



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS
IN **AFRICA**
1956-1957

Supplement to World Economic Survey, 1957

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CORRIGENDUM

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA, 1956-1957

Page 2, first complete paragraph, first line: for "assiterite",
read "cassiterite";

Page 14, under the heading "Algeria", first line: for "trucks",
read "tracks";

Page 26, table II: under "Morocco", for "millions of francs",
read "billions of francs".

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Foreword

This report, prepared in the Bureau of Economic Affairs, with assistance from the Statistical Office of the United Nations, is presented in response to resolution 367 B (XIII) of the Economic and Social Council and issued as a supplement to the World Economic Survey, 1957 (sales number: 58.II.C.1).

The report examines the repercussions on the economies of tropical African countries of changes in commodity markets. It then briefly reviews significant economic developments in 1957 in the principal regions, northern, tropical and southern Africa. More detailed data for individual countries are presented in the statistical tables at the end of the volume. In its present form this series of tables is not directly related to the chapters of the text.

Africa, as defined in the report, excludes the United Arab Republic, but includes outlying islands in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The Sudan, which is included in the present report, is also covered in Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1956-1957 (sales number: 58.II.C.2).

For convenience of presentation, particularly in the tables, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been abbreviated to "Rhodesia and Nyasaland". Similarly, "Ethiopia and Eritrea" has been used to signify the Federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

The following symbols have been used in the tables throughout the report:

Three dots (...) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported.

A dash (--) indicates that the amount is nil or negligible.

A blank in a table indicates that the item is not applicable.

A minus sign (-) indicates deficit or decrease.

A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals.

A comma (,) is used to distinguish thousands and millions.

A slash (/) indicates a crop year or fiscal year, e.g., 1957/58.

Use of a hyphen (-) between dates representing years, e.g., 1950-1954, signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

References to "tons" indicate metric tons, and to "dollars" United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.

The term "billion" signifies a thousand million.

Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals, because of rounding.

Information regarding rates of exchange may be found in issues of the United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

The designations of countries and territories and the arrangement of material in this publication should not be considered as implying any endorsement or other judgement by the Secretariat of the United Nations regarding the legal status of any country or territory, or of its authorities, or in respect of the delimitation of its boundaries.

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Chapter 1

REPERCUSSIONS OF COMMODITY MARKETS ON PRIMARY PRODUCERS IN AFRICA

The gradual weakening of primary commodity prices which had been noticeable since 1954 continued into the early months of 1956. Temporarily interrupted by the Suez crisis with its accompanying wave of inventory buying and freight increase, the downward trend was resumed early in 1957 and by the beginning of 1958 the price index of primary commodities in international trade had declined to a low level - possibly the lowest since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Not all primary commodities showed the same downward trend in 1957; nevertheless, as pointed out in the United Nations World Economic Survey, 1957, ^{1/} since the price index of manufactures in international trade continued to rise, the terms of exchange between primary commodities and manufactured goods became progressively less favourable to primary producers. The withdrawal of the United States strategic stockpile from the market has been one of the immediate, and more apparent, causes of the present raw material recession, though its origins were much earlier. It would perhaps be rash to say that the world is moving into a position of abundance. Yet there is little in the immediate future to suggest a return to the conditions of the past decade. All this poses some difficult problems for primary-producing countries in Africa, and in the discussion that follows reference will be made to those export commodities that occupy a strategic position in the economies of African countries.

Among primary commodities, metals as a group, and copper in particular, suffered the greatest decline in 1957. By the end of that year, world copper stocks in the hands of producers - owing largely to a contraction of consumption in the United States - rose by over 100,000 short tons or about one third. As yet no formal agreement has been reached with a view to countering the fall in prices, although leading producers in the United States, Canada, Chile, Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Belgian Congo have recently arranged to cut back 1958 production by 10 per cent. On the other hand, the Kilembe Company in Uganda, a small producer, decided to increase the output of copper in order to maintain over-all revenue levels.

As will be shown below, the countries most affected by the fall in copper prices are the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Belgian Congo. In both territories the decline in the copper price has imposed severe strains on the economy. The steep decline in the price of copper, however, may adversely affect not only the economies of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but also those of Mozambique and the Union of South Africa. The ports and railways of Mozambique normally derive a considerable income from handling the exports and imports of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the economic recession in the latter country is bound to affect the Mozambique economy. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is also the largest export market of the Union of South Africa for manufactured goods, and balance of payment difficulties in the

^{1/} Sales number: 58.II.C.1.

Federation may reduce its purchases of manufactures from the Union of South Africa. This, in turn, may adversely affect the Union's manufacturing industries.

Owing to the drop in export values of copper, cobalt and assiterite, the 1957 trade balance of the Belgian Congo has shrunk drastically in comparison with that of 1956. This resulted in a fall of the Central Bank's gold and convertible foreign exchange holdings which, in turn, made it necessary for the Belgian Congo to resort to international loans.

As far as lead, tin and zinc are concerned, prices were immediately affected by the sales from British stockpiles, coupled with uncertainty over the imposition of checks on imports into the United States, following the United States cutback in the programme of bartering agricultural surpluses for strategic minerals and metals. The African territories most affected by the fall in the price of lead are Morocco, Tunisia, Northern Rhodesia and South West Africa. The Belgian Congo, Morocco and Algeria, Northern Rhodesia and South West Africa are the largest zinc producers in Africa, while the Belgian Congo and Nigeria are the principal tin producers. Nigerian tin producers have also been affected by the continued fall in the price of columbite. In all these cases, however, the effect on the individual economies has been much less than that on the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and on the Belgian Congo.

The General Electric Company of America recently announced that it had solved the technical problems of producing synthetic industrial diamonds. The Belgian Congo, which produces about two-thirds of all industrial diamonds, would be the country most affected, while sales of the Union of South Africa, as well as those of other African countries, are more dependent on the gem market. In view of the short supply of industrial diamonds, crushing board, however, the threat from synthetic diamonds does not seem to be an immediate one. Of more serious immediate concern is the recession in the American economy. The United States market absorbs 90 per cent of gem stones, while the general over-production of oil and the slowing down of drilling activities is likely to affect the demand for industrial diamonds in 1958. In fact, sales of gem and industrial diamonds by the Central Selling Organization, which markets just over four-fifths of the world's diamonds, excluding the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, were the lowest in the first quarter of 1958 since the third quarter of 1954. ^{2/} There is also a potential long-term threat to gem stones from a new diamond find in the Urals and other diamond deposits which were reported to have been discovered in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This could be a serious threat to producers in the Union of South Africa.

In October 1957, with a view to raising the price of coffee, the seven principal Latin American producers agreed to withhold at least 10 per cent of their current crop and to ration exports during the main selling season. This was followed by a conference of all producing countries, including African countries, which took place in Rio de Janeiro in January 1958. However, the African producers co-operated only in promoting sales, but refused to restrict exports. While the coffee market is once again faced with the prospect of over-production, with Brazil and Colombia buying in their own coffee in an attempt to hold prices, the demand for African coffee, mainly robusta, has been gaining momentum, owing largely to the spread of "instant coffee", in the manufacture of which robusta coffee is being used.

^{2/} The Economist (London), 12 April 1958, page 150.

Cocoa has been the exception to the downward trend. After a decline of 34 per cent in 1955 and of 28 per cent in 1956, cocoa continued its decline through March 1957. Since then there has been a reversal in the trend, and cocoa has doubled in price in 1957, owing mainly to a low West African crop. In fact, the West African crop of 1957/58 has been the lowest for years. The Ghana main crop of the 1957/58 season amounted to 195,000 long tons, the lowest since 1946/47, while the 1957/58 Nigerian crop was only 90,000 long tons compared with 135,000 in the previous season. The picture was much the same in the Ivory Coast and in the Cameroons under French administration. The Brazilian output, too, was considerably below that of 1956/57. As a result, current world cocoa production has been estimated at 735,000 long tons, compared with 884,000 long tons in 1956/57. In view of this act of nature, the inevitable question is whether the present high cocoa prices can be maintained should there be a return to "normal" crops in the immediate future.

The cotton crop is of great economic importance in Uganda and, even more so, in the Sudan where it is by far the most valuable export crop. In both countries local cotton markets were affected by the uncertainty about the United States export policy for cotton. Whereas Uganda was able to dispose of its cotton crop at only slightly lower prices, however, the low cotton sales in the Sudan in the first nine months of 1957, and increased imports, created an unfavourable balance of trade. But the 1957 cotton market in the Sudan is a special case, and the stagnation of cotton sales there was due not to a deterioration of the market for Sudanese cotton, but to the relatively high reserve prices which the Gezira Board, the cotton marketing organization of the Sudan, was trying to maintain in that year. It is true that in 1956 Sudanese cotton commanded a higher price. But this was due largely to the Suez crisis which resulted in interruptions in the supply of cotton from Egypt, the Sudan's main competitor in the long-staple cotton market. The exceptionally favourable position which Sudanese cotton enjoyed in 1956 disappeared in 1957 when Egyptian cotton returned to the market and when the Sudanese cotton marketing organization was slow to realize that the Sudanese reserve prices were a little unrealistic.

In North Africa, apart from climatic vicissitudes, the dominant factors affecting the present economic situation are political in nature rather than purely economic. Following years of severe drought and disastrous harvests - 1955/56 in Libya and 1956/57 in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia - the agricultural situation has greatly improved throughout North Africa. In Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, the uncertain future has occasioned a decrease in the volume of investment in the private sector. However, while in Algeria the economy is being sustained by investment in the public sector and by spending by the armed forces, Morocco and Tunisia are both faced with a serious unemployment problem. Libya, on the other hand, is experiencing boom conditions, owing to the presence of foreign military and civilian personnel and the large-scale spending by numerous foreign companies and agencies. Foreign aid and spending by foreigners in Libya has not only wiped out unemployment, but has actually raised wages and created a labour scarcity in agriculture. Admittedly, this is an exceptional situation, and a reduction in economic activity will inevitably follow the withdrawal of foreign military personnel.

What has been the effect of the financial setbacks on economic development in Africa? In general, the result has been that the territories affected by the commodity recession have had either to cut expenditure or to postpone development plans. A distinction must be made, however, between development projects already

in progress and those not yet started. While it is generally true that at this stage development projects already started are being continued, often with greater resort to foreign loans, cuts and postponements in development plans not yet begun are much in evidence. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, for instance, certain railway projects have been postponed; in French Guinea, owing to the heavy reduction in iron ore exports in the first months of 1958, the principal mining companies called a halt on plans for expansion. In Ghana, the future of the Volta River Scheme may become even more uncertain in view of the present aluminium glut and production capacity throughout the world.

In conclusion, a word must be said about the possible economic effects of the present American recession on Africa. Reference has already been made to the withdrawal of American stockpiles of strategic minerals and to the effect of the American recession on the diamond market. As for the rest, it may be suggested that the direct tangible effect on Africa may not be as considerable as is sometimes supposed. The share of the United States as a buyer of African commodities has been on an average less than 10 per cent, as compared with over 70 per cent for European countries. In fact, the relative importance of American imports from Africa has tended to decline somewhat since 1952, while the relative importance of European imports has increased. However, should the American recession spread to Europe, it could have considerable repercussions in Africa.

Chapter 2

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

Union of South Africa

Beginning with 1955, there has been a slowing down of the rate of economic development in the Union of South Africa. To a large extent this curb on expansion was imposed by a persistent labour shortage and an increase in the cost-price structure resulting from the exceptionally high rate of economic expansion in the preceding years. Of further major importance was the sharp decline in the net inflow of foreign capital in 1955 and 1956, followed by a net outflow of capital in 1957. To a certain extent, too, expansion was adversely affected by a deliberate policy of maintaining a relatively high level of taxation and by measures adopted to restrict credit and to maintain a higher interest rate structure in order to counter inflationary tendencies.

Nevertheless, the economy of the Union of South Africa continued to expand during the period under review, though, if account is taken of the 2.4 per cent advance in the retail trade index and allowance made for a population increase of 1.81 per cent, the real net income per person showed only a small rise. Total geographical income increased from £1,673 million in 1954/55 to £1,752 million in 1955/56, while the net national income increased from £1,495 million to £1,546 million, respectively. Of the total increase of about £79 million in geographical income, about £30 million was accounted for by mining, £11 million by public authorities, and £9 million by agriculture, forestry and fishing; private manufacturing, by far the largest sector of the economy, showed only an increase of £4 million.

As a result of some relaxation of import control, imports increased from £481 million in 1955 to £495 million in 1956 and £551 million in 1957. As against these increases in imports of £14 million and £56 million, respectively, in 1956 and 1957, the exports of merchandise, excluding gold, increased from £369 million in 1955 to £412 million in 1956 and £449 million in 1957.

Although the adverse visible balance of trade rose from £82.6 million in 1956 to £101.5 million for 1957, the rise was almost offset by an expansion of £14.1 million in the value of gold production, which increased from £198.5 million in 1956 to £212.6 million in 1957.

The improvement in merchandise exports (£37 million) in 1957 can in part be attributed to a rise of £11.2 million (over 36 per cent) in the value of exports of prescribed atomic materials, the shipments of which rose from £38.7 million in 1956 to £49.9 million in 1957. Other rises were registered for bunker coal and ships' stores (up £5.5 million), wool (up £5.1 million), maize (up £2.9 million), manganese ore (up £1.7 million) and asbestos (up £1.2 million). "Other merchandise" - a collective item consisting mainly of manufactured goods - rose (from £128.2 million in 1956 to £141.8 million in 1957) by £13.6 million. On the other hand, the value of exports of lead ore concentrates dropped by nearly £4 million and that of copper by over £3 million.

Agriculture

The estimates published by the Division of Economics and Markets show that the gross value of agricultural production, which had declined from about £341 million in 1953/54 to about £334 million in 1954/55, increased to approximately £345 million in 1955/56. This rise in value of about 3 per cent in the 1955/56 season over that of the previous season, in spite of declines in the value of the wool clip and in the output of maize, was accounted for by increases in the output of such products as wheat, slaughter stock, tobacco, fruit, and sugar. The gross value of agricultural production in the 1956/57 season was estimated at £370 million - a rise of £25 million or about 7 per cent over the previous season. Wool accounted for the largest share in this increase, owing largely to a rise of 35 per cent in the average price realized. Maize, despite the fact that the 1956/57 crop was a record one (over 41 million bags compared with 37 1/4 million in 1955/56), contributed only £3.6 million to the rise. In fact, the disposal of the large maize surpluses (12 million bags in 1956 and 14 million bags in 1957) has presented a difficult problem in recent years, and the necessity to export maize on a large scale, in face of relatively low prices at which large quantities of American maize have been sold, has involved the Maize Industry Control Board in some loss which had to be made good by drawings from the stabilization fund. The Union of South Africa is the most important exporter of white maize, which is bought mainly for processing purposes. Prospects for the 1957/58 crop are quite favourable and a large exportable surplus may again be expected.

The 1957 citrus exports have been estimated at 7.8 million cases as compared with the previous record of 6.7 million cases in 1956. The latest tree survey in the Union of South Africa indicates a citrus crop of 10.5 million cases by 1960 and 15 million cases by 1965. New markets are always being sought for the citrus fruit of the Union of South Africa, and the first direct export (of about 80,000 cases) was made to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1957.

After gold, wool is the largest earner of foreign exchange for the Union of South Africa, and the total wool cheque for the 1956/57 season is estimated at £72.5 million as compared with £52.7 million in the previous season. The 1956/57 wool clip has only once been exceeded in size (in 1932/33) and in value (in 1950/51). During the 1956/57 season, the wool market was reasonably stable and prices showed an upward tendency. Although the 1957/58 wool clip is again good, wool prices in the current season have been substantially lower and total receipts may, therefore, be less.

Manufacturing industry

There has been a remarkable expansion of manufacturing industry in the Union of South Africa during the last decade. In 1955/56 the contribution of manufacturing industry to the net geographical product was £409.6 million compared with £140 million in 1945/46, and the share of manufacturing industry in the net geographical product rose from 20 per cent in 1945/46 to 23.4 per cent in 1955/56. By comparison, the share of mining in the net geographical product was 13.5 per cent in 1945/46 and 13.5 in 1955/56, while that of agriculture rose from 11.7 per cent in 1945/46 to 14.4 per cent in 1955/56.

Although during the decade 1945/46 to 1955/56 the value of the product of manufacturing industry increased at an annual average rate of 29.3 per cent, it is apparent that this rate of expansion was not maintained in 1954/55 and 1955/56. In 1954/55, the increase in total output was 9.2 per cent over that of 1953/54, while in 1955/56 the increase was only about 1 per cent over that of the previous year.

During the last few years exports of manufactured goods from the Union of South Africa to other African territories, particularly to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, have become of increasing importance. Exports from the Union of South Africa to other African territories increased from \$202.8 million in 1955 to \$228.8 million in 1956. Even allowing for re-exports, 70 to 80 per cent of the total value of the Union's merchandise exports to other African territories fall within the broad description of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is the Union's most important export market for manufactured goods, which comprise over 63 per cent of the value of the Union's total exports to the Federation (see table XIV): Mozambique is the Union's second largest African customer, with the Union ranking fourth among Mozambique's suppliers of import requirements. British East Africa comes next, followed by the Belgian Congo, Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. A deterioration of the economic position in other African territories, especially in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mozambique and the Belgian Congo, may therefore adversely affect the manufacturing industry of the Union of South Africa.

Capital investment

The expansion of manufacturing industry in the Union of South Africa was stimulated by the imposition of import control and by the heavy inflow of capital from overseas, largely from the United Kingdom, whose contribution to the total amount of foreign capital invested in the Union is larger than that of any other country. Net foreign capital investment in the Union of South Africa between 1947 and 1955 has been estimated at approximately \$1.7 billion. Of this total the amount which the Union has received from the United Kingdom since the end of the war has been estimated at \$1.4 billion, more than half of which has probably flowed into manufacturing industry, and some \$280 million to \$420 million into the development of the gold fields in the Western Transvaal and the Orange Free State. 3/

The significant part played by capital generated in the Union of South Africa itself may be seen from the fact that between 1950 and 1954 internal savings contributed £1,458 million against £313 million from the foreign sector. In 1955 the Union was saving approximately £400 million gross a year, compared with the average of £79 million during 1933-1938 and £117 million during 1946-1949. However, as a large part of these savings are restricted to first-class securities and mortgages on fixed property, there is a continued need of foreign capital investment, particularly in those sectors of the economy which are dependent on a regular inflow of risk capital for the further development of the country's resources.

3/ State of the Union, Yearbook for the Union of South Africa, 1957 (Pretoria), page 251.

In 1957 the Union of South Africa obtained two loans in the United States for a total of \$45 million, including \$25 million from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). In addition, a \$15 million bond issue was floated in the New York market in January 1958. The new loan of \$25 million from the IBRD, as well as the \$15 million bond issue, are earmarked to assist in financing the three-year development programme of the South African Railway Administration, as part of the current capital expenditure programme under which it is planned to spend \$201 million during the current fiscal year ending 31 March. Additional outlays of \$560 million on railway development over the next three years have been authorized. To what extent it will be possible to raise these large sums internally is not yet clear.

