

AGRICULTURE

ased on the data released by the Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture, in 1392, major agricultural products including farming, horticultural, livestock, and fishery products were estimated at about 96.9 million tons, showing 4.4 percent increase compared with the previous year. Based on preliminary data, the value-added of the agriculture sector increased by 4.7 percent in 1392 (at constant 1383 prices).

Table 2.1. Agricultural Products (thousand tons)

			Growth rate	Share in total (percent)		
	1391	1392	(percent)	1391	1392	
Farming products	65,506	68,074	3.9	70.6	70.3	
Horticultural products	14,903	15,956	7.1	16.1	16.5	
Livestock products	11,554	11,958	3.5	12.5	12.3	
Fishery products	s 839	885	5.5	0.9	0.9	
Total	92,802	96,873	4.4	100.0	100.0	

Source: Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture.

According to the Ministry of Energy, in 1391/92 farming year¹, total precipitation amounted to 393.3 billion cubic meters (238.6 millimeters on average by area under cultivation), showing 17.0 percent increase

compared with the previous farming year and 2.1 percent decrease compared with the long-term average (44 years). Furthermore, the volume of surface water flows was estimated at 49.0 billion cubic meters, indicating 3.7 percent fall compared with the previous farming year and 45.0 percent reduction compared with the long-term average.

 Table 2.2. Cumulative Precipitation (millimeters)

				age change ared with
	Farmin	g year	1390/91	Long-term
Water basins	1390/91 ▲	1391/92	farming year	average (44 years)
Caspian Sea	513.6	405.2	-21.1	-4.3
Persian Gulf	221.9	343.6	54.8	-4.2
Lake Urmia	278.9	326.7	17.1	-2.9
Central basin	139.0	162.2	16.7	1.1
Hamun basin	78.5	110.5	40.8	7.3
Sarakhs basin	244.5	203.9	-16.6	-5.7
Iran	203.9	238.6	17.0	-2.1

Source: Iran Water Resources Management Company.

Farming² and Horticultural Products

Based on the data released by the Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture, in 1392, about 84.0 million tons of farming and horticultural

¹ Second half of 1391 and first half of 1392.

² 1391/92 farming year, beginning as of Mehr 1391 and continuing until Shahrivar 1392, is briefly referred to as 1392 in tables and figures.

Chapter 2 AGRICULTURE

products were harvested, showing 4.5 percent increase compared with the previous year. Of total farming and horticultural products, 68.1 million tons (81.0 percent) were farming products, showing 3.9 percent increase compared with the year before. Moreover, horticultural products amounted to 16.0 million tons, indicating 7.1 percent growth.

Grain production (wheat, barley, rice husks, and corn) increased by 4.3 percent to 16.4 million tons. In 1392, production of wheat, rice husks, corn, and barley rose by respectively 5.5, 3.8, 3.0, and 1.6 percent compared with the year before.

In 1392, total production of agro-industrial crops¹ rose by 5.6 percent to 10.7 million tons. Moreover, production of sugar cane and sugar beet, with 61.0 and 32.4 percent

share among agro-industrial crops, amounted to 6.5 and 3.5 million tons, respectively. Production of sugar cane experienced the highest rise among agro-industrial crops by 21.9 percent.

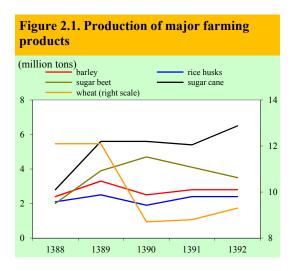


Table 2.3. Production and Area under Cultivation of Major Farming and Horticultural Products (thousand hectares-thousand tons)

and Horticultural Products					usanu nectare	s-tnousand tons)
	13	391	13	92	Perce	ntage change
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Farming products						
Wheat	6,539	8,816	6,400	9,304	-2.1	5.5
Barley	1,624	2,768	1,635	2,812	0.7	1.6
Rice husks	570	2,360	565	2,450	-0.9	3.8
Corn	291	1,798	290	1,852	-0.2	3.0
Cotton	125	210	81	190	-34.9	-9.7
Sugar cane	83	5,361	87	6,537	4.2	21.9
Sugar beet	96	4,070	83	3,467	-14.4	-14.8
Oilseeds	310	480	305	497	-1.3	3.6
Tobacco	11	20	9	19	-14.7	-4.8
Pulses	734	462	770	505	4.9	9.3
Potatoes	181	5,069	159	4,598	-12.6	-9.3
Onions	55	1,938	55	2,050	0.8	5.8
Horticultural products						
Citrus fruits	232	4,108	238	4,293	2.7	4.5
Grapes	210	2,390	273	2,754	30.4	15.2
Apples	197	3,115	198	3,035	0.3	-2.5
Pistachio	230	183	304	225	32.4	23.0
Tea leaves	27	104	27	97	-0.6	-6.2

