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Agricultural exports confined to one market: Case of Cyprus

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Résumé. *Exportations agricoles destinées à un marché unique : cas de Chypre. Présentation de la situation et de l'évolution de l'agriculture et de la politique agricole chypriote. Examen des exportations agro-alimentaires et du rôle privilégié du marché britannique. Diversification des exportations entre la CEE, les pays arabes et l'Europe de l'Est.*

Abstract. The current status of and changes in the agricultural sector and policies of Cyprus are presented. Agricultural exports and the special role of the British market are examined. The need to diversify exports to other EC countries, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe is stressed.

Key words. Agricultural policy – Fruit – Vegetables – European Community – Cyprus.

Introduction

Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean basin after Sicily and Sardinia. It lies at the junction of the sea routes between three continents: Europe, Asia, and Africa. The total area of the country is 3572 square miles (9251 km²). The population of Cyprus in 1988 was 688 000 and its average annual growth rate between 1985 and 1988 was 1.1%.

Cyprus is a semiarid country with a typically Mediterranean climate. December is the coldest month with an average maximum temperature of 35°C. Rainfall is unreliable, with wide monthly variation and uneven distribution across the country. Average annual precipitation is about 500 mm. About 82% of the rain usually falls between November and April. From May to October it is almost completely dry. Past experience shows that approximately every 10 years there is 1 year of severe drought and every 3 years, 1 year of moderate drought. The island has neither perennial running rivers nor fresh water lakes, and irrigation water comes mainly from groundwater and dams. Approximately 25% of the cultivated land is perennially irrigated (1989 agricultural statistics).

Cyprus became an independent country in 1960 after a long colonial period under the British. In mid-1974 Turkey invaded Cyprus and occupied about 37% of the island. A de facto partition of the island has existed until now and the Cyprus government has no control over the occupied areas.

Cyprus has a western-type economy and a generally free market system, although government intervention is quite common. The maximum interest rate was fixed by law at 9% per annum in 1944 when Cyprus was under British rule and this rate has been maintained ever since.

The national currency is the Cyprus pound (C£) and until June 1972 it was equivalent to the British pound. When the British government decided to allow its pound to float, the Cyprus government decided that the Cyprus pound would retain its official parity at 2.13281 g of fine gold. In September 1990, C£1 was equivalent to about US\$2.25.

The agricultural sector is generally protected by subsidies and import restrictions such as tariffs and quotas.

Although the government does not grant subsidies to the nonagricultural sector, it provides protection through import tariffs and other import restrictions. Tax reduction and tax exemptions are also offered in some instances to corporations as incentives for export or investment (Cyprus Popular Bank, 1984).

For traditional and other reasons, agricultural exports from Cyprus are oriented mainly—and for certain products and periods almost exclusively—toward the British market.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze agricultural production and trade patterns in Cyprus since its independence in 1960. It explains how and why agricultural exports are exclusively oriented toward the British market particularly for agricultural products such as citrus, potato, and table grape.

I. – The agricultural sector

Agriculture has always been considered as the backbone of the Cyprus economy, due to its high contribution to employment and industry. *Table 1* presents the composition and structure of agricultural output by subsector for the period 1960–1989 at current market prices. Although structural changes took place in the economy after independence in 1960 with the emergence of other sectors such as manufacturing and services, agriculture retained its dominant role until 1974, when the Turkish invasion upset the economy and caused a major setback. Prior to the invasion, about one-third of the economically active population was employed in agriculture. The average annual share of the agricultural sector in GDP for the period 1970–1973 was 17% at current market prices. In 1972, 72% of the value of total domestic exports was derived from agricultural products, compared with only 8% from manufacturing and 19% from minerals.

Since the Turkish invasion, employment in agriculture has declined sharply, as thousands of farmers were forced to abandon their farms and residences in the occupied areas overnight; they had to live as refugees in the areas controlled by the government. In 1989, only about 13% of the economically active population was gainfully employed in agriculture. The average annual share of agricultural production in GDP for the period 1987–1989 dropped to 7.7% from its level of 18.6% in 1971–1972. Agriculture thus lost its primary position to manufacturing and services. Nevertheless, the share of the agricultural sector in total exports continued to be significant, and during 1986–1989 about 30% of total exports were of agricultural origin (*Table 2*).

