	262	238	330	369	16.68
RAW MATERIALS	71	105	96	109	100	125	132	140	144	157	157	5.94
BEVERAGES	72	100	95	112	102	118	133	147	136	149	152	5.62
FISHERY PRODUCTS	93	106	110	105	104	112	110	103	112	125	116	1.29
FOREST PRODUCTS	44	111	112	134	125	114	145	164	197	208	191	7.69
ASIAN CENT PLANNED ECON												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	90	95	124	161	155	113	112	149	181	229	255	9.60
FOOD	74	91	126	148	149	107	100	153	174	225	229	8.29
FEED	14	86	124	43	52	190	210	248	357	171	400	21.03
RAW MATERIALS	134	105	120	198	173	127	142	138	199	240	326	9.20
BEVERAGES	153	96	111	153	178	136	111	122	131	296	204	7.28
FISHERY PRODUCTS	14	103	129	68	119	193	225	240	251	286	292	15.45
FOREST PRODUCTS	86	141	199	221	232	228	244	279	340	337	405	10.16

ANNEX TABLE 11. THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE ECONOMY

COUNTRY	AGRICULTURAL GDP AS % TOTAL GDP 1978	AGRIC. POPULATION AS % TOTAL POPULATION 1980	AGRIC. EXPORTS AS % TOTAL EXPORTS 1980	AGRIC. IMPORTS AS % TOTAL IMPORTS 1980	SHARE OF TOTAL IMPORTS FINANCED BY AGR. EXPORTS % 1980
ALGERIA		49	1	19	1
ANGOLA		58	16	22	20
BENIN		46	76	34	19
BOTSWANA		80	10	11	7
BRITISH INDIAN OC. TR.		50			
BURUNDI	50	83	85	14	36
CAMEROON		81	49	8	45
CAPE VERDE		56	25	43	1
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		87	51	35	67
CHAD		84	75	8	67
COMOROS		64	74	36	32
CONGO		34	15	24	10
DJIBOUTI		49		12	
EGYPT		50	22	47	14
EQUATORIAL GUINEA		75			
ETHIOPIA		79	94	15	63
GABON	6	76	1	13	1
GAMBIA		78	59	19	17
GHANA		51	65	11	58
GUINEA		80	9	24	9
GUINEA-BISSAU		82	54	20	11
IVORY COAST	25	79	64	15	62
KENYA	31	78	52	9	29
LESOTHO		84	57	20	6
LIBERIA		70	25	16	23
LIBYA	2	16		11	
MADAGASCAR	39	83	87	17	55
MALAWI		84	85	11	57
MALI		87	90	9	46
MAURITANIA	25	83	20	36	15
MAURITIUS		28	69	26	48
MOROCCO	18	51	24	23	14
MOZAMBIQUE		64	39	17	16
NAMIBIA		49			
NIGER		88	24	21	15
NIGERIA		53	3	12	4
REUNION		28	88	25	14
RWANDA	44	90	87	12	32
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE		53	70	36	108
SENEGAL		74	34	34	14
SEYCHELLES		49	16	12	3
SIERRA LEONE		65	30	26	18
SOMALIA		80	108	45	37
SOUTH AFRICA	7	28	10	3	13
SPANISH NORTH AFRICA		17			
SUDAN		77	79	25	33
SWAZILAND		72	60	8	53
TANZANIA	46	81	69	14	32
TOGO		68	36	13	15
TUNISIA	16	41	9	14	5
UGANDA		81	95	8	73
UPPER VOLTA		81	79	22	33
WESTERN SAHARA		40			
ZAIRE		74	15	23	28
ZAMBIA	14	67	1	17	2
ZIMBABWE		59	35	3	38
ANTIGUA		9	9	18	2
BAHAMAS		9		2	
BARBADOS	9	17	30	15	13
BELIZE		28	68	26	57
BERMUDA		7		25	
CANADA	4	5	11	8	12
CAYMAN ISLANDS		8			
COSTA RICA	20	35	60	8	41
CUBA		23			
DOMINICA	41	34	38	49	17
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	19	56	57	15	38
EL SALVADOR	27	51	76	13	75
GREENLAND		8	2	18	1
GRENADA		34	61	14	24
GUADELOUPE		16	89	25	14
GUATEMALA		55	64	9	59
HAITI		67	62	43	40
HONDURAS	28	63	74	13	72
JAMAICA		21	15	19	13
MARTINIQUE		15	38	21	6
MEXICO	10	36	11	16	9
MONTSERRAT		8		23	
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES		9	1	4	1
NICARAGUA	25	42	72	11	37
PANAMA		34	38	9	11
PUERTO RICO	3	3			
ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA		9	86	27	62

ANNEX TABLE 11. THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE ECONOMY

COUNTRY	AGRICULTURAL GDP AS % TOTAL GDP 1978	AGRIC. POPULATION AS % TOTAL POPULATION 1980	AGRIC. EXPORTS AS % TOTAL EXPORTS 1980	AGRIC. IMPORTS AS % TOTAL IMPORTS 1980	SHARE OF TOTAL IMPORTS FINANCED BY AGR. EXPORTS % 1980
SAINT LUCIA		34	30	18	10
ST. VINCENT		34	48	23	15
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	3	16	2	11	3
TURKS AND CAICOS IS.		17			
UNITED STATES	3	2	20	8	18
VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.K.)	10	8		28	
VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.S.)		9		2	
ARGENTINA		13	67	4	54
BOLIVIA		50	11	17	13
BRAZIL	9	38	45	10	37
CHILE		19	7	16	6
COLOMBIA	28	27	77	10	64
ECUADOR	20	44	27	9	29
FRENCH GUIANA		21	3	19	
GUYANA		22	42	17	53
PARAGUAY	32	49	74	25	46
PERU		40	8	26	13
SURINAME		18	12	11	13
URUGUAY	10	12	46	6	31
VENEZUELA	6	18		16	1
AFGHANISTAN		78	45	17	32
BAHRAIN		62		4	
BANGLADESH	52	84	29	61	12
BHUTAN		93			
BRUNEI		8		14	
BURMA	46	52	51	11	68
CYPRUS	11	34	40	15	17
EAST TIMOR		59			
GAZA STRIP (PALESTINE)		3			
HONG KONG		3	4	14	3
INDIA	35	63	23	10	15
INDONESIA	31	59	12	15	24
IRAN		38	1	26	2
IRAQ		40		13	1
ISRAEL	6	7	15	11	10
JAPAN	5	11	1	13	1
JORDAN		26	28	22	6
KAMPUCHEA, DEMOCRATIC		74			
KOREA DPR		46			
KOREA REP	22	39	4	15	3
KUWAIT		2		12	1
LAO		74	11	33	2
LEBANON		10	29	19	7
MACAU		3	1	25	1
MALAYSIA		47	29	11	35
MALDIVES		80			
MONGOLIA		49			
NEPAL		93	33	20	15
OMAN	3	62		6	
PAKISTAN	29	54	39	14	19
PHILIPPINES	27	46	32	7	24
QATAR		62		12	
SAUDI ARABIA KINGDOM OF		60		13	
SINGAPORE	2	2	8	8	7
SRI LANKA	34	53	63	20	32
SYRIA	20	48	14	17	7
THAILAND	27	75	51	6	36
TURKEY	25	54	61	4	23
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1	62		8	
VIET NAM		71			
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC		75	49	30	1
YEMEN DEMOCRATIC		59	4	58	3
ALBANIA		60			
ANDORRA		23			
AUSTRIA	5	9	4	7	3
BELGIUM - LUXEMBOURG		3	10	12	9
BULGARIA	18	33	13	6	14
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	9	10	4	14	4
DENMARK		7	32	12	27
FAERCE ISLANDS		5		11	
FINLAND	8	14	5	8	4
FRANCE		9	16	11	13
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.		10	3	13	3
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	3	4	5	13	6
GIBRALTAR		21			
GREECE	15	37	24	12	11
HUNGARY	15	17	23	12	22
ICELAND		12	3	10	3
IRELAND		21	37	13	28