Conclusion

The production of gold and atomic materials is likely to continue the expanding trend of recent years, although expansion in exports of atomic materials, with the opening of the seventeenth, and last, uranium plant in 1957, is likely to be at a slower rate from now on. However, prospects of a continued expansion in a number of other important exports are less favourable. Prices of primary products such as wool, copper and lead are declining. Because of over-production, the Union of South Africa, the world's largest producer of the platinum group of metals, has cut back production by 40 per cent. Sales of gem diamonds are dominated by the United States market, which normally absorbs almost 90 per cent of gem stones, and the American recession is likely to affect diamond sales. Sales of industrial stones, too, are likely to decline in 1958, especially if, with the general over-production of oil, there is a slowing down in drilling activities. The likelihood of a drop in exports of manufactured goods to other African territories may also adversely affect the Union's industry. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is the largest export market for the Union's manufactured goods, and the drastic fall in the copper price may result in a substantial cut in imports from the Union. The drop in commodity prices may have a similar effect on other Union markets in Africa. Such a situation is hardly conducive to industrial expansion. Nor, indeed, are imports likely to be maintained at the level of the last two years.

Tropical Africa

Belgian Congo

In the Belgian Congo, the year 1956 ended on a hopeful note. New records of production were made and generally excellent prices were obtained for the country's exports. Wages paid to African workers rose to new peaks, increasing 10 to 30 per cent early in 1957, and a new pension scheme was introduced, applying to all employed persons. The value of total exports in 1956 was 17.1 per cent higher than in 1955, with copper accounting for 40 per cent of the total against 35 per cent in 1955. Coffee, the leading agricultural export, was 20 per cent higher in volume, but, because of lower prices, only 10 per cent higher in value. Imports, too, were about 9 per cent higher in value in 1956 than in 1955.

The year 1957, however, presents a different, and less happy, picture. The fall in world prices of minerals, especially copper, reduced the value of exports from 27.4 billion francs in 1956 to 23.9 billion francs in 1957. The export

price index (1948-1949 = 100) for mineral products dropped from an average of 174.8 in 1956 to an average of 131.6 in 1957, and the figure for November 1957 reached a low of 118.2.

Belgian Congo: Balance of Trade
(Billions of francs)

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Exports	23.4	27.4	23.9
Imports	19.0	20.7	21.3
Balance	+ 4.4	+ 6.7	+ 2.6

On the other hand, coffee exports benefited from the export restrictions of the seven main Latin American producers, and there was a rise in the demand for oil-seeds and palm oil products. Nevertheless, in view of the predominating influence of the mineral sector, the decline in copper prices has imposed a severe strain on the economy of the Belgian Congo. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development granted to the Belgian Congo a \$40 million loan for road development schemes, and a further loan of \$15 million in the United States market was planned through a public offering of bonds in April 1958. The funds from the sale of bonds are intended to be used for various construction projects under the ten-year development plan of the Belgian Congo.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

The year 1956 was also a prosperous one in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, despite fluctuations in the price of copper. The total value of mineral production in 1956 increased by 8 per cent to the new record level of £152.6 million, as compared with £140.8 million in 1955. Copper accounted for about 65 per cent by value of the Federation's total domestic exports in 1956, and the increase of only 8 per cent in the total value of mineral production, as compared with the rise of 12 per cent in the volume of mineral output, mainly reflects the lower average prices realized for copper. ^{4/} Prices of cobalt metal, tungsten concentrates and coal were also lower. On the other hand, asbestos and chrome prices were higher, while zinc and lead prices were firmly sustained by the stockpiling demand in the United States of America. Tobacco, the principal agricultural export of the Federation, registered a record increase in both volume and total value of production, despite a sharp drop in the average price. Total exports of leaf tobacco rose from 124.2 million pounds, valued at £25.4 million, in 1955, to 165.1 million pounds, worth £27.9 million in 1956. Total domestic exports, excluding gold, rose by 6 per cent from about £171.4 million in 1955 to £181.7 million in 1956, while imports increased by 15 per cent from £138.6 million in 1955 to £159.3 million in 1956.

As in the Belgian Congo, the year 1957 marked a change for the worse, and the slump in the price of copper is causing considerable concern in the Federation

^{4/} Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Economic Report, 1957, pages 23 to 24.

of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The trade balance of the Federation for the year 1957 shows a deficit of £21.3 million as compared with a surplus of £22.5 million in 1956. The reduced earnings of the copper industry will mean less federal revenue. On the other hand, the Federation was successful in floating a £10 million loan in London early in 1958, and there are good prospects of floating another \$25 million Federation loan, with the co-operation of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, on the New York market later in 1958.

British East Africa

The most valuable exports of British East Africa are, in order of importance, coffee, cotton and sisal. These three commodities accounted for about 68 per cent of the total value of domestic exports in 1955 and for about 69 per cent in 1956. Coffee provided nearly 54 per cent of the total value of domestic exports in 1956. Although the total amount of coffee exported in 1956 was slightly less than in 1955, its value rose nearly 10 per cent. Cotton, one of the main supports of the East African economy, accounted for over 24 per cent of the total value of exports in 1956, with the bulk coming from Uganda. The American cotton policy and the threat that the United States would release on the market its stocks of surplus cotton did not affect East African cotton exports in 1956, and prices showed only a slight downward trend, as compared with the previous year. India is East Africa's largest cotton buyer; the other large importers of East African cotton are Hong Kong and Japan, followed by the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

In 1955 and 1956 British East African sisal accounted for 47 per cent of world production, with almost 39 per cent of the world's total coming from Tanganyika. In spite of rising competition from other sisal producing countries, the volume and value of East African sisal exports in 1956 were slightly higher than in 1955.

Economic conditions in Uganda were better in 1957 than in the previous year, owing largely to the increased income of African farmers from record crops of coffee and cotton. Total exports for the first nine months of 1957 amounted to £36.5 million as compared with £34.0 million for the corresponding period of 1956, and there is the likelihood that the annual figure for Uganda's exports in 1957 will be about £5 million higher than that of the previous year. On the other hand, Kenya and Tanganyika both registered lower export values for the first nine months of 1957, as compared with the corresponding period of 1956.

Ghana

Ghana is the world's biggest producer of cocoa and accounts for about 30 per cent of total world output. The effect of the drop in the world price of cocoa is clearly reflected in Ghana's 1956 balance of trade, which showed a change from a favourable trade balance of \$121.9 million in 1954 and \$23.4 million in 1955 to an unfavourable one of \$6.2 million. The volume of cocoa exported actually rose from 206,000 tons in 1955 to 234,000 tons in 1956, but the value fell from £65.6 million in 1955 to £51.0 million in 1956. In 1954, cocoa accounted for 75 per cent of Ghana's total exports, and the revenue from the export duty on cocoa contributed over 61 per cent to the income of the Central Government. The decline of the share of cocoa in the total value of Ghana's exports to 69 per cent in 1955 and to 59 per cent in 1956 largely reflects the fall in cocoa prices.

The Cocoa Marketing Board guaranteed a fixed price of £175 per ton to the cocoa grower. The loss incurred by the Cocoa Marketing Board on the 1956 crop (in buying expenses and shipping charges) was estimated at £5 million. The loss will have to come out of the reserve amounting to over £60 million which the Cocoa Marketing Board had built up in the days of high prices.

The year 1956 also brought Ghana's first balance of payments deficit, amounting to £17.7 million, as compared with surpluses of £3.5 million in 1955 and £30.4 million in 1954. The 1956 balance of payments deficit and the uncertain future of the Volta River Scheme, coupled with the assumption that the price of cocoa would remain low, resulted in an extremely conservative budget, with the second year development plan being replaced by a two-year consolidation programme. Subsequent events, however, proved that the earlier assessment of the situation had been unduly pessimistic. Indeed, in 1957 the cocoa market began to recover, rising from £170 per ton in March to £275 in September and to £324 per ton in mid-November. This upsurge in prices was largely due to a rise in world consumption of cocoa at the lower prices prevailing in 1956 and in the first half of 1957 and to the gloomy forecasts of crop prospects in Brazil and West Africa, though, to some extent, the rise in prices was also aided by the action of the Brazilian authorities to fix their minimum selling price at the equivalent of a London c.i.f. quotation of over £270 per ton.

Ghana's exports of cocoa for the year 1957 totalled about 267,600 tons, an increase of more than 33,000 tons compared with the 1956 shipments. With prices in excess of £300 per ton c.i.f., West African cocoa export receipts for 1957/58 are certain to be considerably higher than last season.

Federation of Nigeria

The economy of the Federation of Nigeria is more diversified than that of Ghana. Nigerian exports include a variety of tropical and mineral products, the most important of which in 1956 were ground-nuts, cocoa beans, palm kernels, palm oil, tin ore and concentrates, cotton and rubber (table 1). Cocoa, which was the foremost export commodity in 1954, surrendered its place to ground-nuts in 1956, while columbite, an important export in 1954 and 1955, declined steeply in 1956 with the completion of the American stockpiling programme for columbite.

Table 1. Nigeria: Principal Domestic Exports
(Millions of dollars)

Item	1954	Percentage of total exports	1955	Percentage of total exports	1956	Percentage of total exports
Ground-nuts	83.7	20.4	64.8	17.9	77.7	21.0
Cocoa beans	109.9	26.8	73.3	20.2	67.2	18.2
Palm kernels	63.8	15.6	53.7	14.8	57.2	15.5
Palm oil	37.6	9.2	36.8	10.2	41.6	11.2
Tin ore and concentrates .	14.5	3.5	16.4	4.5	20.4	5.5
Raw cotton, other than linters	20.6	5.0	26.3	7.3	19.9	5.4
Columbite ore and concentrates	14.4	3.5	14.5	4.0	4.9	1.3
Total, principal exports	344.5	84.0	285.8	78.9	288.9	78.1
Total exports of domestic merchandise	409.5	100.0	362.5	100.0	370.1	100.0

Between 1954 and 1956 Nigeria's balance of trade deteriorated from a favourable one of \$99 million to an unfavourable one of \$50.6 million. This was mainly due to the fall in cocoa prices, but also to the rise in imports, particularly of capital goods.

Nigeria: Value of Foreign Trade
(Millions of dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Total exports, including re-exports	418.4	369.8	376.6
Total imports	319.4	382.3	427.2
Balance of trade . .	+99.0	-12.5	-50.6

However, as in the case of Ghana, the year 1957 saw a considerable improvement, and despite the drop in the tin price and further setbacks for columbite, total export receipts are likely to be considerably higher in 1957. In addition to the higher cocoa price, Nigeria also benefited from the record ground-nut crop and the higher world prices paid for palm oil and palm kernels. The second strike of oil by the Shell Company at Afam, twenty miles from Port Harcourt, should make a contribution to Nigeria's fuel situation.

French Equatorial Africa and French West Africa

In French Equatorial Africa, coffee and ground-nut production in 1956 more than doubled. Coffee production rose from 2,731 tons in 1955 to 5,557 tons in 1956, while ground-nut production rose from 2,915 tons in 1955 to 5,235 tons in 1956. Cotton, which is widely grown by Africans and sold at prices fixed by the Government, showed a slight decrease in output in 1956; but prices were better than in the previous year, and the value of cotton exports in 1956 amounted to \$26.7 million, as compared with \$25.8 million in 1955.

In the Cameroons under French administration there was a decline in both the volume and value of exports in 1956. The decline in value was greater, however, on account of the fall in the price of cocoa. In French West Africa also, cocoa exports in 1956 decreased in volume and value. However, the drop in the value of cocoa exports was more than compensated by the increase in exports of other produce. Ground-nuts and their derivatives (oil and oilcake) account for nearly one-third of all French West African exports by value, and the steady prices for ground-nuts in 1956 helped the sale of a better than average crop. In that year cocoa growers in the Cameroons under French administration and on the Ivory Coast benefited from the cocoa stabilization schemes under which the Stabilization Fund bears the loss if the world price is lower than the fixed price; if it is higher, the difference goes to the Fund.

Table 2. Balance of Trade: French Equatorial Africa and French West Africa
(Millions of CFA francs)

Item	1955	1956
<u>French Equatorial Africa:</u>		
Exports	13,425.5	13,878.2
Imports	<u>18,349.2</u>	<u>20,526.6</u>
Balance of trade	-4,923.7	-6,648.4
<u>French West Africa:</u>		
Exports	53,277.0	60,021.0
Imports	<u>67,199.0</u>	<u>66,730.0</u>
Balance of trade	-13,922.0	-6,709.0

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1957 (Sales No.: 57.XVII.1) and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, March 1958.

Liberia

Apart from rubber plantations, owned and operated by the Firestone Plantations Company, the development of iron ore deposits, estimated at 25 million tons, has been started by the Liberia Mining Co. (United States), and exports of iron ore

are slowly rising. Coffee production is increasing and gold and diamond mining are assuming greater importance. Another feature of the economy is the use of the Liberian registration by shipping companies. The 1956 production of rubber amounted to 39,000 long tons, including some 3,900 long tons from about 760 small rubber plantations. The Firestone Plantations Company employs 32,000 out of a population estimated at about one million. Although the Liberian market for imported goods is small, it is in the dollar area, and there is a growing interest in trade with Liberia.

Total exports in 1956 amounted to \$44.5 million compared with \$42.8 million in 1955. An interesting feature of Liberian foreign trade in recent years has been the rising value and proportion of mineral exports. Whereas in 1953 the value of mineral exports from Liberia was only 18.8 per cent of total exports, it rose to 23.7 per cent in 1956. The share of the United States in Liberian exports declined from 82.7 per cent in 1953 to 79.5 per cent in 1956, while exports to the Federal Republic of Germany rose from just over one per cent in 1953 to 4.6 per cent in 1956.

North Africa

The keynote of North African agriculture in 1956/57 was the severe drought and the resulting disastrous harvest. In Algeria, official estimates stated that the country would be 150,000 tons short of soft wheat, 60,000 tons short of hard wheat, and more than 50,000 tons short of barley in 1957. In Morocco, the harvest was estimated at not more than 40 per cent of a normal year, though the maize crop was in a better condition than that of wheat and barley. In Tunisia, the heavy rains at the beginning of June 1957 brought an unexpected improvement in harvest prospects for wheat and barley, but the influx of refugees added to the strain on the Tunisian economy. In Libya, on the other hand, following the poor crop year of 1955/56, wheat and barley crops in 1956/57 were good, and livestock benefited greatly from the abundance of forage.

Algeria

In 1956, the dislocation of the railroad and the destruction of the trucks affected the mining industry, especially coal and iron ore production. Some industries, such as cement and vegetable oils, increased output, but production of superphosphates and cotton textiles suffered badly. It is therefore scarcely surprising that the decline in exports, coupled with an increase in food imports, resulted in a much greater trade deficit in 1956 than in the previous year. Although the agricultural situation improved greatly in 1957, and exports of citrus fruit and wine increased, the bitter hostilities have been a dominant factor in the internal situation of Algeria, and the uncertain future has brought about a decrease in the volume of private capital investment. On the other hand, the economy is being sustained by spending by the French armed forces and by rising public investment in new roads, airfields and housing. Economic activity is also being sustained by the oil companies engaged in prospecting in the Sahara. Indeed, given political stability, the oil finds and the discoveries of natural gas hold great promise for the future development of Algeria.

Morocco and Tunisia

As in Algeria, there was a considerable improvement in the agricultural situation following the 1956/57 drought, and crop prospects are good for 1958. The wine harvest in Tunisia is promising and there are good prospects for Tunisian wine exports. Nevertheless, the immediate economic outlook is not encouraging. In Morocco, apart from mining, economic activity is at a low level, and the country is faced with extensive unemployment. In Tunisia, too, out of a population of 3.7 million, there are nearly 400,000 unemployed, and the rate of new capital investment is decreasing every year.

Libya

As mentioned earlier, the crop year 1956/57 was a good one throughout Libya. The agricultural position in 1957/58 was even better, with the barley harvest far exceeding that of 1956/57. There was also a record olive crop and a high production of wine and good ground-nut and almond crops.

A most significant feature of the Libyan economy has been the income generated by the spending of foreigners present in Libya. The foreigners include the foreign military personnel, embassy staffs, foreigners employed by the numerous independent contractors, as well as the staffs of development agencies and missions. Last, but not least, are the activities of the foreign oil companies and the spending of their staffs in Libya. All these foreign disbursements have resulted in an increased demand for houses and in a boom in building and construction. Of no less importance has been the increased demand for agricultural produce for internal consumption and the increased expansion of the service industries, including domestic service.

As pointed out in a recent report of the Development Council of Libya: 5/

It would be difficult to over-state the importance of income from these expenditures to the Libyan economy. If to these expenditures are added the grants and financial assistance received from abroad, the total influx of foreign income may have reached £122 millions in 1956. It seems likely that nowhere else in the world does income from foreign sources reach so high a proportion of total national income. The implications of any significant drop in this income would be most serious for it would appear that Libya's national income would undergo an almost immediate corresponding decline.

In commenting on the effect on Libyan agriculture of spending by foreigners, the report of the Development Council says:

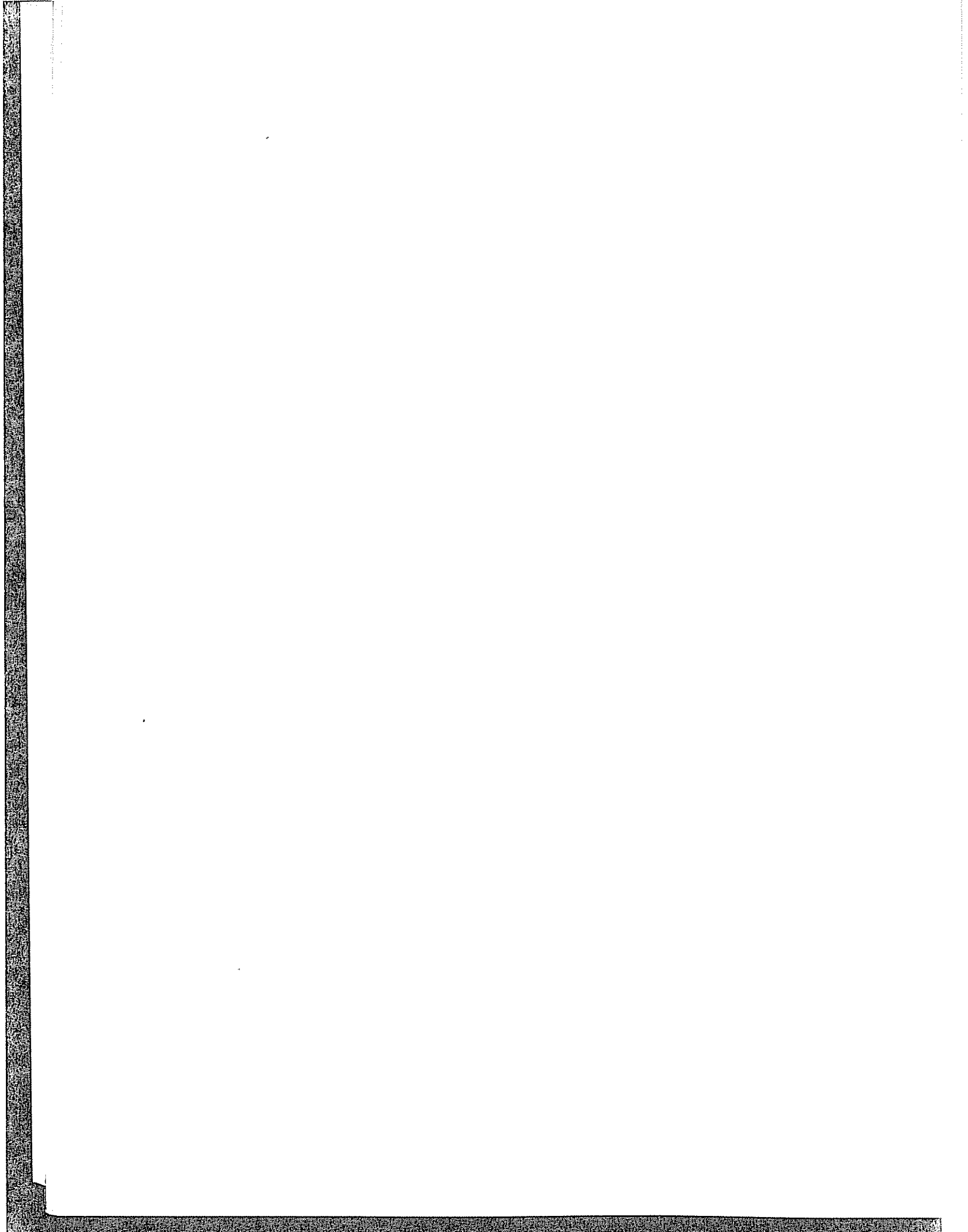
There can be little doubt that the stimulus of expenditure by foreigners in the country has helped the farm population directly by providing additional markets for their products, particularly those for which

5/ United Kingdom of Libya, Development Council, Development Activities in Libya, Report on Progress in 1956/57 (Tripoli).

overseas markets are most uncertain - fresh fruit and vegetables. There is every reason to believe that disposable income in the hands of the farm population showed a rather large increase during the past year and contributed to the upswing in the relative prosperity of the country.

