

AGRICULTURE

ased on the data released by the Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture, in 1391, major agricultural products including farming, horticultural, livestock, and fishery products were estimated at about 92.8 million tons, showing 1.3 percent increase compared with the previous year.

Based on preliminary data, the value-added of the agriculture sector increased by 3.7 percent in 1391 (at constant 1383 prices).

 Table 2.1. Agricultural Products (thousand tons)

			Growth rate		in total cent)
	1390	1391	(percent)	1390	1391
Farming products	65,437	65,506	0.1	71.4	70.6
Horticultural products	14,456	14,903	3.1	15.8	16.1
Livestock products	10,961	11,554	5.4	12.0	12.5
Fishery products	735	839	14.1	0.8	0.9
Total	91,589	92,802	1.3	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture

According to the Ministry of Energy, in 1390/91 farming year¹, total precipitation amounted to 337.2 billion cubic meters (204.6 millimeters on average by area under cultivation), showing 2.8 percent increase

¹Second half of 1390 and first half of 1391

compared with the previous farming year and 16.4 percent fall compared with the long-term average (43 years). Furthermore, the volume of surface water flows was estimated at 50.9 billion cubic meters, indicating 15.2 percent rise compared with the previous farming year and 43.4 percent reduction compared with the long-term average.

 Table 2.2. Cumulative Precipitation

 according to Water Basins
 (millimeters)

				ge change red with
	1390	1391	1389/90 farming year	Long-term average (43 years)
Caspian Sea	383.0	515.9	34.7	22.5
Persian Gulf	278.0	221.7	-20.3	-38.8
Lake Urmia	294.2	294.0	-0.1	-12.7
Central basin	132.0	139.0	5.3	-13.7
Hamun basin	79.5	78.5	-1.3	-24.4
Sarakhs basin	147.4	244.5	65.9	13.0
Iran	199.1	204.6	2.8	-16.4

Source: Iran Water Resources Management Company

Farming² and Horticultural Products

Based on the data released by the Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture, in 1391, about 80.4 million tons of farming and horticultural

² 1390/91 farming year, beginning as of Mehr 1390 and continuing until Shahrivar 1391, is briefly referred to as 1391 in tables and figures.

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products were harvested, showing 0.6 percent increase compared with the previous year. Of total farming and horticultural products, 65.5 million tons (81.5 percent) were farming products, showing 0.1 percent increase compared with the year before. On the other hand, horticultural products amounted to 14.9 million tons, indicating 3.1 percent growth.

Grain production (wheat, barley, rice husks, and corn) increased by 4.9 percent to 15.7 million tons. In 1391, production of rice husks, barley, and wheat rose by respectively 24.7, 9.2, and 1.6 percent while corn production decreased by 5.7 percent compared with the year before.

In 1391, total production of agro-industrial crops¹ fell by 8.3 percent to 10.1 million tons. Moreover, production of sugar cane and sugar beet, with respectively 52.9 and 40.1

percent share among agro-industrial crops, amounted to 5.4 and 4.1 million tons, respectively. Production of oilseeds experienced the highest rise among agro-industrial crops by 13.1 percent.

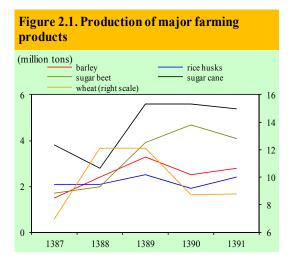


Table 2.3. Production and Area under Cultivation of Major Farming and Horticultural Products (thousand hectares-thousand tons