Source: Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture.

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

¹ Includes cotton, sugar cane, sugar beet, oilseeds, and tobacco.

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

	(miregram meetare)			
	1391	1392	Percentage change	
Farming products				
Wheat	1,348	1,454	7.8	
Barley	1,704	1,720	0.9	
Rice husks	4,140	4,336	4.7	
Corn	6,186	6,386	3.2	
Cotton	1,686	2,337	38.7	
Sugar cane	64,492	75,495	17.1	
Sugar beet	42,240	42,021	-0.5	
Oilseeds	1,551	1,628	5.0	
Tobacco	1,822	2,033	11.6	
Pulses	630	656	4.2	
Potatoes	27,940	28,995	3.8	
Onions	35,268	36,994	4.9	
Horticultural produ	ıcts			
Citrus fruits	17,693	18,011	1.8	
Grapes	11,398	10,071	-11.6	
Apples	15,783	15,332	-2.9	
Pistachio	797	740	-7.2	
Tea leaves	3,839	3,624	-5.6	

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 12.0 million tons in 1392, showing a rise of 3.5 percent compared with the previous year.

Table 2.5. Livestock Products (thousand tons)

	1391	1392	Percentage change
Red meat	747	755	1.1
Milk	7,952	8,268	4.0
Poultry	1,871	1,967	5.1
Eggs	913	893	-2.2
Honey	71	75	4.9
Total	11,554	11,958	3.5

Source: Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture.

Fishery products totaled 885 thousand tons, showing 5.5 percent growth compared with the previous year. It is to be noted that 53.5 percent of fishery products were related to the Persian Gulf, 4.6 percent to the Caspian Sea, and 41.9 percent to the aquaculture centers. The volume and value of fishery exports were 72 thousand tons and \$304 million, up by respectively 12.2 and 16.4 percent compared with the year before.

Table 2.6. Fishery Products and Exports

	1391	1392	Percentage change
Production (thousand tons)	839	885	5.5
Persian Gulf	460	474	3.0
Caspian Sea	40	40	0.3
Aquaculture centers	339	371	9.4
Exports			
Value (million dollars)	262	304	16.4
Volume (thousand tons)	64	72	12.2

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

Guaranteed Purchase of Agricultural Products

The guaranteed purchase of agricultural products, aimed at producing basic agricultural goods, establishing a balanced production system, and maintaining farmers' income level, has been a government policy over the recent years. In 1391/92 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 "durum wheat" and "wheat" by respectively 100.0 and 88.2 percent, to reach Rls. 8,300 and Rls. 8,000 per kilogram.

¹ Ratio of production to the fertile lands under cultivation.

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

	1390	1391	1392	Percentage change
Wheat	3,600	4,250 1	8,000	88.2
Barley	2,900	3,400	4,500	32.4
Khazar rice	14,800	17,200	21,000	22.1
Sugar beet	900	1,050	1,350	28.6

Source: Cabinet approvals.

¹ Source: Government Trading Corporation of Iran (GTC).

Subsidies

In 1392, subsidy paid on goods and services (subject of Budgetary Measure No. 520000) reached Rls. 164.6 trillion. Of this amount, a sum of Rls. 60 trillion was paid on agricultural goods, services, and activities, constituting 36.4 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 1392, government credits for the acquisition of non-financial-national assets for the development of "agriculture and natural resources" and "water resources" amounted to Rls. 22.3 trillion, showing an increase (as in other economic sectors) by 308.8 percent compared with the previous year. Therefore, 47.5 percent of total approved credits (Rls. 46.9 trillion) were realized. Credits for the acquisition of non-financial-national assets projects paid to "agriculture and natural resources" sector increased by 333.7 percent to Rls. 6.6 trillion. National expenditures for the acquisition of non-financial assets projects for the development of "water resources" amounted to Rls. 15.7 trillion, up by 299.2 percent compared with the year before.

