

FOOD PRODUCTION, TRADE AND CONSUMPTION IN THE OIC COUNTRIES

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This paper evaluates the food production, trade and consumption in the OIC countries as compared to those in the developed and the developing countries since the 1980s. Although the OIC countries, excluding the oil-exporting ones, are still primarily agricultural economies, they are unable to achieve self-sufficiency in food. As a result, they are heavily dependent on food imports, which affect negatively the conditions for food availability and security. The study concludes that the OIC countries may reach higher stages of food self-sufficiency, food availability for their fast growing populations, and food security for everybody through utilisation of intensive agricultural production methods and application of innovative methods and techniques in the field.

1. INTRODUCTION

Food as the most basic need of any living being has always occupied the centre of human activity and thought. Human communities, after experiencing many waves of famine and starvation, have tried to develop necessary ways and means, and measures to overcome these disasters which appeared sometimes because of natural causes and sometimes because of social, political, and even economic reasons. In the past, famine and starvation happened mainly as a result of natural causes or war-related events. However, nowadays, in addition to these reasons, such disasters occur due to economic causes. They happen not because of a lack of food, but because of a lack of money to buy food.

Previously, it was thought that food problems such as famine and starvation took place because man destroyed the balance between nature and himself. According to Malthusian population theory plant production grows on the basis of arithmetical series, that is, only by adding to its previous value; whereas human beings reproduce themselves on the basis of geometrical series, i.e., by multiplying themselves. A logical corollary to

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such ideas is that global famine and starvation are inevitable phenomena. They are natural and they would certainly happen at the end of every population boom period.

Malthus' modern followers like Paul Ehrlich also predicted in 1968 that a global famine was to take place in the 1970s and hundreds of millions of people were going to starve to death.

Against what Malthus and his present-day followers said or predicted about the fate of human beings, even in the developing countries, total food production increased by 3.5% per annum and per capita food production by 1.4% per annum in the 1980s as we will examine in detail below. Furthermore, "there is enough food to offer everyone in the world around 2,500 calories a day--200 calories more than the basic minimum" (UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994*, p.27).

However, the overall availability of food in the world does not mean that everybody has free access to food. Because it has a market value and because some people lack the means to afford it, and also because the distribution of food is poor and food aid is not sufficient, millions of people go hungry or even starve to death.

Although it is true that global famine and starvation do not take place because of the gains in per capita food production against all the predictions about its likelihood, it is equally true that at the moment some people still go hungry and starve to death, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa.

For these reasons, hunger is one of the thorniest, most complicated and most difficult problems of the world at present.

The present paper will examine the food situation in the OIC countries as compared with developed and developing countries and try to determine the main lines of change which took place since 1980. The study is mainly descriptive and tries to assess the comparative status of the OIC countries in the world's food production, trade and consumption.

2. LAND USE

Before examining the state of food and agriculture in the OIC countries, the use of land in the OIC countries will be evaluated. Of course, land is the most essential element of any economic activity. This is even more so in agriculture where land is a *sine qua non* factor of production.

In spite of its economic importance, however, land is limited in magnitude. Furthermore, only a part of it is suitable for cultivation, and that part is also quite limited. World figures indicate that the size of land under cultivation has become stagnant in recent years. Moreover, given today's technology and climatic conditions, cultivated land cannot be increased considerably in the foreseeable future. Opening new and remote areas such as rain forests, etc., for cultivation causes many environmental problems and adverse climatic changes, not only for those regions but also for the whole globe. Furthermore, it is also observed that deforested areas put under cultivation lose their productivity after some time. Today, agricultural production can only be increased by making use of such intensive production techniques as irrigation, use of fertilisers, agricultural mechanisation, advanced production methods and techniques, etc.

Table A.1 in the Annex gives data about arable land, land under permanent crops, permanent meadows and pastures, forest and woodland and irrigated land for the member countries of the OIC as compared to the land area of the countries as well as totals of the OIC countries, developed countries, developing countries and the world.

Arable land in the OIC countries increased from 200.3m hectares in 1980 to 213.4m hectares in 1990. The increase amounts to 13.1m hectares during the last decade. In 1993, it went up to 214.0m hectares. In 13 years, it increased by about 14m hectares, in other words, about 1m hectares in one year. The figures show the very slow pace of arable land increase.

In fact, the increase in the magnitude of arable land in the OIC countries is rather higher than the changes in the other groups of countries, namely, developed and developing countries. The average annual rate of increase in the OIC group was about 0.6%, whereas it was decreasing at -0.1% in the case of the developed countries, and was increasing at 0.4% in the developing countries during the last decade. World-wide, the figure was 0.2% in the same decade.

Table 1
Land Use in the OIC Countries as Average of 1990-93

	Land Area	Arable Land	Permanent Crops	Permanent Pasture	Forest	Irrigated Land
OIC Total	20.7	15.9	28.6	21.4	9.9	25.1
Developed Countries	41.8	47.9	23.7	35.2	45.4	26.1
Developing Countries	58.2	52.1	76.3	64.8	54.6	73.9
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OIC Total	100.0	7.9	1.0	27.0	14.2	2.3
Developed Countries	100.0	11.8	0.4	22.0	32.3	1.2
Developing Countries	100.0	9.2	1.0	29.1	27.9	2.4
World	100.0	10.3	0.7	26.1	29.7	1.9

Source: Table A.1 in the Annex.

Notes:

- **Land area** refers to total area excluding area under inland water bodies, such as rivers and lakes.
- **Arable land** refers to land under temporary crops (double cropped areas counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow (less than five years).
- **Permanent crops** refers to land cultivated with crops that occupy land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber; it includes land under shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber.
- **Permanent pasture** refers to land used permanently for herbaceous forage crops, either cultivated or growing wild.
- **Forest** refers to land under natural or planted stands of trees.
- Irrigated land refers to areas purposely provided with water, including land irrigated by controlled flooding.

Table 1 summarises the data given in Table A.1 in the Annex. It first shows the shares of the groups of countries in the world, namely the OIC, the developed and the developing countries. Secondly, it gives the percentage distribution of land use with respect to each group of countries.

The OIC countries have 20.7% of the world's land area which is defined as total area of a country excluding rivers and lakes. However, regarding arable land, the OIC countries' share in the world is 15.9% of the total.

Actually, some OIC countries are located in rather arid areas where the soil is not suitable for agriculture.

The adverse position of the OIC countries in land use as compared to the other groups of countries and to the world will also be observed in the land distribution data. In the OIC group, only 7.9% of the available land area is allocated as arable land, in the developing countries the arable land ratio is 9.2% and in the developed countries, it is 11.8%. World-wide, the arable land takes a 10.3% stake of the total land area on average.

In the OIC countries, permanent crops occupy only 1.0% of the land area, permanent meadows and pastures 27%, and forests 14.2%.

3. POPULATION

Against a comparatively limited magnitude of arable land in the OIC countries, the total population, amounting to about 1.1 billion in 1993, constitutes 19.5% or almost one fifth of the world population. At the beginning of the past decade, the OIC countries' population was only 765.9m, representing 17.2% of the world total.

The population in the OIC countries grew at an annual rate of 2.8% during the past decade. The figure is quite large as compared to the other groups of countries and the world average of 1.8%. Between 1980 and 1990, the average annual rate of population growth was 0.7% in the developed countries and 2.1% in the developing countries.

Although a slowing down in the OIC population growth rate has been observed recently, that rate is still the highest as compared to the other groups.

Regarding agricultural population, the share of the developing countries in the world total is 96.2%, whereas that of the developed countries is only 3.8%. It is quite interesting to note that the developed countries, with such a small share of the world's agricultural population, produce enough food not only for their own people but also for the others. In fact, the world's food market is highly dominated by the developed countries.

Furthermore, the developed countries' agricultural population continued to decrease by 3.3% per annum during the past decade, and by 3.6% per annum since 1990, whereas it was increasing in the developing countries by 1.1% per annum between 1980 and 1990 and by 1.0% per annum from 1990 to 1993. The OIC countries have realised again the highest growth rates of 1.4% and 1.5% per annum, respectively.

In summary, the developed countries with a small share in the global agricultural population, experience further decreases in their population involved in agriculture. The developing as well as the OIC countries on the other hand experience increases in their agricultural population. Furthermore, the developed countries have only 47.9% of the global arable land, whereas the developing countries have 52.1%. But with less arable land available to them and with a very small amount of agricultural population (about 91.8m in 1993) on that land, the developed countries are able to produce more than what they need and to become net food suppliers on a world scale. Of course, the key answer to this remarkable phenomenon is the increased soil and labour productivity.

Table 2
Population in the OIC Countries

	Total Population			Agricultural Population		
	1980	1990	1993	1980	1990	1993
Distribution of population in world						
OIC countries	17.2	19.0	19.5	19.6	20.8	21.2
Developed countries	26.3	23.7	22.9	6.6	4.3	3.8
Developing countries	73.7	76.3	77.1	93.4	95.7	96.2
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population growth						
		1980-90	1990-93		1980-90	1990-93
OIC countries	..	2.8	2.7	..	1.4	1.5
Developed countries	..	0.7	0.6	..	-3.3	-3.6
Developing countries	..	2.1	2.1	..	1.1	1.0
World	..	1.8	1.7	..	0.8	0.8
Share of agricultural population in total						
OIC countries	..	..	..	56.3	49.4	47.7
Developed countries	..	..	..	12.3	8.2	7.2
Developing countries	..	..	..	62.6	56.6	54.8
World	..	..	..	49.4	45.1	43.9

Source: Table A.2 in the Annex.

Before concluding the discussion on population, another observation is that in all the groups of countries, the rate of growth of agricultural population is less than that of the total population. In the OIC group, the average annual rate of growth of agricultural population was 1.4% during the past decade and 1.5% between 1990 and 1993, against growth rates of total population of 2.8 and 2.7% per annum, respectively. A similar situation is also observed in the case of the other groups of countries and the world average (see Table 2).

Actually the comparison of the growth rates in agricultural population and total population (Table 2) shows that the share of agricultural population is decreasing in all the groups of countries. In the OIC countries, although agricultural population constituted the majority of the total (56.3%) at the beginning of the past decade, its share decreased down to 49.4% in 1990 and 47.7% in 1993. The share of agricultural population in the developed countries decreased from 12.3% in 1980 to 8.2% in 1990 and further down to 7.2% in 1993. In the developing countries, its share decreased from 62.6% in 1980 to 56.6% in 1990 and 54.8% in 1993. As a result of these developments, on a world scale, the share of agricultural population dropped from 49.4% to 43.9% between 1980 and 1993. As a corollary, it can be said that agriculture is no longer an economic activity for the majority of the world population since 1980.

4. ROLE OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN THE ECONOMY

The fact that the share of agricultural population has decreased in the OIC countries as well as in the other groups of countries and in the world throughout the period under consideration brings to mind the question of what has happened to the role of the agricultural sector in the economy. Has its role diminished in parallel to the falling share of agricultural population? Table 3 which is derived from Table A.3 in the Annex provides enough information about it. Table 3 shows the frequency distribution of the OIC countries according to the share of agricultural income in the economy. Three groups have been differentiated: firstly, the countries having less than a 10% share of agricultural income; secondly, those having a share between 10 and 30%; and thirdly, those having more than 30%.

Table 3
Share of Agriculture in GDP in the OIC Countries

	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	Ave.1990-93
Less than 10%	14	12	12	9	8	12
From 10 to 30%	13	19	17	14	15	19
Greater than 30%	18	18	19	20	16	18
OIC countries	45	49	48	43	39	49
OIC average /1	23.2	23.6	23.5	23.6	22.6	23.3

Source: Table A.3 in the Annex.

Note 1) The OIC average was computed on the basis of 1990 dollars of agricultural income.

In 1980, the OIC countries had concentrated in the third group which comprises those countries whose agriculture has a share of more than 30% in the economy, or in other words, the group of mainly agricultural economies: 18 countries out of 45 were in that group. The rest of the OIC countries were distributed almost equally between the other two groups. At the end of the past decade and after, there was a slight move in favour of two groups; the group with a 10-30% share and the group with more than a 30% share. However, these developments do not show a strong shift. This phenomenon may also be observed in the OIC average--weighted on the basis of their agricultural income in 1990 dollar terms--for the agriculture's share in the economy (Table 3). The share of agriculture in the OIC countries as a whole was 23.2% at the beginning of the past decade and it increased slightly to 23.6% in 1990. In the following two years, it was stagnant around this figure. But in 1993, the share of agriculture in the OIC fell to 22.6%. Excluding that year's figure, the OIC average has been very stable within the range of 23.2 and 23.6%.