and norticultural Froducts (thousand nectares-thousand							
	1	390	13	91	Perce	ntage change	
	Area	Production ▲	Area	Production	Area	Production	
Farming products							
Wheat	6,377	8,678	6,539	8,816	2.5	1.6	
Barley	1,588	2,534	1,624	2,768	2.3	9.2	
Rice husks	530	1,893	570	2,360	7.5	24.7	
Corn	265	1,907	291	1,798	9.7	-5.7	
Cotton	117	271	125	210	6.4	-22.5	
Sugar cane	66	5,643	83	5,361	26.0	-5.0	
Sugar beet	109	4,703	96	4,070	-12.0	-13.5	
Oilseeds	307	425	310	480	0.7	13.1	
Tobacco	12	19	11	20	-10.8	3.4	
Pulses	632	421	734	462	16.1	9.7	
Potatoes	170	4,708	181	5,069	6.5	7.7	
Onions	62	2,173	55	1,938	-11.2	-10.8	
Horticultural products							
Citrus fruits	224	3,865	232	4,108	3.7	6.3	
Grapes	209	2,426	210	2,390	0.1	-1.5	
Apples	197	3,113	197	3,115	*	0.1	
Pistachio	190	157	230	183	20.7	16.6	
Tea leaves	27	112	27	104	-0.8	-7.3	

Source: Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture

¹ Figures related to the area under cultivation of horticultural products are related to fertile lands.

¹ Including cotton, sugar cane, sugar beet, oilseeds, and tobacco

Table 2.4. Yield of Major Farming and Horticultural Products per Unit Area of Land Cultivation (kilograms per hectare)

	1390▲	1391	Percentage change
Farming products			
Wheat	1,361	1,348	-0.9
Barley	1,596	1,704	6.8
Rice husks	3,572	4,140	15.9
Corn	7,196	6,186	-14.0
Cotton	2,312	1,686	-27.1
Sugar cane	85,567	64,492	-24.6
Sugar beet	42,950	42,240	-1.7
Oilseeds	1,382	1,551	12.2
Tobacco	1,573	1,822	15.9
Pulses	666	630	-5.5
Potatoes	27,647	27,940	1.1
Onions	35,125	35,268	0.4
Horticultural produ	icts		
Citrus fruits	17,258	17,693	2.5
Grapes	11,586	11,398	-1.6
Apples	15,779	15,783	*
Pistachio	825	797	-3.4
Tea leaves	4,108	3,839	-6.5

Source: Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture

Livestock and Fishery Products

According to the Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture, total livestock products (red meat, milk, poultry, eggs, and honey) amounted to 11.6 million tons in 1391, showing a rise of 5.4 percent compared with the previous year.

Table 2.5. Livestock Products (thousand tons)

	1390	1391	Percentage change
Red meat	741	747	0.8
Milk	7,686	7,952	3.5
Poultry	1,783	1,871	4.9
Eggs	700	913	30.4
Honey	51	71	40.2
Total	10,961	11,554	5.4

Source: Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture

Fishery products totaled 839 thousand tons, showing 14.1 percent growth compared with the previous year. It is to be noted that 54.8 percent of fishery products were related to the Persian Gulf, 40.4 percent to the aquaculture centers, and the remaining to the Caspian Sea. The weight and value of fishery exports were 64 thousand tons and \$262 million, up by respectively 12.7 and 23.6 percent compared with the year before.

Table 2.6. Fishery Products and Exports

	1390	1391	Percentage change
Production (thousand tons)	735	839	14.1
Persian Gulf	412	460	11.6
Caspian Sea	38	40	6.6
Aquaculture centers	285	339	18.8
Exports			
Value (million dollars)	212	262	23.6
Weight (thousand tons)	57	64	12.7

Source: Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture, Iran Fisheries Organization

Guaranteed Purchase of Agricultural Products

The guaranteed purchase of agricultural products continued in 1391, with the aim of producing basic agricultural products, establishing a balanced production system, and maintaining farmers' income level. In 1390/91 farming year, the guaranteed purchase price of all farming products increased. The highest increase in the guaranteed purchase price of agricultural products was related to "soya" and "barley" by respectively 27.3 and 17.2 percent, to reach Rls. 6,620 and Rls. 3,400 per kilogram, respectively.