II. – Agricultural exports and the importance of the British market

During the British rule, as a result of deliberate policies adopted by the metropolitan government and the local colonial administration, production in and exports from Cyprus mainly comprised primary goods such as agricultural products and minerals, which were needed in the UK. These policies—designed not only for Cyprus—corresponded to the overall philosophy of colonization. Agricultural exports were channelled almost exclusively to the UK under a preferential customs regime. In practice, agricultural products from Cyprus enjoyed free access to the British market.

Immediately after independence in 1960 Cyprus joined the Commonwealth, an economic organization formed gradually from the newly independent ex-British colonies with a leading role played by the UK. Primary products from Commonwealth member countries had preferential access to the British market. By the same token, British manufacturing goods, mainly machinery, received preferential customs treatment in the Commonwealth countries. In this way, the Commonwealth became a mechanism for maintaining the existing production and trade pattern in the newly independent countries.

The Commonwealth was found to be convenient for satisfying the needs of both sides. The UK continued to be supplied by Commonwealth countries with cheap food and raw materials that it needed and retained preference for its manufactured goods in the Commonwealth markets. The newly independent countries, which still produced and exported primary goods, found the arrangement for preferential access to the British market a refuge from international competition, which they were not yet ready to face.

Cyprus continued to enjoy duty-free access for a whole range of agricultural products and a low tariff treatment for wines. The gains from such concessions were estimated as an average preferential margin of 14.5% on CIF prices. *Table 3* shows the British tariffs regime for Cypriot agricultural products compared with that of the European Community (EC) of Six.

In 1960–1961 agricultural exports accounted for 43% of total exports compared with only 1.2% for manufactured goods and 55.8% for minerals. In the following years, agricultural exports became more dominant, culminating at 72% in 1972 (*Tables 2 and 4*).

The main exportable agricultural products were and still are citrus, potato, table grape, other vine products, carob, and vegetables.

Tables 5 and 6 show the structure of agricultural exports by main product and destination. In 1961–1962 about 63% of citrus, 82% of table grape, and 64% of wine and grape must exports, and almost all exports of potato, carrot, and carob were absorbed by the British market. In the following years, despite considerable diversification, the UK remained the dominant market for agricultural exports from Cyprus.

Two major events marked the early 1970s, with serious economic and political repercussions for Cyprus.

The first was the agreement in 1972 by which the UK became a full member of the EC. According to this agreement the UK had to adopt the EEC common customs tariff and all the other trade barriers within 5 years. Furthermore, the UK was obliged to adopt the concessions given by the EC to nonmember countries with which the Community had concluded or was in the process of concluding some type of association (Algeria, Tunisia, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Lebanon, Israel, etc.). All these countries have the same temperate climate and produce the same agricultural products as Cyprus such as citrus, potato, carrot, table grape, vegetables, etc. They are traditional competitors of Cyprus. In practice, as from 1 January 1977 the preferential tariff regime for Cypriot agricultural exports to the UK was terminated.

Cyprus had to face the hostile trade environment of the expanded EC with all kinds of barriers such as tariffs, quotas, calendars, reference prices, countervailing taxes, etc.

In view of the danger of losing its traditional market, Cyprus had no other practical alternative but to approach the EC. Closely watching the UK's efforts to join the EC, Cyprus moved quickly and on 1 June 1973 entered into an association agreement with the Community. In 1987 Cyprus moved one step further and signed a protocol to join the customs union and finally in 1990 lodged an application for full membership.

The other serious event that handicapped the political and economic development of Cyprus was the Turkish invasion in 1974 and the occupation of nearly 40% of the country's territory. The agricultural sector was obviously seriously hit by the occupation.

The entire economy has undergone structural changes as a result of these events and the rapid development of other sectors of the economy such as tourism and manufacturing. It is amazing, however, that the overall trade pattern for agricultural products and the dominant role of the British market for these products has been maintained, though on a lower scale.