So, the role of the agricultural sector in the economies of the OIC countries as a group has not decreased during the period under consideration, although the share of agricultural population in the total has diminished considerably from 56.3% in 1980 to 47.7% in 1993. This observation implies that productivity in agriculture in the OIC countries has increased during that period, since the agricultural sector was able maintain its share in the economy at the same level with a smaller level of agricultural population.

5. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

During the period under consideration, the OIC countries were able to raise their agricultural production to a higher rate as compared to the other groups of countries. Particularly during the past decade, they have recorded an annual rate of growth of 5.5%, against 1.2% in the case of the developed countries and 3.5% in the case of the developing countries. In the same period, the overall world average was 2.4% per annum. Since 1990, the OIC countries have performed much better than the other groups of countries. Although 1991 and 1993 were bad harvest years, the OIC countries realised higher rates of growth in agricultural production than the developed countries and the world average, but slightly lower rates than those of the developing countries in these years. In 1992, the OIC's group average climbed up to 5.5% against a drop of -0.1% in the developed countries, and against an increase of 3.2% in the developing countries and against a 1.8% increase in the world average. Actually, in recent years, the OIC countries have realised a great success in their efforts to increase total agricultural production as a first step to achieve self-sufficiency in food and agricultural production.

Table 4
Rate of Growth in Total Agricultural Production

	1980-1990	1991	1992	1993
OIC Countries	5.5	2.6	5.5	1.8
Developed Countries	1.2	-2.7	-0.1	-4.2
Developing Countries	3.5	2.8	3.2	2.3
World	2.4	0.3	1.8	-0.4

Source: Table A.4 in the Annex.

Table 5
Rate of Growth in Per Capita Agricultural Production

	1980-1990	1991	1992	1993
OIC Countries	2.2	0.3	2.7	-0.4
Developed Countries	0.5	-3.3	-0.6	-4.7
Developing Countries	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.3
World	0.7	-1.2	0.2	-2.0

Source: Table A.5 in the Annex.

Of course, the examination of developments in total agricultural production is not enough to have an idea about the full performance of the

OIC countries in this regard. The population aspect has to be put into the picture. Table 5 shows the average annual rates of growth in per capita agricultural production with respect to the groups of countries.

Since population growth rates are, in general, higher in the OIC countries than in the other groups, the differences between the growth rate of the OIC group and those of the other groups diminish in the case of per capita agricultural production. However, even in this case, the overall performance of the OIC countries was still above those of the other groups during the past decade. During the period 1980-90, the OIC countries realised a 2.2% annual growth rate in per capita agricultural production against 0.5% in developed countries, 1.4% in developing countries, and 0.7% in the world average. Then, 1991 and 1993 appear as bad harvest years for all the groups, and 1992 as a good harvest year.

The evaluation of the performance of the OIC countries vis-à-vis the other groups of countries and the world average shows that the former group did much better in increasing their total agricultural production and per capita agricultural production during the period under consideration. However, their comparatively better performance regarding total agricultural production could not be repeated in per capita agricultural production because they have realised a higher population growth rate than the other groups of countries.

6. FOOD PRODUCTION

Having observed the successful performance of the OIC countries with respect to agricultural production, it would be interesting to see now if this success is also reflected in food production.

Tables 6 and 7 show the rates of growth in total and per capita food production for the OIC and the other groups of countries.

Generally speaking, the developments in total and per capita food production resemble those in total and per capita agricultural production, respectively.

During the past decade, the OIC countries as a group managed to increase their total food production at a higher rate than the other groups and

the world average. While the OIC group was able to increase food production by 5.3% per year between 1980 and 1990, the developed countries could only raise it by 1.2% and the developing countries by 3.5% in the same period. The world average was only 2.4% per annum in the same period. In fact, the OIC countries on average were able to achieve a growth rate of more than double the world average.

After 1990, total food production growth was also similar to that of agricultural production. Again, 1991 and 1993 happened to be bad harvest years, whereas 1992 was a good harvest year. In 1992, the OIC countries realised the highest rate of growth in total food production amongst the groups of countries. However, in bad harvest years, 1991 and 1993, the OIC countries realised lower rates of increase in food production as compared to the developing countries, although their performance was better than that of the developed countries and the world average (Table 6).

Table 6
Rate of Growth in Total Food Production

	1980-1990	1991	1992	1993
OIC Countries	5.3	2.5	5.2	1.2
Developed Countries	1.2	-2.5	-0.5	-4.0
Developing Countries	3.5	3.1	2.8	1.6
World	2.4	0.7	1.4	-0.7

(In %)

Source: Table A.6 in the Annex.

Table 7
Rate of Growth in Per Capita Food Production

	1980-1990	1991	1992	1993
OIC Countries	2.0	0.2	2.4	-1.0
Developed Countries	0.5	-3.1	-1.0	-4.5
Developing Countries	1.4	1.1	0.8	-0.3
World	0.7	-0.9	-0.2	-2.3

(In %)

Source: Table A.7 in the Annex.

Regarding growth in per capita food production, we observe again a close similarity with per capita agricultural production. When population enters into the picture, the rates of increase fall considerably below the total food production figures. For example, between 1980 and 1990, the average annual rate of growth in per capita food production in the OIC countries was only 2.0%, while the rate of increase in total food production was 5.3%.

In addition to the similarities in the changes in agricultural production and food production mentioned above, another important fact is also observed: During the past decade, agricultural production in the OIC countries grew at a higher rate than food production in terms of both total and per capita figures. Between 1980 and 1990, total agricultural production in the OIC countries increased at 5.5% per annum against a 5.3% increase in total food production. Similarly, per capita agricultural production increase was 2.2% per annum against a 2.0% increase in per capita food production. Higher agricultural production growth as compared to food production growth implies that non-food agricultural production has increased more than food production. Such a situation in the case of the OIC countries which traditionally suffer from food shortages and food deficits is, of course, quite alarming.

Below, in Table 8, data on the productivity of cereals in the OIC countries is compared to the world average and a few industrial countries. On average, cereal productivity in the OIC countries is quite less. The average for 1992-94 is a mere 1,782 kg/hectare, although it represents an improvement over the 1979-81 average. The recent world average of cereal productivity is about 2,791 kg/hectare, or precisely 1,009 kg/hectare more than the OIC average. Cereal productivity in some industrial countries, like France, the Netherlands, and the USA is quite much: it is 2.8 times higher in the USA, 3.7 times higher in France, and 4.2 times in the Netherlands. The poor level of productivity in the OIC countries is the main source of many problems related to food and agricultural production, foreign trade deficits and food shortages, etc. If food productivity could be increased up to the levels maintained in the industrial countries or at least up to the world average, none of the food-related problems of the OIC countries would continue.

Table 8
Productivity of Cereals in the OIC Countries

	1979-81	1992	1993	1994	(Kg/hectare) 1992-94
OIC average	1362	1768	1773	1805	1782
World	2194	2799	2744	2830	2791
France	4700	6488	6513	6554	6518
Netherlands	5696	7459	7983	7146	7529
USA	4150	5359	4291	5572	5074

Source: Table A.19 in the Annex.

7. FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL TRADE

As we have pointed out earlier, the OIC countries are characterised by the strong position of agriculture in their social and economic life. The share of agricultural population in the OIC countries is higher than the world average, although that share was decreasing during the period under consideration. In 1993, the share of agricultural population in the OIC was 47.7% of the total as compared to the world average of 43.9%.

Furthermore, the average contribution of agriculture to the domestic product in the post-1990 period was about 23.3%.

Again, these observations are made in terms of averages, and of course, there are some other OIC countries, particularly the oil-exporting ones, in which the role of agriculture both socially and economically is quite limited.

Against this background, however, the OIC countries, as a whole, turn out to be net importers of agricultural commodities and especially food items. In this section, various facets of food and agricultural trade will be examined in order to draw certain conclusions about the food situation in the OIC countries.

In the early 1980s, the OIC countries had a share of 16.4% in the world merchandise exports mainly because of the increasing role of oil exports in the world trade. But, at the end of the decade, their share dropped to 7.5% in world exports, and it has remained at the same level since then. In value terms, the OIC countries' total merchandise exports decreased from US\$332.5 billion in 1980 to 261.9 billion in 1990, and it was around US\$278.5 billion in 1993.

Regarding merchandise imports, the OIC countries' share also decreased from 8.7% in 1980 to 6.1% in 1990, but the fall was less severe than that in the exports. Since 1990, the OIC countries' share increased continuously from that level to 7.3% of the world merchandise imports. Although the OIC countries have recorded a drop in their share in world merchandise imports, in absolute terms they managed to increase their imports from US\$176.9 billion in 1980 to US\$219.0 billion in 1990 and further to US\$274.4 billion in 1993.

Furthermore, as a group, the OIC countries have realised trade surpluses throughout the period under consideration.

However, regarding food and agricultural trade, the OIC countries appear as net importers of food and agricultural commodities. Moreover, during the past decade, the OIC countries faced larger deficits in their food trade balance than in their agricultural goods trade balance. In other words, the food trade deficit was compensated to some extent by the surplus realised in the trade of non-food agricultural goods or cash crops. However, recently, this trend has also changed and the OIC countries started to realise larger deficits in agricultural trade as compared to the deficits in food trade. Thus, the magnitude of the problem has been enlarged. Actually, all these findings are put forward in terms of the OIC totals. Of course, individual country experiences may differ from the overall stream. Below, the developments in trade of food and agricultural commodities in the OIC countries will be evaluated in detail.

In the trade of agricultural commodities, the OIC countries experienced deficits throughout the period under consideration. The OIC countries' exports of agricultural commodities increased from US\$16.1 billion in 1980 to US\$18.5 billion in 1990, i.e., by a yearly rate of 1.4%. That rate of increase cannot be considered as satisfactory especially when compared with the rate of increase of 3.9% per annum achieved by the developed countries, of 2.2% by the developing countries, and of 3.4% world-wide.

Regarding the imports of agricultural commodities, the OIC countries have realised a growth rate of only 1.5%. The value of imports increased from US\$29.7 billion to US\$34.6 billion between 1980 and 1990. Again, the rate of growth of the OIC is the smallest amongst the different groups of countries. During the decade, the imports of agricultural commodities of the developed countries grew by 3.6% annually, and those of the developing countries by 2.3%. Overall, the world average was about 3.3% per annum.

The weak export performance of the OIC countries resulted in increased deficits in the trade of agricultural commodities from US\$13.6 billion in 1980 to US\$16.1 billion in 1990. Similarly, the ratio of exports to imports also decreased from 54.2% to 53.4% in the same period.

Table 9
Trade of Agricultural Commodities

	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Shares of Groups of Countries in Exports of Agricultural Commodities (in %)					
OIC Countries	6.9	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.9
Developed Countries	68.9	72.4	72.5	73.6	72.2
Developing Countries	31.1	27.6	27.5	26.4	27.8
World	100	100	100	100	100
Growth Rates in Agricultural Exports (In %, per annum)					
OIC Countries		1.4	4.1	2.8	-0.8
Developed Countries		3.9	1	9.4	-8.1
Developing Countries		2.2	0.2	3.5	-1.1
World		3.4	0.8	7.7	-6.3

Table 9
Trade of Agricultural Commodities

(Continued)

	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Share of Agricul. Commodities in Merchandise Exports (in %)					
OIC Countries	4.8	7.1	7.3	7	7
Developed Countries	11.3	8.8	9	9.3	8.8
Developing Countries	12.3	11.1	10.5	10	9.3
World	11.6	9.3	9.4	9.5	8.9
Share of Groups of Countries in Imports of Agricultural Commodities (in %)					
OIC Countries	11.6	9.8	9.2	9.2	10.5
Developed Countries	73	75.5	75.6	75	72.7
Developing Countries	27	24.5	24.4	25	27.3
World	100	100	100	100	100
Growth Rates in Agricultural Imports (In %, per annum)					
OIC Countries		1.5	-5.6	8.3	3.9
Developed Countries		3.6	0.6	7.2	-11.2
Developing Countries		2.3	0.1	10.4	0.2
World		3.3	0.5	8	-8.3
Share of Agricultural Commodities in Merchandise Imports (In %)					
OIC Countries	16.8	15.8	13.2	13.1	13.4
Developed Countries	11.9	9.4	9.8	10	9.4
Developing Countries	14.4	11.1	9.9	9.7	9

World	12.5	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.3
Agricultural Trade Balance (Million \$)					
OIC Countries	-13583	-16108	-13427	-15618	-17158
Developed Countries	-24961	-30174	-29506	-26458	-15542
Developing Countries	3817	3534	3627	-2270	-3529
World	-21143	-26639	-25878	-28728	-19072
Ratio of Exports to Imports in Agricultural Goods (In %)					
OIC Countries	54.2	53.4	58.9	55.9	53.3
Developed Countries	86.6	88.7	89	90.8	93.9
Developing Countries	105.5	104.1	104.2	97.6	96.3
World	91.7	92.5	92.7	92.5	94.6

Source: Tables A.8 through A.11 in the Annex.