However, this favourable situation seems not to be fully appreciated by some Libyan farmers who find it difficult to obtain sufficient farm labour for harvesting as many people are attracted by better paid employment in towns and on various development projects.

STATISTICAL TABLES



Note to the Statistical Tables

Throughout the following tables, the term "Ghana" refers to the combined territory of the former Gold Coast and Togoland under British administration unless otherwise indicated. Similarly, the term "Morocco", except where otherwise indicated, refers to the country as a whole, comprising the former French and Spanish zones.

Table I: All figures refer to the national income unless otherwise stated. Owing to conceptual differences figures are not comparable between countries.

Table II: The concept employed in this table is gross domestic product at factor cost. It differs from the national income concept used in table I in that it is the value at factor cost of the product before deduction of provisions for depreciation, and in that it excludes income received by residents from abroad and includes that part of domestic product which accrues to foreigners.

The classification "Public administration and defence" includes administration, defence, and justice and police, but not public enterprises nor other services, which are classified under the relevant industry; the category "Other services" comprises banking, insurance, real estate services, and personal and other services such as education, and medical and domestic services.

Table III: This table shows the form in which the national income accrues to what are for practical purposes the final recipients of the income. The definitions of the several distributive shares given below are not necessarily comparable. Known and significant differences are indicated in the footnotes to the table.

"Compensation of employees" includes all the wages, salaries and supplements, whether in cash or in kind, payable to normal residents, including the premiums paid by employers in respect of private pensions, and the like.

"Income from unincorporated enterprises" records the income in money and kind accruing to individuals in their capacity as sole proprietors or partners of firms, professions and other unincorporated enterprises. It includes sums retained and invested in the enterprise. Income from ownership of land and buildings and possession of financial assets is excluded.

"Rent and interest": Rent comprises all net income, actual and imputed, accruing to households and private non-profit institutions from the possession of land and buildings. It is net of costs of operation such as insurance, repairs, rates and taxes, depreciation and mortgage interest. Interest comprises all actual interest payments receivable by households and private non-profit institutions, including interest on government bonds, and imputed interest receivable from life insurance, banks and similar financial intermediaries.

"Dividends" comprises all dividends accruing to households and private non-profit institutions from corporations and co-operatives.

"Savings of corporations" includes undistributed profits of private and public corporations, co-operatives, marketing and price stabilization schemes.

"Direct taxes on corporations" refers to those taxes which are levied at regular intervals on the profits, capital or net worth of corporations and co-operatives.

"General government income" includes the sums receivable by the general government from government enterprises as well as the net rent, interest and dividends accruing to it from ownership of buildings or financial assets, including those in public corporations.

"Interest on public and consumer debt" consists of (a) interest on all kinds of general government debt, and (b) interest on all debt owed by households and private non-profit institutions in their capacity as consumers.

The national income aggregate and the several distributive shares include net income from abroad.

Table IV: The concept employed in this table is gross domestic product at market prices - that is, the market value of the product, before deduction of provision for consumption of fixed capital attributable to the factors of production located in the territory. It is equal to the sum of consumption expenditure and gross domestic capital formation, private and public, and the net exports of goods and services of the given country. It differs from the gross national product at market prices by the exclusion of net factor income payments received from the rest of the world.

Private "consumer expenditures" records the value of final expenditure by households and private non-profit institutions on current goods and services less sales of similar goods and services plus the value of gifts in kind (net) received from the rest of the world. Current expenditure is defined, for this sector, to include the purchase of goods, whatever their durability, with the exception of land and buildings. The expenditure of general government under this heading represents the current expenditure on goods and services undertaken by general government. It comprises compensation of employees, purchases by general government from enterprises and from the rest of the world, less purchases from general government of goods and services, other than surplus stores, by enterprises and households.

"Gross fixed capital formation" includes the value of the purchases and own-account construction of fixed assets (civilian construction and works, machinery and equipment) by enterprises, private non-profit institutions and general government. In valuing fixed capital formation, only expenditures directly related to its production or acquisition are included.

"Changes in stocks" represents the value of the physical change in raw materials, work in progress (other than the work in progress of construction industries and plantations, which are included in fixed capital formation) and finished goods.

"Exports of goods and services" represents the value of goods and services sold to the rest of the world. These comprise merchandise and charges made for the provision of transport, insurance and other services. "Imports of goods and services" comprises the value of goods and services purchased by the nation from the rest of the world. Both exports and imports include the value of gifts in kind and other exports or imports which are financed by means of international transfers, but exclude the value of military equipment transferred between governments.

Where known, significant departures from the above definitions in the accounts of the various countries have been indicated in the footnotes to the table.

Table V: This table is concerned with the nature of the aggregates shown in tables II, III and IV and with their relationships to one another. The aggregates are presented here again, with the items by which they are related; and differences have been indicated in the footnotes. Short definitions of both the aggregates and the connecting items are given below. In giving these definitions, it is emphasized that the treatment by individual countries may differ in certain respects from these general rules.

"Gross domestic product at market prices" is the market value of the product, before deduction of provision for consumption of fixed capital, attributable to the factors of production located in the territory of a given country.

"Indirect taxes" are taxes on goods and services that are chargeable to business expense and taxes on the possession or use of goods and services by households.

"Subsidies" may be strictly defined as negative indirect taxes which contribute to incomes although they do not enter into market prices. In practice all current grants to producers are treated as subsidies because it is difficult to distinguish subsidies from transfer payments if the latter are made to enterprises.

"Depreciation" is an amount intended to represent the value of fixed capital used up during the current period, charged, at current prices, as a cost against the operating revenue of the period. Provision for depreciation is designed to cover wear and tear, and obsolescence, on all fixed capital as well as accidental damage to it. In practice, few countries adhere to this definition.

"Net domestic product at factor cost" is the value at factor cost of the product, after deduction of provision for consumption of fixed capital, attributable to the factors of production located in the territory.

"Net factor income payments from abroad" refers to the remuneration of factors of production supplied to the rest of the world by normal residents, after deducting payments for factors supplied by foreigners to the domestic territory. Factor income payments consist of wages, salaries, interest, dividends and other investment income. In principle, these transactions are valued gross of taxes and consumption expenditure incurred abroad by the recipient. An exception is made for taxes assessed directly on a branch or a subsidiary, which are regarded as a local cost.

"Net national product at factor cost" is the value at factor cost of the product, after deduction of provision for consumption of fixed capital, attributable to the factors of production supplied by residents. It is equal to "national income", which is the sum of the incomes accruing to factors of production supplied by residents before deduction of direct taxation.

Table VI: Unless otherwise indicated, imports refer to c.i.f., and exports to f.o.b. transaction values. "Ghana" refers to the former territory of the Gold Coast, that is, excluding Togoland under British administration.

Tables VII to XII: General: "Sterling area" comprises all the British Commonwealth countries except Canada, with the addition of Burma, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan and Libya. "French franc area" comprises France and its overseas territories, Morocco and Tunisia. "Portuguese Africa" comprises Angola and Mozambique. Non-sterling member countries of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) are as follows: Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. For explanations of the systems of trade used by various countries and for the attribution of trade, see Direction of International Trade, published jointly by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, for the years 1938, 1948 and 1951-1954, pages 327 and 334.

In table VIII, "North Africa" comprises Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. In table IX, "Other French franc countries" include Cameroons (French administration), French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Madagascar. In table XI, "Other sterling area countries of Africa" comprise: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Table XVIII: "Tropical Africa" refers to all African countries south of the Sahara except the Union of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The table is based on the exports of the following countries to tropical Africa: Canada, India, Japan, United States and OEEC metropolitan member countries other than Greece, Iceland and Italy. These countries account for over 90 per cent of African imports from countries outside Africa. The commodity groupings are sections and groups of the Standard International Trade Classification. For details of the commodities included in each, see United Nations, Commodity Indexes for the Standard International Trade Classification, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 10 (sales number: 1952.XVII.9).

Table XIX: Descriptions of exports of copper, tin and zinc are as follows: Copper: Angola, unwrought, blister and refined; Belgian Congo and Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, blister and refined; Tunisia, copper and copper alloys; Union of South Africa, copper in block, bar, rod and ingot. Tin: Belgian Congo, metal and concentrates; Cameroons (French administration), Nigeria and Tanganyika, concentrates; Kenya, ore and concentrates. Zinc: Algeria and Union of South Africa, concentrates; Belgian Congo and Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, concentrates and slab; Morocco, ore.

Table XX: The index numbers are based on prices ruling in the principal markets for African produce, as follows: cocoa, Accra, spot price, New York; coffee, No. 4 Santos, spot price, New York; tea, average of total offerings,

Colombo; cotton, Pakistan, 289F, Punjab, saw ginned fine; sisal, Africa, No. 1, spot price, c.i.f. delivered in United Kingdom; wool, average of Commonwealth auctions, delivered in London; ground-nuts, shelled, f.o.b. export unit value from French West Africa; rubber, No. 1 RSS spot price, London; tobacco, Rhodesia stemmed and unstemmed, in United Kingdom; copper, spot price, London; tin, spot price, London; manganese, London.

Table XXI: The export unit values are based on recorded f.o.b. prices except in the case of the Belgian Congo, where the basis is the prices fixed periodically by the customs authorities for the purpose of export duty. For further details of this calculation, see Bulletin mensuel des statistiques du Congo belge et du Ruanda-Urundi (Brussels), June 1952.

Table XXVI: For the northern hemisphere, crop production statistics, as in 1954/55, generally pertain to the harvests of the spring, summer and autumn of the first year indicated, but for the more southerly regions of the hemisphere they represent harvests continuing into the early part of the following year. In the southern hemisphere, these data generally relate to crops harvested in the latter part of the first year indicated and the first half of the following year.

Table I. National Income at Factor Cost, by Country
(Millions of dollars)

Country	1953	1954	1955	1956
Belgian Congo	850.0	892.0	946.0	990.0
Ghana a/.	572.3	682.9	653.8	...
Kenya b/.	306.3	354.5	446.0	445.2
Mauritius	122.4	121.0	124.7	130.4
Morocco c/.	1,506.0	1,561.1	...	...
Nigeria d/.	1,904.8	...	...	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	660.0	728.6	845.6	903.3
Tanganyika e/.	379.1	413.6	...	...
Tunisia	473.7	...	...	...
Uganda b/.	264.6	288.7	311.9	306.9
Union of South Africa f/.	3,927.6	4,184.6	4,328.0	...

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations. Data in national currencies have been converted at the official current exchange rates.

- a/ Before deduction of depreciation charges; excluding the former territory of Togoland under British administration.
- b/ Net domestic product at factor cost.
- c/ Former French zone only.
- d/ Gross domestic product at factor cost for year ending 31 March 1953.
- e/ Gross domestic product at factor cost.
- f/ Twelve months beginning 1 July of year stated.

Figure 1. Indices of National Income at Factor Cost, by Country
(1953 = 100)

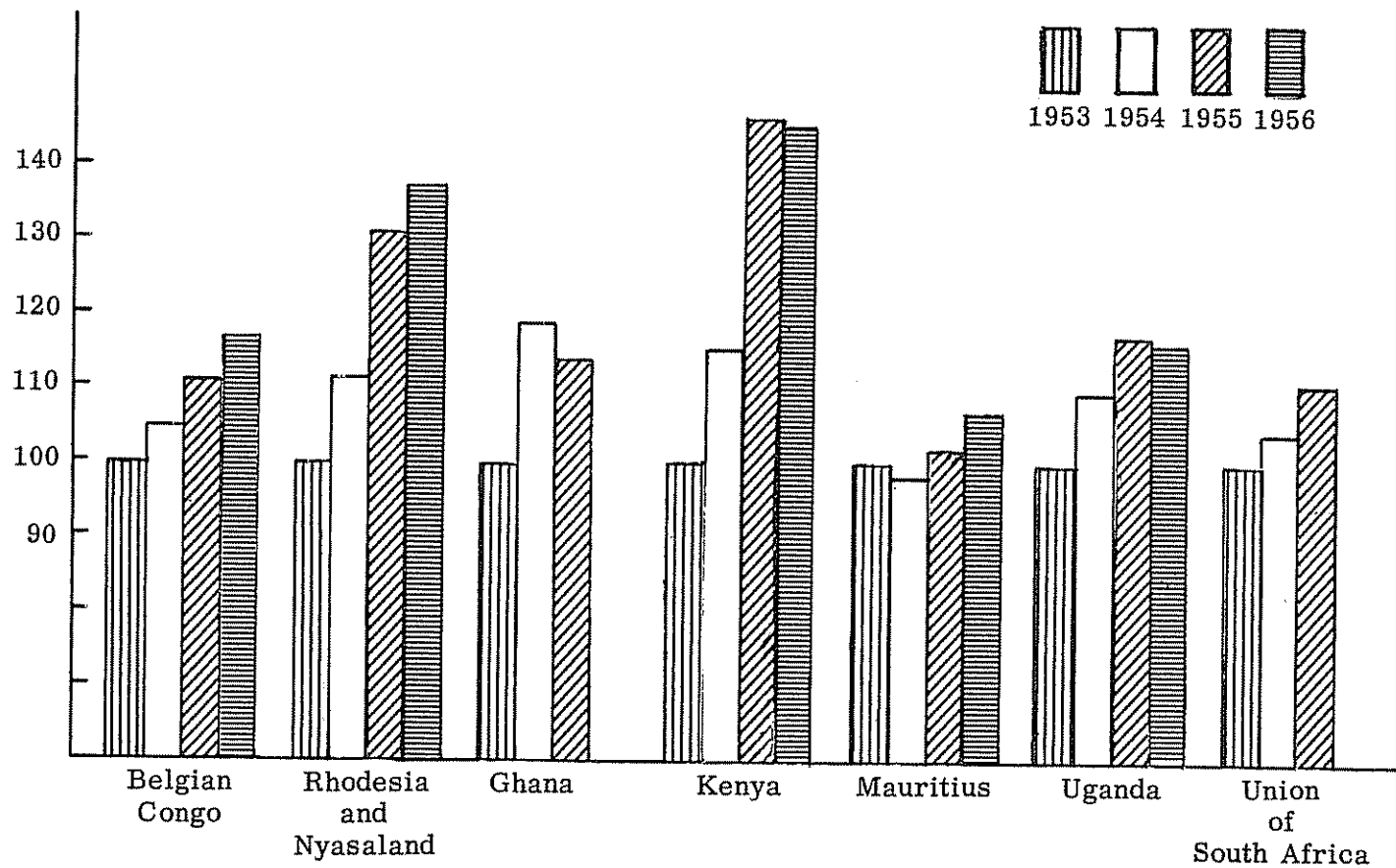


Table II. Industrial Origin of Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, Selected Countries
(Millions of pounds, unless otherwise stated)

Country and year	Total	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation, communications and utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Owner-ship of dwellings	Public administration and defence	Other services
<u>Belgian Congo</u> (billions of Belgian francs): a/										
1953	49.0	14.1	11.4	5.6	3.3	4.3	4.4	2.6	4.5	2.3
1954	51.9	14.4	12.1	6.1	3.5	4.8	4.5	2.8	5.0	2.6
1955	56.0	15.4	13.4	6.7	3.9	5.4	4.4	2.9	5.6	3.0
1956	59.9	15.8	14.4	7.5	3.9	6.2	4.9	3.0	6.3	3.3
<u>Kenya: b/</u>										
1953	109.4	45.2	1.1	12.7	6.3	7.4	16.7	3.8	12.3	3.9
1954	126.6	51.6	1.4	16.0	6.8	8.4	19.3	4.3	14.2	4.6
1955	159.5	62.8	1.7	20.6	9.1	11.3	23.6	4.8	20.0	5.4
1956	159.0	61.3	1.9	20.8	9.8	10.7	24.6	5.3	18.3	6.3
<u>Mauritius</u> (millions of rupees):										
1953	598.0	183.0	-	132.0	28.0	89.0	62.0	36.0	15.0	53.0
1954	587.0	177.0	-	128.0	29.0	92.0	54.0	38.0	14.0	55.0
1955	606.0	180.0	-	134.0	27.0	93.0	58.0	40.0	15.0	59.0
1956	644.0	195.0	-	148.0	28.0	95.0	59.0	42.0	16.0	61.0
<u>Morocco c/d/</u> (millions of francs):										
1953	566.0	201.0	28.0	85.0	52.0	e/	98.0	e/	36.0	66.0 e/
1954	592.0	220.0	30.0	85.0	43.0	e/	101.0	e/	40.0	73.0 e/
<u>Nigeria: f/</u>										
1953	680.3	450.2 g/	9.5	13.4	48.3	—104.5 ^{h/i/} —		6.0	30.4 j/	18.0
<u>Tanganyika: c/</u>										
1953	135.4	85.6	2.3	10.0	10.7	8.1	10.1	2.4	7.2	3.1
1954	153.0	90.8	4.7	10.6	12.2	8.9	12.0	2.5	7.8	3.5
<u>Tunisia</u> (billions of francs): c/										
1953	195.5	64.8	11.2	19.4	12.9	6.6	45.4	...	30.2 k/	5.0
<u>Union of South Africa: l/</u>										
1953	1,559.2	257.9	177.4	— 375.6 ^{m/} —		125.5 n/	202.5	37.5	149.0 k/	233.8
1954	1,672.5	242.4	201.0	— 405.9 ^{m/} —		143.7 n/	218.0	42.1	156.9 k/	262.5
1955	1,751.9	251.7	231.1	— 409.6 ^{m/} —		143.1 n/	224.0	44.6	167.7 k/	280.1

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations.

- a/ The value of imported raw materials and other imports has been deducted from the total product but not from its components; the total is therefore smaller than the sum of its components by the following amounts: 1953, 3.4; 1954, 3.9; 1955, 4.6; 1956, 5.5. "Manufacturing" includes utilities.
- b/ Net domestic product at factor cost, including subsistence farming valued as follows: 1953, 24.2; 1954, 26.8; 1955, 29.6; 1956, 30.6. Figures relating to finance institutions, business and legal services are included in "Wholesale and retail trade"; Public administration includes all government services.
- c/ Gross domestic product at market prices.
- d/ Former French zone only.
- e/ "Transportation, etc." and "Ownership of dwellings" included in "Other services".
- f/ Twelve months ending 31 March 1953.
- g/ Including some local transport and distribution and processing of foods.
- h/ Utilities, and postal and communications services are included in "Manufacturing".
- i/ Excluding operations of small middlemen and peddlers.
- j/ Including income from export and allied taxes and rent attributed to government immovable assets.
- k/ "Public administration" includes all government services.
- l/ Net domestic product at factor cost; twelve months beginning 1 July of year stated.
- m/ Private enterprise only.
- n/ "Utilities" are included in "Other services".