There are several reasons why the UK continued until now to be the most significant market for Cypriot agricultural exports. The most important are:

- The traditional trade ties between Cyprus and the UK have led to the establishment of a network of Cypriot producers and exporters, and British importers and consumers, at least for certain Cypriot products.
- The timely movement of Cyprus to associate itself with the EC and the significant concessions received for certain products in terms of tariff quota and calendars.
- It is estimated that more than 250 000 Cypriots are living in the UK, mainly London. They represent more than one-third of the population living in Cyprus. These people, mainly for sentimental reasons and to a certain extent for satisfying their special tastes, prefer Cypriot products.

III. – Prospects for exports

For some years Cypriot agricultural exports have been facing problems in the British and other European markets. Exports in terms of quantity for most agricultural products such as citrus (except lemon), potato, table grape, and vegetables remained rather stable with some interannual variation mainly due to climatic conditions in Cyprus and in competitor countries. In some instances, such as carrot, exports declined sharply (*Table 8*). Only lemon exports rose, but because of the low prices received by farmers during the past 3–4 years, lemon trees are being removed or transformed by grafting to other kinds of citrus such as ortanique and red-flesh grapefruit.

Irrigated area expanded by 40% in 15 years (25 700 ha in 1975, 31 500 ha in 1989), mainly through the implementation of major irrigation projects. Production of irrigated crops was expected to increase proportionally in due time. However, it remained almost unchanged because of declining exports and poor prospects for farmers to improve their returns (*Tables 7 and 8*).

Although Cypriot agricultural exports to the EC were granted many concessions, these were not sufficient to overcome the remaining obstacles for penetrating the market. The remaining tariffs, calendars, quotas, and the system of reference prices are still prohibitive for Cyprus. The EEC customs union agreement has not fulfilled the expectations for better prospects for Cypriot agricultural exports to the enlarged EC market.

The expansion of the EC with the entry of Greece, Spain, and Portugal, all temperate countries that produce more or less the same range of agricultural products as Cyprus, has made the Community self-sufficient and has increased competition. Only small market segments are still open to Cyprus and other non-EC countries; these segments need special products for ethnic communities and out-of-season fruits and vegetables.

Given the relatively small scale of existing and potential production in Cyprus, the significance of these segments of the EC market should not be underestimated and should be studied carefully as they may prove to be very remunerative.

The growth in production potential following the establishment of large-scale irrigation schemes calls for a substantial increase in exports. Further expansion of exports to British or other EC markets seems to be very limited under the existing arrangements unless more trade barriers are removed. Even then a realistic marketing strategy and a practical plan are needed so that Cypriot products can compete effectively.

While it waits for the outcome of its application for EC membership, Cyprus has to examine alternative courses of action for diversifying its production and exports. It must explore not only existing but also potential markets such as the Arab and Eastern European countries that are expected to return gradually to a free market system.

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Table 1. Composition and structure of agricultural output by main subsector (at current market prices in thousands of Cyprus pounds)

Year	Gross output by main subsector				Value added in agriculture	Share of agriculture in GDP (%)
	Crop	Livestock	Forestry and fishery ^a	Total		
1960	12 985	6 715	2 776	22 512	14 575	17.8
1961	18 444	7 220	3 228	27 992	19 399	21.4
1962	20 439	7 997	2 436	30 872	21 855	21.3
1963	19 033	8 956	2 497	30 486	20 584	19.2
1964	15 792	8 981	1 929	26 702	17 971	18.0
1965	25 426	11 169	2 988	39 583	28 222	22.5
1966	23 071	12 062	3 404	38 537	26 760	19.8
1967	30 709	13 354	3 418	47 676	34 510	21.9
1968	28 135	16 072	3 811	48 018	32 633	19.3
1969	32 943	18 444	4 160	55 547	39 512	20.2
1970	30 240	19 603	4 429	57 272	35 962	17.2
1971	38 597	22 373	4 802	65 772	46 657	19.3
1972	40 067	25 687	5 475	71 229	49 201	17.9
1973	32 730	28 167	5 614	66 511	41 066	13.2
1974	44 633	25 316	4 919	74 859	50 548	17.7
1975	37 456	20 657	5 014	63 127	40 351	16.9
1976	51 511	26 294	7 611	85 416	53 007	16.1
1977	56 174	28 730	8 413	93 317	55 898	13.6
1978	54 205	30 013	8 625	92 843	55 173	11.3
1979	65 050	34 905	10 992	110 947	64 331	10.7
1980	73 277	39 572	13 474	126 323	72 432	10.0
1981	81 023	46 738	17 305	144 796	80 444	9.5
1982	93 383	54 732	18 602	166 177	94 337	9.6
1983	84 396	61 585	22 400	168 381	89 016	8.3
1984	116 202	63 970	22 740	202 912	119 613	9.4
1985	108 261	64 559	25 140	197 960	110 992	7.9
1986	105 732	70 214	27 912	203 858	117 263	7.8
1987	123 152	72 127	26 315	221 594	132 266	7.8
1988	132 571	77 940	29 389	239 900	4143 164	7.7
1989 ^b	138 800	87 751	29 527	256 078	155 616	7.7