After realising a relative improvement in their agricultural trade balance in 1991, the OIC countries faced further deterioration in their agricultural trade balance in the following years. The deficit reached US\$17.2 billion and the export-import ratio fell to 53.3% once again in 1993.

On the other hand, the share of agricultural commodities in total merchandise exports of the OIC countries was around 7-7.3% in the post-1990 period. At the beginning of the last decade, the figure was comparatively lower and was only 4.8% in 1980. This low share of agricultural goods is mainly due to the heavy weight of petroleum products in the OIC countries' total exports. However, it seems that the share of agricultural goods has been stabilised around 7-7.3% in the OIC countries' exports. Since 1990, that share ranges from 8.8% to 9.3% in the case of the developed countries, and from 9.3 to 11.1% in the case of the developing countries.

Regarding imports, the share of agricultural commodities has decreased in the OIC countries since 1980. The figure decreased from 16.8% in 1980 to 15.8 in 1990, and then to 13.4% in 1993. A similar trend was also observed in the case of the developing countries in the same period. In the post-1990 period, the share of agricultural commodities in total imports was around 9 to 10% for all groups of countries, excluding the OIC countries. For example, in 1993, it was 9.4% in the developed countries, and 9% in the developing countries. Only in the case of OIC countries, the share of total merchandise

imports has gone up to 13.1-15.8% in recent years. This indicator also shows that the OIC countries are much more dependent upon outside sources to meet their demand for agricultural goods than the other groups of countries.

Regarding the trade of food items, the OIC countries are, in general, net importers. Their food exports increased from US\$7.5 billion in 1980 to US\$11.0 billion in 1990 and further up to US\$12.9 billion in 1993. The average rate of growth of food exports was 3.9% per annum during the period of 1980-1990. Meanwhile, the OIC countries' share in the world food exports slightly increased from 4.8% in 1980 to 5.1% of the total in 1990. In 1993, it further increased to 5.7% of the world food exports. However, in the same year, the share of the developed countries was 75.1% of the world total and that of the developing countries was 24.9%.

In food imports, on the other hand, the OIC countries' share decreased from a level of 14.5% of the world total in 1980 to 11.4% in 1990, and to 10.4% in 1991. Since then, an increasing trend is observed and it climbed to 11.8% in 1993. In 1993, the share of the developed countries was 74.1%, and that of the developing countries 25.9%.

The food trade deficit of the OIC countries was US\$17.1 billion in 1980. They managed to reduce it to US\$16.1 billion in 1990, and further down to US\$12.9 billion in 1991. But, starting with 1992, the OIC countries' food trade deficit increased to US\$14.5 billion in 1992 and to US\$15.4 billion in 1993.

The magnitude of the trade deficit in food items for the OIC countries is indeed considerable when compared to those of the other groups of countries. For example, in 1993, the food trade deficit was only about US\$8.3 billion in the case of the developed countries, and US\$6.0 billion in the case of the developing countries as compared to US\$15.4 billion in the case of the OIC countries. Actually, the figure for the developing countries includes also the OIC countries' trade position. For this reason, it is obvious that the food trade balance of the other developing countries, i.e., excluding the OIC countries, has a surplus. A similar situation is also observed when the previous years are considered. That is, the food trade deficit of the OIC countries is the largest as compared to those of the developed and developing countries in 1990, 1992, and 1993. Only in 1991 was the food trade deficit of

the OIC countries less than that of the developed countries, but again it was greater than that of the developing countries.

Regarding the ratio of food exports to food imports which shows how much of the food imports will be met by the food exports, the OIC countries rank the worst as compared to the developed and the developing countries. In 1980, the export-import ratio in food trade of the OIC countries was only 30.6%. That is, food exports would compensate only 30.6% of the food imports, against 99.3% in the developed countries and 75.8% in the developing countries. At the end of the last decade, we observed an improvement and the export-import ratio for the OIC countries went up to 40.6% in 1990 and 48.4% in 1991. Then, however, it started to decline down to 47.2% in 1992 and further down to 45.6% in 1993. The ratio of exports to imports ranged from 91.4% to 95.3% in the developed countries, and from 84.5% to 90.4% in the developing countries in the post-1990 period. As compared to the other groups, the OIC countries are very far from reaching a balance in their food trade.

The OIC countries as a group are net food importers. They appear to have lessened the magnitude of the food trade deficit at the end of the last decade. But in the most recent years of 1992 and 1993, the food trade deficit started to deteriorate again. Additionally, the food trade deficit of the OIC countries recently happened to be the largest as compared to the other groups of countries. Furthermore, the export-import ratio of the OIC countries was also the lowest amongst the groups of countries; it was less than a half. As a result, it can be stated that the OIC countries' status of being net food importers will continue in the future.

Table 10
Trade of Food Items

	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Share of Groups of Countries in Exports of Food Items (in %)					
OIC Countries	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.7
Developed Countries	74.2	75	75.3	76	75.1
Developing Countries	25.8	25	24.7	24	24.9
World	100	100	100	100	100
Growth Rates in Food Exports (In %, per annum)					
		1980-90	1991	1992	1993

OIC Countries		3.9	9.8	7.3	-0.4
Developed Countries		3.4	2.1	9.2	-6.6
Developing Countries		3	0.7	5.1	-2
World		3.3	1.7	8.2	-5.5
Share of Food Items in Total Merchandise Exports (In %)					
OIC Countries	2.3	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.6
Developed Countries	8.1	6	6.2	6.4	6.2
Developing Countries	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.6
World	7.7	6.2	6.3	6.4	6
Share of Groups of Countries in Imports of Food Items Commodities (in %)					
OIC Countries	14.5	11.4	10.4	10.5	11.8
Developed Countries	68.7	74.4	74.9	74.3	74.1
Developing Countries	31.3	25.6	25.1	25.7	25.9
World	100	100	100	100	100
Growth Rates in Food Imports (In %, per annum)					
OIC Countries		1980-90	1991	1992	1993
Developed Countries		1	-7.8	9.8	3
		4.3	1.5	8.3	-9.2

Table 10
Trade of Food Items

(Continued)

	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Developing Countries		1.4	-0.8	11.7	-8.4
World		3.4	0.9	9.2	-9
Share of Food Items in Total Merchandise Imports (In %)					
OIC Countries	13.9	12.4	10.1	10.1	10.3
Developed Countries	7.5	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.6
Developing Countries	11.1	7.8	6.9	6.8	5.8
World	8.3	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.3
Food Trade Balance (Million \$)					
OIC Countries	-17060	-16109	-12910	-14488	-15376
Developed Countries	-819	-15314	-14565	-14288	-8335
Developing Countries	-12888	-7011	-6181	-10480	-5961
World	-13707	-22325	-20745	-24767	-14296
Ratio of Exports to Imports in Food Items (In %)					
OIC Countries	30.6	40.6	48.4	47.2	45.6

Developed Countries	99.3	91.4	91.9	92.7	95.3
Developing Countries	75.8	88.5	89.8	84.5	90.4
World	91.9	90.6	91.4	90.6	94

Source: Tables A.12 through A.15 in the Annex.

After examining the OIC countries' trade of food items vis-à-vis the developed and the developing countries on a world scale, we will complete the analysis in this section by evaluating the role of food trade in total merchandise trade of the OIC countries.

In exports, the share of food items was quite small (2.3%) in 1980. At the end of the decade, although the share almost doubled, it was still small and around 4.2% in 1990 and 4.6% in 1991, 1992, and 1993. In the developed countries, the share of food items in total trade ranged from 6.0% to 6.4%, whereas it was between 5.6 and 6.7% in the case of the developing countries during the post-1990 period.

In imports, the share of the OIC countries in food items declined from 13.9% in 1980 to 12.4% in 1990, then further down to 10.1% in 1991 and 1992. In 1993, it was 10.3% of the total. The share of food imports in the OIC countries was comparatively higher than those of the developed and the developing countries (Table 10). Briefly, food is comparatively less important in the exports of and comparatively more important in the imports of the OIC countries as compared to the other groups of countries and the world averages.

Table 11 below shows the trade of basic food items in the OIC countries in 1991. In the trade of cereals and cereal preparations, all the OIC countries, with the exception of Pakistan and Turkey, realised deficits. Similarly, in the trade of meat and meat preparations, only Indonesia and Pakistan realised a trade surplus in 1991. In the trade of these two very basic food commodities, the performance of the OIC countries is very poor. They are mostly dependent on outside sources to meet their demand in such commodities.

Table 11
Trade of Basic Food Items in the OIC Countries in 1991, m \$

	Cereals and Preparations			Meat and Preparations		
	Exports	Imports	T. Balance	Exports	Imports	T. Balance

Afghanistan	0	42	-42	0	0	0
Albania	0	40	-40	0	34	-34
Algeria	1	610	-609	0	17	-17
Bahrain	0	40	-40	0	33	-33
Bangladesh	0	214	-214	2	2	0
Benin	0	40	-40	0	6	-6
Brunei	0	23	-23	5	31	-26
Burkina Faso	0	60	-60	0	3	-3
Cameroon	6	71	-65	0	2	-2
Chad	0	14	-14	0	1	-1
Comoros	0	8	-8	0	6	-6
Djibouti	0	17	-17	0	2	-2
Egypt	50	921	-871	3	147	-144
Gabon	0	37	-37	0	37	-37
Gambia	0	25	-25	0	5	-5
Guinea	0	57	-57	0	3	-3
Guinea-Bissau	0	17	-17	0	1	-1
Indonesia	27	496	-469	22	14	8
Iran	0	905	-905	0	234	-234
Iraq	0	326	-326	0	23	-23
Jordan	12	207	-195	18	88	-70

Table 11
Trade of Basic Food Items in the OIC Countries in 1991, m \$

(Continued)

	Cereals and Preparations			Meat and Preparations		
	Exports	Imports	T. Balance	Exports	Imports	T. Balance
Kuwait	1	31	-30	0	43	-43
Lebanon	4	127	-123	0	58	-58
Libyan A. J.	0	440	-440	0	8	-8
Malaysia	88	613	-525	22	104	-82
Maldives	0	6	-6	0	3	-3
Mali	3	63	-60	0	1	-1
Mauritania	0	58	-58	0	0	0
Morocco	1	220	-219	0	7	-7
Niger	0	37	-37	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	193	-193	0	3	-3
Oman	9	90	-81	2	65	-63
Pakistan	347	147	200	1	0	1
Qatar	1	32	-31	6	28	-22

Saudi Arabia	107	916	-809	26	523	-497
Senegal	0	115	-115	0	4	-4
Somalia	0	60	-60	0	0	0
Sudan	0	181	-181	0	0	0
Syrian A. R.	7	258	-251	1	1	0
Tunisia	15	109	-94	0	19	-19
Turkey	466	113	353	12	34	-22
Uganda	4	5	-1	0	1	-1
U.A.E.	72	197	-125	23	187	-164
Yemen	2	298	-296	0	23	-23
OIC Countries	1223	8479	-7256	143	1801	-1658
Developed Countries	37291	27877	9414	31584	33199	-1615
Developing Countries	6670	19988	-13318	5463	5650	-187
World Total	43961	47865	-3904	37048	38849	-1801

Source: FAO Trade Yearbooks.

8. FOOD CONSUMPTION

In the previous sections, we have discussed various aspects of food and agricultural production and trade. Production and trade are quite easy to define and to measure from the statistical point of view. However, consumption is rather difficult to define, determine and measure. Since the measurement of actually consumed food is difficult or even impossible, some proxies are used to determine food consumption. The total quantity of imports is added to the total quantity of food produced locally, and the total quantity of exports is deducted from the overall total. Further adjustments are made for changes in the stocks. Allowances for non-food uses and transport and storage losses are deducted. As a result, the total amount of foodstuff available for human consumption is obtained. Food supply figures, published by the FAO, are computed by using such a method. Here, in this section, we will also base the analysis about consumption on such food supply statistics calculated in the same manner.