Figure 2. Industrial Origin of Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost,
Selected Countries, 1956 (percentages)

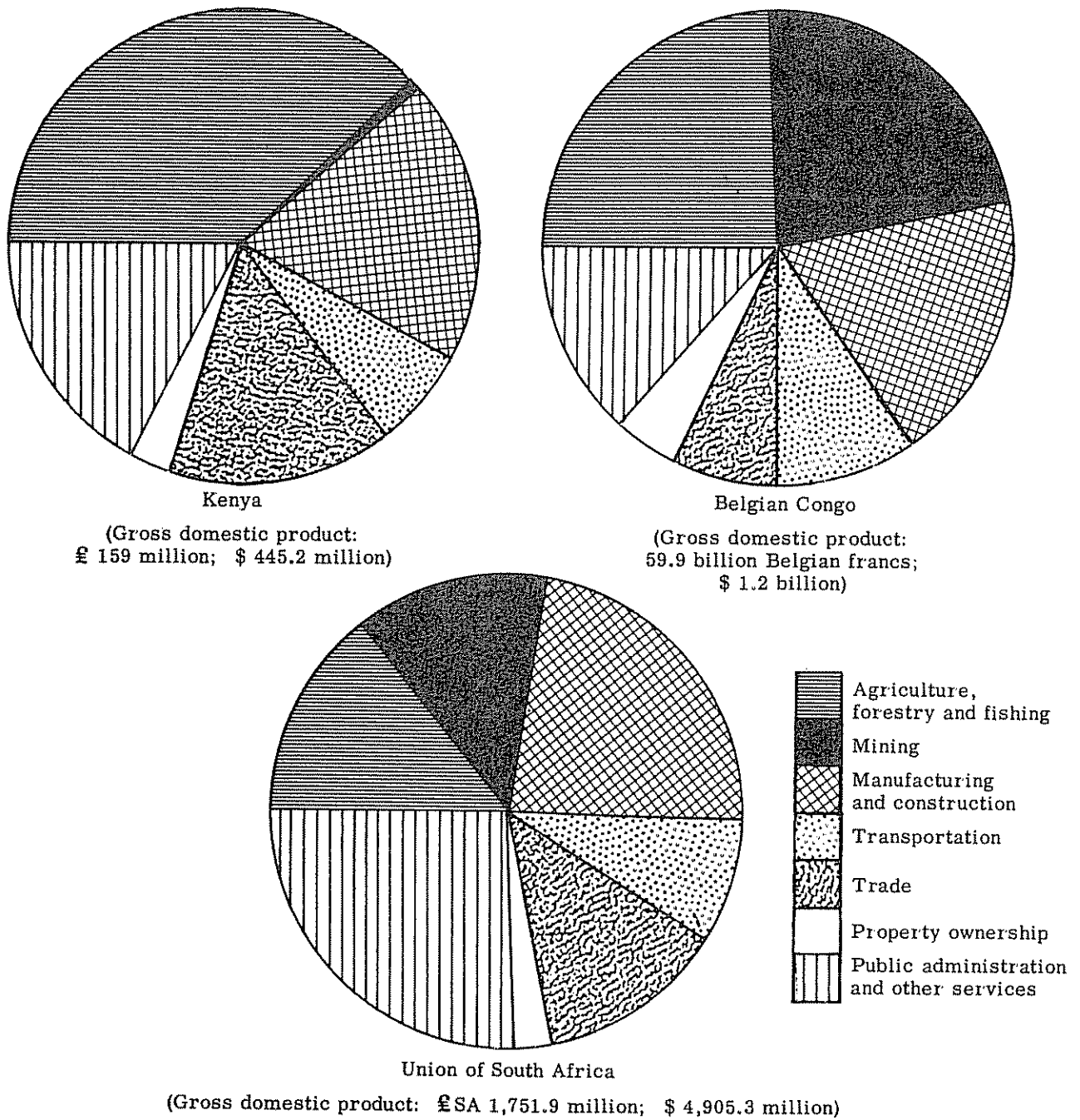


Table III. Distribution of National Income, Selected Countries
(Millions of pounds, unless otherwise stated)

Country and year	Total	Compensation of employees	Income from unincorporated enterprises	Rent and interest	Dividends	Savings of corporations	Direct taxes on corporations	General government income	Interest on public and consumer debt
<u>Belgian Congo</u> (billions of francs): a/									
1953	42.5	19.7	14.0	— 1.1 —	5.2	2.0	1.0	-0.5	
1954	44.6	20.9	14.6	— 1.1 —	4.7	2.2	1.5	-0.4	
1955	47.4	22.5	15.8	— 1.2 —	5.0	2.3	1.2	-0.7	
1956	49.5	24.7	16.1	— 1.3 —	4.5	2.2	1.7	-1.0	
<u>Ghana: b/</u>									
1953	204.4	41.9	—	126.8	—	21.3	—	20.5	...
1954	243.9	45.2	—	130.1	—	24.7	—	46.3	...
1955	233.5	49.3	—	135.2	—	19.6	—	30.9	...
<u>Kenya: c/</u>									
1953	109.4	42.9	—	64.9	—	—	—	1.6	...
1954	126.6	49.9	—	73.5	—	—	—	3.2	...
1955	159.3	66.0	—	90.0	—	—	—	3.3	...
1956	159.0	66.0	—	990.4	—	—	—	2.6	...
<u>Mauritius (millions of rupees):</u>									
1953	583.0	303.0	116.0	— 100.0 —	35.0	21.0	13.0	-5.0	
1954	576.0	299.0	107.0	— 105.0 —	34.0	24.0	13.0	-6.0	
1955	594.0	300.0	102.0	— 112.0 —	43.0	24.0	19.0	-6.0	
1956	621.0	311.0	113.0	— 116.0 —	45.0	24.0	19.0	-7.0	
<u>Rhodesia and Nyasaland: d/</u>									
1953	235.7	134.9	— 38.9 —	—	13.2	32.3	4.8	-5.4	
1954	260.2	146.0	— 42.6 —	—	21.1	35.5	4.3	-6.0	
1955	302.0	166.4	— 45.9 —	—	32.9	41.7	4.9	-7.0	
1956	322.6	185.1	— 52.2 —	—	27.2	42.9	6.1	-8.4	
<u>Tunisia (billions of francs):</u>									
1953	165.8	61.3	— 96.2 —	—	1.6	2.5	5.8	-1.6	
<u>Uganda: e/</u>									
1953	94.5	21.9	61.3	0.6	— 8.5 —	—	2.2	...	
1954	103.1	23.2	66.7	0.6	— 10.2 —	—	2.4	...	
1955	111.4	27.3	75.7	0.6	— 11.2 —	—	-3.4	...	
1956	109.6	29.0	70.0	0.6	— 9.0 —	—	1.0	...	

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations.

a/ Interest on debt refers to public debt only.

b/ Excluding the former territory of Togoland under British administration. The total relates to national income before deduction of depreciation allowances. The components exclude net factor income to other countries and therefore exceed the total by the following amounts: 1953, 6.1; 1954, 2.4; 1955, 1.5.

c/ Net domestic product at factor cost, including subsistence agriculture as follows: 1953, 24.2; 1954, 26.8; 1955, 29.6; 1956, 30.6.

d/ Including subsistence income equivalent to about £17 million for each year. Items do not include stock valuation adjustment.

e/ Net domestic product at factor cost, including subsistence income as follows: 1953, 29.0; 1954, 30.0; 1955, 30.2; 1956, 30.0. The subsistence income is included in "Income from unincorporated enterprises".

Table IV. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product, Selected Countries
(Millions of pounds, unless otherwise stated)

Country and year	Total	Consumption expenditure		Gross fixed capital formation			Change in stocks	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services
		General government	Private	General government	Public enterprises	Private enterprises			
<u>Belgian Congo</u> (billions of francs):									
1953	53.7	5.8	30.9	3.4	3.4	9.5	-0.6	23.9	-22.6
1954	56.8	6.5	32.5	4.1	3.2	8.0	1.0	26.9	-25.4
1955	61.2	7.0	35.1	4.6	2.4	8.7	1.4	28.9	-26.9
1956	65.8	8.4	37.2	4.9	1.9	9.5	2.1	32.1	-30.3
<u>Ghana: a/</u>									
1953	223.4	18.5	169.6	11.4	4.8	12.6	-3.1	—	9.6
1954	258.5	20.6	167.4	14.0	7.2	10.5	1.5	—	37.6
1955	251.0	23.4	182.0	14.7	7.4	13.3	4.7	—	5.5
<u>Mauritius (millions of rupees):</u>									
1953	641.0	71.0	458.0	—	91.0	—	...	295.0	-274.0
1954	637.0	74.0	446.0	—	76.0	—	...	275.0	-234.0
1955	660.0	80.0	477.0	—	90.0	—	...	286.0	-273.0
1956	701.0	80.0	455.0	—	81.0	—	...	328.0	-243.0
<u>Morocco (billions of francs): b/</u>									
1953	565.5	42.5	448.9	26.3	—	90.5	8.2	140.0	190.9
1954	592.1	48.0	473.1	29.0	—	78.6	10.1	140.7	187.4
<u>Rhodesia and Nyasaland: c/</u>									
1953	289.8	26.2	158.8	21.9	13.8	50.2	d/	146.0	-143.6
1954	317.2	29.4	171.1	20.0	14.5	49.9	d/	167.6	-152.0
1955	367.4	31.4	189.8	27.5	13.6	68.4	d/	191.3	-172.2
1956	401.3	36.1	212.3	30.3	24.2	79.1	d/	196.1	-194.5
<u>Tunisia (billions of francs):</u>									
1953	195.5	24.2	147.1	—	27.1	—	4.1	57.6	-64.6

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations.

a/ Excluding the former territory of Togoland under British administration. Changes in stocks refer to changes in export and import stocks only; exports include current transfers to and from the rest of the world.

b/ Former French zone only.

c/ Subsistence consumption, amounting to £17 million annually, is included in the total but not in the components. Details do not add to totals because of small statistical discrepancies.

d/ Included in "Gross fixed capital formation"; stock valuation adjustment is not taken into account.

Table V. Relation between Gross Domestic Product and National Income,
Selected Countries

Country and year	Gross domestic product at market prices	Less indirect taxes	Plus subsidies	Less depreciation	Net domestic product at factor cost	Net factor income payments from abroad	Net national product at factor cost, or national income
<u>Belgian Congo</u> (billions of francs):							
1953	53.7	-4.7	-	-4.1	44.9	-2.4	42.5
1954	56.8	-4.9	0.1	-4.8	47.2	-2.6	44.6
1955	61.2	-5.3	0.1	-5.3	50.7	-3.4	47.3
1956	65.8	-5.9	0.1	-5.8	54.2	-4.6	49.5
<u>Ghana (millions of pounds): a/</u>							
1953	223.4	—	-12.9	...	210.5 b/	-6.1	204.4
1954	256.8	—	-12.5	...	246.3 b/	-2.4	243.9
1955	251.0	—	-16.0	...	235.0 b/	-1.5	233.5
<u>Mauritius (millions of rupees):</u>							
1953	641.0	-47.0	4.0	-21.0	577.0	6.0	583.0
1954	637.0	-52.0	2.0	-23.0	564.0	12.0	576.0
1955	660.0	-54.0	-	-24.0	582.0	12.0	594.0
1956	701.0	-57.0	-	-26.0	617.0	3.0	621.0
<u>Morocco (billions of francs): c/</u>							
1953	565.5	-38.2	2.0	-29.0	500.3	26.8	527.1
1954	592.1	-42.3	2.6	-33.0	519.4	27.0	546.4
<u>Rhodesia and Nyasaland</u> (millions of pounds): d/							
1953	289.8	-11.6	3.0	-15.3	265.9	-30.2	235.7
1954	317.2	-13.4	2.5	-16.3	290.0	-29.8	260.2
1955	367.4	-16.1	3.2	-19.2	335.3	-33.3	302.0
1956	401.3	-20.9	2.3	-22.3	360.4	-37.8	322.6
<u>Tunisia (billions of francs):</u>							
1953	195.5	-23.6	4.4	-9.2	167.1	-1.3	165.8

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations.

a/ Excluding the former territory of Togoland under British administration.

b/ National income before deduction of depreciation.

c/ Former French zone only.

d/ Aggregates include about £17 million subsistence output each year.

Table VI. External Trade, by Country
(Millions of dollars)

Country	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957			
					First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
Imports:								
Algeria	579	622	697	779	161	191	188	239
Angola	85	96	93	110	23	28	20	39
Belgian Congo e/	363	371	379	413	102	102	103	106
Cameroons, French administration	80	93	104	95	24	25	21	25
Ethiopia and Eritrea b/	55	63	65	67	17	16	17	13
French Equatorial Africa	85	95	105	117	27	32	30	28
French West Africa	316	380	384	381	104	90	88	99
Ghana	207	199	246	249	65	54	61	69
Liberia	19	23	26	27	...	...	...	...
Libya	31	32	40	47	11	11	14	11
Kenya and Uganda c/	217	239	295	282	81	72	62	68
Madagascar	129	137	122	132	26	38	36	32
Mauritius	53	45	53	47	11	11	13	12
Morocco d/	489	480	497	444	108	123	103	110
Mozambique	80	86	90	95	21	26	25	23
Nigeria	303	319	381	427	99	105	109	113
Réunion	37	37	41	46	10	13	11	11
Rhodesia and Nyasaland e/f/	328	351	388	446	105	112	116	113
Sierra Leone	31	36	48	65	13	16	19	16
Sudan	146	139	140	130	34	34	31	31
Tanganyika c/	80	89	122	92	26	23	24	19
Tunisia	172	170	181	194	57	45	38	54
Union of South Africa e/g/	1,189	1,229	1,347	1,385	363	357	339	326
Exports:								
Algeria	397	401	463	429	105	120	90	114
Angola	123	103	98	114	27	19	16	52
Belgian Congo e/	398	397	454	535	130	133	142	130
Cameroons, French administration	75	87	95	75	25	21	11	18
Ethiopia and Eritrea b/	61	70	62	63	17	17	17	10
French Equatorial Africa	55	72	77	79	17	20	25	17
French West Africa	267	333	304	343	99	92	70	78
Ghana	225	294	243	222	79	58	38	49
Kenya and Uganda c/	158	178	197	208	65	62	36	44
Liberia	31	26	43	45	...	...	...	...
Libya	10	11	13	12	3	2	3	4
Madagascar	85	92	82	93	21	18	22	32
Mauritius	58	55	53	63	14	1	13	35
Morocco d/	269	287	326	340	75	94	80	91
Mozambique	56	55	53	53	13	9	15	16
Nigeria	348	418	370	377	97	104	89	87
Réunion	31	36	33	36	11	4	6	15
Rhodesia and Nyasaland f/	395	411	484	509	123	134	133	119
Sierra Leone	33	32	29	37	8	10	9	10
Sudan	128	116	145	192	47	60	46	37
Tanganyika c/	97	103	102	127	39	23	29	38
Tunisia	111	126	106	112	39	23	21	29
Union of South Africa e/g/	830	928	1,033	1,156	261	278	289	328
					327	315	298	

(Source and footnotes on following page)

(Source and footnotes to table VI)

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations.

- a/ Including Ruanda-Urundi.
- b/ Twelve months ending 10 September of the year stated.
- c/ Excluding trade between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.
- d/ Prior to 1956, former French zone only.
- e/ Imports f.o.b.
- f/ Excluding trade within the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
- g/ Union of South Africa and South West Africa, excluding trade between the two.

Figure 3. External Trade, by Country
(Millions of dollars)

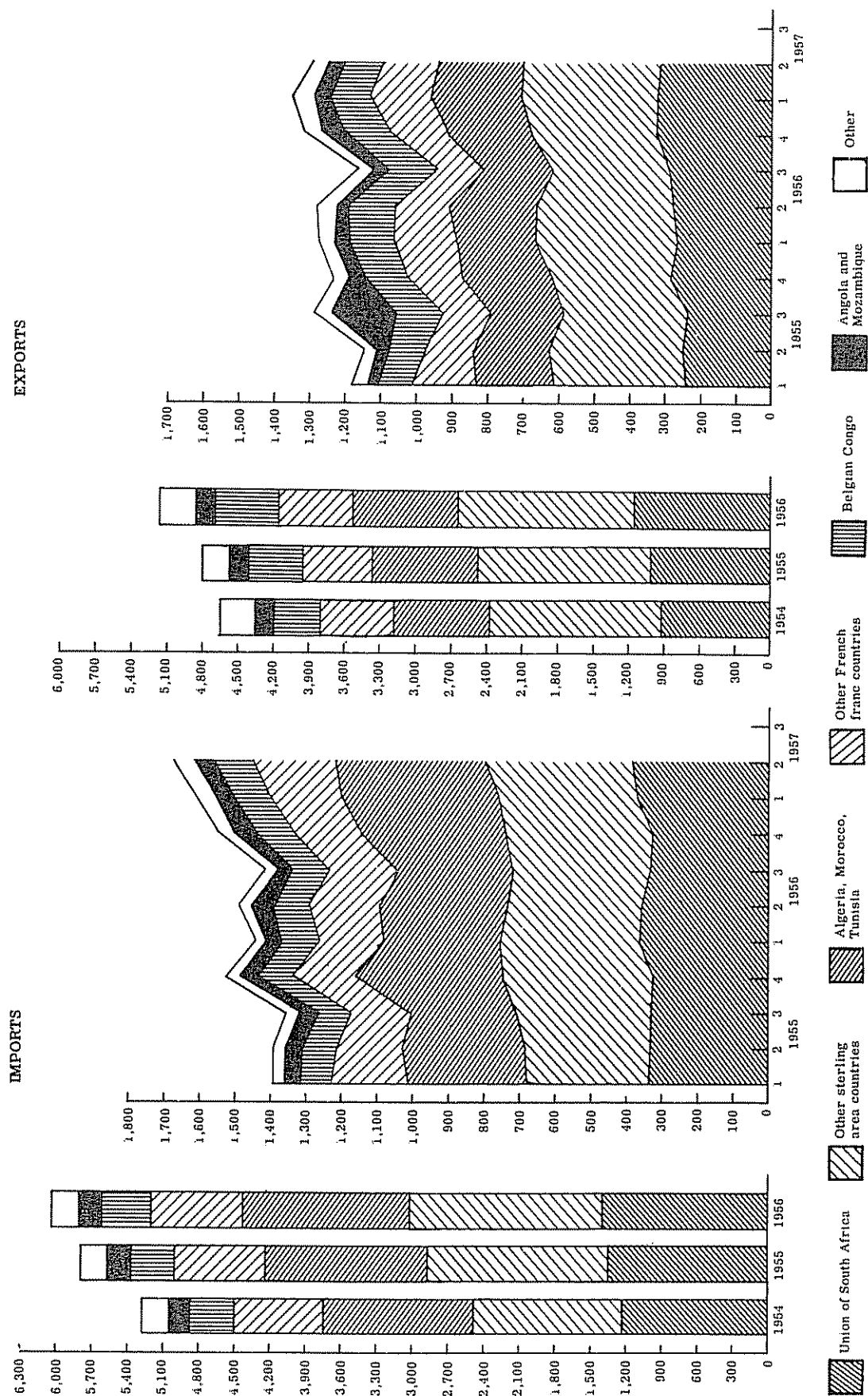


Table VII. Belgian Congo: Distribution of Trade
(Millions of dollars)