ANNEX TABLE 11. THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE ECONOMY

COUNTRY	AGRICULTURAL GDP AS % TOTAL GDP 1978	AGRIC. POPULATION AS % TOTAL POPULATION 1980	AGRIC. EXPORTS AS % TOTAL EXPORTS 1980	AGRIC. IMPORTS AS % TOTAL IMPORTS 1980	SHARE OF TOTAL IMPORTS FINANCED BY AGR. EXPORTS % 1980
ITALY		11	7	15	6
LIECHTENSTEIN		4			
MALTA	4	5	6	18	3
MONACO		4			
NETHERLANDS		5	22	15	21
NORWAY	5	8	2	7	2
POLAND	16	30	7	16	6
PORTUGAL		26	12	21	6
ROMANIA		47	11	11	11
SAN MARINO		24			
SPAIN		17	17	13	10
SWEDEN	4	6	3	7	2
SWITZERLAND		5	4	9	3
UNITED KINGDOM	2	2	7	14	7
YUGOSLAVIA	13	37	11	11	7
AMERICAN SAMOA		55		14	
AUSTRALIA		6	44	5	52
CHRISTMAS ISLAND (AUST.)		50			
COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS		100			
COOK ISLANDS		56	69		
FIJI		40	68	14	44
FRENCH POLYNESIA		56	25	17	1
GUAM		56		9	
JOHNSTON ISLAND		100			
KIRIBATI	18	56	11	38	15
MIDWAY ISLANDS		50			
NAURU		50			
NEW CALEDONIA		60		16	
NEW ZEALAND		9	66	7	66
NIUE		50	18	42	2
NORFOLK ISLAND		50			
PACIFIC IS. (TRUST TR.)		56			
PAPUA NEW GUINEA		82	45	24	52
SAMOA		56	77	18	21
SOLOMON ISLANDS		61	33	13	39
TOKELAU		50	172		
TONGA		56	89	27	20
VANUATU		61	44	14	20
WAKE ISLAND		100			
WALLIS AND FUTUNA IS.		56		10	
USSR	17	16	4	25	4
CHINA (EXC TAIWAN)		60	6	14	7

ANNEX TABLE 12A. RESOURCES AND THEIR USE IN AGRICULTURE

COUNTRY	ARABLE LAND AS % OF TOTAL LAND 1979	IRRIGATED LAND AS % OF ARABLE LAND 1979	FOREST LAND AS % OF TOTAL LAND 1979	AGRIC. POPULATION PER HA OF ARABLE LAND 1979	AGRIC. LAB. FORCE AS % OF AGRIC. POPULATION 1980
ALGERIA	3	4	2	1.2	22
ANGOLA	3		43	1.2	26
BENIN	16	1	36	.9	46
BOTSWANA	2		2	.5	47
BURUNDI	50		2	2.8	48
CAMEROON	15		55	1.0	46
CAPE VERDE	10	5		4.5	31
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	3		64	1.0	54
CHAD	3		16	1.2	38
COMOROS	41		16	2.3	36
CONGO	2		63	.8	34
DJIBOUTI				58.0	31
EGYPT	3	100		7.3	28
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	8		61	1.2	30
ETHIOPIA	12		24	1.8	41
GABON	2		78	.9	48
GAMBIA	27	11	22	1.7	49
GHANA	12	1	38	2.1	37
GUINEA	6	1	44	2.5	45
GUINEA-BISSAU	10		38	1.6	31
IVORY COAST	12	1	33	1.6	50
KENYA	4	2	4	5.4	38
LESOTHO	10			3.6	52
LIBERIA	4	1	39	3.4	37
LIBYA	1	5		.2	25
MADAGASCAR	5	15	23	2.4	49
MALAWI	24		49	2.2	45
MALI	2	5	7	2.8	54
MAURITANIA		4	15	6.8	31
MAURITIUS	58	15	31	2.6	36
MOROCCO	17	6	12	1.3	26
MOZAMBIQUE	4	2	20	2.2	38
NAMIBIA	1	1	13	.7	32
NIGER	3	1	2	1.4	31
NIGERIA	33		17	1.3	38
REUNION	20	16	46	3.1	30
RWANDA	39		11	4.3	52
ST. HELENA	6		3		
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	38			1.3	24
SENEGAL	27	3	28	.8	41
SEYCHELLES	19		19	6.4	31
SIERRA LEONE	25		29	1.3	37
SOMALIA	2	15	14	2.7	38
SOUTH AFRICA	12	7	4	.6	37
SPANISH NORTH AFRICA					37
SUDAN	5	14	21	1.1	31
SWAZILAND	11	15	6	2.0	46
TANZANIA	6	1	48	2.8	41
TOGO	26	1	33	1.3	41
TUNISIA	32	3	3	.5	24
UGANDA	28		31	1.9	41
UPPER VOLTA	9		27	2.2	53
WESTERN SAHARA				27.0	26
ZAIRE	3		78	3.3	42
ZAMBIA	7		28	.7	36
ZIMBABWE	6	2	61	1.7	33
ANTIGUA	18		16	.9	43
BAHAMAS	2		32	1.3	38
BARBADOS	77			1.3	43
BELIZE	4	2	44	.5	30
BERMUDA			20		50
CANADA	5	1	35		43
CAYMAN ISLANDS			23		
COSTA RICA	10	5	38	1.6	34
CUBA	28	28	17	.7	31
DOMINICA	23		41	1.6	30
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	25	12	13	2.7	26
EL SALVADOR	35	14	7	3.3	31
GREENLAND					50
GRENADA	41		12	2.4	30
GUADELOUPE	30	4	40	1.1	36
GUATEMALA	17	4	43	2.2	30
HAITI	32	8	4	4.3	50
HONDURAS	16	5	37	1.3	29
JAMAICA	24	12	28	1.8	35
MARTINIQUE	25	15	26	2.0	34
MEXICO	12	22	25	1.1	29
MONTSERRAT	10		40	1.0	
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	8			3.1	38
NICARAGUA	13	5	39	.7	30
PANAMA	8	5	55	1.2	34
PUERTO RICO	18	24	20	.8	32
ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA	39		17	.4	33

ANNEX TABLE 12A. RESOURCES AND THEIR USE IN AGRICULTURE

COUNTRY	ARABLE LAND AS % OF TOTAL LAND 1979	IRRIGATED LAND AS % OF ARABLE LAND 1979	FOREST LAND AS % OF TOTAL LAND 1979	AGRIC. POPULATION PER HA OF ARABLE LAND 1979	AGRIC. LAB. FORCE AS % OF AGRIC. POPULATION 1980
SAINT LUCIA	28	6	18	2.3	31
ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON	13		4		
ST. VINCENT	50	6	41	2.0	30
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	31	13	45	1.2	38
TURKS AND CAICOS IS.	2			1.0	
UNITED STATES	21	9	32		46
VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.K.)	20		7	.3	
VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.S.)	18		6	1.7	40
ARGENTINA	13	4	22	.1	38
BOLIVIA	3	4	52	.8	33
BRAZIL	7	3	68	.8	31
CHILE	7	23	21	.4	32
COLOMBIA	5	5	52	1.3	30
ECUADOR	9	20	53	1.3	32
FRENCH GUIANA			82	3.8	33
GUYANA	2	32	92	.5	33
PARAGUAY	3	5	51	1.2	32
PERU	3	34	56	2.0	28
SURINAME		69	96	1.4	25
URUGUAY	11	4	3	.2	39
VENEZUELA	4	8	40	.7	30
AFGHANISTAN	12	33	3	2.1	33
BAHRAIN	3	50		91.0	26
BANGLADESH	68	17	16	7.9	34
BHUTAN	2		69	13.0	48
BRUNEI	2		79	1.3	25
BURMA	15	10	49	1.8	40
CYPRUS	47	22	19	.5	44
EAST TIMOR	5		74	5.5	31
GAZA STRIP (PALESTINE)					29
HONG KONG	8	50	13	17.1	47
INDIA	57	23	23	2.6	38
INDONESIA	11	28	67	4.6	34
IRAN	10	37	11	.9	28
IRAQ	13	32	3	.9	25
ISRAEL	20	46	6	.7	36
JAPAN	13	66	67	2.7	52
JORDAN	14	6	1	.6	24
KAMPUCHEA,DEMOCRATIC	17	3	76	2.1	78
KOREA DPR	19	47	74	3.7	45
KOREA REP	22	52	67	6.7	38
KUWAIT		100		22.0	26
LAO	4	10	57	3.1	47
LEBANON	34	24	7	1.0	26
MACAU					33
MALAYSIA	13	8	69	1.5	35
MALDIVES	10		3	38.7	42
MONGOLIA	1	3	10	.7	37
NEPAL	17	9	33	5.5	47
OMAN				13.1	26
PAKISTAN	26	72	4	2.1	27
PHILIPPINES	33	13	42	2.3	35
QATAR				65.5	26
SAUDI ARABIA KINGDOM OF	1	36	1	4.5	26
SINGAPORE	14		5	7.0	40
SRI LANKA	33	24	37	3.6	35
SYRIA	31	9	2	.7	26
THAILAND	35	15	32	2.0	45
TURKEY	36	7	26	.9	41
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES		42		39.1	26
VIET NAM	18	29	32	6.2	46
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	14	9	8	1.6	28
YEMEN DEMOCRATIC	1	33	7	5.3	26
ALBANIA	24	55	45	2.4	43
ANDORRA	2		22	7.0	43
AUSTRIA	20		40	.4	44
BELGIUM - LUXEMBOURG	26		21	.4	39
BULGARIA	39	28	35	.7	52
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	42	3	36	.3	50
DENMARK	63	14	12	.1	48
FAEROE ISLANDS	2			.7	50
FINLAND	8	2	76	.3	46
FRANCE	35	5	27	.3	43
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.	48	3	28	.3	52
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	31	4	30	.4	47
GIBRALTAR					43
GREECE	30	24	20	.9	42
HUNGARY	58	5	17	.4	44
ICELAND			1	3.5	41