Table 2.8. Subsidy Payments under Budgetary Measure No. 520000 in 1392 (billion rials)

	Value	Share in total (percent)
Agricultural inputs and factors of production	8,813	5.4
Basic goods ¹	22,833	13.9
Payments for loss compensation related to purchase of agricultural products at guaranteed prices	2,135	1.3
Assistance for the compensation of Iran Water Resources Management Company (Holding)	573	0.3
Financial support in implementation of Article 2 of Law on Productivity Enhancement of Agriculture Se	ctor 50	*
Credits, subject of Article 143 of the 5 th FYDP Law	50	*
Exchange differential for imports of basic goods and agricultural inputs support program	25,500	15.5
Total subsidy payment to the agriculture sector	59,954	36.4
Total paid subsidy	164,560	100.0

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance.

¹ Includes subsidy paid on basic goods, expenses on market supervision and regulation of agricultural, livestock, fishery, and other products; expenses on supervision of goods and services; subsidy on principal and profit, and penalty on overdue loans and facilities, and difference of profit and commission; other subsidies including exports; other debts and commitments of executive organizations; and procurement of basic goods and services.

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	392
			Percentage			Value	Realization
	1391	1392	change	1391	1392	(approved)	(percent)
Agriculture and natural resources	1,515.2	6,572.1	333.7	27.8	29.5	12,441.6	52.8
Water resources	3,933.3	15,702.2	299.2	72.2	70.5	34,470.6	45.6
Total	5,448.5	22,274.3	308.8	100.0	100.0	46,912.2	47.5

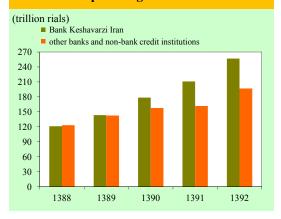
Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, and Budget Laws for 1391 and 1392.

Banking Facilities

Outstanding facilities extended by banks and non-bank credit institutions to public and non-public agriculture sectors grew by 20.7 percent to Rls. 457.0 trillion by end-1392. The share of non-public agriculture sector in outstanding facilities was 99.3 percent.

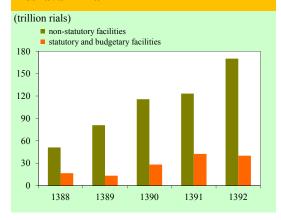
By end-1392, outstanding facilities extended by Bank Keshavarzi Iran (Agriculture Bank of Iran) to non-public agriculture sector rose 21.7 percent to Rls. 256.9 trillion. Share of Bank Keshavarzi Iran in total outstanding facilities extended to public and non-public agriculture sectors was 56.4 percent, down by 0.7 percentage point compared with 1391.

Figure 2.2. Outstanding facilities extended by banks to non-public agriculture sector



In 1392, Bank Keshavarzi Iran paid Rls. 210.2 trillion through non-statutory and statutory facilities, administered funds, and contracts, up by 27.0 percent compared with the year before. Of total credits paid by this bank, 80.9 percent (Rls. 170.1 trillion) were from non-statutory resources, and 19.1 percent were in the form of statutory facilities, administered funds, and contracts.

Figure 2.3. Facilities extended by Bank Keshavarzi Iran



Composition of facilities extended by Bank Keshavarzi Iran according to Islamic contracts indicates the high share of civil partnership contracts. In 1392, a sum of Rls. 102.5 trillion was paid in the form of civil partnership contracts, constituting 48.8

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

(billion rials)

	Yea	Year-end		Share (percent)	
	1391	1392	Percentage change	1391	1392
Non-public sector	372,734.7	453,711.0	21.7	98.5	99.3
Bank Keshavarzi Iran	210,995.6	256,851.5	21.7	55.7	56.2
Other banks and non-bank credit institutions	161,739.1	196,859.5	21.7	42.7	43.1
Public sector	5,788.6	3,282.4	-43.3	1.5	0.7
Total	378,523.3	456,993.4	20.7	100.0	100.0

¹Excludes profit and revenue receivables.