Country or area	Imports			Exports		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Belgium	140.7	134.1	137.8	234.4	219.2	239.9
Other non-sterling OEEC countries	65.7	79.8	85.9	62.9	67.5	86.2
Total, non-sterling OEEC countries	206.4	213.9	223.7	297.3	286.7	326.1
United Kingdom	25.4	25.5	26.7	31.8	31.9	37.5
Other sterling area countries	23.9	27.3	28.6	11.3	20.3	12.3
Total, sterling area	49.3	52.8	55.3	43.1	52.2	49.8
United States	83.7	69.8	71.8	68.4	67.0	75.3
Other dollar area countries	3.0	3.3	2.9	0.5	0.5	0.6
Total, dollar area	86.7	73.1	74.7	68.9	67.5	75.8
Other	21.0	31.0	25.3	2.2	3.2	15.4
Total	363.4	370.8	379.0	411.5	409.6	467.2
			413.2			547.6

Source: Direction of International Trade, published jointly by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Figure 4. Belgian Congo: Distribution of Trade
(Millions of dollars)

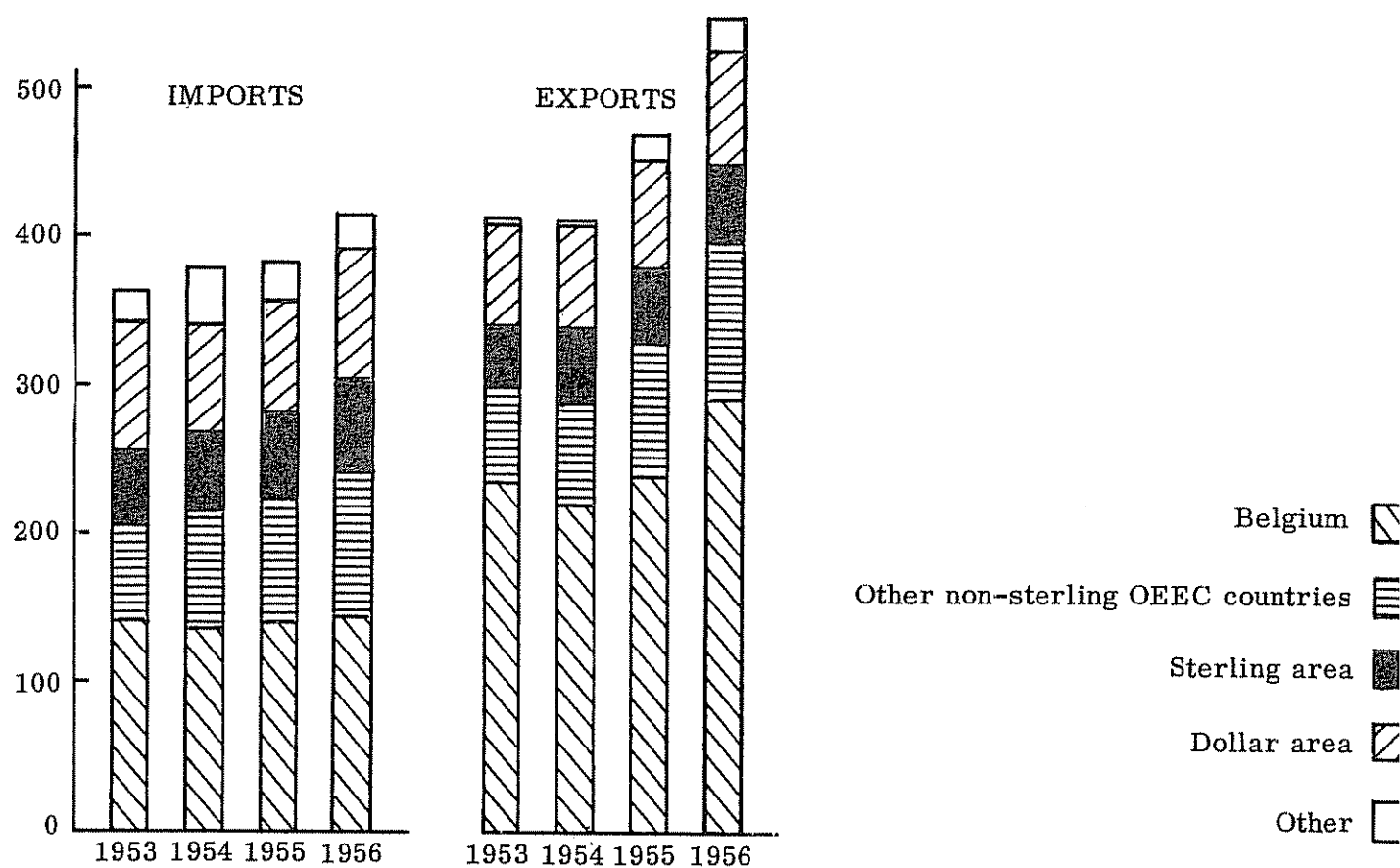


Table VIII. North Africa: Distribution of Trade
(Millions of dollars)

Country or area	Imports			Exports		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
France	828.1	843.0	908.3	471.2	487.5	546.4
Other French franc countries . .	85.1	91.7	86.8	79.4	81.7	80.3
Total, French franc area . .	913.2	934.7	995.1	550.6	569.2	626.7
United Kingdom	21.7	23.1	25.9	68.8	63.8	64.0
Other sterling area countries .	12.0	9.1	15.4	8.4	9.5	12.0
Total, sterling area	33.7	32.2	41.3	77.2	73.3	76.0
United States	64.2	72.7	69.6	18.2	19.1	20.2
Other dollar area countries . .	27.1	19.1	25.2	1.9	1.3	1.4
Total, dollar area	91.3	91.8	94.8	20.1	20.4	21.6
Non-sterling, non-French franc						
OEEC countries	113.1	124.9	131.8	95.0	117.1	123.5
Other	88.3	87.5	110.5	34.0	34.9	44.8
Total	1,239.6	1,271.1	1,373.5	776.9	814.9	892.6
						880.7

Source: Direction of International Trade, published jointly by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

a/ Figures for 1956 contain an element of estimation in that the trade of Tunisia is based on data for eleven months only.

Figure 5. North Africa: Distribution of Trade
(Millions of dollars)

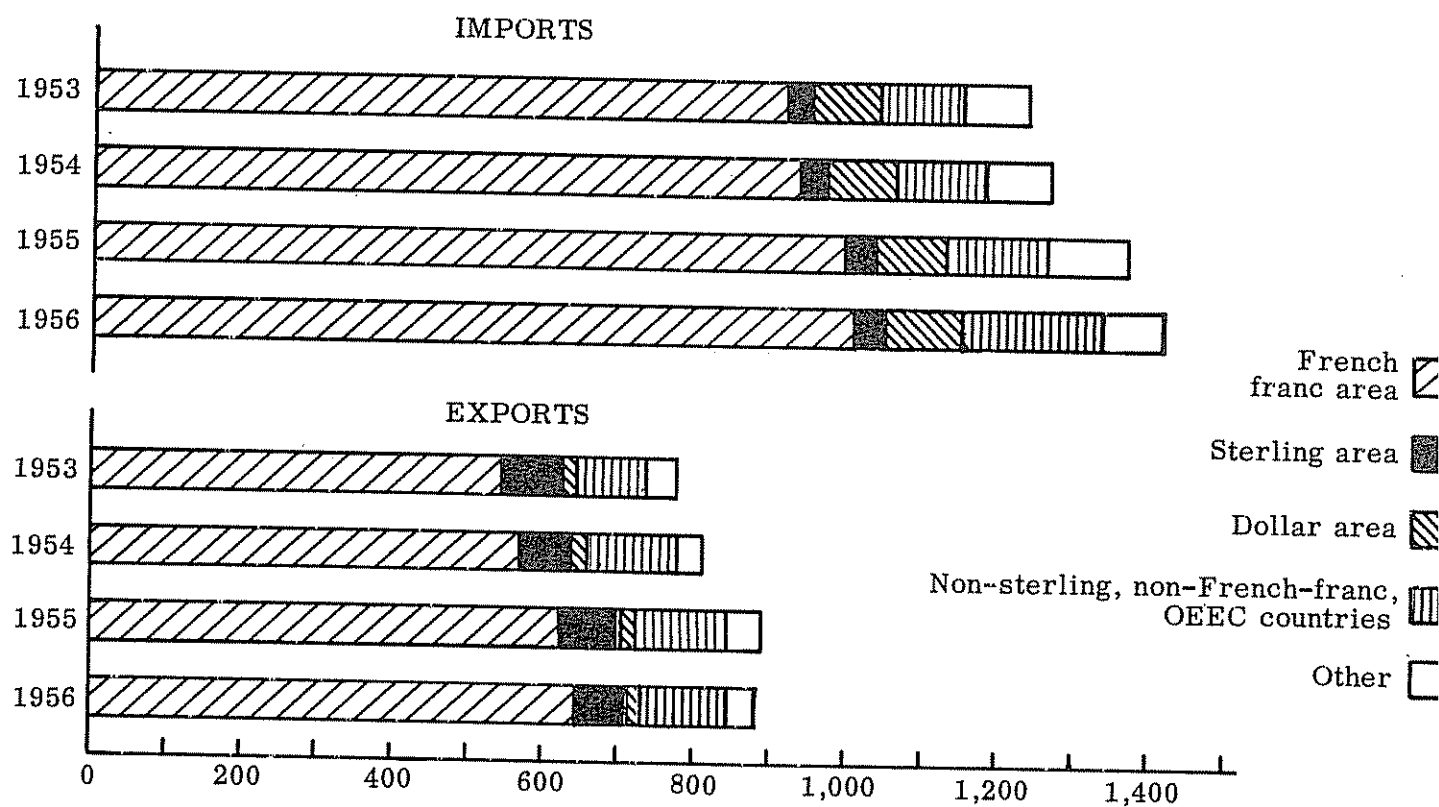


Table IX. Other French Franc Countries of Africa: Distribution of Trade
(Millions of dollars)

Country or area	Imports			Exports		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
France	409.3	475.6	467.3	318.6	380.4	333.0
Other French franc countries . .	48.4	57.5	64.4	52.5	52.4	49.1
Total, French franc countries	457.7	533.1	531.7	371.1	432.8	382.1
United Kingdom	17.1	19.2	18.7	9.7	13.9	14.1
Other sterling area countries .	21.1	18.3	20.5	13.1	10.9	9.7
Total, sterling area	38.2	37.5	39.2	22.8	24.8	23.8
United States	27.9	28.8	38.5	18.3	45.5	51.1
Other dollar area countries . .	6.0	4.4	3.6	2.8	3.0	2.6
Total, dollar area	33.9	33.2	42.1	21.1	48.5	53.7
Non-sterling, non-French franc,						
OECE countries	63.6	82.6	81.8	58.1	68.1	85.0
Other	16.4	18.9	20.2	11.5	10.5	9.2
Total	609.8	705.3	715.0	484.6	584.7	553.8
						601.6

Source: Direction of International Trade, published jointly by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Figure 6. Other French Franc Countries of Africa: Distribution of Trade
(Millions of dollars)

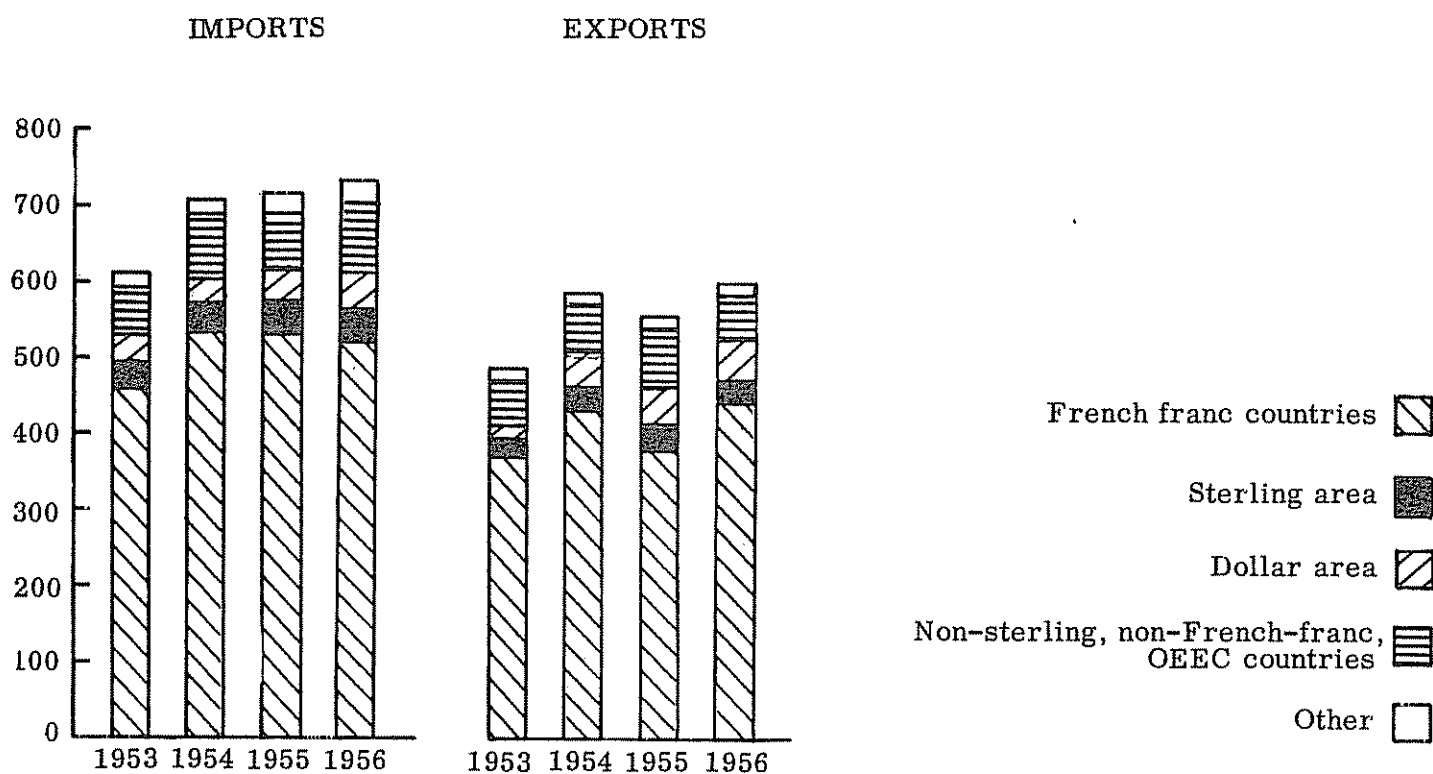


Table X. Union of South Africa:^{a/} Distribution of Trade
(Millions of dollars)

Country or area	Imports			Exports		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
United Kingdom	448.8	429.8	466.5	319.8	337.3	347.5
Other sterling area countries .	113.5	144.5	144.6	160.5	185.6	205.0
Total, sterling area	562.3	574.3	611.1	480.3	522.9	552.5
United States	221.7	247.2	281.2	76.6	83.4	83.4
Other dollar area countries . .	54.7	47.1	56.7	6.3	10.8	7.6
Total, dollar area	276.4	294.3	337.9	82.9	94.2	91.0
Non-sterling OEEC countries . .	257.6	262.9	285.0	211.3	227.0	238.8
Other	98.3	100.8	112.8	55.0	84.1	151.0
Total	1,194.6	1,232.3	1,346.8	829.5	928.2	1,033.3
			1,385.4			1,156.7

Source: Direction of International Trade, published jointly by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

^{a/} Includes South West Africa.

Figure 7. Union of South Africa: Distribution of Trade
(Millions of dollars)

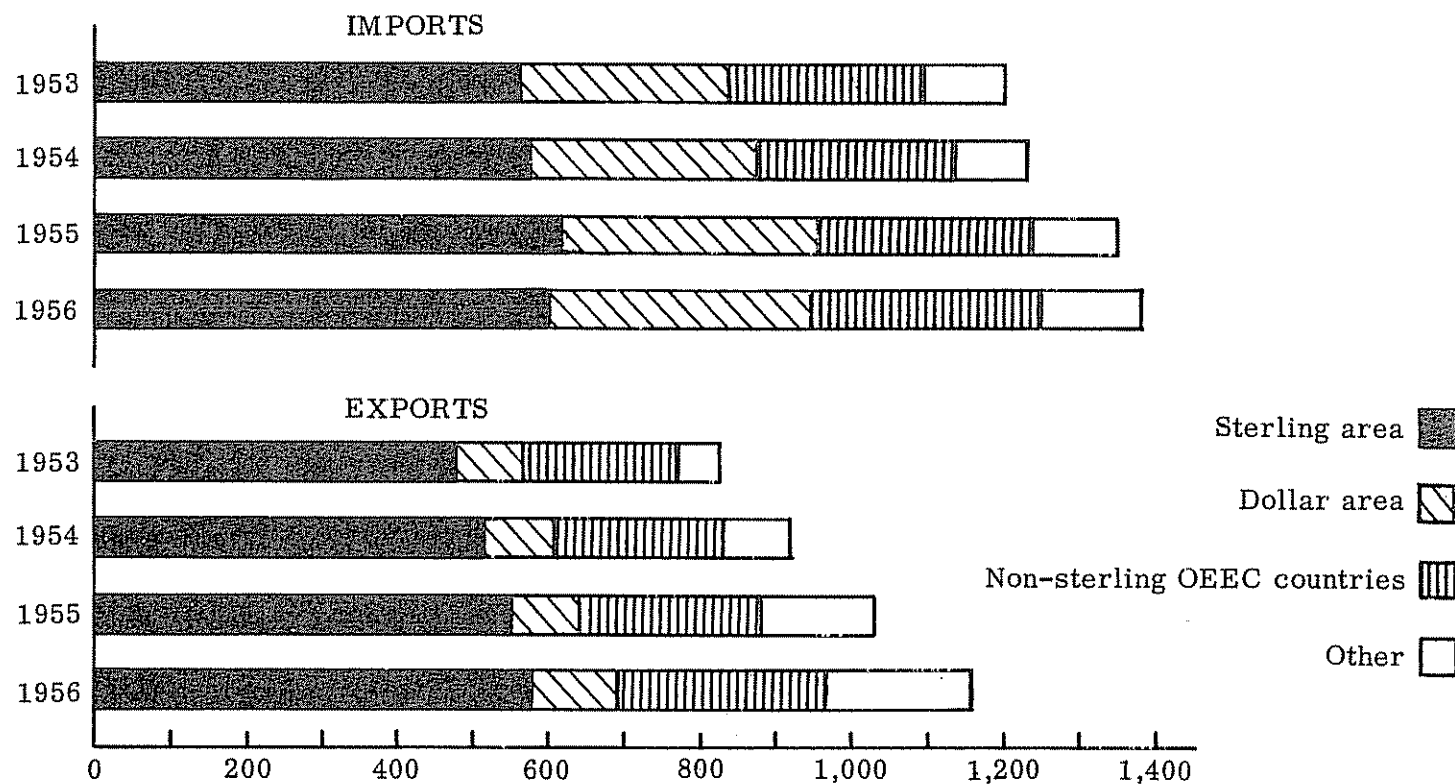


Table XI. Other Sterling Area Countries of Africa: Distribution of Trade
(Millions of dollars)