ANNEX TABLE 12A. RESOURCES AND THEIR USE IN AGRICULTURE

COUNTRY	ARABLE LAND AS % OF TOTAL LAND 1979	IRRIGATED LAND AS % OF ARABLE LAND 1979	FOREST LAND AS % OF TOTAL LAND 1979	AGRIC.POPULATION PER HA OF ARABLE LAND 1979	AGRIC.LAB.FORCE AS % OF AGRIC.POPULATION 1980
IRELAND	14		5	.7	38
ITALY	42	23	22	.5	37
LIECHTENSTEIN	25		19	.3	
MALTA	44	7		1.2	35
NETHERLANDS	25	32	9	.9	39
NORWAY	3	1	27	.4	38
POLAND	49	1	28	.7	55
PORTUGAL	39	18	40	.7	39
ROMANIA	46	21	27	1.0	55
SAN MARINO	17			5.0	40
SPAIN	41	15	31	.3	36
SWEDEN	7	2	64	.2	39
SWITZERLAND	10	6	26	.9	50
UNITED KINGDOM	29	2	9	.2	46
YUGOSLAVIA	31	2	36	1.1	46
AMERICAN SAMOA	40		50	2.3	35
AUSTRALIA	6	3	14		43
CHRISTMAS ISLAND (AUST.)					50
COOK ISLANDS	26			2.5	33
FIJI	13		65	1.1	33
FRENCH POLYNESIA	20		31	1.1	32
GUAM	22		18	5.5	36
KIRIBATI	51		3	1.0	35
NAURU					50
NEW CALEDONIA	1		51	9.1	39
NEW ZEALAND	2	37	26	.6	40
NIUE	65		23		33
PACIFIC IS. (TRUST TR.)	33		22	1.3	35
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1		71	6.8	50
SAMOA	42		47	.7	33
SOLOMON ISLANDS	2		93	2.4	38
TONGA	79		12	1.0	33
VANUATU	6		1	.7	38
WALLIS AND FUTUNA IS.	25			1.0	40
USSR	10	7	41	.2	50
CHINA (EXC TAIWAN)	11	50			

ANNEX TABLE 12B. RESOURCES AND THEIR USE IN AGRICULTURE

COUNTRY	AGRICULTURAL GFCF $ PER HA ARABLE LAND 1978	AGRICULTURAL GFCF $ PER CAPUT OF AGRIC. LAB. FORCE 1978	FERTILIZER USE PER HA ARAB. LAND KG/HA 1979	NOS. OF TRACTORS PER 00 HA ARABLE LAND 1979	OFFICIAL COMMITM. TO AGRICULTURE $ PER CAPUT 1979
ALGERIA			23	6	65.9
ANGOLA			4	3	6.7
BENIN			2		2.3
BOTSWANA			1	2	
BURUNDI	.1	.1	1		12.5
CAMEROON			5		66.4
CAPE VERDE			2	1	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC					48.4
CHAD					19.7
CONGO				1	16.7
DJIBOUTI			1844	48	
EGYPT	85.6	44.6	212	9	5.4
ETHIOPIA	2.5	3.4	6		7.9
GABON	32.3	72.1		3	31.3
GAMBIA			12		190.8
GHANA			7	1	4.3
GUINEA			1		31.7
GUINEA-BISSAU			1		
IVORY COAST			14	1	97.5
KENYA	60.8	30.2	17	3	93.3
LESOTHO			14	2	
LIBERIA			11	1	256.4
LIBYA	243.7	4463.6	23	5	
MADAGASCAR			2	1	59.5
MALAWI			9	1	23.1
MALI			3		26.5
MAURITANIA			11	1	253.8
MAURITIUS	237.9	267.9	252	3	76.8
MOROCCO			29	3	152.6
MOZAMBIQUE			6	2	25.0
NAMIBIA				4	
NIGER			1		106.2
NIGERIA			3		12.1
REUNION			288	24	
RWANDA					32.3
ST. HELENA				3	
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE				3	
SENEGAL			6		59.8
SEYCHELLES				6	
SIERRA LEONE			2		88.7
SOMALIA			2	2	109.5
SOUTH AFRICA	45.5	225.5	64	12	
SUDAN			4	1	74.9
SWAZILAND			31	13	
TANZANIA	7.9	7.3	6	4	161.3
TOGO			2		74.1
TUNISIA	30.0	240.1	12	7	140.1
UGANDA					.3
UPPER VOLTA			4		41.8
WESTERN SAHARA				6	
ZAIRE			1		11.0
ZAMBIA			12	1	105.9
ZIMBABWE	20.4	37.5	48	8	
ANTIGUA				29	
BAHAMAS			75	4	
BARBADOS			173	16	
BELIZE			23	15	
CANADA	70.1	5568.3	41	15	
COSTA RICA	93.1	181.7	161	12	9.7
CUBA			156	22	1.6
DOMINICA			100	5	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC			58	2	549.0
EL SALVADOR	29.5	28.1	103	4	66.1
GRENADA				2	
GUADELOUPE			65	16	
GUATEMALA	49.3	75.8	59	2	12.2
HAITI			4	1	1.8
HONDURAS	36.7	100.7	11	2	108.8
JAMAICA			50	10	255.3
MARTINIQUE			308	33	
MEXICO			49	5	41.5
MONTSERRAT				13	
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES				15	
NICARAGUA			15	1	221.2
PANAMA			52	7	346.0
PUERTO RICO				24	
ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA			150	15	
SAINT LUCIA			282	2	
ST. VINCENT			229	4	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	64.8	154.1	54	15	
UNITED STATES	73.8	5963.9	111	23	
VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.K.)				1	
VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.S.)			167	58	

ANNEX TABLE 12B. RESOURCES AND THEIR USE IN AGRICULTURE

COUNTRY	AGRICULTURAL GFCF $ PER HA ARABLE LAND 1978	AGRICULTURAL GFCF $ PER CAPUT OF AGRIC.LAB.FORCE 1978	FERTILIZER USE PER HA ARAB.LAND KG/HA 1979	NOS. OF TRACTORS PER 00 HA ARABLE LAND 1979	OFFICIAL COMMITM. TO AGRICULTURE $ PER CAPUT 1979
ARGENTINA			4	6	
BOLIVIA			1		80.5
BRAZIL			58	5	28.4
CHILE			25	4	22.2
COLOMBIA			53	5	9.0
ECUADOR			36	2	55.1
FRENCH GUIANA			25	11	
GUYANA			43	9	111.0
PARAGUAY			3	3	410.5
PERU			32	4	66.8
SURINAME			47	28	1044.6
URUGUAY			48	15	93.6
VENEZUELA	110.6	497.3	60	10	
AFGHANISTAN			6		21.6
BAHRAIN			13		
BANGLADESH			45		42.5
BHUTAN			1		
BRUNEI				2	
BURMA			10	1	65.5
CYPRUS	78.5	345.9	58	25	211.4
EAST TIMOR				1	
HONG KONG				1	
INDIA	24.4	25.0	30	2	17.4
INDONESIA			44	1	59.9
IRAN	62.6	252.5	24	4	
IRAQ	32.3	141.8	19	4	
ISRAEL	424.9	1772.7	206	62	
JAPAN	2144.2	1325.8	478	220	
JORDAN			11	3	370.5
KOREA DPR			336	13	
KOREA REP	529.1	207.6	384	1	6.1
KUWAIT			660	32	
LAO				1	87.8
LEBANON			129	9	1.6
MALAYSIA			103	2	41.5
MONGOLIA			14	8	
NEPAL			9		36.9
OMAN			41	2	
PAKISTAN	18.0	31.3	52	2	37.5
PHILIPPINES			35	2	35.0
QATAR			300		
SAUDI ARABIA KINGDOM OF			19	1	
SINGAPORE			375	5	
SRI LANKA			72	10	90.9
SYRIA	45.1	250.7	21	4	77.2
THAILAND	33.1	38.0	17	2	38.0
TURKEY			53	16	27.7
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	4948.3	490.7	292		
VIET NAM			30	5	17.2
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC			5	1	135.7
YEMEN DEMOCRATIC			7	6	54.4
ALBANIA			135	15	
AUSTRIA			248	190	
BELGIUM - LUXEMBOURG	687.0	4534.1	550	134	
BULGARIA			193	15	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA			335	27	
DENMARK			263	72	
FINLAND	300.1	2170.2	202	84	
FRANCE	194.0	1617.8	312	75	
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.			325	28	
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	717.8	4126.8	478	194	
GREECE	104.9	268.9	149	33	142.7
HUNGARY			281	11	
ICELAND	7837.5	5225.0	3811	1588	
IRELAND	286.6	1026.4	606	138	
ITALY	247.6	1099.5	189	80	
LIECHTENSTEIN				103	
MALTA	196.4	458.3	42	28	
NETHERLANDS	2075.6	6291.0	805	201	
NORWAY	1129.0	7000.0	320	166	
POLAND			218	38	
PORTUGAL	33.1	108.5	77	19	122.7
ROMANIA			137	13	
SPAIN			82	24	.4
SWEDEN	295.3	4342.6	169	63	
SWITZERLAND			465	223	
UNITED KINGDOM	275.5	3450.3	323	61	
YUGOSLAVIA			110	49	23.0
AMERICAN SAMOA				4	

