No. 27156

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and
TUNISIA

Agreement for the sale of agricultural commodities (with minutes of negotiation and annexes). Signed at Tunis on 17 May 1982

Authentic texts: English and French.

Registered by the United States of America on 15 March 1990.

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE
et
TUNISIE

Accord pour la vente de produits agricoles (avec procès-verbal des négociations et annexes). Signé à Tunis le 17 mai 1982

Textes authentiques : anglais et français.

Enregistré par les États-Unis d'Amérique le 15 mars 1990.

AGREEMENT[1] BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA FOR THE SALE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Tunisia agree to the sale of the agricultural commodities specified below. This Agreement shall consist of the Preamble and Parts I and III of the Title I Agreement signed on June 7, 1976,[2] together with the following Part II:

PART II - PARTICULAR PROVISIONS

Item I - Commodity Table:

Commodity	Supply Period (U.S. Fiscal Year)	Approximate Quantity (Metric Tons)	Maximum Export Market Value (Millions)
Wheat	1982	57,000	Dollars $10.0
Totals		57,000	Dollars $10.0

Item II - Payment Terms:

Dollar Credit (DC)

1. Initial Payment: Fifteen (15) percent;
2. Currency Use Payment: None;
3. Number of Installment Payments: Nineteen (19);
4. Amount of Each Installment Payment: Approximately equal annual amounts;
5. Due Date of First Installment Payment: Two (2) years after the date of the last delivery of commodities in each calendar year;

[1] Came into force on 17 May 1982 by signature.
[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1072, p. 123.

6. Initial Interest Rate: Three (3) percent;

7. Continuing Interest Rate: Four (4) percent.

Item III - Usual Marketing Table:

Commodity	Import Period (U.S. Fiscal Year)	Usual Marketing Requirement (Metric Tons)
Wheat	1982	370,000

Item IV - Export Limitations

A. The Export Limitation Period:

The Export Limitation Period shall be the U.S. Fiscal Year 1982 or any subsequent U.S. Fiscal Year during which the commodities financed under this Agreement are being imported or utilized.

B. Commodities To Which Limitations Apply:

For the purpose of Part I, Article III A. 4. of this Agreement, the commodities which may not be exported are: wheat, wheat flour, rolled wheat, semolina, farina and bulgur (or the same products under different names).

Item V - Self-Help Measures:

A. The Government of Tunisia has established increased agricultural production and rural income, and improved distribution of income as major long-term objectives and as specific objectives of its Sixth Development Plan. In consideration of the financial support provided by the Government of the United States under this Agreement, the Government of Tunisia agrees to assign priority to the specific measures described below to increase agricultural production and to improve distribution of income. These measures will be implemented so as to contribute directly to the development progress in rural areas and to enable the rural poor to participate in increased agricultural production.

B. In order to implement the program envisioned in the March, 1981 PL 480 Title I Program Paper, the Government of Tunisia has decided, in accordance with the objectives of the Sixth Plan, to undertake the following self-help activities to enable the poor, smaller farmers to participate in increasing agricultural production. The Government of Tunisia agrees to provide adequate financial, technical, and managerial resources for the implementation of these measures:

1. Expand the level and improve the scheduling of nitrogenous fertilizer imports.

(a) Maintain and provide financing for the Sixth Plan target for nitrogen consumption equivalent of 100,000 MT of ammonium nitrate in 1981-82 (from an actual level of 79,000 MT in 1980-81) and 116,000 MT in 1982-83.

(b) Accelerate importations so that the total needs for 1982-83 (May 1 - April 30) plus an additional amount for a strategic reserve of at least 20,000 MT (136,000 MT total) are to be imported by Tunisia before the end of February, 1983. The scheduling between May, 1982 and February, 1983, should be such as to insure adequate supplies are at all points at all times.

2. Maintain an adequate supply of triple-super phosphate (TSP) in the distribution system to permit at least a seven (7) percent increase in the consumption of TSP equivalent during the 1982-83 crop period.

3. Improve the distribution system for fertilizer.

(a) Institute a significant increase in margins for different fertilizer distributors.

(b) Undertake construction of nine regional depots with approximately a total capacity of 80,000 MT for buffer stocks and have sufficient capacity in operation to handle the increased nitrogen stock level projected for February, 1983.

4. Conduct essential fertilizer-research and disseminate information via public and private channels.

(a) Initiate physical research on alternative lower-cost forms of fertilizer such as diammonium phosphate (DAP), urea and direct application of ammonia (NH3) or aqueous solutions of ammonia.

(b) Study the comparative costs per nutrient-kilogram of these and presently used fertilizers in relation to yield-response from the points of view of both the farmer and the national economy.

(c) Develop information material on fertilizer use for dissemination by private fertilizer dealers.

5. Initiate a multi-year study of factors constraining a greater use of yield-improving inputs on small and medium-size farms.

6. Continue programs to expand and improve extension, soil testing services and credit, especially for inputs, and to serve small and medium-size farmers.

7. Continue support for programs to increase the storage and handling capacity for basic agricultural commodities, especially cereals, at national, regional and community levels.

8. Support research to develop superior varieties of forage alfalfa (Medicago spp.) and cereal grains adapted to local conditions and resistant to major plant diseases in Tunisia. Building on information generated by the Special Foreign Currency Research Projects, it will include collection and evaluation of indigenous Medicago and cereal grain varieties, and breeding trials of the ones most likely