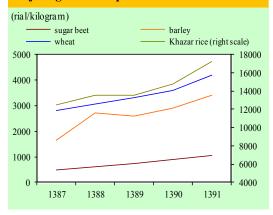
¹ Calculated based on the ratio of production to the area under cultivation

Table 2.7. Guaranteed Purchase Price of Major Agricultural Products (rial/kilogram)

	1390	1391	Percentage change
Wheat	3,600	4,200	16.7
Barley	2,900	3,400	17.2
Khazar rice	14,800	17,200	16.2
Sugar beet	900	1,050	16.7

Source: Cabinet approvals

Figure 2.2. Guaranteed purchase price of major agricultural products



Subsidies

In 1391, subsidy paid on goods and services (subject to Budgetary measure No. 520000) reached Rls. 114.1 trillion. Of this amount, a sum of Rls. 29.4 trillion was

paid on agricultural goods, services, and activities, constituting 25.8 percent of total subsidy payment out of the mentioned Budgetary measure.

Government Investment

Based on the data released by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, in 1391, government credits for the acquisition of non-financial-national assets for the development of "agriculture and natural resources" and "water resources" amounted to Rls. 5.4 trillion, showing a decrease (as in other economic sectors) by 83.1 percent compared with the previous year. Therefore, 23.7 percent of total approved credits (Rls. 23.0 trillion) were realized.

Credits for the acquisition of non-financial–national assets projects paid to "agriculture and natural resources" sector decreased by 77.7 percent to Rls. 1.5 trillion. "Improvement of agricultural lands" had the lion's share of credits allocated to the "agriculture and natural resources" sector by 45.8 percent.

National expenditures for the acquisition of non-financial assets projects for the development of "water resources" amounted to Rls. 3.9 trillion, down by 84.6 percent compared with the year before.

 Table 2.8. Subsidy Payments under Budgetary measure No. 520000 in 1391
 (billion rials)

	Value	Share in total (percent)
Agricultural inputs and factors of production	3,500.0	3.1
Basic goods and market regulation and control expenditures on agricultural, livestock, and fishery products	24,000.0	21.0
Profit and loss of guaranteed purchase of agricultural products, principle and profit of penalty on overdue loans and facilities, and difference of profit and commission	387.1	0.3
Fulfilling commitments on basic goods by the Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture	8.9	*
Assistance for the compensation of Central Organization for Rural Cooperatives	576.0	0.5
Assistance for the compensation of Iran Water Resources Management Company (Holding)	573.5	0.5
Assistance for the compensation of Agricultural Services Holding Company	127.8	0.1
Credits subject of Article 143 of the 5 th FYDP Law	245.4	0.2
Total subsidy payment to the agriculture sector	29,418.7	25.8
Total paid subsidy	114,082.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance

Banking Facilities

By the end of 1391, outstanding facilities extended by banks and non-bank credit institutions to public and non-public agriculture sectors grew by 11.9 percent to Rls. 378.5 trillion. The share of non-public sector in outstanding facilities was 98.5 percent.

By the end of Esfand 1391, outstanding facilities extended by Bank Keshavarzi Iran (Agriculture Bank of Iran) to non-public agriculture sector increased by 18.2 percent and amounted to Rls. 211.0 trillion.

In this year, share of Bank Keshavarzi Iran in total outstanding facilities extended to public and non-public agriculture sectors increased by 4.0 percentage points to 57.1 percent compared with 1390.

In 1391, Bank Keshavarzi Iran paid Rls. 165.6 trillion to farmers through non-statutory and statutory facilities, administered funds, and contracts, up by 15.1 percent compared with the year before. Of total credits

paid by this bank, 74.4 percent (Rls. 123.2 trillion) were from non-statutory resources, and the remaining credits (25.6 percent) were in the form of statutory facilities, administered funds, and contracts. Share of non-statutory resources in total was lower than the corresponding figure of 1390 (80.4 percent).