FAO statistics about available food supplies, or, in other words, food consumption data, include mainly three basic categories of food ingredients; calorie intake, protein, and fat. Table 12 below shows the amount of food available for per capita daily consumption with respect to the three basic categories. The weighted average for the OIC countries was calculated on the basis of their mid-year population figures in 1990, whereas the averages for

the developed and the developing countries, and the world were directly taken from FAO sources. Here, in this table, to make a comparison amongst the groups of countries, we also included percentages for each category computed on the basis of the respective food ingredients available for consumption in the developed countries. In this way, we intended to measure the lag between the developed countries and the OIC countries or the developing countries. However, in application of this method, yearly changes observed in the averages of the developed countries bring some anomalies into the picture. For example, in the case of calorie intake, although the OIC countries' average actually decreased from 2,529 calories per capita per day in 1990 to 2,500 calories per capita per day in 1991, the food gap with the developed countries seemed to be closed from 74.5% to 75.8%, mainly due to a relatively larger fall in the developed countries' average from 3,394 calories per capita per day to 3,296 calories in the respective years. To override such anomalies, we have used three yearly averages of the developed countries' for various food categories as the base of the computation. Three yearly averages for the industrial countries were found as 3,310 calories per capita per day, 99.7 grams of protein per capita per day, and 124.2 grams of fat per capita per day.

From the standpoint of calories intake, the most basic food category, the OIC countries were able to increase their daily calorie intake per capita from 2,388 to 2,529 between 1980 and 1990, which closed the gap with the developed countries by 4.3 percentage points from 72.1% to 76.4% during the last decade. After a slight decrease in 1991, it increased to 2,535 calories per capita per day and to 76.6% of the 1990-92 average of the developed countries. The developing countries, on the other hand, were able to catch up with and even overtake the OIC countries in the most recent years, although they had started from a worse position. The world average was floating at a higher level than those of the OIC countries and of the developing countries, since it was largely affected by the level of the developed countries.

Protein is another basic and indispensable source of food. Protein availability for human consumption in the OIC countries was only 58.5% of the 1990-92 average of the developing countries in 1980. At the end of the decade, it increased to 62.2% of the developed countries' level. First, a fall in 1991 and a slight increase in 1992 were observed in the OIC countries. The improvement observed in the OIC countries at the beginning of the 1990s, in fact, is very far from being satisfactory. The level of protein supply or

consumption in the OIC countries falls very short of that in the developed countries. Here, the situation is even worse than what it is in the case of calorie intake. The OIC countries were able to reach three fourths of the industrial countries' average calorie intake. On the other hand, regarding protein consumption, the OIC countries could reach only about 62% of the level in the industrial countries. The situation in the developing countries is also the same; they could reach 62.5% of the developed countries' protein consumption. Nevertheless, the improvement in the developing countries was slightly faster than that in the OIC countries.

Regarding fat consumption in the OIC countries, the situation deteriorated even more; daily fat consumption per capita reached its maximum level in 1992 with only 44.2% of the 1990-92 average of the developed countries. In this case, the position of the OIC countries vis-à-vis the developing countries is better since the former countries realised 54.9 grams of fat per capita per day against 52.3 grams of fat in the latter in 1992.

The evaluation of food consumption in the OIC countries shows, first of all, that the lag between them and the industrial countries is quite much; the former could manage to reach only 76.6% of the latter in the case of calorie intake, 61.9% in the case of protein consumption and 44.2% in the case of fat consumption. It also shows that in the OIC countries, people, in their daily diets, consume more of the calorie-rich foodstuffs from plant-origin like various kinds of cereals, because either they tend to assign higher priority to such food or they have limited access to other kinds of food, particularly animal food.

Table 12
Food Supply in the OIC Countries

	1980	1990	1991	1992
Calories Per Caput Per Day				
OIC Countries	2388	2529	2500	2535
Developed Countries	3271	3394	3296	3240
Developing Countries	2304	2508	2511	2541
World	2559	2718	2695	2704
Calories Per Caput Per Day, in % of 1990-92 Average of Developed Countries				
OIC Countries	72.1	76.4	75.5	76.6
Developed Countries	98.8	102.5	99.6	97.9
Developing Countries	69.6	75.8	75.9	76.8

World	77.3	82.1	81.4	81.7
Protein Per Caput Per Day, Grams				
OIC Countries	58.3	62	61.5	61.7
Developed Countries	96.7	101.9	100.1	97.2
Developing Countries	56	61.5	61.5	62.3
World	66.7	71.1	70.6	70.4
Protein Per Caput Per Day, in % of 1990-92 Average of Developed Countries				
OIC Countries	58.5	62.2	61.7	61.9
Developed Countries	97	102.2	100.4	97.5
Developing Countries	56.2	61.7	61.7	62.5
World	66.9	71.3	70.8	70.6
Fat Per Caput Per Day, Grams				
OIC Countries	48.2	54.7	54	54.9
Developed Countries	117.7	127.5	123.9	121.1
Developing Countries	40.5	50.4	51.2	52.3
World	60.8	68.7	68.3	68.3
Fat Per Caput Per Day, in % of 1990-92 Average of Developed Countries				
OIC Countries	38.8	44	43.5	44.2
Developed Countries	94.8	102.7	99.8	97.5
Developing Countries	32.6	40.6	41.2	42.1
World	49	55.3	55	55

Source: Tables A.16 through A.18 in the Annex.

9. CONCLUSION

The geography on which some OIC countries are located is rather arid, and part of the soil is not suitable for agriculture. Although the OIC countries as a whole occupy 20.7% of the world's land area, the OIC countries' share in the world's arable land is only 15.9% of the total. The insufficient size of arable land and the fast growing population of the OIC countries--about 1.0 billion growing at approximately 2.8% per annum--make even food availability an important problem to be dealt with, let alone food security which is a more complicated issue involving not only the supply side but also the demand side of the problem.

The present study shows that the OIC countries as a whole can still be classified as agricultural economies, since, on average, agriculture contributes more than 23% to the overall OIC economy--the figure, indeed, represents the overall average of the OIC countries and it must not be ignored that the share of agriculture in the economy is even less than 10% in 12 OIC countries.

On the other hand, the OIC countries increased considerably their per capita agricultural production at 2.2% per annum, well above the world average of 0.7% per annum during the past decade. Similarly, they have also managed to increase the per capita food production at 2.0% per annum against the world average of 0.7% per annum in the same period. Although the rates of increases realised in the OIC countries since 1980 are quite promising on the world scene, high levels of food imports show, on the other hand, that the level of food and agricultural production is very much below what is required for self-sufficiency.

Taken all together, the OIC countries are primarily net importers of both food and agricultural commodities. Food exports could only compensate for 45.6% of the food imports in 1939--the ratio is slightly better in trade of agricultural goods (53.3%). Furthermore, food items take a considerably high portion of the total merchandise imports as compared to the other country groups and the world average. Although the share of food imports is only 6.3% of the total merchandise imports at the world level, the figure goes up to 10.3% in the case of the OIC countries.

In spite of such a high dependence on food imports in the OIC countries, food supply, in fact, is not enough to give the population as much food as the world average. This holds true for all three basic categories of food supply, namely, calorie intake, proteins and fats. Amongst these categories, the OIC countries' position is comparatively better with respect to calorie intake. However, in the case of animal food categories, namely proteins and fats, the lag between the OIC countries and the world average increases. It means that in the OIC countries, food diet is primarily based on plants rather than animals.

The most important aspect of the developments related to the food situation is the continuing dependence of the OIC countries on outside sources for food supplies, although they have managed to increase their per capita food production considerably during the period under consideration. This may be attributed to the geography on which the OIC countries are located. On purely economic grounds, this position will not be seen as very alarming. However, in real life, in addition to economic factors, there are also political considerations. World affairs are still based heavily on conflicting interests. Declared or undeclared wars and trade wars are flooding the world agenda. In such an environment, food as a very strategic product should be given the utmost importance and heavy dependence on outside forces should be decreased by the OIC countries.

In line with technological changes, of course, agricultural technology is also changing. Every day, new innovations are adding to human knowledge, arid and even infertile lands are brought under cultivation. As a result, agricultural production is carried up to higher and higher levels, and it becomes possible to provide enough food for the ever-growing human population. These developments should also be followed closely by the OIC countries and food and agricultural production must be induced to achieve the goals of greater self-sufficiency and hence a lesser degree of dependence on outside sources and better levels of food availability and security.

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ANNEX TABLES

TABLE A.1. LAND USE IN THE OIC COUNTRIES AS AVERAGE OF 1990-93 (1000 HA)

	Land Area	Arable Land	Permanent Crops	Permanent Pasture	Forest	Irrigated Land
Afghanistan	65209	7910	144	30000	1900	2762
Albania	2740	575	125	404	1046	424
Algeria	238174	7214	550	30852	4050	412
Azerbaijan	8660	1500	400	2200	950	1350
Bahrain	68	1	1	4		2
Bangladesh	13017	9491	242	600	1897	3021
Benin	11062	1420	450	442	3430	6
Brunei	527	3	4	6	215	1
Burkina Faso	27360	3550	13	10000	6547	22
Cameroun	46540	5950	1073	8300	24433	32
Chad	125920	3217	5	45000	12643	13
Comoros	223	78	22	15	35	
Djibouti	2318			200	6	
Egypt	99545	2257	373		31	2645
Gabon	25767	295	163	4700	19863	
Gambia	1000	179		90	150	13
Guinea	24572	610	119	5500	14520	26
Guinea-Bissau	2812	300	40	1080	1070	
Indonesia	181157	16200	6033	11800	111258	8214
Iran	163600	16400	1447	44000	18020	9133
Iraq	43737	5250	200	4000	1880	2550
Jordan	8893	312	90	791	70	64
Kuwait	1782	5		136	2	2
Kyrgyzstan	19850	1300	20	9000	700	950
Lebanon	1023	213	90	10	80	86
Libyan A. Jam.	175954	1810	352	13300	695	247
Malaysia	32855	1040	3840	27	19381	338
Maldives	30	3		1	1	
Mali	122019	2130	3	30000	6923	207
Mauritania	102522	203	3	39250	4420	13
Morocco	44630	9009	633	20900	8087	1275
Niger	126670	3607		8860	1947	42
Nigeria	91077	29805	2535	40000	11600	875
Oman	21246	16	46	1000		58
Pakistan	77088	20601	459	5000	3900	17013
Palestine	..	111	121	150	30	21
Qatar	1100	7		50		7
Saudi Arabia	214969	3540	93	120000	1800	933
Senegal	19253	2335	15	3100	10500	180
Sierra Leone	7162	486	54	2204	2050	34
Somalia	62734	1021	17	43000	9050	119
Sudan	237600	12853	72	110000	44540	1910
Syria	18385	5147	767	7955	703	796
Tajikistan	14060	809	20	3504	536	639
Tunisia	15536	2906	1957	3610	657	232
Turkey	76963	24589	3022	12252	20199	3649
Turkmenistan	48800	1374	80	38805	4000	1374
Uganda	19965	5020	1723	1800	5523	9
U.A.E.	8360	29	10	200	3	5
Yemen	52797	1376	105	16065	2000	353
OIC Total	2707331	214057	27531	730164	383343	62055
Developed C.	5454599	643892	22810	1198079	1762235	64550
Developing C.	7596474	701433	73430	2207375	2118001	182926

	Land Area	Arable Land	Permanent Crops	Permanent Pasture	Forest	Irrigated Land
World	1305107 3	1345325	96240	3405454	3880236	247476

Source: FAO Production Yearbooks.