a. Includes game, firewood, own construction for agriculture, raisin, *zivania* (spirit), and *halloumi* (home-made cheese).

b. Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, 1986; Ministry of Finance, Department of Statistics and Research, 1983, 1986, 1989

Table 2. Share of agricultural exports in total exports from Cyprus (FOB prices in thousands of Cyprus pounds)

Year	Total exports	Exports of agricultural origin ^a	Agricultural exports as % of total exports
1960	16 743	6 844	40.88
1961	15 786	7 144	45.26
1962	18 223	10 267	56.34
1963	19 432	11 781	60.63
1964	17 951	10 643	59.29
1965	23 149	13 656	58.99
1966	27 184	14 546	53.51
1967	27 100	17 419	64.28
1968	34 093	20 547	60.27
1969	36 752	23 375	63.60
1970	39 995	23 562	58.91
1971	42 065	29 268	69.58
1972	44 685	32 304	72.29
1973	51 351	36 513	71.10
1974	46 848	29 321	62.59
1975	49 033	23 858	48.66
1976	85 698	41 638	48.59
1977	111 203	51 130	45.98
1978	106 376	41 990	39.47
1979	135 140	50 158	37.12
1980	157 027	50 798	32.35
1981	200 580	61 619	30.72
1982	204 900	75 589	36.89
1983	189 020	63 137	33.40
1984	224 305	87 005	35.61
1985	210 710	67 263	31.92
1986	181 087	69 039	38.12
1987	225 953	74 216	32.85
1988	235 732	63 610	26.98
1989	246 854	75 681	30.66

a. Includes agricultural products (raw and industrial, of agricultural origin).

Source: Department of Statistics and Research, 1989

Table 3. Comparison of British tariffs and EEC tariffs for Cypriot products, 1961

Type of product	UK		EEC	
	Time limit	Tariff	Time limit	Tariff (% CIF)
Orange	All year round	—	15 Mar–30 Sep	5
Grapefruit	"	—	1 Oct–14 May	20
Lemon, lime, and citrus n.e.s.	"	—	All year round	12
Table grape	"	—	"	8
Melon	"	—	1 Nov–15 Jul	18
Potato (new)	"	—	15 Jul–31 Oct	22
Potato n.e.s.	"	—	All year round	11
Carrot (fresh and chilled)	"	—	1 Jan–15 May	15
	"	—	16 May–30 Jun	21
	"	—	All year round	11
Locust bean	"	—	1 May–30 Sep	17
Locust bean (kernels)	"	—	1 Oct–30 Mar	17
Light wine	"	11 ^a	All year round	8
Light white wine	"	13 ^a	"	8
Heavy wine	"	16 ^a	"	30
Heavy white wine	"	26 ^a	"	30

a. Shillings per gallon.

Source: Extracted from data presented at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Trade and Industry Advisory Board on the Position of the Republic of Cyprus vis-à-vis the European Common Market, Nicosia, 20 August 1962

Table 4. Cypriot exports for the 2-year periods 1960–1961, 1970–1971, 1980–1981, and 1988–1989 (in thousands of Cypriot pounds)

Commodity category	1960–1961		1970–1971		1980–1981		1988–1989	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Agricultural	6 994	43.0	26 415	64.4	56 209	33.0	69 646	29.4
Minerals	9 068	55.8	11 696	28.5	9 046	5.3	3 441	1.5
Industrial, etc.	203	1.2	2 919	7.1	105 269	61.7	163 541	69.1
Total	16 265	100	41 030	100	170 524	100	236 628	100

