

SESAME SEED, SUNFLOWER SEED, RAPESEED AND PEANUTS - These are produced in small amounts in different areas of the country by small landowners. The total area planted is estimated at 24,000 hectares and overall production at 22,000 tons.

OILSEED PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS - Total oilseed production in 1988 amounted to 415,000 tons, 17 percent higher than 1987, due to larger African palm and cottonseed harvests, despite a decrease in soyabean production. The only oilseed imported in 1988 was a total of 218,000 tons (196,000 from the U.S. and 22,000 tons from Argentina) of soyabeans. For 1989, total oilseed imports include only 150,000 tons of soyabeans. Customs duties for oilseeds are 25 percent plus 18 percent on the CIF value.

VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS - A total of 296,000 tons of refined oil was produced in 1988, 18 percent more than the 250,000 tons in 1987. This increase was obtained from imports and a higher production of African palm and cottonseed oil, despite the decrease in production of soyabean oil. For 1989, African palm and soyabeans production was to increase, overcoming to a large extent the lower cottonseed output resulting from reduced cotton plantings. A similar increase in total oil production was expected in 1989.

Imports totalled 65,000 tons in 1988, represented by 56,000 tons of soyabean oil from Argentina (which offered lower prices than North America), 6,000 tons of fish oil from Chile and 3,000 tons of sunflower oil from the U.S. For 1989, a quota of 73,000 tons of oils was set, including 50,000 tons of soyabean oil, 20,000 tons of fish oil and 3,000 tons of sunflower oil. These figures may be revised depending on domestic supply.

OILSEED MEAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS - Total oilseed meal supply in 1988 was calculated at 393,000 tons, up seven percent from the 368,000 tons available in 1987, which includes domestic and imported meal.

From this supply, 11,000 tons of soyabean meal and 35,000 tons of fish meal correspond to imports, or 12 percent of total requirements. For 1989, if government promotion plans succeed, a substantial surplus of around 100,000 tons would result. This would hold true if only 20,000 tons of fishmeal are imported in 1989 and taking into account a growth of seven percent used in feeds.