ANNEX TABLE 12B. RESOURCES AND THEIR USE IN AGRICULTURE

COUNTRY	AGRICULTURAL GFCF $ PER HA ARABLE LAND 1978	AGRICULTURAL GFCF $ PER CAPUT OF AGRIC. LAB. FORCE 1978	FERTILIZER USE PER HA ARAB. LAND KG/HA 1979	NOS. OF TRACTORS PER 00 HA ARABLE LAND 1979	OFFICIAL COMMITM. TO AGRICULTURE $ PER CAPUT 1979
AUSTRALIA			29	8	
COOK ISLANDS				22	
FIJI			56	7	
FRENCH POLYNESIA			8	3	
GUAM				7	
NEW CALEDONIA			160	93	
NEW ZEALAND	706.5	2541.1	1212	192	
PACIFIC IS. (TRUST TR.)				1	
PAPUA NEW GUINEA			21	4	
SAMOA			1		
TONGA				2	
VANUATU				1	
USSR			75	11	

ANNEX TABLE 13. MEASURES OF OUTPUT AND PRODUCTIVITY IN AGRICULTURE

COUNTRY	AGRICULTURAL GDP $ PER CAPUT AGRIC. POPULATION 1978	AGRICULTURAL GDP GROWTH RATE 1970-78 %	INDEX OF FOOD PRODUC. PER CAPUT 1969-71=100 1978-80	INDEX OF TOT. AGR. PRODUC. PER CAPUT 1969-71=100 1978-80	PER CAPUT DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLIES AS % OF REQUIREM. 1977	INDEX OF VALUE OF AGRIC. EXPORTS 1969-71=100 1978-80
VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.S.)						133
ARGENTINA		13.0	122	121	126	370
BOLIVIA		19.7	106	107	87	634
BRAZIL	374	22.8	117	110	107	376
CHILE		3.6	93	92	109	826
COLOMBIA	865	17.8	122	119	98	484
ECUADOR	484	19.1	95	96	92	392
FALKLAND IS. (MALVINAS)						361
GUYANA		20.0	94	95	110	251
PARAGUAY	572	20.8	111	114	125	514
PERU		6.5	83	84	97	196
SURINAME		16.7	182	181	100	538
URUGUAY	1330	5.3	97	95	105	240
VENEZUELA	917	16.3	102	101	102	226
AFGHANISTAN		13.6	95	94	78	398
BAHRAIN						101
BANGLADESH	73	12.7	93	93	81	96
BHUTAN			105	105	88	224
BRUNEI			124	131	129	181
BURMA	111	13.9	99	100	102	201
CYPRUS	664	4.7	99	99	123	262
GAZA STRIP (PALESTINE)						423
HONG KONG		12.6	35	35	122	339
INDIA	97	6.8	100	101	87	304
INDONESIA	175	20.1	110	107	98	478
IRAN		20.7	112	108	124	196
IRAQ		14.5	90	89	89	154
ISRAEL	2509	17.7	106	110	122	319
JAPAN	3313	17.8	93	92	126	106
JORDAN		13.4	89	89	86	675
KAMPUCHEA, DEMOCRATIC		19.4	41	41	87	42
KOREA DPR			133	131	121	534
KOREA REP	689	21.5	130	129	119	561
KUWAIT		20.7				340
LAO			100	99	87	1111
LEBANON		27.8	84	81	101	330
MACAU			96	96	91	329
MALAYSIA		20.5	116	110	117	
MALDIVES			98	98	80	214
MONGOLIA			97	95	106	274
NEPAL		8.0	88	87	91	92
OMAN	148	8.7				3751
PAKISTAN	135	7.6	101	98	99	285
PHILIPPINES	282	16.9	115	115	98	343
SAUDI ARABIA KINGDOM OF		16.7	69	70	92	1884
SINGAPORE	2034	14.0	147	144	134	481
SRI LANKA	114	6.4	121	104	93	209
SYRIA	397	131900.0	156	140	108	191
THAILAND	172	17.0	128	124	95	479
TURKEY	514	21.3	111	110	116	326
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	271	29.9				
VIET NAM			107	108	99	545
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC		17.6	94	94	96	366
YEMEN DEMOCRATIC			103	100	82	98
ALBANIA						
AUSTRIA	3472	13.2	105	104	110	317
BELGIUM - LUXEMBOURG		11.4	110	110	134	439
BULGARIA	1011	14.9	107	107	135	510
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	2118	4.4	114	114	143	237
DENMARK		22.8	115	114	140	283
FINLAND	3651	12.6	110	110	127	364
FRANCE		10.2	105	105	116	291
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.		34.5	115	115	136	473
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	6084	12.8	126	126	139	446
GREECE	1302	14.5	110	110	127	720
HUNGARY	1921	12.0	122	121	136	315
ICELAND			130	129	134	384
IRELAND		25.7	108	107	110	533
ITALY		9.8	124	124	141	491
MALTA	1611	10.9	111	111	136	410
NETHERLANDS		15.7	132	132	129	196
NORWAY	6367	16.3	127	128	125	438
POLAND	818	4.3	114	114	119	362
PORTUGAL		15.0	102	101	138	231
ROMANIA			78	78	139	273
SPAIN		15.9	145	145	130	383
SWEDEN	6344	14.0	127	127	128	414
SWITZERLAND			116	116	120	272
UNITED KINGDOM	5880	10.5	117	117	130	288
			118	118	133	803