Country or area	Imports			Exports		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
United Kingdom	640.8	578.4	693.4	749.2	804.5	770.4
Other sterling area countries . .	255.3	284.9	312.5	145.4	164.8	168.4
Total, sterling area	896.1	863.3	1,005.9	894.6	969.3	938.8
United States	57.9	49.9	58.6	198.1	171.6	182.5
Other dollar area countries . .	7.8	11.6	10.6	20.5	17.8	15.7
Total, dollar area	65.7	61.5	69.2	218.6	189.4	198.2
Non-sterling OEEC countries . .	199.5	247.1	269.9	192.9	315.6	327.0
Other	80.0	108.8	187.9	39.1	49.2	43.1
Total	1,241.3	1,280.7	1,532.9	1,345.3	1,523.5	1,507.1
						1,561.3

Source: Direction of International Trade, published jointly by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Figure 8. Other Sterling Area Countries of Africa: Distribution of Trade
(Millions of dollars)

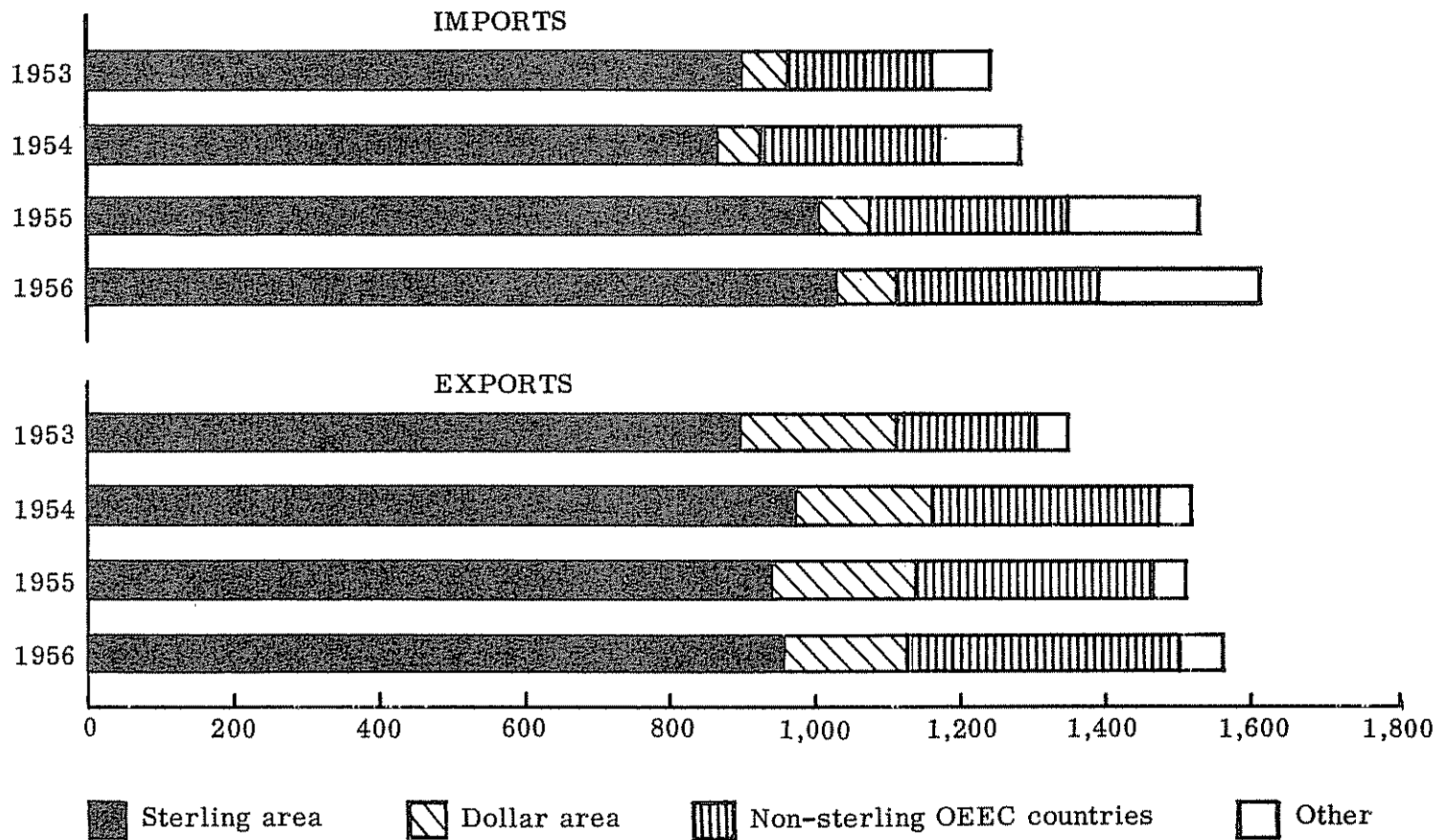


Table XII. Portuguese Africa: Distribution of Trade
(Millions of dollars)

Country or area	Imports			Exports		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Portugal	64.9	68.1	69.2	44.6	44.2	45.2
Other non-sterling OEEC countries	32.8	39.6	45.1	44.3	45.1	440.0
Total, non-sterling OEEC countries	97.7	107.7	114.3	88.9	89.3	85.2
United Kingdom	24.8	24.1	24.8	25.4	19.2	17.4
Other sterling area countries	16.3	12.5	12.3	19.6	13.3	9.1
Total, sterling area	41.1	36.6	37.1	45.0	32.5	26.5
United States	23.5	30.8	22.4	45.2	31.7	25.7
Other dollar area countries	1.7	1.6	0.2	2.1	0.6	5.0
Total, dollar area	25.2	32.4	22.6	47.3	32.3	30.7
Other	4.1	4.3	9.4	3.3	3.8	8.2
Total	168.1	181.0	183.4	184.5	157.9	150.6
			205.2			167.1

Source: Direction of International Trade, published jointly by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Figure 9. Portuguese Africa: Distribution of Trade
(Millions of dollars)

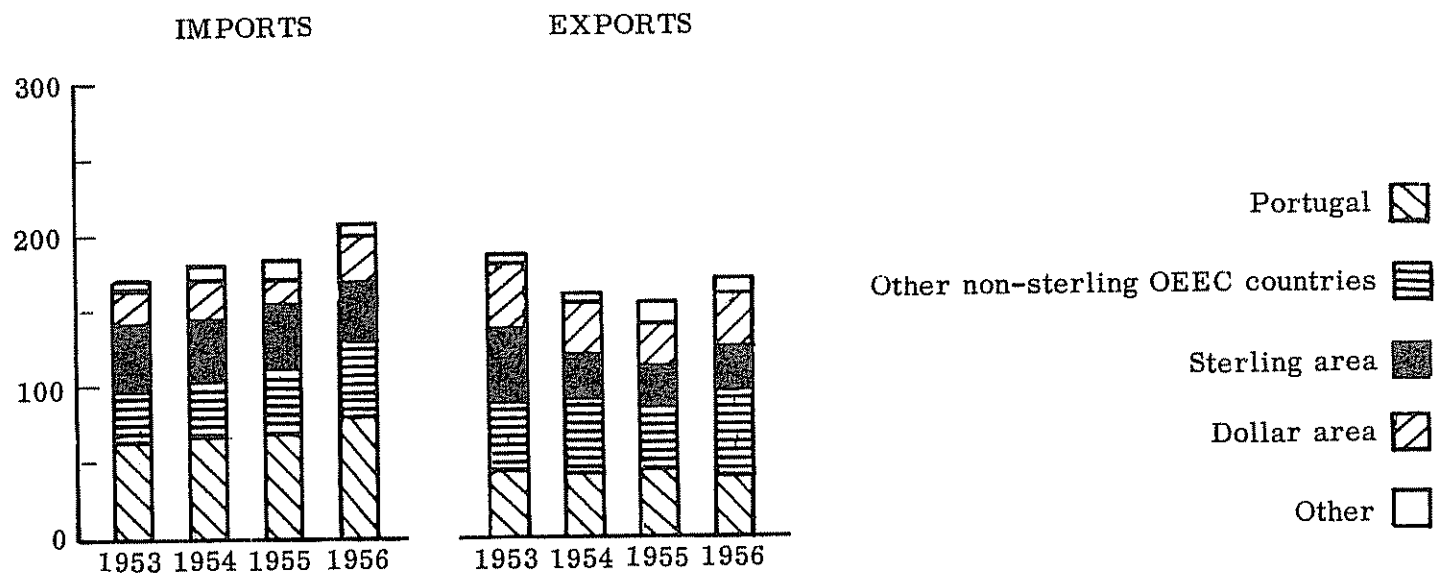


Table XIII. Liberia: Distribution of Trade
(Millions of dollars)

Country	Imports				Exports			
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956
United States	12.7	15.2	16.1	16.7	25.6	22.1	37.2	35.4
United Kingdom	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.2	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.3
Germany, Federal Republic	1.2	1.5	2.9	2.6	0.4	0.6	1.6	2.1
Netherlands	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.6	3.1	1.9	2.3	2.2
Other countries	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	3.5
Total	18.7	22.7	26.0	26.8	31.0	26.4	42.8	44.5

Source: Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Foreign Trade Supplement, vol. 4, No. 1 (Monrovia, 1957).

Figure 10. Liberia: Distribution of Trade
(Millions of dollars)

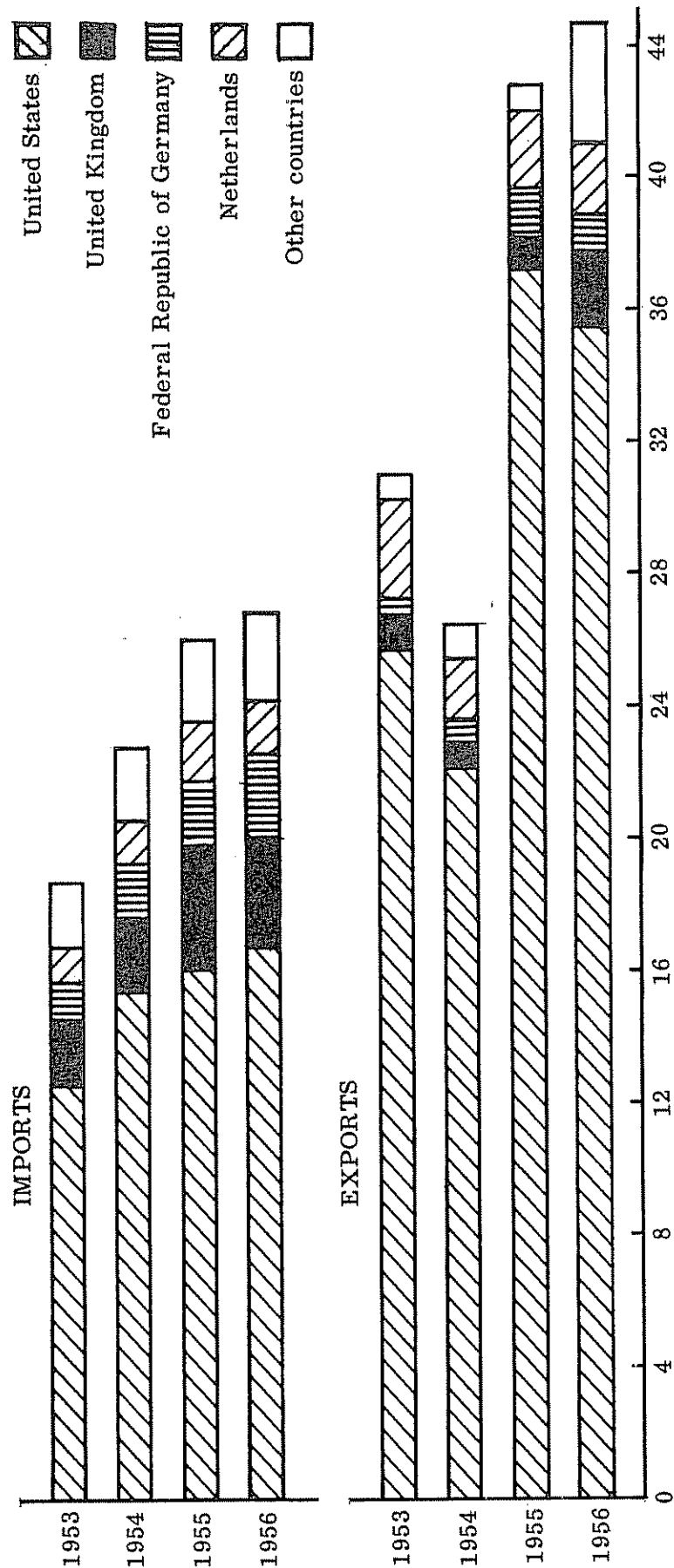


Table XIV. Main Flows of African Inter-territorial Trade, 1956
(Millions of dollars)

Exporting country or area	Country or area of destination											Total
	Union of South Africa ^{a/}	North Africa ^{b/}	Mozambique	French West Africa	French Equatorial Africa	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	Ghana and British West Africa ^{c/}	British East Africa	Belgian Congo	Angola	Other African countries	
Union of South Africa . . .	-	0.4	15.4	0.3	0.3	176.3	4.4	11.5	10.7	0.7	3.8	223.8
North Africa ^{b/} . . .	4.6	-	...	18.2	1.3	...	...	...	0.3	...	8.7	33.1
Mozambique	2.9	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	2.9
French West Africa	0.1	32.5	...	-	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	11.4	46.0
French Equatorial Africa	0.6	2.0	...	0.4	-	...	2.2	...	1.2	...	3.1	9.5
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	53.0	...	1.5	...	...	-	1.3	0.6	5.9	...	-	62.3
Ghana and British West Africa ^{b/c/} . . .	4.2	...	...	0.4	...	...	-	...	...	...	1.2	5.8
British East Africa ^{b/}	8.7	...	0.2	...	...	2.6	...	-	4.6	...	9.0	25.1
Belgian Congo	5.5	1.7	...	0.1	4.4	1.9	0.1	0.3	-	0.8	0.5	15.3
Angola	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	...	...	2.1	-	1.5	7.4

Source: United Nations, Statistical Papers, Series T; Direction of International Trade, published jointly by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

a/ Including exports from South West Africa but excluding trade between the Union of South Africa and South West Africa.

b/ Excluding trade between individual countries.

c/ "British West Africa" refers here to Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

Figure 11. Main Flows of African Inter-territorial Trade, 1956

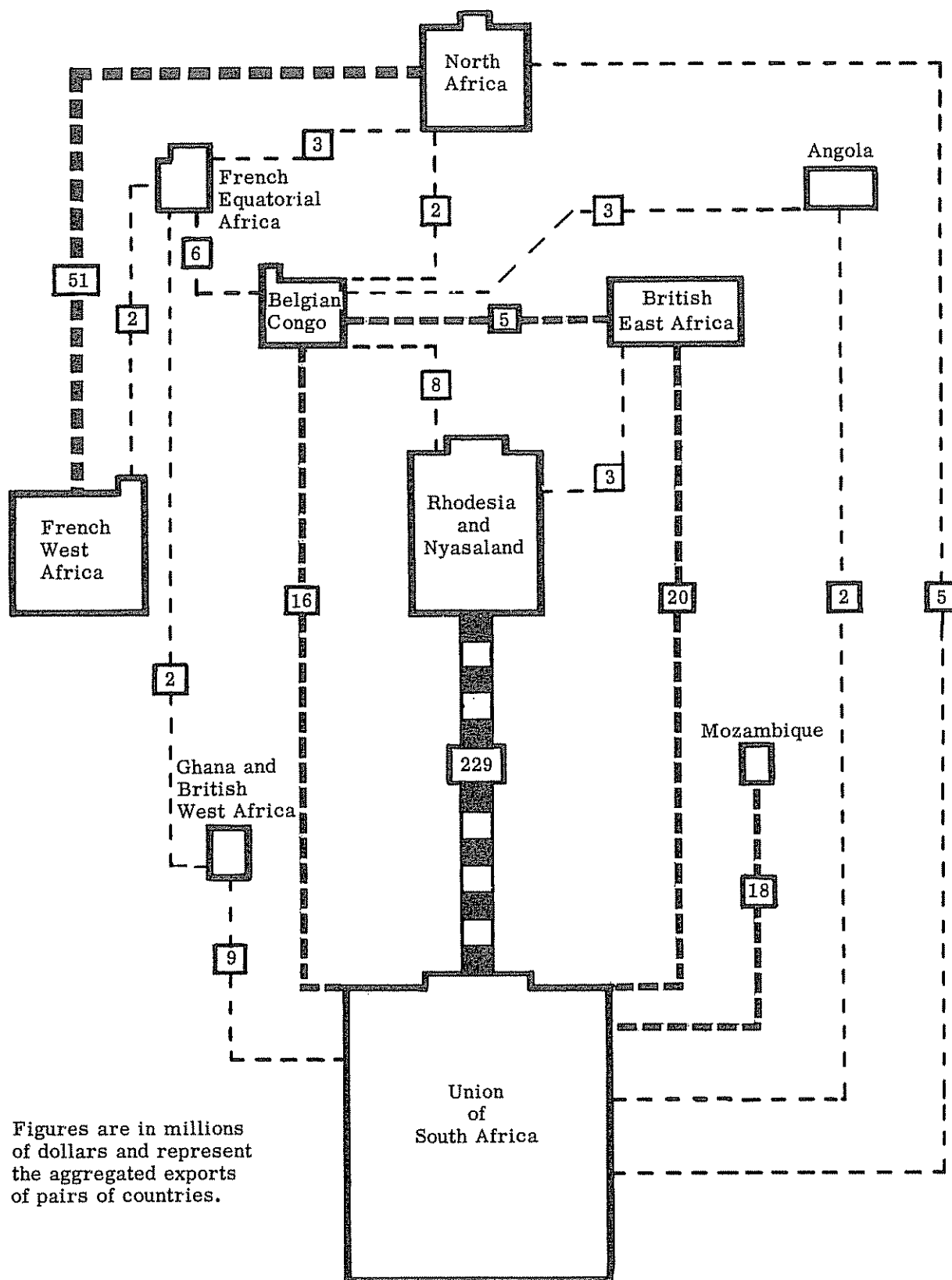


Table XV. North Africa: Pattern of Imports
(Monthly averages, in millions of French francs)

Country and year	Commodity grouping							
	Fuels	Raw materials and semi-finished products		Capital goods		Consumer goods		Total
		Of industrial origin	Of agricultural origin	Industrial	Agricultural	Foodstuffs	Other	
Algeria								
1953 . . .	1,008.2	2,709.8	525.4	2,190.8	386.4	4,202.2	5,860.6	16,883.4
1954 . . .	1,058.3	3,094.1	529.0	2,434.2	443.6	4,251.2	6,332.4	18,142.8
1955 . . .	1,252.6	3,614.7	669.5	2,645.4	432.3	4,513.8	7,391.8	20,320.2
1956 . . .	1,392.7	3,360.6	1,014.3	3,554.1	182.7	5,877.6	7,341.8	22,724.2
1957 a/ . .	517.1	873.2	427.9	1,148.3	71.2	1,304.0	1,957.9	6,303.7
Morocco								
1953 . . .	981.4	2,435.4	519.0	2,130.8	302.2	3,063.6	4,828.5	14,265.3
1954 . . .	896.4	2,366.6	535.9	2,119.9	281.4	2,856.9	4,937.3	13,994.4
1955 . . .	959.3	2,550.8	580.3	1,940.7	246.5	3,420.5	4,791.5	14,489.4
1956 . . .	850.6	2,050.1	861.7	1,745.7	130.6	4,024.1	3,300.5	12,963.2
Tunisia								
1953 . . .	374.0	879.3	130.2	597.6	214.2	902.0	1,912.8	5,010.1
1954 . . .	362.9	905.3	142.3	553.9	156.7	899.7	1,918.3	4,939.0
1955 . . .	397.2	975.7	152.2	563.7	96.2	1,138.2	1,943.6	5,266.6
1956 . . .	440.6	820.3	318.2	535.4	50.6	1,801.0	1,700.3	5,666.6
1957 b/ . .	550.0	904.6	175.1	537.0	42.5	1,655.7	1,738.4	5,613.2

Source: Service de la statistique générale, Bulletin de statistique générale (Algiers); Service central des statistiques, La conjoncture économique marocaine (Rabat); Service tunisien des statistiques, Bulletin mensuel de statistique (Tunis).

a/ Based on three months.

b/ Based on six months.