Figure 2.3. Outstanding facilities extended by banks to non-public agriculture sector (trillion rials) ■ Bank Keshavarzi Iran other banks and non-bank credit institutions 240 210 180 150 120 90 60 30 1387 1388 1389 1390 1391

Table 2.9. Credits for Acquisition of Non-financial–National Assets for Development of "Agriculture and Natural Resources" and "Water Resources" (billion rials)

				Share (percent)		13	391
	1390	1391	Percentage change	1390	1391	Value (approved)	Realization (percent)
Agriculture and natural resources	6,785.6	1,515.2	-77.7	21.0	27.8	9,780.1	15.5
Water resources	25,524.8	3,933.3	-84.6	79.0	72.2	13,188.7	29.8
Total	32,310.3	5,448.5	-83.1	100.0	100.0	22,968.8	23.7

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, and Budget Laws for 1390 and 1391

Table 2.10. Outstanding Facilities Extended by Banks and Non-bank Credit Institutions to Public and Non-public Agriculture Sectors ¹

(billion rials)

	Year-end		Percentage	Share (percent)	
	1390	1391	change	1390	1391
Non-public sector	336,225.0	372,734.7	10.9	99.4	98.5
Bank Keshavarzi Iran	178,527.0	210,995.6	18.2	52.8	55.7
Other banks and non-bank credit institutions	157,698.0	161,739.1	2.6	46.6	42.7
Public sector	2,053.7	5,788.6	181.9	0.6	1.5
Total	338,278.7	378,523.3	11.9	100.0	100.0

¹ Excludes profit and revenue receivables.

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Composition of facilities extended by Bank Keshavarzi Iran according to Islamic contracts reveals that civil partnership contracts had the highest share by 47.8 percent. In this year, a sum of Rls. 79.2 trillion was paid in the form of civil partnership contracts, indicating a rise of 37.7 percent compared with last year's performance.

Composition of facilities extended by Bank Keshavarzi Iran by use indicates that credits allocated to "farming and horticulture", enjoying the highest share in total facilities by 31.3 percent, increased by 15.0 percent to Rls. 51.8 trillion.

Reviewing the facilities extended by Bank Keshavarzi Iran by term of repayment indicates that long-term facilities, with 116.5 percent increase compared with 1390, had a negligible share of 3.6 percent in total facilities extended by this bank. Conversely, short-term facilities had the highest share in 1391 by 68.5 percent.

Agricultural Insurance Fund

In 1390/91 farming year, about Rls. 9.5 trillion was paid by Agricultural Insurance Fund as compensation, showing a reduction of 7.4 percent compared with the previous farming year.

Due to the fact that this Fund is a lossmaking institution, a large proportion of its commitments on compensations are financed through government subsidies. Share of government subsidies in total paid compensation was about 73.8 percent in 1390/91 farming year, while only 26.2 percent was financed out of farmers' premium payments. Due to the government failure in fulfilling its commitments, Bank Keshavarzi Iran has continually been the body in charge of financing the Agricultural Insurance Fund.

According to the report released by the Agricultural Insurance Fund, in 1390/91 farming year, this Fund insured 6.4 million hectares of lands under cultivation of 60 farming and horticultural products against losses from natural disasters. This shows 3.9 percent increase compared with the previous year. In 1391, a sum of Rls. 6.4 trillion was paid by the Fund as compensation. The amount of compensation indicated 11.3 percent fall in this year compared with 1390.