Sources: Ministry of Agriculture; Department of Statistics and Research

Table 5. Cypriot exports of main agricultural products for the 2-year periods 1960–1961, 1970–1971, 1980–1981, and 1988–1989 (in thousands of Cypriot pounds)

Commodity category	1960–1961		1970–1971		1980–1981		1988–1989	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Citrus	1 963	28.1	9 933	37.6	9 637	17.1	17 009	22.5
Vine products	1 438	20.5	5 471	20.7	15 848	28.2	20 743	27.4
Table grape	276	3.9	1 489	5.6	4 192	7.5	5 209	6.9
Other vine products	1 162	16.6	3 982	15.1	11 656	20.7	15 534	20.5
Potato	1 258	18.0	5 540	21.0	14 375	25.6	20 692	27.3
Other agricultural products	2 335	33.4	5 471	20.7	16 349	29.1	17 237	22.8
Total	6 994	100	26 415	100	56 209	100	75 681	100

Sources: Ministry of Agriculture; Department of Statistics and Research

Table 6. Structure and destination of the main agricultural export items from Cyprus for 1961–1962, 1971–1972, 1981–1982, and 1989

Main domestic exports	Average 1961–1962			Average 1971–1972			Average 1981–1982			1989		
	UK (%)	EC of six (%)	Others (%)	UK (%)	EC of six (%)	Others (%)	UK (%)	EC of ten (except UK) (%)	Others (%)	UK (%)	EC of twelve (except UK) (%)	Others (%)
Citrus ^a	62.8	3.6	33.6	38.9	23.6	37.5	51.1	19.7	29.2	41.0	22.2	36.8
Table grape	82.0	0.6	17.4	88.0	—	12.0	77.7	2.0	20.3	71.3	4.1	24.6
Potato	98.5	—	1.5	86.2	—	13.8	80.9	9.2	9.9	47.1	42.3	10.6
Carrot	99.9	—	0.1	100.0	—	—	95.4	—	4.6	74.7	16.6	8.7
Carob	98.3	0.3	1.4	46.1	37.8	16.1	48.2	31.2	20.6	49.8	17.7	32.5
Tobacco ^b	6.0	2.1	91.9	11.8	6.1	82.1	—	93.1	6.9	—	100.0	—
Wine and grape must	64.0	6.2	29.8	74.3	0.5	25.2	47.6	0.6	51.8	30.4	14.3	55.3
Eau de vie de vin	—	—	100	—	—	100	—	—	100	—	89.5	10.5

a. Orange, tangerine, mandarine, clementine, lemon, and grapefruit.

b. Tobacco leaves, yellow and fumigated.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Department of Statistics and Research

Table 7. Production and value of main agricultural products in Cyprus between 1960 and 1989 (in '000 t and C£ '000)