Figure 12. North Africa: Pattern of Imports
(Monthly averages, in billions of French francs)

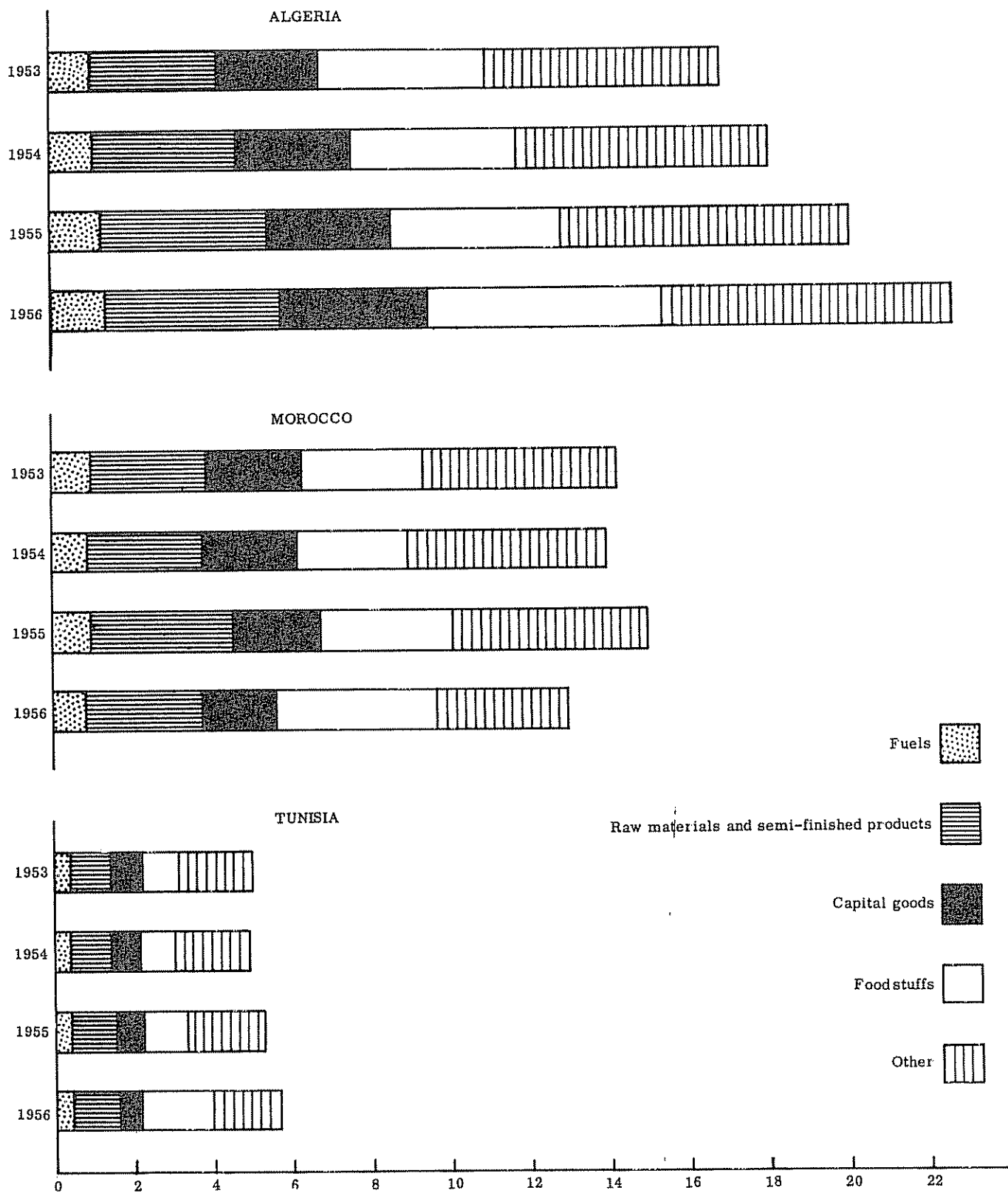


Table XVI. Union of South Africa:^{a/} Pattern of Imports
(Millions of South African pounds)

Category	1953	1954	1955	1956
Animal, agricultural and pastoral products	7.3	4.1	4.0	4.0
Foods	26.8	23.0	21.4	21.5
Alcs, spirits, wines and other beverages	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.0
Tobacco	0.7	0.8	2.8	3.3
Fibres, yarns, textiles and apparel . .	84.8	97.5	88.9	84.7
Metals and metal manufactures ^{b/}	148.7	147.2	180.6	182.6
Minerals, earthenware and glassware . .	17.2	15.7	16.2	16.8
Mineral and vegetable oils, waxes and paints	39.7	43.4	47.2	51.2
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	12.4	16.3	20.7	20.2
Other	86.4	89.4	97.3	108.4
Total	425.5	439.0	481.0	494.7

Source: Department of Customs and Excise, Monthly Abstract of Statistics (Pretoria).

^{a/} Including South West Africa except for 1953.

^{b/} Including machinery and vehicles.

Figure 13. Union of South Africa: Pattern of Imports
(Millions of South African pounds)

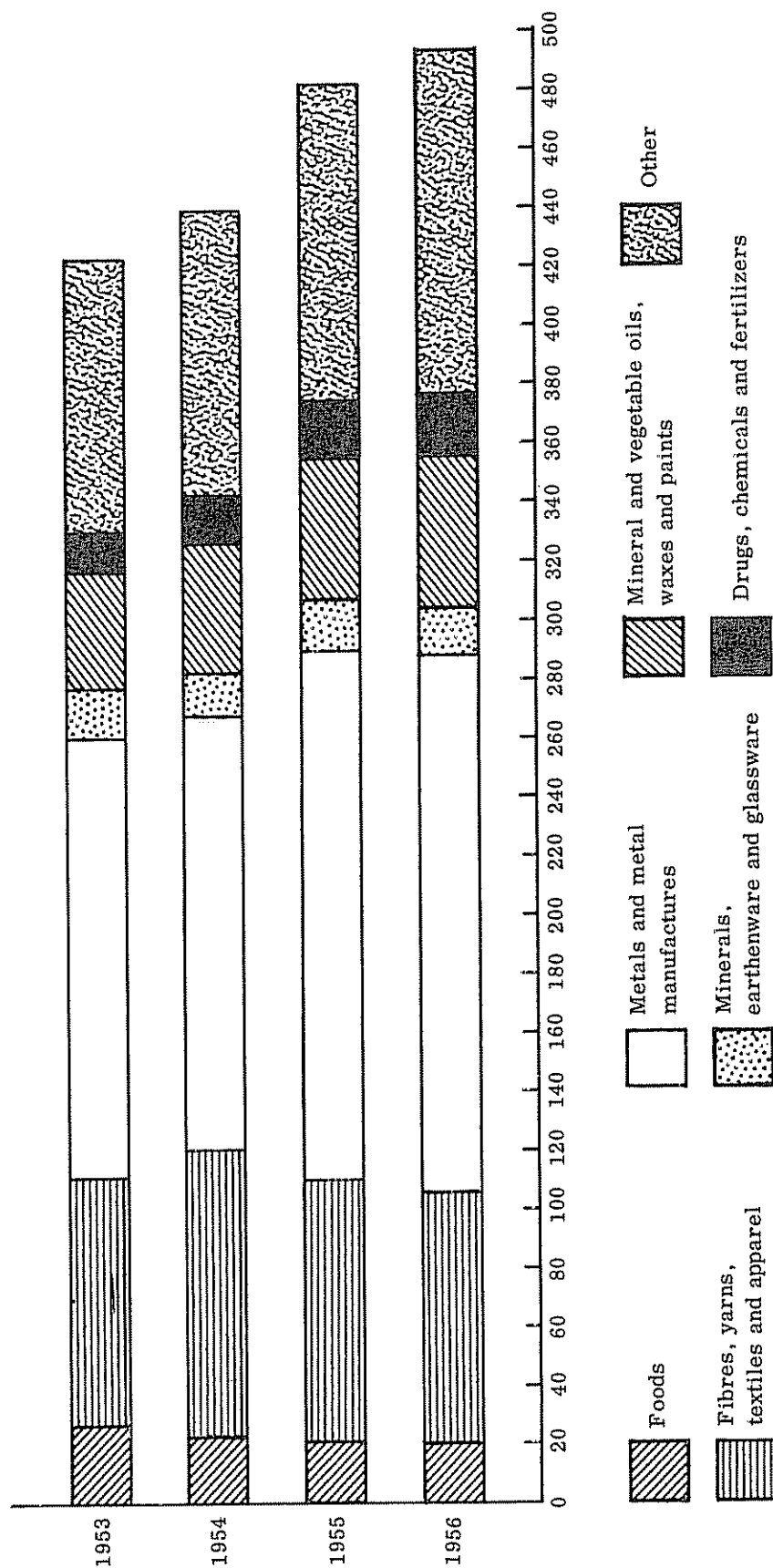


Table XVII. Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Pattern of Imports
(Millions of pounds)

Category	1954	1955	1956	1957 <u>a/</u>
Animal, agricultural and pastoral products . . .	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.7
Foods	10.3	11.9	11.8	6.2
Alcs, spirits, wines and other beverages	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.6
Tobacco	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fibres, yarns, textiles and apparel	24.6	22.2	23.4	12.6
Metals and metal manufactures	53.1	63.4	78.5	40.4
Minerals, earthenware and glassware	3.5	3.8	4.7	2.3
Minerals and vegetable oils, waxes and paints .	7.7	8.3	9.8	5.1
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	4.5	6.0	6.0	3.0
Leather, rubber and manufactures of these . . .	4.8	4.9	5.5	3.0
Wood, cane and articles made of these	4.1	4.5	5.3	2.6
Books, paper and stationery	3.5	4.1	4.4	2.3
Jewellery, timepieces, fancy goods and musical instruments	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.0
Miscellaneous	4.3	4.6	5.0	2.8
Total	125.3	138.6	159.3	83.1 <u>b/</u>

Source: Central African Statistical Office, Monthly Digest of Statistics
(Salisbury).

a/ Six months.

b/ Including £0.6 for electric energy.

Figure 14. Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Pattern of Imports
(Millions of pounds)

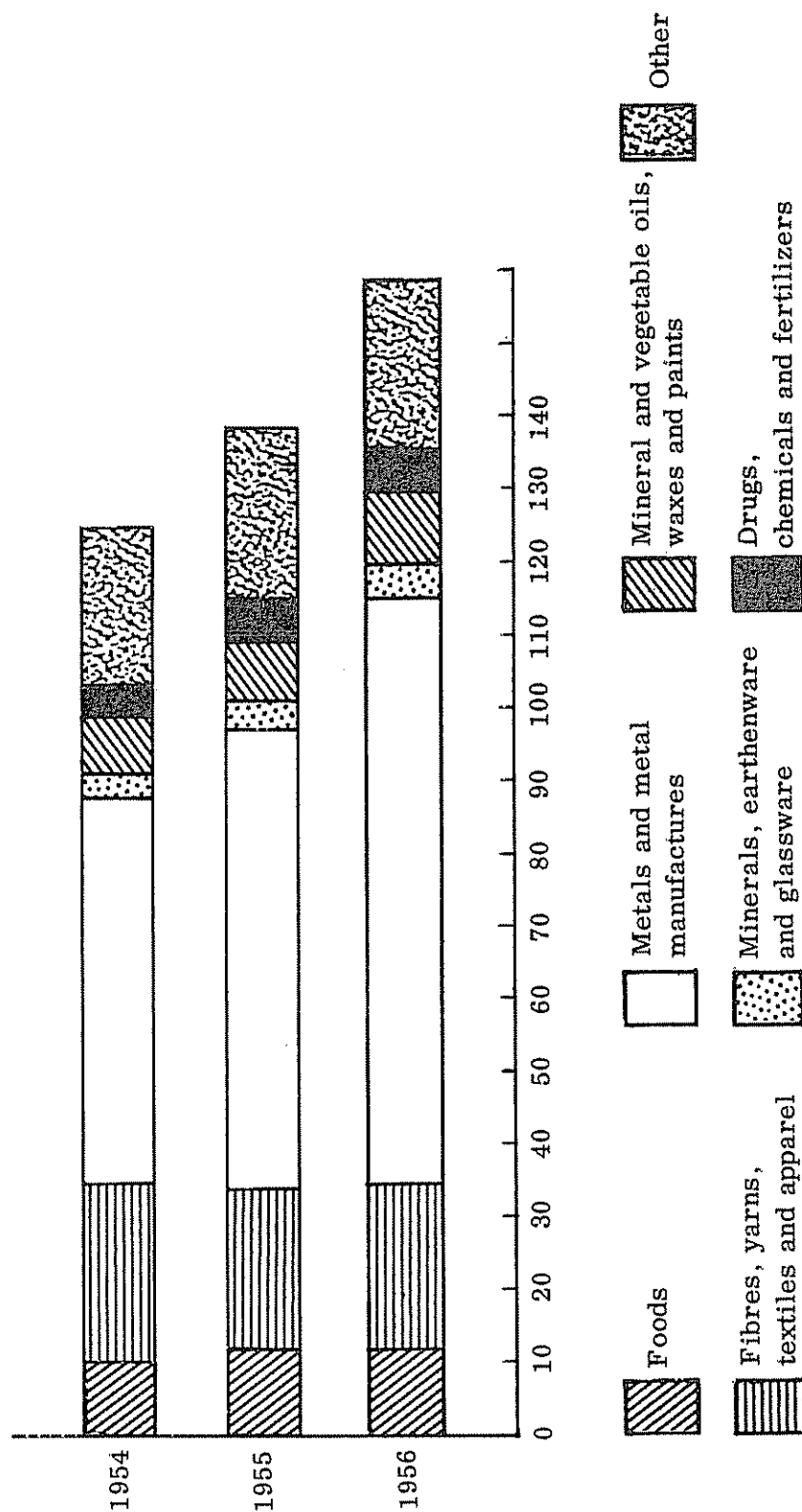


Table XVIII. Tropical Africa: Pattern of Imports^{a/}
(Millions of dollars)

Commodity grouping ^{b/}	1953	1954	1955	1956
Food, beverages and tobacco (0,1) . .	207.5	240.2	250.4	263.7
Basic materials (2,4)	19.5	31.0	28.1	27.2
Mineral fuels (3)	61.3	57.0	54.7	41.6
Chemicals (5)	77.4	114.7	122.8	121.7
Machinery and transport equipment (7)	506.3	681.0	687.3	906.0
Textiles (65)	289.9	379.1	328.9	327.8
Metals and metal manufactures (68,69)	212.1	223.9	254.0	254.4
Other manufactures ^{c/}	243.3	323.4	311.6	308.6
Miscellaneous (9)	66.6	71.1	75.1	68.6
Total	1,683.8	2,121.4	2,113.1	2,319.6

Source: Based on United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics.

^{a/} As represented by exports from North America, India, Japan and countries in the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation other than Greece, Iceland and Italy.

^{b/} Sections and divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, as shown in parentheses.

^{c/} Section 6 excepting groups 65, 68 and 69, which are shown separately, and section 8.

Figure 15. Tropical Africa: Pattern of Imports
(Millions of dollars)

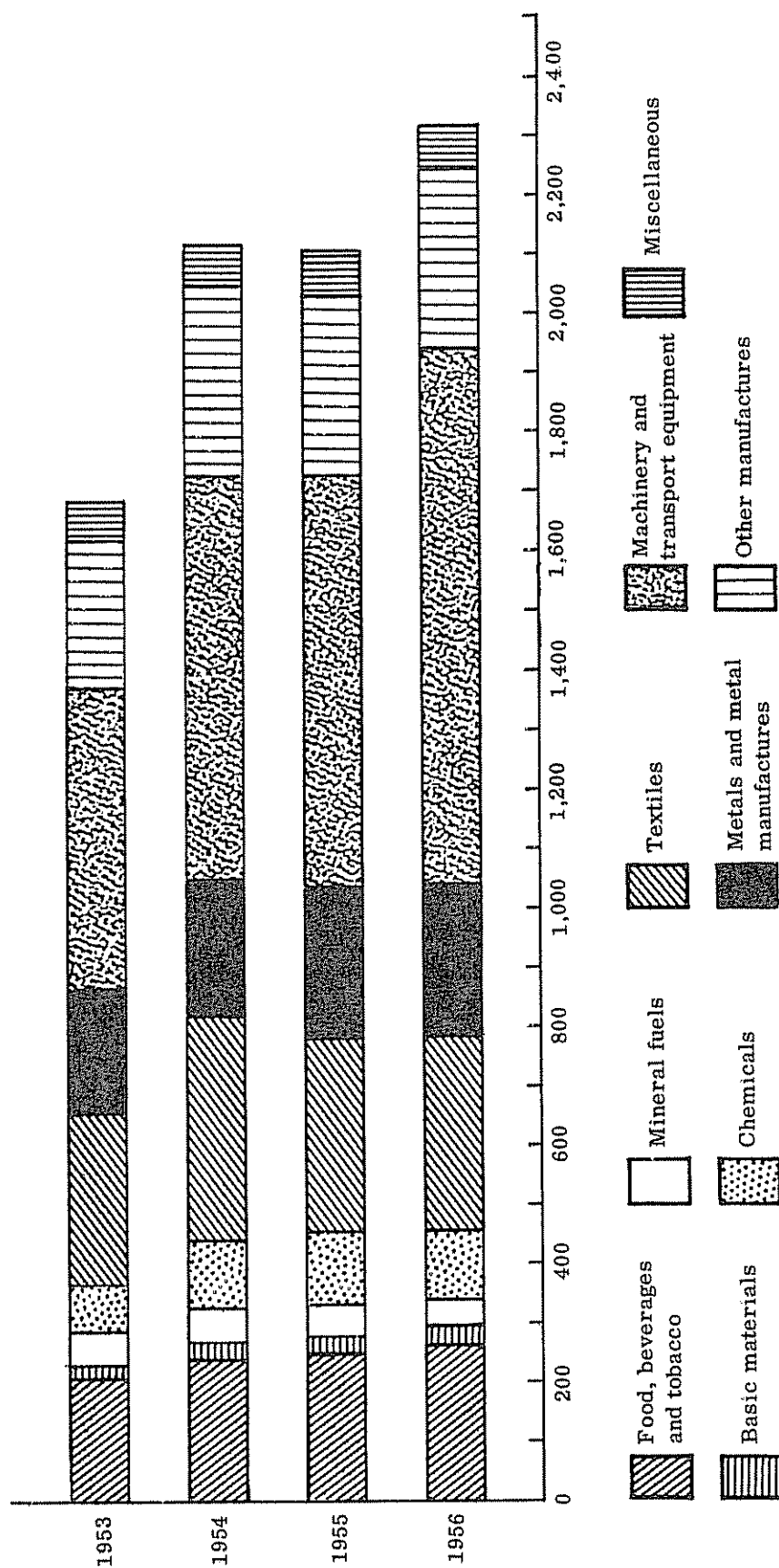


Table XIX. Principal Domestic Exports, Selected Countries
(Millions of dollars)

