

## AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

TOPIC \_\_\_\_\_ EXPORT PROMOTION IN AGRICULTURE

CLASS \_\_\_\_\_ JSS 3

TERM \_\_\_\_\_ SECOND TERM

WEEK \_\_\_\_\_ 4

### EXPORT AND EXPORT PROMOTION

EXPORT is the selling of goods and services across the national boundaries of two or more countries.

Export promotion, therefore refers to encouraging the sales of Nigerian produce in other countries. The Nigerian climate favours the production of certain crops and animals products above some other countries of the world, hence, the need to encourage the exportation of these crops to other countries to gain foreign exchange which will be used to import other goods that we need.

Every country tends to specialize in the production of the commodities for which it has the greatest cost advantage over others. Example, Nigeria sells cocoa to Britain and uses its foreign exchange earnings to buy stock fish from Norway.

### NIGERIAN EXPORT PRODUCE

The Nigerian export produce includes:

- (1) Palm produce
- (2) Cocoa-for making food drinks, confectionaries etc.
- (3) Coffee-for making drinks.
- (4) Hide and skins
- (5) Cassava crop-for making starch, flour etc.
- (6) Groundnut –oil is used for making soap, pomade etc.
- (7) Pepper- for making spicing etc.
- (8) Maize-for making starch, flour etc.
- (9) Cotton –for textiles.

### IMPORTANCE OF EXPORT PROMOTION

- (1) It attracts foreign currency or foreign exchange.
- (2) It increases the income of farmers.
- (3) It leads to specialization.
- (4) It helps the country to escape from deficit balance of payments.
- (5) It creates employment opportunities.
- (6) It encourages economic development.

### MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO ENCOURAGE EXPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

- (1) Reduction or total elimination of export duties.
- (2) Offering credits facilities to exporters.
- (3) Carrying out extensive research into farm production in order to increase produce.
- (4) Resuscitation of marketing boards to buy and market farm produce from farmers.
- (5) Improvement on communication facilities.
- (6) The use of mechanized implements for agriculture and provision of incentives to farmers to encourage production.