Year	Orange		Lemon		Grapefruit		Mandarine		Grape (wine and table)		Potato		Carrot		Carob	
	Quantity	Value	Quan.	Value	Quan.	Value	Quan.	Value	Quan.	Value	Quan.	Value	Quan.	Value	Quan.	Value
1960	42.6	1 282	6.0	225	10.6	274	0.6	41	101.6	1 814	72.2	1 620	11.7	230	45.7	699
1961	57.9	2 295	11.1	475	9.5	306	0.9	54	130.8	2 333	81.3	1 792	10.2	200	42.7	704
1962	45.2	2 261	10.1	405	10.1	297	0.7	45	127.0	2 250	116.8	3 864	20.3	560	55.9	849
1963	66.0	2 291	11.1	518	15.2	352	1.0	67	63.0	1 135	106.7	1 680	32.5	435	71.1	1 120
1964	57.9	1 800	10.1	324	18.7	342	0.7	45	95.3	1 703	132.1	2 080	17.3	217	37.6	503
1965	60.9	2 205	13.7	385	30.9	616	0.9	58	127.0	2 290	139.0	2 845	14.2	257	42.7	621
1966	67.5	2 443	15.7	621	27.4	637	1.0	67	142.2	2 568	132.1	3 539	19.3	411	61.0	999
1967	86.8	2 745	20.3	774	38.6	891	1.0	67	147.3	2 661	172.7	5 302	19.8	422	55.9	916
1968	101.6	3 210	28.4	1 275	44.1	1 051	1.4	60	168.7	3 375	175.8	4 429	15.7	334	62.0	951
1969	106.6	3 300	23.3	1 260	44.1	1 053	2.7	175	203.2	4 320	162.6	5 440	23.4	791	55.9	640
1970	98.5	2 880	28.4	1 392	45.7	1 160	3.3	292	182.8	4 212	208.3	6 252	17.8	364	48.8	768
1971	165.6	4 590	33.5	1 402	61.4	1 776	3.1	369	184.9	4 368	177.8	4 322	15.2	334	32.5	558
1972	146.8	4 818	36.5	1 950	57.4	2 012	3.9	358	167.6	3 960	174.8	4 954	16.8	564	38.6	760
1973	193.0	5 415	41.6	2 246	68.0	2 599	4.5	371	96.5	3 971	162.6	4 992	12.2	458	14.2	420
1974	157.4	4 309	18.2	842	57.9	1 829	3.0	312	147.3	5 901	152.4	4 560	14.7	382	6.1	186
1975	32.5	1 187	11.1	827	35.5	1 319	3.3	336	172.7	6 239	111.8	8 036	3.3	294	20.3	619
1976	36.0	1 597	9.6	693	33.5	1 267	3.0	398	167.6	6 880	182.9	18 072	10.0	431	32.5	1 008
1977	40.1	1 927	13.2	847	47.7	1 894	5.5	371	155.4	7 451	203.2	16 740	11.8	742	19.3	1 064
1978	36.8	2 246	11.7	876	40.0	1 644	2.7	576	182.9	9 702	147.3	10 353	6.4	302	18.3	799
1979	36.0	2 541	16.6	1 518	46.9	2 067	3.0	680	230.2	11 840	172.7	12 648	8.8	712	18.5	888
1980	32.5	2 256	16.7	1 554	47.9	2 072	3.2	701	208.3	13 694	191.0	13 291	7.4	530	12.7	610
1981	40.6	2 984	21.0	2 016	51.6	2 499	3.0	769	213.4	15 086	174.8	14 998	8.3	883	27.4	1 320
1982	43.2	3 264	24.9	2 332	56.0	2 909	3.7	867	198.0	15 466	171.7	20 821	9.6	541	12.8	1 038
1983	41.5	3 652	29.0	2 900	51.2	2 662	3.3	1 049	210.0	15 941	188.0	13 160	6.0	688	13.2	1 097
1984	51.0	3 876	26.5	2 544	64.6	3 876	4.5	1 274	198.5	16 187	185.0	27 010	6.2	512	10.4	956
1985	45.5	4 778	28.5	3 420	51.8	4 040	4.0	1 316	210.0	16 687	128.0	10 074	5.7	551	7.6	931
1986	40.0	3 360	32.0	2 912	55.0	3 740	4.5	1 575	151.0	12 657	172.0	16 512	6.3	517	25.0	3 275
1987	51.0	4 437	30.0	2 640	64.2	4 301	5.5	1 760	173.0	14 796	150.0	22 500	5.0	500	7.0	861
1988	40.0	4 520	29.0	2 552	56.0	3 976	7.0	2 170	198.0	16 376	164.0	17 105	4.4	506	15.5	1 767
1989	50.0	4 950	42.0	3 780	66.5	4 589	10.0	2 080	212.0	18 568	190.0	22 258	3.1	391	8.5	672

Sources: Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources; Department of Statistics and Research

Table 8. Exports of main agricultural products from Cyprus between 1960 and 1989 (in '000 t and C£ '000)