Chapter 2 AGRICULTURE

percent of facilities and showing 29.4 percent rise compared with last year. Composition of facilities extended by this bank by use shows that "farming and horticulture" activity, enjoying the highest share in total facilities by 33.3 percent, increased by 35.2 percent to Rls. 69.9 trillion.

Agricultural Insurance Fund

In 1391/92 farming year, about Rls. 8.0 trillion was paid by Agricultural Insurance Fund as compensation, showing a reduction of 15.1 percent compared with the previous farming year.

Since this Fund is a loss-making institution, a large proportion of its commitments on compensations are financed through government subsidies. Share of government subsidies in total paid compensation was about 72.4 percent in 1391/92 farming year, while only 27.6 percent was financed out of farmers' premium payments. Due to the government failure in timely fulfillment of its commitments, Bank Keshavarzi Iran has continually

been the body in charge of financing the Agricultural Insurance Fund over the past years.

According to the report released by the Agricultural Insurance Fund, in 1391/92 farming year, this Fund insured 4.8 million hectares of lands under cultivation of 60 farming and horticultural products against losses from natural disasters. The area of insured land shows 25.3 percent decrease compared with the previous year. In 1392, a sum of Rls. 5.9 trillion was paid by the Fund as compensation, indicating 7.0 percent fall compared with 1391.

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 reached 5,027 by end-1392. These cooperatives covered 5.5 million rural dwellers. This indicated 2.5 percent decrease in terms of the number of cooperatives and 2.4 percent fall in terms of members.

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

(billion rials)

				Share (percent)	
	1391	1392	change	1391	1392
Short-term	113,438.3	134,506.3	18.6	68.5	64.0
Medium-term	46,220.5	62,824.4	35.9	27.9	29.9
Long-term	5,897.7	12,900.3	118.7	3.6	6.1
Total	165,556.4	210,231.0	27.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Bank Keshavarzi Iran.

Table 2.12. Performance of Agricultural Insurance Fund

	Aı	Area of insured land			Compensation (billion rials)		
	1391	1392	Percentage change	1391	1392	Percentage change	
Farming (thousand hectares)	5,869	4,261	-27.4	3,708	2,361	-36.3	
Horticulture (thousand hectares)	510	506	-0.8	2,652	3,556	34.1	
Livestock (thousand)	11,709	11,334	-3.2	912	595	-34.8	
Poultry (million)	893	943	5.6	2,124	1,492	-29.8	
Aquaculture centers (thousand square meters)	74,429	65,403	-12.1	39	15	-61.2	
Natural resources (thousand hectares)	3,150	2,996	-4.9	17	3	-81.3	
Total	-	-	-	9,452	8,022	-15.1	

Source: Agricultural Insurance Fund.

By end-1392, the number of cooperative unions and member companies in small cities decreased by 2.2 and 1.3 percent to 398 and 3,888, respectively.

Table 2.13. Rural, Women, and Agricultural Cooperatives and Unions

	1391	1392	Percentage change
Rural, women, and agricultural cooperatives			
Number	5,158	5,027	-2.5
Members (thousand persons)	5,589	5,457	-2.4
Capital (billion rials)	2,938	3,419	16.4
Cooperative unions			
Number	407	398	-2.2
Member companies	3,940	3,888	-1.3
Capital (billion rials)	617	753	22.0

Source: Central Organization for Rural Cooperatives.

Rural cooperatives purchased about 3.5 million tons of various agricultural products at

agreed prices in 1392, up by 5.8 percent compared with the year before. No guaranteed purchases were made by cooperatives in 1392.

Exports of Agricultural Products

Based on the data released by the Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture, 4.2 million tons of various agricultural products, worth \$5.4 billion, were exported in 1392, indicating 7.3 and 10.8 percent decrease in terms of volume (weight) and value, respectively, compared with the previous year. Exports of agricultural products accounted for 5.1 percent of volume and 17.1 percent of value of total exports through Customs. In 1392, "farming products" accounted for 50.7 percent of total agricultural exports in terms of volume, while "horticultural products", despite a lower share of 20.2 percent in the volume of agricultural exports, accounted for 39.9 percent of total value of agricultural exports.