TABLE A.2. POPULATION IN THE OIC COUNTRIES, 1000 UNITS

	Total			Agricultural		
	1980	1990	1993	1980	1990	1993
Afghanistan	16063	16556	20547	9801	9066	10832
Albania	2671	3250	3366	1484	1572	1559
Algeria	18740	24960	27056	5716	5950	6031
Azerbaijan	6160	7150	7337			830
Bahrain	347	503	548	10	9	8
Bangladesh	88221	113684	122210	65999	77912	81294
Benin	3459	4622	5075	2428	2837	2974
Brunei	193	257	276	115	135	138
Burkina Faso	6957	8993	9788	6029	7590	8187
Cameroun	8655	11524	12547	6047	7039	7333
Chad	4477	5553	6010	3728	4143	4295
Comoros	383	543	607	318	429	472
Djibouti	304	440	481	248	340	365
Egypt	40875	52426	56060	18662	21230	21871
Gabon	806	1159	1279	608	785	832
Gambia	641	861	932	538	697	745
Guinea	4461	5755	6306	3599	4270	4535
Guinea-Bissau	795	964	1028	654	759	797
Indonesia	150958	184283	194617	80293	81845	81417
Iran	39254	58267	63180	13905	15625	15557
Iraq	13007	18080	19918	3958	3707	3657
Jordan	2176	3282	4084	222	191	200
Kuwait	1375	2143	2149	26	30	28
Kyrgyzstan	3630	4390	4576			518
Lebanon	2669	2740	2901	382	240	216
Libyan A. J.	3043	4545	5048	552	624	652
Malaysia	13763	17891	19239	5447	5417	5347
Maldives	158	213	234	107	137	147
Mali	6863	9214	10137	5868	7447	8025
Mauritania	1551	2024	2206	1075	1304	1394
Morocco	19382	25061	26954	8795	9105	9097
Niger	5586	7731	8529	5088	6748	7326
Nigeria	78430	108542	119328	53446	70323	76048
Oman	988	1524	1697	492	610	629
Pakistan	85299	118122	128057	49345	62558	65859
Palestine	1163	1572	1746	281	284	280
Qatar	229	427	466	6	7	7
Saudi Arabia	9372	14870	16472	4539	5804	6005
Senegal	5538	7327	7948	4463	5749	6183
Sierra Leone	3263	4151	4494	2271	2586	2696
Somalia	6713	8677	9517	5119	6152	6559
Sudan	18681	25203	27407	13291	15183	15523
Syria	8704	12355	13762	2813	2974	3091
Tajikistan	3900	5300	5723			647
Tunisia	6384	8057	8579	2235	1956	1840
Turkey	44438	55991	59577	24396	24717	24671
Turkmenistan	2860	3670	3957			448
Uganda	13120	17560	19246	11264	14198	15218
U.A.E.	1015	1589	1709	46	40	36
Yemen	8219	11684	12977	5139	6559	7034
OIC Countries	765939	1005685	1087887	430848	496883	519453
Developed C.	1169692	1253034	1275936	143940	102578	91837
Developing C.	3277087	4041874	4296409	2052060	2286572	2353707
World	4446780	5294908	5572345	2196000	2389149	2445544

Source: FAO Production Yearbooks.

TABLE A.3. SHARE OF AGRICULTURE IN GDP IN THE OIC COUNTRIES (In percent)

	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	Ave.1990-93
Afghanistan	69.0	50.0				50.0
Albania	33.6	35.9	39.6	40.1	40.0	38.9
Algeria	6.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	15.2	14.3
Azerbaijan		26.4	30.1	31.0		29.2
Bahrain	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Bangladesh	49.6	38.0	36.0	34.0	33.1	35.3
Benin	43.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	36.8	37.0
Brunei	0.6	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Burkina Faso	27.9	32.0	44.0	44.0		40.0
Cameroon	32.0	27.0	27.0	22.0	22.3	24.6
Chad	57.0	38.0	43.0	44.0	43.6	42.2
Comoros	34.0	41.0	40.2	39.6	39.4	40.1
Djibouti	5.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8
Egypt	23.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	15.9	17.2
Gabon	6.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.2	8.8
Gambia	27.3	28.5	27.5			28.0
Guinea	37.0	28.0	29.0	33.0	24.5	28.6
Guinea Bissau	44.3	46.3	46.0	44.0	43.7	45.0
Indonesia	26.0	22.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.8
Iran	16.0	21.0	21.0	23.0	23.0	22.0
Iraq	7.0	16.0	23.0			19.5
Jordan	7.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	7.5
Kuwait	0.2	1.0	1.0			1.0
Kyrgyzstan		32.5	39.2	36.8	32.7	35.3
Lebanon	9.0	9.0	9.0			9.0
Libya	2.0	8.0	8.0			8.0
Malaysia	24.0	20.9	17.2	16.6	15.7	17.6
Maldives	32.9	28.2	23.7	22.3	20.4	23.7
Mali	42.0	46.0	44.0	42.0	42.4	43.6
Mauritania	26.0	26.0	22.0	29.0	27.1	26.0
Morocco	18.0	16.0	19.0	15.0	14.3	16.1
Niger	33.0	36.0	38.0	37.0	38.5	37.4
Nigeria	20.0	36.0	37.0	37.0	36.0	36.5
Oman	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.5
Pakistan	31.0	26.0	26.0	27.0	25.0	26.0
Qatar	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.0		1.0
Saudi Arabia	1.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	7.0
Senegal	18.8	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.7	19.7
Sierra Leone	36.0	32.0	43.0	38.0	38.0	37.8
Somalia	60.0	65.0	65.0	65.0		65.0
Sudan	38.0	31.4	34.0	34.0	34.0	33.3
Syria	20.0	28.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.5
Tajikistan		33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
Tunisia	17.0	16.0	18.0	18.0	16.2	17.1
Turkey	23.0	18.0	18.0	15.0	15.0	16.5
Turkmenistan		32.5	32.5	32.5	32.0	32.4
Uganda	76.0	67.0	51.0	57.0	55.6	57.7
U.A.E.	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Yemen	38.0	20.0	22.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
OIC countries/1	23.2	23.6	23.5	23.6	22.6	23.3

Source: World Development Report, 1993, 94 Trends in Developing Economies, 1994, World Bank.

Note: 1) The weighted average for the OIC countries was calculated on the basis of their agricultural income in 1990.

TABLE A.4. TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 1979-81=100

	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Afghanistan	100.6	78.1	78.9	75.1	76
Albania	98.4	118.6	94.1	110.7	127.2
Algeria	104.6	148.5	182.3	184.7	174.6
Bangladesh	101	126.7	130.1	131.6	130.8
Benin	98	161.5	171.5	173.9	170.1
Brunei Darussalam	68.9	160.8	151.3	141.6	148.5
Burkina Faso	95.1	144.6	177.8	179.5	184.1
Cameroun	99.2	116.8	113.8	110.9	114.7
Chad	101.8	120.3	134.2	139.9	133.8
Comoros	106.5	123.6	144.8	127.8	131.1
Egypt	99.3	149.4	155.6	163.6	168.6
Gabon	101.4	121	121.5	123.5	124.4
Gambia	93.8	109.2	121	104	110.3
Guinea	102.2	124.9	130.6	138.5	147.7
Guinea-Bissau	98.1	136.9	137.1	137.8	143
Indonesia	101.5	166.4	170	181.6	186.6
Iran, Islamic Republic	96.4	170.1	184.6	194.1	202.3
Iraq	100.3	146.3	101.1	123.2	133.8
Jordan	116.5	178.2	188.9	222.2	248.3
Lebanon	112	171.9	189.3	199.4	197.3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	105.6	107.7	114	140.6	82.1
Malaysia	100.2	224.3	244.3	255.4	284.2
Maldives	103.6	127.9	122.2	126.1	124.6
Mali	96.5	122.4	134.1	126.3	133.7
Mauritania	100.7	117.5	120.4	111.3	113.3
Morocco	106.2	170.7	198.4	148.7	149.7
Niger	101	105.5	123	123.1	122.3
Nigeria	101	166.8	173.9	188.5	195.4
Pakistan	98.3	150.2	156.4	162.8	169.9
Saudi Arabia	96.9	592.3	556.8	622.6	606.4
Senegal	83.5	135	142.9	138.3	159.4
Sierra Leone	100.7	120.8	121.5	112.3	110.7
Somalia	98.7	114.3	86.3	68.2	75.1
Sudan	98.9	86.5	115.9	126.6	113.8
Syrian Arab Republic	106.3	125.1	122.6	140.5	138.7
Tunisia	106	144.5	174.1	160.5	169.1
Turkey	99.3	133.9	135.8	135.9	135.8
Uganda	95.9	143.4	146.4	147.9	155.2
Yemen	106.7	103.2	93	114.9	121.5
OIC Countries	99.9	171.0	175.4	185.0	188.4
Developed Countries	98.7	111.3	108.3	108.2	103.7
Developing Countries	99.5	141	144.9	149.5	153
World	99.1	126	126.4	128.7	128.2

Source: FAO Production Yearbooks.

TABLE A.5. PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 1979-81=100

	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Afghanistan	100.3	83.1	80.3	72.3	68.8
Albania	98.4	96.3	75.4	87.9	100.3
Algeria	104.7	111.7	133.9	132.6	122.5
Bangladesh	101	103.4	104	102.9	100.1
Benin	98	120.5	124	121.9	115.5
Brunei Darussalam	69.1	121.1	111.5	102.1	104.9
Burkina Faso	95.1	112	133.9	131.5	131.1
Cameroun	99.2	87.7	83.1	78.8	79.3
Chad	101.8	97	105.6	107.2	99.7
Comoros	106.4	87.1	98.3	83.6	82.7
Egypt	99.3	116.1	118.1	121.3	122.3
Gabon	101.4	85	83	82	80.3
Gambia	94	76	80.8	66.7	68
Guinea	102.3	96.9	98.3	101.1	104.6
Guinea-Bissau	97.9	112.6	110.5	108.7	110.3
Indonesia	101.6	137.5	138.3	145.4	147.1
Iran, Islamic Republic	96.6	113.6	119.5	122.2	124.1
Iraq	100.4	105.3	70.9	84.4	89.5
Jordan	117	118.7	112.5	122.9	132.9
Lebanon	112.2	179.9	194	197.6	188
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	105.8	72.2	73.8	87.9	49.6
Malaysia	100.3	172.7	183.5	187.3	203.5
Maldives	103.7	93.9	86.8	86.6	82.8
Mali	96.7	91.3	96.9	88.5	90.7
Mauritania	100.8	91.1	91	81.9	81.4
Morocco	106.1	135.9	154.6	113.4	111.8
Niger	101	76.2	86	83.2	79.9
Nigeria	101	124.9	126.4	132.9	133.6
Pakistan	98.4	105.2	106.3	107.6	109.2
Saudi Arabia	95.4	349.1	319.5	350	335
Senegal	83.8	102.4	105.6	99.7	112.1
Sierra Leone	100.7	97.8	96	86.6	83.4
Somalia	98.6	88.4	66	51.6	56.3
Sudan	99	65.8	85.8	91.3	79.9
Syrian Arab Republic	106.7	88.5	83.7	92.7	88.4
Tunisia	106	114.2	134.9	122	126.1
Turkey	99.4	106.2	105.5	103.5	101.4
Uganda	95.9	104.8	103.3	100.7	102.1
Yemen	106.5	74.9	64.3	75.3	75.5
OIC Countries	99.9	124.4	124.8	128.1	127.6
Developed Countries	98.7	103.9	100.5	99.9	95.2
Developing Countries	99.6	114.6	115.5	117	117.4
World	99.2	106	104.7	104.9	102.8

Source: FAO Production Yearbooks.

TABLE A.6. TOTAL FOOD PRODUCTION, 1979-81=100

	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Afghanistan	100.2	76.9	78.8	75.2	76.0
Albania	98.3	115.6	90.3	107.1	122.8
Algeria	104.6	149.2	182.8	185.3	175.2
Bangladesh	100.8	125.0	128.8	130.1	129.2
Benin	98.0	168.4	180.6	182.1	178.2
Brunei Darussalam	69.1	160.5	151.1	141.4	148.3
Burkina Faso	95.1	148.5	180.0	181.7	185.7
Cameroun	99.7	115.9	114.7	109.2	110.5
Chad	101.8	124.3	138.8	140.6	132.5
Comoros	106.5	123.6	144.7	127.7	131.1
Egypt	100.0	137.5	142.8	151.3	157.1
Gabon	101.5	121.1	121.6	123.5	124.5
Gambia	93.7	112.1	124.6	110.6	117.6
Guinea	102.1	128.0	133.5	140.8	149.6
Guinea-Bissau	98.1	136.5	136.7	137.3	142.5
Indonesia	101.2	162.5	165.9	176.9	181.7
Iran, Islamic Republic	96.0	168.2	182.1	191.4	199.7
Iraq	100.2	145.5	100.7	122.4	132.8
Jordan	116.5	176.1	185.0	219.1	244.1
Lebanon	111.7	167.0	183.6	193.5	191.6
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	105.6	107.7	114.0	140.4	82.7
Malaysia	100.3	184.1	197.8	204.2	222.9
Maldives	103.6	127.9	122.2	126.1	124.6
Mali	97.4	126.1	138.7	133.2	140.2
Mauritania	100.7	117.5	120.4	111.3	113.3
Morocco	106.0	171.2	198.3	149.1	149.9
Niger	101.0	105.5	123.0	123.1	122.3
Nigeria	101.0	167.3	174.5	188.9	195.7
Pakistan	98.4	155.5	167.3	166.3	170.2
Saudi Arabia	97.1	580.2	545.7	609.7	593.8
Senegal	83.3	134.9	143.6	138.9	159.8
Sierra Leone	100.3	125.6	126.3	117.6	115.6
Somalia	98.7	114.2	86.3	68.2	75.2
Sudan	98.9	88.2	114.2	124.0	109.8
Syrian Arab Republic	105.4	125.2	125.6	145.3	140.4
Tunisia	105.8	144.4	173.4	160.0	168.6
Turkey	99.6	133.3	133.9	134.8	134.7
Uganda	96.3	142.9	146.3	147.1	154.8
Yemen	106.3	104.0	93.2	115.9	122.3
OIC Countries	99.9	167.2	171.4	180.3	182.5
Developed Countries	98.6	110.9	108.1	107.6	103.3
Developing Countries	99.3	140.2	144.6	148.6	151.0

World	99.0	125.7	126.6	128.4	127.5
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Source: FAO Production Yearbooks.