Figure 2.4. Facilities extended by Bank Keshavarzi Iran (trillion rials) non-statutory facilities statutory and budgetary facilities 140 120 100 80 60 40 20 1387 1388 1389 1390 1391

Table 2.11. Facilities Extended by Bank Keshavarzi Iran by Term of Repayment

(billion rials)

			Percentage	Share (percent)	
	1390	1391	change	1390	1391
Short-term	91,510.7	113,438.3	24.0	63.6	68.5
Medium-term	49,625.7	46,220.5	-6.9	34.5	27.9
Long-term	2,724.2	5,897.7	116.5	1.9	3.6
Total	143,860.6	165,556.4	15.1	100.0	100.0

Source: Bank Keshavarzi Iran

Performance of Rural, Women, and Agricultural Cooperatives and Unions

According to the Central Organization for Rural Cooperatives, the number of active rural, women, and agricultural cooperatives amounted to 5,158 by end-1391. These cooperatives covered 5.6 million rural dwellers. This indicated 0.1 percent decrease in terms of the number of cooperatives and 0.1 percent increase in terms of members, respectively.

The number of cooperative unions in small cities decreased by 8.9 percent to 407

while the number of member companies increased by 0.4 percent to 3,940 by end-1391.

In this year, rural cooperatives purchased about 87.7 thousand tons of various agricultural products at guaranteed prices, down by 55.5 percent compared with the year before. Moreover, 3.3 million tons of agricultural products were purchased at agreed prices, indicating 41.4 percent rise compared with 1390.

Table 2.12. Performance of Agricultural Insurance Fund

	Area of insured land			Area of damaged land			Compensation (billion rials)		
Sectors	1390	1391	Percentage change	1390	1391	Percentage change	1390	1391	Percentage change
Farming (thousand hectares)	5,644	5,869	4.0	3,816	3,822	0.2	4,347	3,708	-14.7
Horticulture (thousand hectares)	496	510	2.9	404		θ	2,821	2,652	-6.0
Livestock (thousand)	12,773	11,709	-8.3	716	926	29.3	544	912	67.6
Poultry (million)	861	893	3.6	116	115	-0.8	2,430	2,124	-12.6
Aquaculture centers (thousand square meters)	55,171	74,429	34.9	9,051	7,250	-19.9	47	39	-15.9
Natural resources (thousand hectares)	3,014	3,150	4.5	1,418	1,504	6.1	15	17	8.4
Total	-	_	_	_	_	_	10,204	9,452	-7.4

Source: Agricultural Insurance Fund

Table 2.13. Insured Farming and Horticultural Lands and Amount of Compensation

	Area of insured land (thousand hectares)				Area of damaged land (thousand hectares)				Compensation (billion rials)			
	1390	1391	Percentage change	Share (percent)	1390	1391	Percentage change	Share (percent)	1390	1391	Percentage change	Share (percent)
Wheat	4,362	4,333	-0.7	67.9	3,050	2,877	-5.7	θ	3,232	2,512	-22.3	39.5
Rice	126	154	21.5	2.4	74	98	32.7	θ	319	327	2.4	5.1
Barley	669	866	29.5	13.6	496	612	23.3	θ	403	381	-5.5	6.0
Sugar beet	65	56	-13.3	0.9	20	11	-43.8	θ	61	30	-51.3	0.5
Colza	61	50	-18.4	0.8	28	31	12.0	θ	38	45	17.5	0.7
Pistachio	99	102	3.2	1.6	103		θ	θ	419	365	-13.0	5.7
Others	758	819	8.0	12.8	448	••	θ	θ	2,695	2,701	0.2	42.5
Total	6,140	6,379	3.9	100.0	4,220		θ	θ	7,168	6,360	-11.3	100.0

Source: Agricultural Insurance Fund

Table 2.14. Rural, Women, and Agricultural Cooperatives and Unions

	1390	1391	Percentage change
<u> </u>	1370	1371	Change
Rural, women, and			
agricultural cooperatives			
Number	5,164	5,158	-0.1
Members (thousand persons)	5,583	5,589	0.1
Capital (billion rials)	2,346	2,938	25.2
Paid loan (billion rials) 1	150		θ
Cooperative unions			
Number	447	407	-8.9
Member companies	3,926	3,940	0.4
Capital (billion rials)	533	617	15.9
Paid loan (billion rials) 1	178		θ

Source: Central Organization for Rural Cooperatives

Exports of Agricultural Products

Based on the data released by the Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture, 4.5 million tons of various agricultural products, worth \$6.0 billion, were exported in 1391, indicating 20.0 percent rise in terms of weight and 8.3

percent increase in terms of value compared with the previous year. Exports of agricultural products accounted for 6.4 percent of weight and 18.4 percent of value of total exports through Customs. In 1391, "farming and horticultural products" accounted for 72.9 percent of total agricultural exports in terms of weight, and 63.5 percent of total agricultural exports in terms of value.

