

IVORY COAST

Economic classification:	Middle Income economy	
Oil exporter or importer (net):	Importer	
Annual per capita income:	US\$ 1,016	year 1983
Annual per capita GNP	US\$ 1,100	year 1982
Average annual growth 1960-80	7.0%	
Annual inflation rate 1970-80	10.0%	
Annual inflation rate (current)	17.0%	
Volume of imports	1.76 billion US\$	year 1983
Of which food	25%	year 1983
Of which fuels	18.6%	year 1983
Principal foreign exchange earning export:	coffee, cocoa, wood	
Debt service as % of GNP	75.0 %	year 1982
Debt service as % of exports	40.0 %	year 1983
Population	9.0 million	year 1983
Annual population growth	4.5%	year 1983
Annual Consumption:		
Flour	185,000 tonnes or 20.5 kg/capita	year 1983
Meat	135,000 tonnes or 15.0 kg/capita	year 1983
Vegetable Oil	120,000 tonnes or 13.3 kg/capita	year 1983

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Crop Situation and Outlook

Prospects for the 1984 crop are better than 1983, a year when the Ivory Coast experienced unprecedented drought and bush fires, leading to the loss of 50% of the crops. This year no official figure has yet been announced in regard to grains, however, a shortfall is forecast for paddy rice (56,900 tonnes) and corn (101,000 tonnes). Wheat is not produced in this country.

2. Foreign Exchange Situation

Foreign exchange and outlook: a) balance of payments deficit for many years. b) money situation linked to fluctuations of the French franc in relation to the U.S. dollar and other currencies, as well as the sale of coffee, cocoa, and wood, the main sources of foreign exchange. c) Priority is to be given to food production within the framework of the government's policy of self-sufficiency in food. This could result in progressive curbs on imports.

3. Fertilizer Situation

The Ivory Coast has only one company producing fertilizers (SIVENG) with a capacity reaching 150,000 tonnes per year. This company manufactures complex granulated fertilizers of ammonium sulphate. The Ivory Coast market went from 70,000 tonnes in 1981 to 40,000 tonnes in 1983. This reduction resulted from difficulties in maintaining the policy of subsidies for fertilizers to growers.