TABLE A.7. PER CAPITA FOOD PRODUCTION, 1979-81=100

	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Afghanistan	99.9	81.9	80.2	72.4	68.8
Albania	98.3	93.8	72.4	85.1	96.8
Algeria	104.6	112.2	134.2	133.0	123.0
Bangladesh	100.7	101.9	102.9	101.8	98.9
Benin	97.9	125.6	130.6	127.7	121.1
Brunei Darussalam	69.4	120.9	111.3	101.9	104.7
Burkina Faso	95.1	115.0	135.6	133.1	132.2
Cameroun	99.7	87.1	83.8	77.6	76.4
Chad	101.9	100.3	109.2	107.8	98.7
Comoros	106.4	87.1	98.3	83.6	82.7
Egypt	100.0	106.8	108.4	112.2	114.0
Gabon	101.4	85.1	83.1	82.0	80.4
Gambia	93.9	78.0	83.1	70.9	72.5
Guinea	102.2	99.3	100.5	102.8	105.9
Guinea-Bissau	97.9	112.3	110.1	108.3	110.0
Indonesia	101.3	134.3	134.9	141.6	143.2
Iran, Islamic Republic	96.3	112.3	118.0	120.5	122.5
Iraq	100.3	104.7	70.6	83.8	88.9
Jordan	117.0	117.3	110.2	121.2	130.7
Lebanon	111.9	174.8	188.1	191.7	182.5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	105.9	72.3	73.9	87.8	49.9
Malaysia	100.3	141.8	148.5	149.7	159.5
Maldives	103.7	93.9	86.8	86.6	82.8
Mali	97.5	94.1	100.3	93.3	95.1
Mauritania	100.8	91.1	91.0	81.9	81.4
Morocco	106.0	136.3	154.5	113.7	111.9
Niger	101.0	76.2	86.0	83.2	79.9
Nigeria	101.0	125.3	126.8	133.2	133.9
Pakistan	98.5	108.9	113.8	109.9	109.4
Saudi Arabia	95.7	342.1	313.2	342.9	328.2
Senegal	83.6	102.3	106.1	100.1	112.4
Sierra Leone	100.4	101.7	99.8	90.7	87.1
Somalia	98.6	88.4	66.0	51.6	56.3
Sudan	99.0	67.1	84.5	89.4	77.1
Syrian Arab Republic	105.7	88.6	85.8	95.9	89.5
Tunisia	105.9	114.1	134.4	121.6	125.6
Turkey	99.7	105.7	104.0	102.6	100.5
Uganda	96.3	104.4	103.2	100.2	101.8
Yemen	106.1	75.4	64.4	76.0	76.0
OIC Countries	99.9	121.5	121.8	124.7	123.5
Developed Countries	98.6	103.5	100.3	99.3	94.8

Developing Countries	99.3	114.0	115.3	116.2	115.9
World	99.0	105.8	104.8	104.6	102.2

Source: FAO Production Yearbooks.

TABLE A.8. EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

	Million \$				
	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Afghanistan	314	146	117	87	75
Albania	149	106	34	24	24
Algeria	120	50	54	76	73
Bahrain	22	5	8	15	19
Bangladesh	185	160	144	164	133
Benin	55	84	86	93	84
Brunei Darussalam	3	9	9	7	7
Burkina Faso	80	116	111	75	89
Cameroun	699	563	341	356	361
Chad	115	135	123	132	84
Comoros	7	11	20	17	18
Djibouti	3	9	4	5	4
Egypt	677	427	391	401	360
Gabon	14	3	6	7	2
Gambia	28	14	12	11	9
Guinea	33	28	23	31	43
Guinea-Bissau	6	13	16	4	14
Indonesia	2737	2802	3122	3401	3619
Iran, Islamic Republic	142	447	546	633	569
Iraq	70	60	10	9	6
Jordan	200	111	195	176	185
Kuwait	96	43	5	23	20
Lebanon	237	121	142	134	132
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	63	49	31	30
Malaysia	3953	4360	4422	4938	4842
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	192	254	267	259	266
Mauritania	39	43	39	40	40
Morocco	606	647	670	581	509
Niger	86	62	59	54	55
Nigeria	446	286	281	238	268
Oman	27	50	93	146	196
Pakistan	936	987	1033	1237	870
Qatar	0	4	16	11	11
Saudi Arabia	110	362	458	500	500
Senegal	115	219	135	131	98
Sierra Leone	59	18	24	11	9
Somalia	125	74	41	62	70
Sudan	553	522	384	371	448
Syrian Arab Republic	276	745	637	628	586
Tunisia	140	282	477	338	347
Turkey	1834	3120	3748	3420	3633
Uganda	344	175	168	136	173
United Arab Emirates	230	667	658	708	688
Yemen	35	65	51	41	40
OIC Countries	16098	18468	19229	19762	19609

Developed Countries	161441	236252	238623	260942	239752
Developing Countries	72760	90139	90324	93463	92405
World	234201	326391	328947	354405	332157

Source: FAO Trade Yearbooks.

TABLE A.9. IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Million \$

	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Afghanistan	127	214	119	143	152
Albania	45	115	155	266	314
Algeria	2262	2432	2171	2525	2408
Bahrain	225	281	279	294	299
Bangladesh	607	767	603	711	733
Benin	96	93	86	112	125
Brunei Darussalam	82	188	168	163	156
Burkina Faso	72	101	117	98	99
Cameroun	139	261	128	225	185
Chad	6	32	23	20	20
Comoros	12	17	20	22	24
Djibouti	77	81	73	77	78
Egypt	2350	3088	2531	2550	2266
Gabon	109	103	135	155	150
Gambia	43	65	87	96	97
Guinea	72	121	133	183	163
Guinea-Bissau	12	23	27	37	29
Indonesia	1555	1591	2051	2412	2353
Iran, Islamic Republic	2171	2673	2488	2445	2399
Iraq	2030	1843	818	1139	1064
Jordan	524	719	710	717	751
Kuwait	947	571	377	960	961
Lebanon	609	718	889	1025	1122
Libyan A.J.	1290	1284	1323	1113	1266
Malaysia	1361	2137	2397	2590	2669
Maldives	9	30	34	33	32
Mali	75	116	140	105	99
Mauritania	90	137	149	157	133
Morocco	922	799	840	1156	1238
Niger	82	128	113	105	111
Nigeria	2099	658	752	958	965
Oman	263	488	588	721	754
Pakistan	689	1399	1205	1320	1718
Qatar	216	295	297	292	283
Saudi Arabia	4202	3961	4407	3784	4661
Senegal	262	447	331	405	387
Sierra Leone	90	105	104	95	94
Somalia	148	83	76	110	80
Sudan	396	243	330	225	226
Syrian Arab Republic	588	766	732	688	676
Tunisia	517	651	461	593	558
Turkey	336	2262	1606	1731	2287
Uganda	45	28	24	31	48
U.A.E.	1077	1684	1742	1862	1753
Yemen	752	778	817	931	781

OIC Countries	29681	34576	32656	35380	36767
Developed Countries	186402	266426	268129	287400	255294
Developing Countries	68943	86605	86697	95733	95934
World	255344	353030	354825	383133	351229

Source: FAO Trade Yearbooks.

TABLE A.10. SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS IN MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

(In percent)

	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Afghanistan	57.0	62.1	48.1	34.8	30.0
Albania	..	25.7	11.3	24.0	16.0
Algeria	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
Bahrain	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5
Bangladesh	25.9	10.7	8.9	8.5	6.1
Benin	87.3	29.3	26.1	25.2	24.9
Brunei Darussalam	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Burkina Faso	88.9	76.3	71.6	74.3	74.2
Cameroun	52.9	27.7	17.7	19.6	24.0
Chad	78.8	69.6	63.4	69.1	56.8
Comoros	77.8	61.1	80.0	81.0	85.7
Djibouti	37.5	36.0	23.5	31.3	23.5
Egypt	22.2	16.5	10.7	13.1	16.0
Gabon	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Gambia	60.9	46.7	28.6	19.6	14.8
Guinea	7.9	3.5	3.0	5.0	6.7
Guinea-Bissau	54.5	68.4	80.0	66.7	87.5
Indonesia	11.4	10.9	10.7	10.0	9.8
Iran, Islamic Republic	1.0	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.2
Iraq	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jordan	34.8	10.4	17.2	14.4	14.8
Kuwait	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
Lebanon	19.5	23.4	28.1	24.5	20.4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Malaysia	30.5	14.8	12.9	12.1	10.3
Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mali	93.7	74.9	75.0	78.5	78.2
Mauritania	20.1	9.9	8.5	9.2	9.3
Morocco	24.7	15.3	15.6	14.6	13.8
Niger	14.8	21.9	18.8	19.1	18.3
Nigeria	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.6
Oman	0.8	0.9	1.9	2.6	3.7
Pakistan	39.1	19.5	16.6	18.0	12.5
Qatar	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
Saudi Arabia	0.1	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3
Senegal	24.1	29.5	20.6	19.3	15.6
Sierra Leone	28.9	12.2	13.6	7.3	6.7
Somalia	94.0	49.3	39.4	56.9	70.0
Sudan	93.1	93.2	83.5	88.3	89.6
Syrian Arab Republic	13.1	17.7	18.6	20.3	18.6
Tunisia	6.3	8.0	12.9	8.4	9.1
Turkey	63.0	24.1	27.6	23.2	23.7
Uganda	99.7	92.1	85.7	79.5	80.8
United Arab Emirates	1.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9

Yemen	4.4	9.4	10.1	8.6	4.7
OIC Countries	4.8	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.0
Developed Countries	11.3	8.8	9.0	9.3	8.8
Developing Countries	12.3	11.1	10.5	10.0	9.3
World	11.6	9.3	9.4	9.5	8.9

Source: Calculated from FAO Trade Yearbooks.