ANNEX TABLE 13. MEASURES OF OUTPUT AND PRODUCTIVITY IN AGRICULTURE

COUNTRY	AGRICULTURAL GDP $ PER CAPUT AGRIC. POPULATION 1978	AGRICULTURAL GDP GROWTH RATE 1970-78 %	INDEX OF FOOD PRODUC. PER CAPUT 1969-71=100 1978-80	INDEX OF TOT. AGR. PRODUC. PER CAPUT 1969-71=100 1978-80	PER CAPUT DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLIES AS % OF REQUIREM. 1977	INDEX OF VALUE OF AGRIC. EXPORTS 1969-71=100 1978-80
ALGERIA		19.4	80	80	99	69
ANGOLA		13.7	82	60	91	126
BENIN		12.3	99	98	98	124
BOTSWANA		20.0	89	89	94	405
BURUNDI	87	10.7	99	99	97	446
CAMEROON		21.1	109	107	106	390
CAPE VERDE		29.2	90	90	102	61
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		15.7	101	99	95	188
CHAD		13.7	91	90	74	257
COMOROS		16.2	96	97	93	205
CONGO		10.1	79	79	102	220
DJIBOUTI						210
EGYPT		16.2	93	90	111	109
EQUATORIAL GUINEA		9.2				103
ETHIOPIA		6.1	83	83	77	325
GABON	373	19.7	97	97	104	444
GAMBIA		25.9	71	71	98	191
GHANA		20.7	82	82	86	290
GUINEA		12.9	86	89	84	110
GUINEA-BISSAU		12.2	91	91	101	224
IVORY COAST	315	22.6	107	99	108	548
KENYA	144	18.0	87	95	93	408
LESOTHO		23.9	97	90	98	166
LIBERIA		1.9	98	93	105	332
LIBYA	807	21.9	139	138	126	
MADAGASCAR	116	17.2	95	95	110	290
MALAWI		12.6	99	106	95	403
MALI		4.3	89	92	90	432
MAURITANIA	105	13.7	76	76	85	216
MAURITIUS		29.0	91	92	114	417
MOROCCO	225	12.7	87	87	105	211
MOZAMBIQUE		18.8	75	72	82	74
NAMIBIA		24.5	84	84	96	138
NIGER		3.4	93	93	91	63
NIGERIA		20.1	87	86	96	164
REUNION		19.8	72	72	117	262
RWANDA	94	16.4	106	109	98	656
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE		13.5	76	76	89	306
SENEGAL		21.7	89	90	95	229
SEYCHELLES		21.2				300
SIERRA LEONE		14.7	86	86	91	395
SOMALIA		7.9	84	84	96	434
SOUTH AFRICA	398	11.2	101	100	119	341
SUDAN		18.6	102	91	97	187
SWAZILAND		16.5	113	122	102	455
TANZANIA	143	20.3	92	86	89	238
TOGO		8.6	81	81	90	252
TUNISIA	361	17.1	120	121	112	323
UGANDA		23.6	89	74	91	186
UPPER VOLTA		6.4	95	96	84	299
ZAIRE		21.1	88	88	104	242
ZAMBIA	109	10.8	95	95	88	168
ZIMBABWE		14.1	97	104	108	316
ANTIGUA			135	138	85	30
BAHAMAS			98	98	96	2
BARBADOS	1047	13.6	83	84	129	247
BELIZE		7.2	116	116	111	589
CANADA	6024	13.5	109	107	127	341
COSTA RICA	901	17.5	112	110	113	365
CUBA			105	105	114	631
DOMINICA	556		97	97	87	142
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	281	14.7	94	97	93	268
EL SALVADOR	354	17.0	119	109	89	484
GREENLAND						58
GRENADA		11.3	113	113	90	322
GUADELOUPE		11.5	92	92	109	271
GUATEMALA		8.4	112	113	92	458
HAITI		5.9	92	91	93	346
HONDURAS	230	10.6	82	90	93	418
JAMAICA		17.2	97	96	119	169
MARTINIQUE		15.6	104	104	110	232
MEXICO	392	13.5	103	100	114	241
MONTSERRAT						39
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES			65	65	113	9998
NICARAGUA	473	14.9	96	95	109	364
PANAMA		9.9	102	102	100	176
PUERTO RICO	2460	8.5	88	87	47	
ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA						429
SAINT LUCIA			92	92	92	220
ST. VINCENT		9.5	106	106	96	307
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	565	12.8	85	84	111	158
UNITED STATES	12062	9.9	114	113	136	510
VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.K.)	3000	15.3				

ANNEX TABLE 13. MEASURES OF OUTPUT AND PRODUCTIVITY IN AGRICULTURE

CCUNTRY	AGRICULTURAL GDP $ PER CAPUT AGRIC. POPULATION 1978	AGRICULTURAL GDP GROWTH RATE 1970-78 %	INDEX OF FOOD PRODUC. PER CAPUT 1969-71=100 1978-80	INDEX OF TOT. AGR. PRODUC. PER CAPUT 1969-71=100 1978-80	PER CAPUT DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLIES AS % OF REQUIREM. 1977	INDEX OF VALUE OF AGRIC. EXPORTS 1969-71=100 1978-80
YUGOSLAVIA	717	15.1	115	115	136	240
AUSTRALIA		14.7	123	111	128	324
COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS						250
COOK ISLANDS						152
FIJI		19.5	102	102	99	354
FRENCH POLYNESIA		13.3	82	83	103	213
KIRIBATI	222	58.1				238
NEW CALEDONIA		5.7	74	72	98	63
NEW ZEALAND		5.5	105	102	126	283
NIUE						148
PACIFIC IS. (TRUST TR.)						475
PAPUA NEW GUINEA		17.2	105	108	85	541
SAMOA			93	94	79	241
SOLOMON ISLANDS			126	126	82	540
TOKELAU						260
TONGA			113	113	116	204
VANUATU			99	99	86	299
USSR	2280	5.1	109	109	135	158

ANNEX TABLE 14. CARRY-OVER STOCKS OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Product / Country	Date	Crop year ending in									
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 a/	1982 b/
		million metric tons									
CEREALS											
Developed countries		119.8	119.7	110.1	100.8	146.6	146.3	177.2	156.3	133.2	170.0
Canada		15.8	16.3	13.6	12.4	18.3	19.5	22.0	14.3	12.4	16.0
United States		48.1	31.3	27.6	36.6	61.6	74.2	72.6	78.1	62.3	95.0
Australia		0.9	2.6	2.3	3.4	2.8	1.6	5.7	5.3	3.1	3.0
EEC		13.1	15.4	19.6	14.5	14.7	13.6	17.9	15.6	16.3	16.0
Japan		4.0	4.6	3.5	5.8	6.8	8.8	9.9	10.6	8.7	8.0
USSR		23.0	37.0	27.0	13.0	24.0	10.0	30.0	16.0	14.0	14.0
Developing countries		52.2	66.0	68.4	86.7	98.7	90.9	96.9	96.8	93.4	102.0
Far East		41.7	53.9	55.3	69.9	76.6	72.3	80.0	81.3	74.8	79.0
Bangladesh		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.0
China		23.3	32.3	35.7	39.3	43.0	39.0	46.3	53.3	46.5	46.0
India		1.3	1.4	2.3	10.0	15.6	14.7	14.9	10.9	7.4	9.0
Pakistan		1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.3	2.0
Near East		5.2	4.6	5.6	7.6	9.8	8.4	6.3	7.4	8.5	9.0
Turkey		1.0	0.3	0.5	2.0	3.6	3.5	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.0
Africa		2.1	1.8	2.3	2.5	3.8	4.0	3.6	2.5	2.9	4.0
Latin America		3.1	5.7	5.2	6.6	8.5	6.2	7.0	5.7	7.2	11.0
Argentina		0.5	1.0	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.0
Brazil		0.8	1.3	0.9	1.4	2.6	1.2	0.7	1.1	2.0	4.0
World Total		172.0	185.7	178.5	187.4	245.3	237.2	274.1	253.1	226.7	272.0
of which:											
Wheat		70.9	81.3	75.7	76.8	115.1	97.4	116.6	101.9	94.5	101.0
Rice (milled basis)		24.0	28.8	29.0	36.6	37.2	39.3	43.8	41.8	42.0	45.0
Coarse grains		77.1	75.6	73.8	74.1	93.1	100.5	113.6	109.4	90.2	126.0
SUGAR (raw value)											
World total	1 Sept.	16.1	16.0	17.5	20.5	24.8	30.3	31.4	26.0	25.0	31.0
COFFEE											
Exporting countries c/		2.59	2.88	2.91	1.58	1.85	1.92	1.84	1.80	1.86	...
		thousand metric tons									
DRIED SKIM MILK											
United States	31 Dec.	34	133	213	220	308	265	220	266	404	...
EEC	31 Dec.	290	549	1239	1243	1066	824	322	276	377	...
Total of above		324	682	1452	1463	1374	1089	542	542	781	...

a/ Estimate. - b/ Forecast. - c/ Excludes privately heid stocks in Brazil.

ANNEX TABLE 15. ANNUAL CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES: ALL ITEMS AND FOOD