Year	Orange		Lemon		Grapefruit		Mandarine		Table grape		Potato		Carrot		Carob	
	Quantity	Value	Quan.	Value	Quan.	Value	Quan.	Value	Quan.	Value	Quan.	Value	Quan.	Value	Quan.	Value
1960	28.7	1 138	5.4	277	9.4	330	—	—	4.7	301	54.3	1 224	10.4	313	39.9	762
1961	39.1	1 676	4.1	221	7.8	274	—	—	4.7	251	54.5	1 291	8.8	247	19.4	413
1962	37.8	1 668	7.5	454	8.5	306	—	—	6.7	424	80.2	3 304	14.2	543	27.2	692
1963	36.6	1 945	6.9	426	11.2	441	—	—	5.4	345	71.4	2 228	28.7	1 010	58.9	1 108
1964	55.2	2 314	7.0	376	14.1	526	—	—	4.7	348	96.1	2 350	12.6	363	47.4	831
1965	63.3	2 702	9.2	463	25.2	920	0.2	17	7.5	551	93.4	2 387	11.0	339	31.2	544
1966	50.6	2 470	10.0	608	20.0	860	0.3	33	7.7	623	97.7	3 417	18.0	609	38.8	746
1967	64.9	3 195	15.6	889	32.8	1 452	0.3	30	8.1	673	140.4	4 991	17.5	372	42.5	838
1968	76.2	3 841	22.9	1 401	33.4	1 486	0.6	50	10.2	925	137.7	4 489	14.5	645	51.7	1 151
1969	86.9	4 352	15.2	1 150	34.1	1 709	0.5	49	11.5	1 258	118.9	4 795	21.3	1 308	47.1	1 209
1970	77.7	3 683	20.2	1 630	34.4	1 793	0.8	79	10.3	1 217	160.6	6 517	15.8	682	33.6	843
1971	135.9	7 121	21.6	2 115	49.4	3 373	0.7	70	12.7	1 761	150.8	4 563	12.8	535	36.6	1 070
1972	117.6	6 685	24.9	2 528	43.5	3 125	1.3	136	11.3	1 282	150.2	7 092	13.8	980	31.4	1 043
1973	152.1	8 777	29.8	3 107	54.7	4 077	2.5	217	7.0	992	136.3	5 941	9.9	923	29.6	1 137
1974	127.2	6 963	12.2	1 112	40.7	2 571	0.5	54	6.1	971	132.6	5 066	12.4	545	11.9	765
1975	23.3	1 625	8.2	1 187	30.0	2 249	0.8	142	13.1	2 343	91.9	7 725	2.5	284	11.4	585
1976	26.7	2 064	6.6	843	28.2	2 117	0.7	90	14.3	2 577	151.9	17 707	8.9	509	21.2	1 022
1977	29.9	2 413	9.7	1 160	40.2	2 891	1.1	168	13.4	2 746	204.0	19 435	10.2	850	26.3	1 403
1978	25.6	2 655	8.2	1 296	33.7	2 769	0.5	80	16.1	3 448	132.2	10 772	5.0	326	15.9	1 110
1979	25.5	2 993	12.7	2 213	39.9	3 554	0.6	86	17.2	4 272	148.8	13 624	7.2	600	17.5	1 172
1980	20.9	2 425	12.3	2 235	36.7	3 484	0.5	83	15.4	4 506	161.7	12 683	6.3	645	12.8	1 247
1981	28.4	3 692	16.4	3 085	40.9	4 229	0.2	40	12.6	3 878	158.1	16 064	7.9	1 084	10.0	803
1982	31.7	4 168	18.6	3 498	45.2	4 985	0.6	100	14.3	3 921	149.4	22 530	8.3	528	31.3	2 707
1983	29.2	4 257	22.6	4 564	40.3	4 596	0.5	90	9.7	3 476	163.1	12 372	4.6	708	7.6	1 112
1984	29.7	4 192	18.6	3 579	49.9	6 459	0.6	93	10.9	4 406	173.9	30 172	4.9	618	12.1	1 561
1985	32.3	6 323	20.7	5 128	42.2	6 770	0.4	63	11.7	4 345	98.8	10 375	4.4	659	6.0	1 273
1986	24.9	3 400	23.4	4 285	43.3	6 164	0.7	208	9.1	3 758	142.9	20 228	5.2	490	12.3	1 684
1987	29.7	4 546	19.6	3 629	48.6	6 981	1.6	370	7.5	3 330	121.1	22 223	3.8	455	15.4	1 462
1988	21.4	3 673	19.5	3 529	40.3	6 004	1.5	575	10.3	3 819	133.0	16 179	2.9	230	10.7	1 899
1989	23.3	4 056	28.0	5 704	43.6	6 470	0.4	110	12.0	5 209	151.4	20 692	1.3	147	n.a.	1 748

Sources: Department of Statistics and Research, 1989; Times series data on crops 1960–1980, Agricultural Research Institute