Table 2.14. Insured Farming and Horticultural Lands and Amount of Compensation

	Area of insured land			Compe	Compensation			
	(thousand hectares)			(billio	n rials)	_		
	1391	1391 1392 F		Share	1391	1392	Percentage	Share
	1391	1392	change	(percent)	1391	1392	change	(percent)
Wheat	4,333	2,922	-32.6	61.3	2,512	1,546	-38.5	26.1
Rice	154	174	13.4	3.7	327	323	-1.1	5.5
Barley	866	642	-25.9	13.5	381	243	-36.0	4.1
Sugar beet	56	37	-33.5	0.8	30	12	-58.4	0.2
Colza	50	49	-2.2	1.0	45	28	-38.2	0.5
Pistachio	102	104	2.4	2.2	365	531	45.4	9.0
Others	819	839	2.4	17.6	2,701	3,234	19.7	54.6
Total	6,379	4,767	-25.3	100.0	6,360	5,918	-7.0	100.0

Source: Agricultural Insurance Fund.

Table 2.15. Exports of Agricultural Products

(million	dollowa	thousand	+0200)

	1391 ▲		1:	1392		Percentage change	
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
Livestock and poultry ¹	329	99	356	118	8.2	18.4	
Fish and fishery products	25	5	244	70	•		
Farming products ²	1,022	2,173	860	2,107	-15.9	-3.0	
Horticultural products	2,853	1,097	2,158	840	-24.4	-23.4	
Food products	1,832	1,105	1,788	1,018	-2.4	-7.9	
Total agricultural exports	6,060	4,479	5,406	4,153	-10.8	-7.3	
Share of agricultural exports in					2	2	
total non-oil exports (percent)	18.6	6.4	17.1	5.1	-1.53	-1.33	

Source: Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture.

¹ Includes exports of pharmaceuticals related to the agriculture sector.

² Includes forest and grassland products.

³Changes are in percentage points.

Imports of Agricultural Products

According to the Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture, approximately 18.4 million tons of various agricultural products valued at \$13.5 billion were imported, indicating 16.7 and 5.9 percent fall in terms of volume and value, respectively. Imports of agricultural products accounted for 27.2 percent of value and 54.7 percent of volume of total imported products. The average value of each ton of imported agricultural products was \$735, up by 12.9 percent compared with the previous year.

Imports of wheat amounted to 4.0 million tons in 1392, representing 40.9 percent decline compared with 6.7 million tons in 1391.

A review of the developments of foreign trade shows that trade deficit of the agriculture sector decreased by 2.4 percent to \$8.1 billion in 1392

Table 2.17. Trade Balance of Agricultural

Troducts			(IIIIIIIIIIII dollars)
	1391 ▲	1392	Percentage change
Imports	14,381	13,529	-5.9
Exports	6,060	5,406	-10.8
Trade deficit	8,321	8,123	-2.4

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

The average per ton value of exported agricultural products decreased by 3.8 percent to \$1,302 in 1392. Considering the composition of agricultural imports and exports, terms of trade of the agriculture sector decreased by 14.8 percent from 2.08 in 1391 to 1.77 in 1392.

Table 2.18. Terms of Trade for Agriculture Sector

(dollar/ton)

			Percentage
	1391 ▲	1392	change
Per ton value of exports	1,353	1,302	-3.8
Per ton value of imports	651	735	12.9
Terms of trade	2.08	1.77	-14.8

Table 2.16. Imports of Agricultural Products

(million dollars-thousand tons)

	1391 ▲		1392		Percentage change	
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume
Livestock and poultry ¹	920	179	724	158	-21.3	-11.4
Fish and fishery products	60	43	98	39	62.4	-8.5
Farming products ²	8,842	17,774	8,604	14,306	-2.7	-19.5
Horticultural products	653	546	744	491	13.9	-10.1
Food products	3,906	3,565	3,359	3,421	-14.0	-4.0
Total agricultural imports	14,381	22,107	13,529	18,415	-5.9	-16.7
Share of agricultural imports in total imports (percent)	26.9	56.0	27.2	54.7	0.3 3	-1.3 ³

Source: Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture.

¹Includes imports of pharmaceuticals related to the agriculture sector.

² Includes forest and grassland products.

³ Changes are in percentage points.