TABLE A.11. SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS IN MERCHANDISE IMPORTS

(In percent)

	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Afghanistan	15.1	23.1	15.6	17.9	19.0
Albania	..	16.7	23.1	49.3	53.9
Algeria	21.4	24.7	28.3	29.2	31.0
Bahrain	6.8	7.6	6.8	6.9	7.8
Bangladesh	30.6	23.3	20.0	20.7	18.3
Benin	42.7	17.0	13.6	15.2	14.5
Brunei Darussalam	14.3	18.8	15.1	13.9	13.0
Burkina Faso	20.1	18.8	21.9	16.6	17.4
Cameroun	8.7	16.7	9.5	19.1	18.0
Chad	8.1	8.9	6.6	5.9	6.1
Comoros	41.4	32.7	34.5	28.9	29.6
Djibouti	40.5	37.7	34.1	35.2	35.5
Egypt	48.3	33.6	32.2	30.7	27.7
Gabon	16.2	11.0	13.3	14.7	14.2
Gambia	26.5	35.7	39.0	45.3	36.3
Guinea	20.0	16.7	17.9	23.8	21.5
Guinea-Bissau	21.8	29.5	35.1	38.9	46.8
Indonesia	14.4	7.3	7.9	8.8	8.3
Iran, Islamic Republic	20.0	14.6	10.4	11.6	17.1
Iraq	23.3	38.1	11.4	14.8	20.9
Jordan	21.9	27.6	28.3	22.0	21.2
Kuwait	14.5	14.6	7.9	13.2	13.7
Lebanon	16.9	28.5	23.8	24.7	22.9
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	19.0	22.9	23.6	19.2	21.1
Malaysia	12.6	7.3	6.5	6.5	5.9
Maldives	34.6	21.7	21.0	17.5	16.8
Mali	17.0	18.8	20.9	15.4	15.3
Mauritania	31.5	35.4	35.4	37.9	34.1
Morocco	21.6	11.5	12.2	15.7	18.6
Niger	13.5	32.8	31.7	27.6	27.8
Nigeria	14.0	11.5	8.3	11.0	13.0
Oman	15.2	18.2	18.4	19.1	18.3
Pakistan	14.5	20.0	15.6	14.4	17.0
Qatar	15.0	17.4	17.3	14.5	15.0
Saudi Arabia	13.9	16.5	15.2	11.4	15.0
Senegal	25.2	34.5	30.1	33.5	34.2
Sierra Leone	21.8	67.7	63.8	61.3	56.3
Somalia	42.5	20.9	43.4	52.1	53.3
Sudan	23.1	29.5	25.8	20.8	18.8
Syrian Arab Republic	14.3	31.9	26.4	19.7	16.3
Tunisia	14.7	11.8	8.9	9.2	9.0
Turkey	4.2	10.1	7.6	7.6	7.8
Uganda	10.3	4.5	5.1	6.0	7.7

United Arab Emirates	12.1	14.5	12.5	10.7	8.9
Yemen	22.2	49.5	40.3	36.0	28.7
OIC Countries	16.8	15.8	13.2	13.1	13.4
Developed Countries	11.9	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.4
Developing Countries	14.4	11.1	9.9	9.7	9.0
World	12.5	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.3

Source: Calculated from FAO Trade Yearbooks.

TABLE A.12. FOOD EXPORTS

	Million \$				
	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Afghanistan	198.1	92.1	57.0	55.6	44.7
Albania	12.7	53.7	8.3	4.4	6.3
Algeria	13.9	24.6	28.0	64.7	64.6
Bahrain	1.1	0.7	3.9	11.0	14.7
Bangladesh	5.1	15.1	7.2	5.3	11.0
Benin	34.8	16.5	12.4	10.1	10.2
Brunei	1.9	6.9	6.9	5.2	5.0
Burkina Faso	35.5	20.4	21.6	21.2	24.4
Cameroun	317.7	258.9	162.9	153.1	183.4
Chad	75.2	34.0	37.9	33.1	35.8
Comoros	7.2	10.8	19.9	16.6	17.9
Djibouti		7.0	3.6	4.4	3.3
Egypt	199.8	198.8	279.9	299.6	272.2
Gabon	11.1	2.9	5.3	6.3	1.2
Gambia	25.5	11.2	9.3	7.8	6.8
Guinea	23.7	18.0	17.4	22.2	22.4
Guinea-Bissau	5.4	12.8	15.2	3.7	13.3
Indonesia	483.5	921.8	1156.3	1424.2	1585.4
Iran	76.4	335.2	446.3	526.3	443.2
Iraq	58.5	39.8	7.8	7.5	5.4
Jordan	173.3	98.0	157.2	145.2	160.0
Kuwait	73.4	32.3	2.4	15.7	14.6
Lebanon	218.5	88.6	120.7	119.5	115.8
Libyan A.J.		37.7	41.6	23.1	21.5
Malaysia	1716.8	2892.9	3076.8	3536.7	3639.4
Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mali	109.0	95.2	92.0	99.8	99.7
Mauritania	38.5	42.0	37.5	38.5	38.5
Morocco	565.9	571.5	599.0	509.2	437.8
Niger	80.2	49.9	52.9	48.4	48.4
Nigeria	370.7	188.6	174.8	137.6	153.9
Oman	12.6	43.4	51.4	60.0	68.8
Pakistan	518.2	399.3	479.4	582.0	471.1
Qatar		2.0	12.0	86.0	81.0
Saudi Arabia	72.4	310.7	382.1	425.2	427.1
Senegal	75.6	155.2	89.5	80.0	56.4
Sierra Leone	27.6	7.3	15.2	4.9	3.9
Somalia	114.5	69.9	37.7	59.7	68.0
Sudan	223.0	215.2	147.2	165.5	253.3
Syria	60.4	531.9	391.0	404.9	361.5
Tunisia	120.3	239.7	416.2	288.3	300.6
Turkey	1202.5	2309.3	2849.6	2898.7	2790.0

Uganda	0.6	14.1	21.5	14.4	38.2
U.A.E.	143.8	500.9	513.3	521.2	473.3
Yemen	11.6	31.7	19.9	20.2	19.5
OIC Countries	7516.5	11008.5	12088.0	12967.0	12913.5
Developed Countries	116008.1	162135.5	165528.9	180820.6	168906.8
Developing Countries	40277.5	53940.8	54295.7	57078.0	55932.7
World	156285.6	216076.3	219824.6	237898.6	224839.5

Source: FAO Trade Yearbooks.

TABLE A.13. FOOD IMPORTS

	Million \$				
	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Afghanistan	78.5	169.8	80.3	112.7	112.5
Albania	21.3	89.1	135.6	245.1	275.8
Algeria	1809.8	2081.2	1790.5	2160.3	2068.1
Bahrain	172.0	224.2	216.6	233.9	242.4
Bangladesh	514.0	626.8	488.0	574.8	600.2
Benin	32.8	71.1	71.7	90.9	102.2
Brunei	58.0	122.2	123.4	118.1	113.1
Burkina Faso	54.7	80.0	95.3	76.8	79.0
Cameroun	106.9	211.9	103.7	178.6	136.1
Chad	5.3	27.0	21.0	19.0	18.7
Comoros	11.4	16.3	19.1	20.7	22.9
Djibouti	42.3	50.2	46.9	46.3	47.3
Egypt	1998.1	2513.4	1933.5	1967.2	1775.7
Gabon	75.6	84.7	109.7	130.5	125.0
Gambia	24.1	44.9	64.8	72.1	77.0
Guinea	67.9	104.9	112.2	159.3	137.4
Guinea-Bissau	10.8	19.2	23.6	33.4	25.4
Indonesia	1281.0	827.7	1098.6	1398.9	1344.8
Iran	1912.0	2209.8	2033.0	1977.7	1949.0
Iraq	1806.7	1502.3	648.5	990.6	932.2
Jordan	462.6	630.8	616.0	614.7	658.2
Kuwait	805.8	491.7	307.3	834.1	834.9
Lebanon	515.6	552.9	653.0	653.1	750.1
Libyan A. Jamahiriya	1054.7	981.9	1068.7	884.3	1018.6
Malaysia	969.9	1630.4	1852.9	1980.2	2037.3
Maldives	9.5	19.3	20.8	20.7	22.6
Mali	64.8	90.0	121.4	83.7	77.1
Mauritania	79.4	106.5	126.6	134.2	116.4
Morocco	734.7	513.9	518.5	809.2	869.3
Niger	66.3	96.8	83.0	75.6	81.4
Nigeria	1947.1	503.0	641.1	850.4	858.3
Oman	199.6	413.6	430.7	464.4	486.8
Pakistan	502.6	1013.6	842.8	943.6	1293.9
Qatar	187.6	257.0	256.0	247.3	239.6
Saudi Arabia	3591.1	3382.5	3739.4	3415.1	3976.5
Senegal	213.7	376.9	289.2	339.8	327.9
Sierra Leone	77.1	96.1	94.4	88.1	84.9
Somalia	126.3	77.7	72.4	108.1	77.3
Sudan	337.2	204.3	296.4	196.7	189.1
Syria	471.8	649.3	582.5	547.8	524.9
Tunisia	407.9	479.8	307.7	401.2	392.5

Turkey	250.1	1371.4	733.4	763.0	1065.2
Uganda	44.8	19.8	19.0	24.4	42.1
U.A.E.	683.5	1428.8	1425.2	1570.3	1418.2
Yemen	689.3	653.1	683.5	798.2	662.0
OIC Countries	24576.2	27117.8	24997.9	27455.1	28289.9
Developed Countries	116827.1	177449.1	180093.6	195108.3	177242.0
Developing Countries	53165.8	60951.8	60476.4	67557.5	61893.7
World	169992.9	238400.9	240570.0	262665.8	239135.7

Source: FAO Trade Yearbooks.

TABLE A.14. SHARE OF FOOD ITEMS IN TOTAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

(In percent)

	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Afghanistan	36.0	39.2	23.5	22.2	17.9
Albania	..	13.0	2.8	4.4	4.2
Algeria	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
Bahrain	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4
Bangladesh	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5
Benin	55.2	5.7	3.8	2.7	3.0
Brunei	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Burkina Faso	39.4	13.4	13.9	21.0	20.3
Cameroun	24.0	12.7	8.4	8.4	12.2
Chad	51.5	17.5	19.5	17.3	24.2
Comoros	80.0	60.0	79.6	79.0	85.2
Djibouti	0.0	28.0	21.2	27.5	19.4
Egypt	6.6	7.7	7.6	9.8	12.1
Gabon	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Gambia	55.4	37.3	22.1	13.9	11.1
Guinea	5.7	2.3	2.3	3.6	3.5
Guinea-Bissau	49.1	67.4	76.0	61.7	83.1
Indonesia	2.0	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.3
Iran	0.5	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.5
Iraq	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jordan	30.2	9.2	13.9	11.9	12.8
Kuwait	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Lebanon	17.9	17.2	23.9	21.9	17.9
Libyan A.J.	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Malaysia	13.3	9.8	9.0	8.7	7.7
Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mali	53.2	28.1	25.8	30.2	29.3
Mauritania	19.8	9.7	8.1	8.9	9.0
Morocco	23.1	13.5	14.0	12.8	11.8
Niger	13.8	17.6	16.9	17.1	16.1
Nigeria	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.5
Oman	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.3
Pakistan	21.6	7.9	7.7	8.5	6.8
Qatar	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.2	2.1
Saudi Arabia	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1
Senegal	15.8	20.9	13.7	11.8	9.0
Sierra Leone	13.5	4.9	8.6	3.3	2.9
Somalia	86.1	46.6	36.3	54.8	68.0
Sudan	37.5	38.4	32.0	39.4	50.7
Syria	2.9	12.6	11.4	13.1	11.5

Tunisia	5.4	6.8	11.2	7.2	7.9
Turkey	41.3	17.8	21.0	19.7	18.2
Uganda	0.2	7.4	11.0	8.4	17.9
U.A.E.	0.7	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0
Yemen	1.4	4.6	3.9	4.3	2.3
OIC Countries	2.3	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.6
Developed Countries	8.1	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.2
Developing Countries	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.6
World	7.7	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.0

Source: Calculated from FAO Trade Yearbooks.