Region and country	All items						Food					
	1960 to 1965	1965 to 1970	1970 to 1975	1977 to 1978	1978 to 1979	1979 to 1980	1960 to 1965	1965 to 1970	1970 to 1975	1977 to 1978	1978 to 1979	1979 to 1980
	Percent per year											
Developed countries												
WESTERN COUNTRIES												
Austria	3.9	3.3[a]	7.4	3.6	3.6	6.3	4.4	2.1[a]	6.7	3.6	2.6	4.5
Belgium	2.5	3.5	8.3	4.5	4.5	6.7	2.9	3.5	7.5	1.4	0.5	3.6
Denmark	5.5	7.5[b]	9.5	10.0	9.6	12.3	4.2	7.5[b]	10.7	9.7	...	10.1
Finland	5.3	4.6	2.0	7.6	7.3	11.5	5.9	5.2[b]	12.4	4.0	3.3	12.9
France	3.8	4.3	8.8	9.1	10.5	13.3	4.3	3.8	9.6	9.7	8.3	8.8
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	2.8	2.4	6.2	2.2	4.1	5.5	2.6	1.3	5.6	1.4	1.7	4.7
Greece	1.6	2.5	13.1	13.1	19.0	24.9	2.5	2.6	14.7	17.1	18.8	27.5
Iceland	11.0	12.8	24.8	44.9	44.1	58.5	15.2	13.3	28.3	43.9	33.0	65.2
Ireland	4.2	5.3	13.0	7.6	13.2	18.2	3.9	4.3	14.3	10.0	14.8	10.7
Italy	4.9	3.0	11.4	12.1	14.8	21.2	4.6	2.2	11.6	13.1	13.2	15.6
Netherlands	3.5	4.8	8.6	4.1	4.3	6.4	4.0	4.3	6.9	...	2.1	4.4
Norway	4.1	5.0	8.3	8.1	4.8	10.9	4.5	5.3	8.3	5.5	4.3	8.8
Portugal	2.6	6.4	15.3	14.0	24.2	16.5	2.8	5.2	16.3	16.2	28.0	11.1
Spain	7.0	5.1	12.0	19.7	15.7	15.5	7.7	3.7	12.1	19.2	10.2	9.0
Sweden	3.6	4.5	7.8	10.0	7.2	13.7	5.3	4.5	7.9	9.6	5.3	11.5
Switzerland	3.2	3.4	7.9	1.1	3.6	4.0	2.9	0.9	7.3	4.0	3.7	7.0
United Kingdom	3.6	4.6	12.3	8.3	13.4	18.0	3.6	4.6	15.1	7.1	12.0	12.1
Yugoslavia	13.6	10.5	19.3	15.1	19.4	31.6	17.3	9.0	19.1	17.1	17.4	30.3
NORTH AMERICA												
Canada	1.6	3.8	7.4	8.9	9.2	10.2	2.2	3.4	11.1	15.5	13.2	10.7
United States	1.3	4.2	6.7	7.6	11.5	13.5	1.4	4.0	9.5	7.3	10.9	8.7
OCEANIA												
Australia	1.8	3.1	10.2	7.9	9.1	10.2	2.0	2.1	9.8	9.5	14.0	12.6
New Zealand	2.7	4.1	9.8	11.9	13.7	17.1	2.4	4.1	9.4	7.3	17.3	20.5
OTHER DEVELOPED COUNTRIES												
Israel	7.1	4.0	23.9	50.5	83.4	131.0	5.6	3.1	25.1	46.3	78.3	154.0
Japan	6.0	5.4	12.0	3.8	3.6	8.0	7.2	6.1	13.0	3.5	2.2	6.0
South Africa	2.1	3.4	9.3	10.9	13.2	13.8	2.6	3.0	11.7	12.9	15.7	18.9
Developing countries												
LATIN AMERICA												
Argentina	23.0	19.4	59.5	175.0	159.5	101.0	23.0	18.3	58.0	163.2	169.0	95.0
Barbados	...	...	18.6	9.5	13.2	14.2	...	...	21.0	10.1	11.1	12.0
Bolivia	5.1	5.9	23.7	10.4	19.7	47.2	2.1	7.8	27.2	10.0	18.6	47.6
Brazil	60.0	28.0	23.5[c]	38.3	50.2	78.0	60.0	26.0	25.9[c]	40.6	56.9	83.2
Chile	27.0	26.0	225.4	40.1	33.4	35.1	30.0	26.0	245.5	34.6	31.0	36.1
Colombia	12.4	10.1	19.5	17.4	24.2	27.8	13.4	9.2	24.0	13.4	23.5	36.6
Costa Rica	2.3	2.5	13.7	6.0	9.2	18.1	2.2	3.8	3.7	10.2	12.6	21.7
Dominican Republic	2.7	1.0	11.1	3.5	9.2	...	2.5	0.1	13.3	-3.1	14.5	...
Ecuador	4.0	4.6	13.7	11.6	10.3	13.0	4.9	6.0	18.4	10.3	10.0	10.9
El Salvador	0.2	1.1	8.4	13.5	...	17.5	1.1	2.2	8.8	10.7	...	19.3
Guatemala	0.1	1.5	2.9	8.1	11.4	10.7	0.1	1.7	3.3	...	10.2	11.1
Guyana	1.9	1.5	8.2	15.2	17.8	14.0	2.3	2.8	12.2	17.2	18.9	12.0
Haiti	3.7	1.7	13.7	-3.8	13.0	17.7	4.1	1.8	15.5	-7.0	15.6	26.6
Honduras	2.7	1.6	6.5	6.1	9.0	17.1	3.2	1.8	8.0	6.6	7.6	16.2
Jamaica	2.9	4.3	14.9	34.9	29.1	29.1	2.4	4.7	17.2	36.7	33.2	33.7
Mexico	1.9[d]	3.5	12.4	17.3	18.1	26.4	1.6[d]	3.8	13.9	16.5	18.2	25.0
Panama	1.1	1.6	7.8	3.8	7.9	13.8	1.4[d]	1.7	9.9	6.1	10.2	12.5
Paraguay	...	1.2	12.6	10.6	28.2	22.4	...	0.3	15.4	13.0	29.4	18.9
Peru	9.4	7.8[e]	12.1	57.8	67.6	...	10.5	7.1[e]	13.9	59.7	74.2	...
Puerto Rico	2.2	3.2	8.8	4.9	6.5	10.4	3.0	4.1	12.6	5.9	7.2	10.4
Suriname	...	...	8.2	8.8	14.9	14.0	...	...	9.5	4.9	12.8	12.1
Trinidad and Tobago	2.2	3.8	13.7	10.2	14.7	17.5	2.1	3.7	17.1	9.1	13.8	19.4
Uruguay	16.2[f]	60.0	73.4	44.6	66.8	63.4	13.1[f]	60.0	76.0	44.5	70.9	57.9
Venezuela	1.7	1.6	5.5	7.0	12.3	23.1	1.7	0.9	8.5	9.2	16.7	33.0

See notes at end of table

ANNEX TABLE 15. ANNUAL CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES: ALL ITEMS AND FOOD (concluded)