Imports of Agricultural Products

According to the Ministry of Jihade-Agriculture, approximately 22.1 million tons of various agricultural products valued at \$14.3 billion were imported, indicating 70.5 and 43.9 percent increase in terms of weight and value, respectively. Imports of agricultural products accounted for 26.8 percent of value and 55.9 percent of weight of total imported products. The average value of each ton of imported agricultural products was \$650, down by 15.6 percent compared with the previous year.

Table 2.15. Exports of Agricultural Products

(million dollars-thousand tons)

	1390		139	1391		Percentage change	
	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	
Livestock and poultry ¹	228	53	329	99	44.0	86.2	
Fish and fishery products	207	55	25	5	-88.1	-90.5	
Farming and horticultural products	3,380	2,629	3,807	3,253	12.6	23.7	
Food products	1,715	981	1,832	1,105	6.8	12.7	
Total agricultural exports	5,531	3,718	5,992	4,463	8.3	20.0	
Share of agricultural exports in					ā		
total non-oil exports (percent)	16.4	5.6	18.4	6.4	2.0 2	0.8^{2}	

Source: Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture

Table 2.16. Imports of Agricultural Products

(million dollars-thousand tons)

	139	1390		1391		Percentage change	
	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	
Livestock and poultry 1	1,109	237	920	179	-17.0	-24.5	
Fish and fishery products	61	56	60	43	-1.9	-24.4	
Farming and horticultural products	5,573	9,806	9,459	18,296	69.7	86.6	
Food products	3,228	2,850	3,906	3,565	21.0	25.1	
Total agricultural imports	9,971	12,949	14,345	22,082	43.9	70.5	
Share of agricultural imports in							
total imports (percent)	16.1	33.7	26.8	55.9	10.7 2	22.2 2	

Source: Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture

¹Referring to annual performance

¹ Includes exports of pharmaceuticals related to the agriculture sector.

²Changes are in percentage points.

¹ Includes imports of pharmaceuticals related to the agriculture sector.

² Changes are in percentage points.

Imports of wheat amounted to 6.7 million tons in 1391, representing a remarkable rise compared with 282 thousand tons of the year before. This noticeable increase was mainly attributable to the adoption of certain market management policies aimed at maintaining adequate wheat reserves to offset the adverse effects of sanctions imposed on the Iranian economy, as well as inadequate imports in 1390, despite the reduction in wheat production.

The trade balance of the agriculture sector ran a deficit of \$8.4 billion in 1391, showing an increase of 88.1 percent compared with the previous year.

The average per ton value of exported agricultural products decreased by 9.7 percent to \$1,343 in 1391. Considering the composition of agricultural imports and exports, terms of trade of the agriculture sector reached 2.07 in 1391, down from 1.93 in 1390.

Table 2.17. Trade Balance of Agricultural **Products** (million dollars)

Trade deficit	4,440	8,353	88.1
Exports	5,531	5,992	8.3
Imports	9,971	14,345	43.9
	1390	1391	Percentage change
Troudets	(IIIIIIIIIII dollars)		

Based on the classification and data of the Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture

Table 2.18. Terms of Trade for Agriculture Sector

(dollar/ton)

	1390	1391	Percentage change
Per ton value of exports	1,488	1,343	-9.7
Per ton value of imports	770	650	-15.6
Terms of trade	1.93	2.07	7.0