TABLE A.15. SHARE OF FOOD ITEMS IN TOTAL MERCHANDISE IMPORTS

(In percent)

	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Afghanistan	9.3	18.3	10.5	14.1	14.1
Albania		12.9	20.2	45.4	47.3
Algeria	17.1	21.1	23.3	25.0	26.6
Bahrain	5.2	6.0	5.3	5.5	6.3
Bangladesh	25.9	19.1	16.2	16.7	15.0
Benin	14.6	13.0	11.3	12.3	11.8
Brunei	10.1	12.2	11.1	10.0	9.4
Burkina Faso	15.3	14.9	17.8	13.0	13.9
Cameroun	6.7	13.5	7.7	15.2	13.2
Chad	7.2	7.5	6.1	5.6	5.7
Comoros	39.3	31.3	32.9	27.2	28.3
Djibouti	22.3	23.3	21.9	21.1	21.5
Egypt	41.1	27.3	24.6	23.7	21.7
Gabon	11.2	9.1	10.8	12.4	11.9
Gambia	14.9	24.7	29.1	34.0	28.8
Guinea	18.9	14.5	15.1	20.7	18.1
Guinea-Bissau	19.6	24.6	30.6	35.2	41.0
Indonesia	11.8	3.8	4.2	5.1	4.7
Iran	17.6	12.1	8.5	9.4	13.9
Iraq	20.7	31.1	9.1	12.9	18.3
Jordan	19.3	24.3	24.5	18.9	18.6
Kuwait	12.3	12.6	6.5	11.5	11.9
Lebanon	14.3	21.9	17.4	15.7	15.3
Libyan A. Jamahiriya	15.6	17.5	19.1	15.2	17.0
Malaysia	9.0	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.5
Maldives	36.5	14.0	12.8	11.0	11.8
Mali	14.7	14.6	18.1	12.3	11.9
Mauritania	27.8	27.5	30.1	32.4	29.8
Morocco	17.2	7.4	7.5	11.0	13.1
Niger	10.9	24.8	23.2	19.9	20.4
Nigeria	12.9	8.8	7.1	9.7	11.6
Oman	11.5	15.4	13.5	12.3	11.8
Pakistan	10.6	14.5	10.9	10.3	12.8
Qatar	13.0	15.2	14.9	12.3	12.7
Saudi Arabia	11.9	14.1	12.9	10.3	12.8
Senegal	20.6	29.1	26.3	28.1	29.0
Sierra Leone	18.7	62.0	57.9	56.8	50.8
Somalia	36.3	19.5	41.4	51.2	51.5
Sudan	19.7	24.8	23.1	18.2	15.8

Syria	11.4	27.1	21.0	15.7	12.7
Tunisia	11.6	8.7	5.9	6.2	6.3
Turkey	3.2	6.1	3.5	3.3	3.6
Uganda	10.3	3.2	4.0	4.8	6.7
U.A.E.	7.7	12.3	10.2	9.0	7.2
Yemen	20.4	41.6	33.8	30.9	24.3
OIC Countries	13.9	12.4	10.1	10.1	10.3
Developed Countries	7.5	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.6
Developing Countries	11.1	7.8	6.9	6.8	5.8
World	8.3	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.3

Source: Calculated from FAO Trade Yearbooks

TABLE A.16. FOOD SUPPLY: CALORIES PER CAPUT PER DAY

	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992
Afghanistan	2186	2037	1796	1675	1523
Albania	2787	2681	2844	2431	2605
Algeria	2673	2764	2867	2939	2897
Bangladesh	1902	1942	1994	1970	2019
Benin	2186	2278	2462	2559	2532
Brunei Darussalam	2533	2718	2913	2907	2745
Burkina Faso	1668	1822	2114	1904	2387
Cameroun	2359	2245	2200	1954	1981
Chad	1639	1442	1698	1728	1989
Comoros	1760	1616	1753	1726	1897
Djibouti	1782	1952	2385	2493	2338
Egypt	3119	3319	3336	3345	3335
Gabon	2378	2538	2403	2540	2500
Gambia	2023	2319	2334	2279	2360
Guinea	2229	2257	2360	2449	2389
Guinea-Bissau	1818	2413	2488	2527	2556
Indonesia	2496	2586	2652	2685	2752
Iran, Islamic Republic	2656	2674	2647	2780	2860
Iraq	2745	3240	2850	1838	2121
Jordan	2661	2775	2756	2903	3022
Kuwait	3013	3050	2503	2129	2523
Lebanon	2743	2974	3197	3269	3317
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3459	3306	3271	3288	3308
Malaysia	2695	2699	2775	2787	2888
Maldives	2130	2300	2655	2592	2580
Mali	1789	1910	2105	2314	2278
Mauritania	2118	2432	2531	2617	2685
Morocco	2702	2915	2978	3038	2984
Niger	2229	2308	2053	2248	2257
Nigeria	1968	1972	2093	2095	2124
Pakistan	2114	2166	2431	2270	2315
Saudi Arabia	2893	2555	2692	2701	2735
Senegal	2310	2257	2372	2285	2262
Sierra Leone	2008	1966	1895	1885	1694
Somalia	1788	1869	1769	1515	1499
Sudan	2244	2167	2050	2185	2202

Syrian Arab Republic	2955	3274	3244	3233	3175
Tunisia	2839	2938	3158	3281	3330
Turkey	3286	3410	3579	3513	3429
Uganda	2071	1998	2293	2226	2159
United Arab Emirates	3309	3339	3332	3358	3384
Yemen	1934	2016	2126	2113	2203
OIC countries	2388	2450	2529	2500	2535
Developed countries	3271	3329	3394	3296	3240
Developing countries	2304	2425	2508	2511	2541
World	2559	2651	2718	2695	2704

Source: FAO Production Yearbooks.

TABLE A.17. PROTEIN PER CAPUT PER DAY, GRAMS

	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992
Afghanistan	61.4	56.7	50.4	47.8	43
Albania	81.9	79.5	86.2	78.4	81.3
Algeria	68.5	74.2	76.1	79.2	75.6
Bangladesh	42.3	42.9	43.1	42.4	42.5
Benin	53.3	53.8	58.3	59.3	60.2
Brunei Darussalam	67.9	82.8	78.3	81.7	78.8
Burkina Faso	49.9	53	62	56.3	69.9
Cameroun	59.2	51.6	51.8	47.8	48
Chad	53.9	45.3	51.6	53.2	61.1
Comoros	38.8	36.4	39.9	37.8	41.8
Djibouti	43.2	45.3	59.8	57.8	51.6
Egypt	78	84.7	87.3	87.4	87.3
Gabon	64.8	70.9	58.6	64.9	64
Gambia	47.3	57.5	56.5	54.9	56.6
Guinea	49.9	51.5	52.8	53.4	53.1
Guinea-Bissau	38.4	47.8	48.8	50.6	49.9
Indonesia	51.6	54.5	58.5	59.7	60.5
Iran, Islamic Republic	68.1	69	68.7	73.8	74.3
Iraq	72.9	84.8	72.1	44.8	49.8
Jordan	68	78.7	71.9	78.2	80.7
Kuwait	92.6	91.4	71.6	62.9	68.1
Lebanon	77.1	79.3	82.5	86.2	88.6
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	91.5	83	79.5	79	79.3
Malaysia	57	56.2	56.1	57.9	59.9
Maldives	69	87.3	115.1	115.3	113.3
Mali	53.7	56.2	58.8	64.2	63.6
Mauritania	72.8	79.5	77.7	80.8	81.5
Morocco	70.7	78.2	84	84.9	80.9
Niger	64.8	60.4	55.9	60.5	61.1
Nigeria	43.5	43.5	44.4	44.1	43
Pakistan	51.4	52.2	59.7	54.8	56
Saudi Arabia	76.4	73.6	75.9	76.6	77.1
Senegal	65.1	67.7	67.2	65.9	63.9
Sierra Leone	43.4	41	39.8	39.7	34
Somalia	58.3	59.2	56.6	46.1	43.5
Sudan	63.5	62.4	59.5	63.9	65.4

Syrian Arab Republic	79.2	88.6	85.8	83.8	82
Tunisia	78.4	80.7	82.2	86.6	90.8
Turkey	96.8	100.8	101.1	102.1	100.5
Uganda	47.1	44.9	53.7	52.2	51.5
United Arab Emirates	104.1	106.2	107.3	107.6	107.6
Yemen	55.7	55.8	56.5	54.9	56.4
OIC countries	58.3	60.1	62.0	61.5	61.7
Developed countries	96.7	99.2	101.9	100.1	97.2
Developing countries	56	59	61.5	61.5	62.3
World	66.7	69.1	71.1	70.6	70.4

Source: FAO Production Yearbooks.

TABLE A.18. FAT PER CAPUT PER DAY, GRAMS

	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992
Afghanistan	36.7	37.5	33.3	29.1	27.7
Albania	59.7	58.7	65.6	58.3	60.9
Algeria	59.6	63.4	69.1	68.4	70.7
Bangladesh	13.7	17.8	16.4	15.5	20.1
Benin	46.6	54.5	46.4	51.1	51.5
Brunei Darussalam	54.8	70.3	83.9	80.4	73.2
Burkina Faso	30.1	43.9	45.3	39.3	44.3
Cameroun	50.4	47.6	45.5	43.4	43.1
Chad	39.1	31.4	41.4	39.9	49.3
Comoros	35.5	31.4	33.5	37.6	36.7
Djibouti	39.6	46.2	51.2	50	60.5
Egypt	70.3	71.2	66.3	65.7	64.3
Gabon	42.1	38.7	48.7	51	51.2
Gambia	49.2	50.4	48.4	55.1	56.4
Guinea	51	48.1	45	48.9	49.7
Guinea-Bissau	54.8	69.1	73.4	65.6	74.5
Indonesia	37.7	45.7	50.9	51.5	50.5
Iran, Islamic Republic	60.1	62.3	63.5	63.5	62.6
Iraq	55.5	72.9	64.3	27.1	37.8
Jordan	63.9	73.2	71.8	81.8	86.8
Kuwait	94.3	100.4	93.8	75.8	84.9
Lebanon	81.2	91.5	95.5	98.6	100.1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	113.9	109.4	109.1	110.4	112.9
Malaysia	77	85.4	100.9	99.3	99.7
Maldives	31.5	38.9	47.9	48.2	47.8
Mali	39.1	36.7	42.9	43.6	41.4
Mauritania	57.7	58.4	59.8	60.8	59.4
Morocco	49.8	55	53.9	56.5	59
Niger	36.7	32.8	28.5	31.1	32
Nigeria	48.7	47.1	48.9	48.9	49.8
Pakistan	43.4	51.5	59.5	61	63.1
Saudi Arabia	73.2	71.8	87.2	87.4	90.5
Senegal	62.7	62.4	57.4	62.3	61.3
Sierra Leone	60.4	56	53.4	54.7	60.8
Somalia	71.4	69	59.6	49.5	42.2
Sudan	80.9	70.6	62.9	62.2	59.7

Syrian Arab Republic	84.8	89.4	92.2	93.3	95
Tunisia	71.5	81.6	91.8	93.7	81.3
Turkey	80.9	83.3	93.9	93.5	92.6
Uganda	20.2	20.9	28.3	28	29.1
United Arab Emirates	121.9	116.3	109.6	112.1	114.3
Yemen	36.7	36.1	39	36.2	42.6
OIC countries	48.2	51.9	54.7	54.0	54.9
Developed countries	117.7	124.7	127.5	123.9	121.1
Developing countries	40.5	45.3	50.4	51.2	52.3
World	60.8	65.1	68.7	68.3	68.3

Source: FAO Production Yearbooks.

TABLE A.19. PRODUCTIVITY OF CEREALS IN THE OIC COUNTRIES
(Kg/HA)

	1979-81	1992	1993	1994	1992-94
Afghanistan	1337	1105	1155	1179	1146
Albania	2500	2341	2590	2601	2511
Algeria	656	1071	681	756	836
Azerbaijan		2008	1616	1614	1746
Bangladesh	1938	2638	2610	2721	2656
Benin	698	913	919	953	928
Brunei	1640	1625	1625	1625	1625
Burkina Faso	575	850	879	853	861
Cameroon	849	1160	1211	1213	1195
Chad	587	730	571	650	650
Comoros	1058	1296	1330	1194	1273
Djibouti	833	1500	1625	1625	1583
Egypt	4053	5679	5995	6097	5924
Gabon	1718	1736	1764	1740	1747
Gambia	1189	1238	1189	1239	1222
Guinea	958	876	819	825	840
Guinea Bissau	711	1442	1350	1587	1460
Indonesia	2837	3817	3916	3863	3865
Iran	1108	1688	1731	1830	1750
Iraq	832	1005	804	833	881
Jordan	516	1222	920	1067	1070
Kuwait	3087	5082	5042	5473	5199
Kyrgyzstan		2632	2521	1907	2353
Lebanon	1307	2100	1919	1833	1951
Libya	430	653	637	614	635
Malaysia	2828	3048	2999	3032	3026
Maldives	806	1000	1000	1011	1004
Mali	790	753	753	960	822
Mauritania	384	862	839	757	819
Morocco	811	588	590	1606	928
Niger	440	298	310	307	305
Nigeria	1264	1201	1262	1247	1237
Oman	982	2131	2180	1762	2024
Pakistan	1608	1881	1958	1842	1894
Qatar	2623	3145	3048	3028	3074
Saudi Arabia	820	4176	4411	4206	4264
Senegal	690	788	842	753	794
Sierra Leone	1249	1236	1182	1129	1182
Somalia	474	514	452	410	459
Sudan	659	667	507	504	559
Syria	1156	1171	1486	1605	1421
Tajikistan		1002	977	966	982
Tunisia	828	1522	1216	893	1210
Turkey	1869	2123	2255	1961	2113
Turkmenistan		2213	2322	2578	2371
Uganda	1555	1530	1542	1572	1548
U.A.E.	5608	5506	6438	7504	6483
Yemen	1045	1110	1097	1092	1100
OIC average	1362	1768	1773	1805	1782

Source: FAO Production Yearbooks.