Region and country	All items						Food					
	1960 to 1965	1965 to 1970	1970 to 1975	1977 to 1978	1978 to 1979	1979 to 1980	1960 to 1965	1965 to 1970	1970 to 1975	1977 to 1978	1978 to 1979	1979 to 1980
	Percent per year											
FAR EAST												
Bangladesh	...	4.0[b]	39.0[g]	13.2	12.7	13.1	...	3.2[b]	42.0[g]	13.5	12.7	12.5
Burma	...	6.4[b]	17.8	-6.4	5.7	0.8	...	2.9[b]	21.0	-7.9	5.6	1.7
Dem. Kampuchea	4.3	4.5	100.9	...	...	...	2.7	6.7	112.8	...	...	...
India	6.1	8.9[h]	13.2	2.5	6.4	11.4	6.5	9.8[h]	14.2	0.9	4.6	12.1
Indonesia	...	100.0	21.3	8.3	...	18.1	...	100.0	25.2	7.8	...	14.7
Korea, Rep. of	15.4	12.3	14.3	14.4	18.3	28.7	18.3	12.5	16.8	16.6	13.8	26.6
Lao, People's Dem. Rep.	38.0	6.0[b]	35.2	...	...	...	39.0	4.0[b]	40.9	...	...	...
Malaysia (peninsular)	0.5	0.4[b]	6.7	4.9	3.6	6.7	0.6	0.4[b]	10.4	4.9	2.3	3.6
Nepal	...	6.2	10.3	5.3	4.3	14.6	...	7.2	9.8	5.4	5.7	16.5
Pakistan	2.6	5.6	15.2	6.7	9.4	11.7	3.8	6.0[a]	16.6	5.6	7.1	10.0
Philippines	4.8	3.6[a]	18.7	7.3	16.5	17.6	6.8	5.2[a]	20.1	6.3	15.1	15.2
Sri Lanka	1.7	4.2	8.0	12.1	10.8	26.1	1.3	4.9	9.1	16.9	10.8	29.0
Thailand	1.5	2.5	9.8	8.7	10.3	19.9	2.0	4.2	11.9	8.5	9.2	18.7
NEAR EAST												
Cyprus	0.3	2.9	8.0	7.4	9.5	13.5	0.2	3.2	10.2	5.7	6.7	14.5
Egypt	3.2	3.2[a]	5.8	11.1	9.9	20.6	6.5	6.2[a]	8.6	9.6	7.5	26.7
Iran	2.0	1.4	9.6	11.7	10.4	20.7	3.1	0.9	10.0	18.9	22.4	28.5
Iraq	...	3.5	11.3	4.5	8.6[i]	...	...	3.1	18.1	5.6	11.0[i]	...
Jordan	...	2.8[b]	6.0	7.0	14.2	11.1	...	3.1[b]	9.2	3.6	19.4	10.9
Lebanon	...	1.8[e]	4.5	...	...	...	...	2.0[e]	-3.5	...	...	...
Libya	...	6.1[a]	16.4	29.5	...	...[j]	...	8.3[a]	15.9	11.7	...	...[j]
Sudan	3.3	3.4[a]	11.6	19.8	30.8	36.9[j]	4.2[d]	2.8[a]	12.0	26.4	31.8	38.7[j]
Syria	1.3	4.2	16.7	5.0	4.4	19.2	1.3[d]	4.7	18.2	5.1	5.7	19.2
Turkey	3.6	7.1[k]	6.2	49.5	56.5	116.5	4.8	8.7[k]	7.7	44.7	51.3	106.5
AFRICA												
Algeria	...	...[k]	5.1	17.2	11.4	9.6	...	...	7.2	19.1	13.5	10.8
Cameroon	...	3.3[e]	10.2	12.6	6.6	9.9	...	4.6[k]	11.5	11.5	4.8	9.0
Ethiopia	...	3.0[e]	3.7	14.3	16.0	4.5	...	3.5[e]	2.7	17.1	18.0	5.2
Gabon	4.4[d]	3.0	11.4	10.8	8.0	12.2[j]	3.3[d]	2.1	2.7	...	9.6[j]	...
Gambia	...	...	10.5	8.8	6.1	6.7	...	...	12.8	6.3	5.8	5.2
Ghana	11.8	3.7	17.4	...	52.7	50.1	14.0	2.1	20.3	...	73.5	52.2
Ivory Coast	2.6	4.9	8.2	13.0	16.7	14.9	2.8	5.9	9.3	11.3	22.0	18.8
Kenya	2.0	1.7	13.9[g]	10.3	7.2	11.6	1.9	2.0	14.7[g]	12.2	5.6	14.3
Liberia	...	4.4	12.1	7.3	11.4	13.8	...	3.4	13.7	11.3	11.6	9.0
Madagascar	...	2.3	9.7	6.5	14.0	18.2	...	2.2[b]	12.0	7.7	14.5	18.7
Malawi	...[d]	2.0[b]	8.9	8.7	11.3	18.3	...[d]	3.4[b]	10.7	6.4	13.9	24.7
Mauritius	1.0[d]	3.0	13.1	8.5	14.5	41.9	0.6[d]	3.0	14.7	6.7	14.4	51.2
Morocco	4.0	0.6	5.4[e]	9.8	8.3	9.4	4.6	0.1	7.2[e]	8.4	6.4	7.3
Mozambique	1.9[m]	3.7	10.5	...	...	...	0.7[m]	4.7	11.1	...	...	...
Niger	...	3.8	7.9	10.1	8.3	8.8	...	4.4	10.6	7.0	6.9	9.0
Nigeria	3.2	5.6	11.5	24.3	11.1	11.4	2.0	8.8	13.1	25.6	7.1	11.1
Senegal	...	...	13.0	3.9	9.5	8.7	...	...	16.5	3.4	8.3	9.8
Sierra Leone	3.9[n]	4.3[k]	8.4	10.9	21.3	11.0	0.6[n]	4.8[k]	11.0	8.2	23.5	9.1
Somalia	7.4	2.5[b]	7.5	12.0	...	...	7.5	2.8[b]	9.1	14.1	...	...
Swaziland	...	2.7[b]	9.3	8.5	14.3	19.7	...	2.5[b]	9.8	8.3	12.2	24.7
Tanzania	1.2	3.7	13.1	11.5	13.6	30.2[j]	1.2	2.5	17.7	15.4	12.3	27.2
Togo	...	2.1[e]	8.9	1.3	7.7	12.7[j]	...	2.6[e]	9.7	-8.0	6.9	13.1[j]
Tunisia	4.5	2.9	4.8	...	7.7	10.0	4.8	3.1	5.2	...	9.3	13.6
Uganda	5.4	4.0	23.4	...	...	...	7.3	3.5	24.3	...	...	...
Zaire	15.6[m]	23.0[h]	18.6	58.4	...	46.6	19.0[m]	22.0[h]	21.2	64.9	...	21.2
Zambia	2.4	8.7[h]	7.1	16.4	9.8	11.7	2.4	8.8[h]	7.4	17.0	8.9	3.1
Zimbabwe	...	...	...	9.7	13.2	4.7	...	...	...	10.1	12.1	3.6

a/ 1965-69. - b/ 1967-70. - c/ 1972-75. - d/ 1962-65. - e/ 1966-70. - f/ 1960-62. - g/ 1973-75. - h/ 1965-68. - i/ January - September. - j/ January - May. - k/ 1968-70. - m/ 1963-65. - n/ 1961-65.

Source: International Labour Office, Bulletin of Labour Statistics, 1981-83.

ANNEX TABLE 16. PER CAPUT DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLIES IN RELATION TO NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

	1966-68	1969-71	1975-77	1978-80	REQUIREMENTS
		% OF REQUIREMENTS			KILOCAL/CAPUT /DAY
ALGERIA	76	78	94	100	2400
ANGOLA	82	87	91	90	2350
BENIN	94	97	92	100	2300
BOTSWANA	84	87	88	94	2320
BURUNDI	96	92	92	92	2330
CAMEROON	89	93	105	106	2320
CAPE VERDE	78	85	95	117	2350
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	90	96	96	96	2260
CHAD	99	90	75	76	2380
COMOROS	95	95	94	99	2340
CONGO	94	94	100	99	2220
EGYPT	101	101	114	117	2510
ETHIOPIA	86	87	77	74	2330
GABON	92	95	113	122	2340
GAMBIA	94	97	91	95	2380
GHANA	94	98	93	88	2300
GUINEA	88	88	87	84	2310
GUINEA-BISSAU	86	90	99	102	2310
IVORY COAST	111	112	107	114	2310
KENYA	97	98	93	89	2320
LESOTHO	91	90	94	107	2280
LIBERIA	98	98	102	107	2310
LIBYA	98	101	135	145	2360
MADAGASCAR	103	107	109	107	2270
MALAWI	90	98	97	96	2320
MALI	88	88	84	85	2350
MAURITANIA	89	85	81	89	2310
MAURITIUS	105	107	115	119	2270
MOROCCO	96	103	109	110	2420
MOZAMBIQUE	87	89	84	81	2340
NAMIBIA	99	100	98	98	2280
NIGER	92	88	86	94	2350
NIGERIA	93	94	95	99	2360
REUNION	109	108	119	128	2270
RWANDA	82	88	92	95	2320
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	92	94	83	99	2350
SIERRA LEONE	97	96	91	92	2300
SOMALIA	95	96	96	92	2310
SOUTH AFRICA	111	113	119	115	2450
SUDAN	82	89	95	101	2350
SWAZILAND	90	95	100	108	2320
TANZANIA	89	87	91	87	2320
TOGO	96	95	88	92	2300
TUNISIA	94	95	111	115	2390
UGANDA	93	97	84	80	2330
UPPER VOLTA	85	83	85	85	2370
ZAIRE	99	100	102	96	2220
ZAMBIA	92	93	95	86	2310
ZIMBABWE	89	88	88	80	2390
ANTIGUA	89	90	88	91	2350
BAHAMAS	101	102	93	96	2420
BARBADOS	110	119	121	126	2420
BELIZE	107	111	113	118	2260
CANADA	123	124	126	126	2660
COSTA RICA	103	108	111	117	2240
CUBA	103	112	116	118	2310
DOMINICA	88	90	89	91	2420
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	85	86	94	94	2260
EL SALVADOR	80	80	91	94	2290
GRENADA	90	96	85	87	2420
GUADELOUPE	92	98	108	113	2420
GUATEMALA	90	94	93	94	2190
HAITI	82	83	79	83	2260
HONDURAS	91	94	92	96	2260
JAMAICA	102	110	116	115	2240
MARTINIQUE	95	98	111	116	2420
MEXICO	115	116	118	120	2330
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	99	101	107	108	2420
NICARAGUA	112	110	109	102	2250
PANAMA	105	108	104	99	2310
SAINT LUCIA	85	90	92	99	2420
ST. VINCENT	89	93	92	91	2420
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	95	99	104	112	2420
UNITED STATES	128	131	135	138	2640
ARGENTINA	123	127	127	128	2650
BOLIVIA	80	83	85	87	2390
BRAZIL	104	104	104	105	2390
CHILE	112	110	107	112	2440
ECUADOR	84	87	91	91	2250
GUYANA	102	102	108	109	2270
PARAGUAY	115	119	120	126	2310
PERU	95	96	94	92	2350
SURINAME	105	106	109	109	2260
URUGUAY	106	113	109	107	2670
VENEZUELA	94	97	103	107	2470
AFGHANISTAN	89	82	81	75	2440
BANGLADESH	85	88	77	81	2310
BRUNEI	101	106	117	119	2240
BURMA	97	102	102	106	2160
CHINA	89	90	99	105	2360
CYPRUS	112	123	124	129	2480
HONG KONG	113	118	117	126	2290
INDIA	84	90	86	90	2210

ANNEX TABLE 16. PER CAPUT DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLIES IN RELATION TO NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN SELECTED DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

	1966-68	1969-71	1975-77	1978-80	REQUIREMENTS
	% OF REQUIREMENTS				KILOCAL/CAPUT /DAY
INDONESIA	85	91	96	106	2160
IRAN	89	91	122	121	2410
IRAQ	90	93	100	110	2410
ISRAEL	114	118	121	118	2570
JAPAN	114	117	120	125	2340
JORDAN	96	97	90	97	2460
KAMPUCHEA,DEMOCRATIC	98	100	84	81	2220
KOREA REP	102	112	116	125	2350
LAO	94	95	87	84	2220
LEBANON	101	101	103	101	2480
MALAYSIA	109	112	116	119	2230
MALDIVES	80	80	78	81	2210
MONGOLIA	100	99	107	112	2430
NEPAL	92	92	92	87	2200
PAKISTAN	87	95	96	100	2310
PHILIPPINES	84	87	94	102	2260
SINGAPORE	107	120	127	135	2350
SRI LANKA	103	105	95	101	2220
SYRIA	97	101	105	115	2480
THAILAND	102	102	101	104	2220
TURKEY	111	111	116	118	2520
VIET NAM	95	101	97	94	2160
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	88	84	93	94	2420
ALBANIA	102	105	109	118	2410
AUSTRIA	128	130	131	133	2630
BULGARIA	140	140	144	146	2500
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	140	140	140	141	2470
DENMARK	125	125	124	130	2690
FINLAND	114	116	115	115	2710
FRANCE	133	134	133	135	2520
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.	129	132	139	143	2620
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	121	126	126	132	2670
HUNGARY	124	128	133	134	2630
ICELAND	108	109	112	113	2660
IRELAND	136	138	146	150	2510
ITALY	130	139	137	145	2520
NORWAY	117	116	118	123	2680
POLAND	127	129	135	134	2620
PORTUGAL	119	126	128	131	2450
ROMANIA	115	114	127	128	2650
SPAIN	115	117	134	135	2460
SWEDEN	113	113	117	117	2690
SWITZERLAND	126	129	125	131	2690
UNITED KINGDOM	132	133	129	132	2520
YUGOSLAVIA	131	131	139	138	2590
AUSTRALIA	121	124	124	120	2660
FRENCH POLYNESIA	123	124	115	117	2280
NEW CALEDONIA	126	131	124	114	2280
NEW ZEALAND	135	134	132	133	2640
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	92	96	97	100	2280
SAMOA	90	93	99	100	2280
SOLOMON ISLAND	96	93	90	94	2280
TONGA	106	112	135	141	2280

ANNEX TABLE 17. ANNUAL SHARES OF AGRICULTURE "BROAD" DEFINITION IN TOTAL OFFICIAL COMMITMENTS MADE TO ALL SECTORS BY MULTILATERAL AND BILATERAL SOURCES, 1973-1980

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 1/
	..... %							
Concessional and non-concessional commitments								
Multilateral Agencies 2/	26	32	38	32	36	39	36	37
World Bank 3/	27	33	40	31	39	41	37	33
Regional Development Banks 3/	19	28	37	36	35	31	33	45
OPEC Multilateral 3/	-	41	8	25	13	30	7	16
Bilateral sources	6	9	7	7	10	9	...	...
DAC/EEC	6	10	8	8	11	11	12	11
OPEC Bilateral	5	3	6	5	6	3	...	...
All sources (multilateral + bilateral)	12	15	14	14	17	17	...	...
Concessional commitments only (ODA)								
Multilateral Agencies 2/	34	45	43	46	44	49	49	47
World Bank 3/	33	46	43	44	54	52	52	43
Regional Development Banks 3/	31	48	46	54	50	48	53	61
OPEC Multilateral 3/	-	33	21	29	11	29	7	16
Bilateral sources	9	12	10	9	14	13	16	13
DAC/EEC	9	14	13	11	16	17	18	16
OPEC Bilateral	4	4	5	5	7	3	7	2
All sources (multilateral + bilateral)	13	16	14	15	18	19	21	19

1/ Preliminary. - 2/ Including UNDP, CGIAR, FAO/TCP (from 1977) and IFAD (from 1978). - 3/ Excluding commitments to CGIAR.

Source: FAO and OECD.

ANNEX TABLE 18. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICIAL COMMITMENTS TO AGRICULTURE "BROAD" DEFINITION BY MULTILATERAL AND BILATERAL SOURCES, 1973-1980

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 1/
	..... %							
Concessional and non-concessional commitments								
Multilateral Agencies	55	52	58	57	57	58	52	59
World Bank 2/	41	37	41	37	38	43	34	35
Regional Development Banks 2/	9	11	13	14	14	10	12	16
OPEC Multilateral 2/	-	1	-	2	2	2	-	1
Others 3/	5	3	4	4	3	3	6	7
Bilateral sources	45	48	42	43	43	42	48	41
DAC/EEC	42	44	31	36	38	40	44	40
OPEC Bilateral	3	4	11	7	5	2	4	1
All sources	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Concessional commitments only (ODA)								
Multilateral Agencies	46	37	38	47	36	41	37	45
World Bank 2/	31	22	21	23	19	26	18	21
Regional Development Banks 2/	8	10	10	15	11	8	11	12
OPEC Multilateral 2/	-	1	1	3	2	2	-	2
Others 3/	7	4	6	6	4	5	8	10
Bilateral sources	54	63	62	53	64	59	63	55
DAC/EEC	52	59	50	47	56	56	59	54
OPEC Bilateral	2	4	12	6	8	3	4	1
All sources	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Preliminary. - 2/ Excluding commitments to CGIAR. - 3/ Including UNDP, CGIAR, FAO/TCP (from 1977) and IFAD (from 1978).

ANNEX TABLE 19. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICIAL COMMITMENTS TO AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS) BY PURPOSE, 1973-1980

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 1/
	..... %							
Land and water development 2/	19	21	21	19	25	26	18	26
Agricultural services	12	6	7	7	12	12	10	13
Supply of inputs	10	12	7	7	4	5	3	5
Crop production	10	5	4	10	5	8	7	6
Livestock	8	5	3	5	3	4	3	2
Fisheries 3/	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
Research, extension, training	-	-	3	3	4	4	3	4
Agriculture, unallocated	18	10	11	13	11	12	17	10
TOTAL NARROW DEFINITION	79	62	58	66	67	74	64	69
Rural Development/infra-structure	7	13	16	16	16	15	16	19
Manufacturing of inputs 4/	4	16	23	7	5	4	11	1
Agro-industries	9	3	2	10	9	5	6	6
Forestry	1	5	1	1	2	2	3	2
Regional development	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
TOTAL BROAD DEFINITION	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Preliminary. - 2/ Including river development. - 3/ Including inputs such as fishing trawlers, fishing gear. - 4/ Mostly fertilizers.

ANNEX TABLE 20. DAC COUNTRIES: BILATERAL ODA COMMITMENTS FROM INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES AND PROPORTION TO AGRICULTURE (BROAD DEFINITION)

	Bilateral ODA to all sectors				Proportion of ODA to agriculture			
	1977	1978	1979	1980 1/	1977	1978	1979	1980 1/
	US $ million				%			
Australia	460.1	453.0	452.5	521.5	18.6	16.6	13.8	8.3
Austria	88.3	114.6	69.7	140.0	13.3	43.9	20.1	47.4
Belgium	357.7	444.3	462.2	508.7	3.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
Canada	901.8	1136.2	675.6	533.2	14.9	22.6	20.7	31.5
Denmark	155.1	394.8	288.1	260.0	30.3	18.6	32.2	38.0
Finland	23.1	35.1	85.2	111.6	4.3	28.5	7.9	15.1
France	2453.1	2976.6	3745.5	4766.2	8.2	6.0	7.3	5.8
Germany	1717.8	2445.7	3971.7	4617.4	18.7	20.5	20.8	15.6
Italy	77.9	62.9	63.4	137.6	5.6	9.1	14.7	23.5
Japan	1899.7	2272.1	2527.8	3369.1	17.8	22.9	25.4	15.4
Netherlands	909.6	1271.8	1327.4	1591.9	29.1	28.7	35.1	23.6
New Zealand	34.8	46.8	53.0	53.7	40.8	20.1	17.7	23.3
Norway	168.2	226.4	234.3	246.6	24.9	32.7	25.4	28.1
Sweden	685.1	520.7	782.3	610.7	35.1	11.0	31.2	34.1
Switzerland	153.6	109.5	174.0	139.1	15.2	29.8	13.2	31.6
United Kingdom	693.9	1530.1	1964.1	1457.9	15.4	8.2	10.9	5.8
United States	4291.0	4756.7	5185.5	5377.9	9.7	13.8	14.7	20.1
Total DAC Countries	15070.7	18797.3	22062.1	24443.0	15.0	16.0	17.5	15.7

1/ Preliminary

Source: OECD

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