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955	1956
<u>Beverage crops:</u>				
Cocoa beans:				
Angola	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Belgian Congo	1.7	3.0	3.0	2.4
Cameroons, French administration	40.6	47.3	46.4	25.9
French Equatorial Africa	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.5
French West Africa	45.0	50.5	63.2	48.0
Ghana	157.2	236.9	183.6	143.0
Nigeria	69.6	109.9	73.3	67.2
Sierra Leone	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.6
Togoland, French administration	5.6	13.3	12.6	2.8
Coffee beans:				
Angola	65.5	46.6	44.4	55.8
Belgian Congo	33.7	38.7	40.9	44.6
Cameroons, French administration	10.6	13.7	13.3	15.2
Ethiopia and Eritrea a/	33.4	45.2	34.3	32.9
French Equatorial Africa	2.6	5.5	2.8	4.3
French West Africa	57.2	101.3	77.4	95.9
Kenya and Uganda	51.1	53.7	81.4	84.2
Madagascar	36.7	43.8	35.4	40.1
Tanganyika	16.3	28.0	19.3	25.9
Togoland, French administration	2.8	4.7	3.0	4.7
Tea:				
Kenya and Uganda	3.4	8.4	10.7	9.8
Mozambique	2.2	4.9	5.4	4.2
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	4.5	7.7	8.8	8.3
Tanganyika	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.5
Wine:				
Algeria	138.1	161.5	177.6	164.8
Tunisia	3.5	4.7	7.7	8.3
Union of South Africa	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.1
<u>Cereals:</u>				
Barley:				
Algeria	8.5	3.9	4.7	1.1
Morocco b/	20.1	24.8	19.2	23.2
Tunisia	4.8	0.8	-	-

Table XIX (continued)

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955	1956
<u>Cereals: (continued)</u>				
Maize:				
Angola	4.3	5.1	3.0	6.7
Belgian Congo	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.2
Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>a/</u>	0.4	0.2	0.3	-
Madagascar	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2
Morocco <u>b/</u>	5.5	3.9	7.2	9.9
Mozambique	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.5
Union of South Africa	1.4	32.0	37.9	45.9
Rice:				
Angola	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
Madagascar	8.9	3.2	7.0	7.7
Mozambique	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.6
Semolina:				
Tunisia	4.8	4.2	2.3	2.3
Wheat:				
Algeria	0.4	0.5	10.1	2.9
Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>a/</u>	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Morocco <u>b/</u>	3.6	14.6	21.7	17.8
Tunisia	28.4	23.5	13.1	1.7
<u>Fibres:</u>				
Cotton (raw):				
Angola	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3
Belgian Congo	37.0	30.5	31.9	36.3
French Equatorial Africa	20.3	25.9	25.8	26.7
French West Africa <u>c/</u>	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.7
Kenya and Uganda <u>d/</u>	48.5	60.7	47.8	56.4
Mozambique	18.4	18.6	15.0	10.7
Nigeria	15.5	20.6	26.3	19.9
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	2.2 <u>e/</u>	1.3	0.1	-
Sudan <u>c/</u>	76.8	62.8	87.2	119.9
Tanganyika <u>d/</u>	13.5	9.4	15.5	21.0
Togoland, French administration	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.6
Sisal:				
Angola	6.2	5.8	6.8	6.4
French Equatorial Africa	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Kenya	6.4	5.5	5.3	5.5
Madagascar	0.9	2.1	2.0	1.9
Mozambique <u>f/</u>	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.4
Tanganyika <u>g/</u>	35.8	30.5	27.9	30.3
Wool and hair:				
Kenya and Uganda	0.7 <u>h/</u>	0.6	0.7	0.8
Morocco <u>b/</u>	4.9	6.0	6.5	5.5
Tunisia	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.4
Union of South Africa	192.7	178.2	171.1	180.9

Table XIX (continued)

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955	1956
<u>Oil-seeds and oils:</u>				
Copra:				
Ghana	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6
Mozambique	6.9	5.7	4.9	5.8
Nigeria	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.8
Seychelles	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.0
Tanganyika	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6
Togoland, French administration	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.8
Zanzibar	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1
Cotton-seed:				
Mozambique	1.0	0.7	-	-
Nigeria	1.3	1.8	3.4	2.7
Sudan	9.4	8.5	8.7	13.4
Ground-nuts (unshelled):				
Cameroons, French administration <u>i/</u>	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.8
Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>a/</u>	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
French Equatorial Africa <u>i/</u>	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1
French West Africa <u>i/</u>	4.8	7.2	3.4	1.4
Gambia	6.9	6.2	6.6	6.3
Nigeria <u>i/</u>	69.8	83.7	64.8	77.7
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1.0	1.1	1.3	3.8
Sierra Leone <u>i/</u>	0.4	0.2	-	-
Sudan	5.6	3.3	6.9	10.9
Tanganyika <u>i/</u>	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.8
Togoland, French administration	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7
Uganda	0.2	1.5	1.4	1.5
Olive oil:				
Algeria	9.9	2.2	7.0	8.4
Morocco <u>b/</u>	0.6	0.1	2.7	6.2
Tunisia	5.8	21.6	9.4	10.7
Palm kernels:				
Belgian Congo	12.4	9.4	7.2	4.1
Cameroons, French administration	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.1
French Equatorial Africa	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0
French West Africa	13.4	14.9	10.8	10.8
Gambia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nigeria	62.1	63.8	53.8	57.2
Sierra Leone	12.0	10.5	7.0	7.0
Togoland, French administration	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.4
Palm oil:				
French Equatorial Africa	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
French West Africa	3.5	3.5	4.3	4.3
Nigeria	36.3	37.6	36.8	41.7

Table XIX (continued)

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955	1956
<u>Other agricultural and pastoral products:</u>				
Fruits and nuts:				
Algeria	22.4	31.2	39.9	37.5
Cameroons, French administration . . .	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.1
French West Africa <u>j/</u>	8.2	9.0	10.8	9.4
Nigeria <u>k/</u>	8.4	<u>j/</u> 8.0	6.6	6.7
Morocco <u>b/</u> <u>l/</u>	13.7	10.1	19.3	19.3
Sudan <u>m/</u>	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9
Tunisia	1.6	3.3	2.7	4.9
Union of South Africa <u>n/</u>	49.8	59.1	65.5	77.3
Hides and skins (undressed):				
Algeria	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.7
Angola	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4
Belgian Congo	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
British Somaliland	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.3
Cameroons, French administration . . .	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4
Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>a/</u>	7.2	7.0	6.2	6.3
French Equatorial Africa	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
French West Africa	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Kenya and Uganda	6.8	6.1	5.5	5.5
Madagascar	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.4
Morocco <u>b/</u>	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3
Mozambique	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Nigeria	9.4	9.4	9.0	8.5
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	3.7	3.0	2.3	2.4
Sudan	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.2
Tanganyika	4.6	4.3	3.5	3.4
Togoland, French administration	0.2	0.1	...	...
Tunisia	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
Union of South Africa	29.5	32.2	32.4	34.4
Rubber (natural rubber, including latex):				
Belgian Congo	8.2	8.2	15.9	20.7
Cameroons, French administration . . .	1.3	1.5	2.6	1.9
Liberia	21.1	18.7	33.0	30.3
Nigeria	9.3	8.1	15.6	17.9
Sugar (raw):				
Angola	2.2	3.2	2.9	2.9
Mauritius	55.3	53.9	50.5	60.0
Morocco <u>b/</u> <u>o/</u>	5.5	6.1	6.6	4.2
Mozambique	5.9	4.4	7.4	8.6
Réunion	25.6	29.0	28.1	29.7
Union of South Africa <u>o/</u>	8.0	16.4	19.4	14.3

Table XIX (continued)

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955	1956
<u>Other agricultural and pastoral products: (continued)</u>				
Timber:				
Angola	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.1
Belgian Congo	5.9	7.3	7.7	7.9
Cameroons, French administration	3.7	4.5	5.3	5.7
French Equatorial Africa	14.3	18.8	24.7	29.7
French West Africa	5.4	5.9	7.3	7.4
Ghana	16.5	18.7	22.6	26.2
Kenya and Uganda	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.3
Mozambique	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
Nigeria	10.8	9.8	12.9	10.5
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1.0 <u>p/</u>	1.5	1.2	0.8
Tanganyika	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Tobacco (not manufactured):				
Algeria	7.4	8.9	8.7	7.0
Angola	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Belgian Congo	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Cameroons, French administration	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.7
French Equatorial Africa	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Madagascar	6.4	6.6	5.5	5.2
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	64.4	69.8	71.1	78.2
Union of South Africa <u>q/</u>	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.3
<u>Minerals:</u>				
Asbestos:				
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	18.9	18.1	20.8	24.0
Union of South Africa	17.8	21.7	23.5	26.4
Cobalt ore:				
Belgian Congo	37.8	41.3	39.5	38.9
Morocco <u>b/</u>	3.9	2.1	1.9	1.7
Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>r/</u>	0.2	2.8	2.5	3.9
Copper:				
Angola	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Belgian Congo	136.6	133.7	160.8	219.5
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	242.8	242.1	309.6	318.7
Tunisia	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.4
Union of South Africa	24.5	24.5	28.9	33.9
Diamonds:				
Angola	12.2	12.2	11.8	11.9
Belgian Congo	17.2	17.3	24.2	26.9
French Equatorial Africa	2.3	2.9	3.1	2.8
French West Africa	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.7
Ghana	10.3	12.0	15.5	22.2
Sierra Leone	3.4	4.8	3.9	9.7
Tanganyika	5.9	8.8	8.9	7.8
Union of South Africa <u>s/</u>	80.1	74.8	89.5	89.3

Table XIX (continued)

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955	1956
<u>Minerals:</u> (continued)				
Iron ore:				
Algeria	40.7	31.2	36.8	26.4
Liberia <u>t/</u>	5.8	4.4	6.7	8.1
Morocco <u>b/</u>	3.3	2.2	1.8	2.4
Sierra Leone	12.2	7.6	10.5	11.2
Tunisia	12.8	9.7	10.8	12.2
Union of South Africa	1.0	2.5	1.7	1.2
Manganese ore:				
Angola	2.0	0.6	0.8	1.2
Belgian Congo	5.5	7.0	6.4	7.8
Ghana	24.4	14.4	14.5	19.7
Morocco <u>b/</u>	18.1	14.0	12.1	13.8
Union of South Africa	12.9	8.8	8.8	11.1
Phosphates:				
Algeria <u>u/</u>	5.3	6.3	6.7	5.5
Morocco <u>b/</u> <u>v/</u>	49.4	57.4	60.9	67.4
Tunisia	14.1	16.6	16.4	17.5
Tin:				
Belgian Congo	39.6	25.2	23.9	8.3
Cameroons, French administration . . .	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Nigeria	19.8	14.5	16.4	20.4
Zinc:				
Algeria	1.2	2.2	3.3	3.7
Belgian Congo	5.4	3.7	4.3	4.1
Morocco <u>b/</u>	3.0	2.8	4.1	3.6
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	5.5 <u>w/</u>	5.9	6.0	7.3
Union of South Africa <u>x/</u>	0.9	1.0	...	...

Source: United Nations, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, and official statistics of the exporting countries.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <u>a/</u> Years ending 10 September. | <u>n/</u> Including dried and preserved fruits. |
| <u>b/</u> Former French zone only | <u>o/</u> Refined. |
| <u>c/</u> Ginned cotton. | <u>p/</u> Southern Rhodesia only. |
| <u>d/</u> Other than linters. | <u>q/</u> All kinds of tobacco. |
| <u>e/</u> Nyasaland only. | <u>r/</u> Including cobalt metal. |
| <u>f/</u> Including waste. | <u>s/</u> Cut and uncut, rough and polished. |
| <u>g/</u> Including other agave fibres. | <u>t/</u> Including concentrates. |
| <u>h/</u> 1952. | <u>u/</u> Excluding fertilizers. |
| <u>i/</u> Shelled. | <u>v/</u> Calcium phosphate. |
| <u>j/</u> Bananas only. | <u>w/</u> Northern Rhodesia only; ingots. |
| <u>k/</u> Bananas and plantains. | <u>x/</u> Exports from South West Africa only, excluding shipments to the Union of South Africa. |
| <u>l/</u> Citrus fruits. | |
| <u>m/</u> Dried dates. | |

Table XX. Indices of Prices of Principal Exports
(January to June 1950 = 100)

Year	Beverages			Textile fibres			Other agricultural products			Minerals		
	Cocoa	Coffee	Tea	Cotton	Sisal	Wool	Ground-nuts a/	Rubber	Tobacco	Copper	Tin	Manganese
1953	141	121	91	100	72	110	136	103	121	160	122	161
1954	220	165	125	112	65	96	145	105	110	158	120	145
1955	141	119	105	101	63	80	145	174	110	223	124	151
1956	101	122	104	92	60	85	140	148	117	209	132	155
1955:												
First quarter . .	173	127	132	107	63	86	137	146	108	210	118	145
Second quarter . .	140	117	72	103	63	84	147	149	110	209	120	145
Third quarter . .	128	117	110	102	66	76	149	210	113	233	126	154
Fourth quarter . .	128	114	106	92	63	74	145	188	113	239	132	158
1956:												
First quarter . .	106	115	104	93	65	75	143	160	110	257	135	158
Second quarter . .	100	119	98	96	60	83	143	131	119	212	126	156
Third quarter . .	103	127	115	90	58	89	145	146	119	188	132	153
Fourth quarter . .	101	127	118	90	57	93	140	157	119	177	138	153
1957:												
First quarter . .	88	127	106	97	57	103	139	141	119	160	130	175
Second quarter . .	134	120	81	68	55	103	148	141	119	150	128	175

Source: United Kingdom, Board of Trade Journal (London); United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

a/ 1950 = 100.

Figure 16. Indices of Prices of Principal Exports
(January to June 1950 = 100)

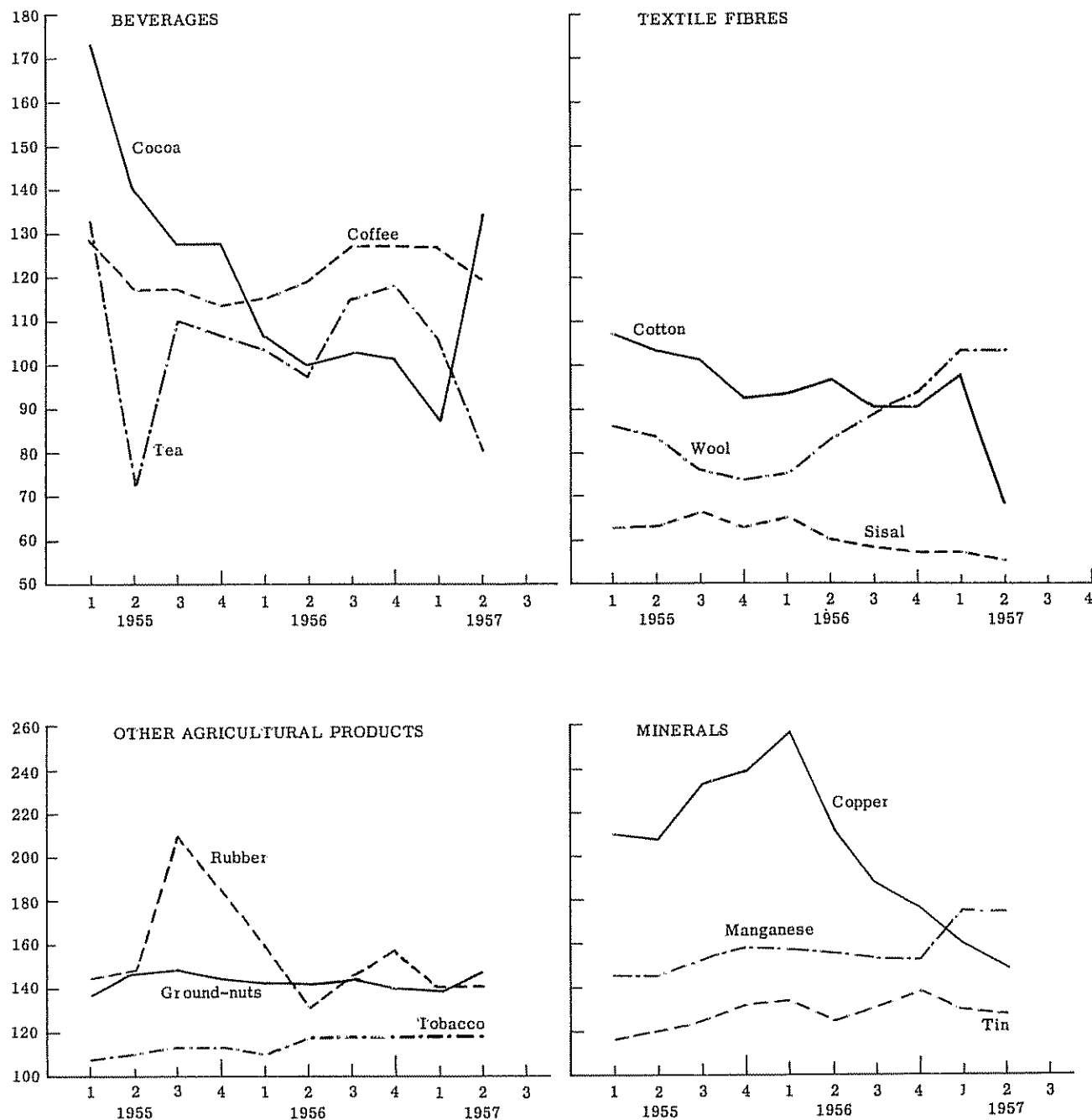


Table XXI. Indices of Unit Value of Imports and Exports, and Terms of Trade, by Country
(1953 = 100)

Country	Imports			Exports			Terms of trade		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
Angola	94	97	99	101	87	80	107	90	81
Belgian Congo a/	97	97	98	104	116	121	107	119	123
Ethiopia and Eritrea b/	91	99	97	112	98	112	133	99	115
Ghana c/	95	92	96	141	121	97	148	132	101
Kenya c/ d/	89	90	94	105	103	107	118	114	114
Morocco e/	98	94	100	105	102	111	107	109	111
Nigeria	93	92	93	111	98	92	116	107	99
Sudan	92	93	94	116	106	117	126	114	124
Tanganyika c/ d/	89	90	94	99	90	94	111	100	100
Uganda c/ d/	89	90	94	107	95	92	120	106	98

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1957.

The terms of trade index is obtained by dividing the export unit value index by the import unit value index; a rise in the terms of trade index therefore reflects an improvement in the terms of trade. See also Note to the Statistical Tables.

- a/ Including Ruanda-Urundi.
- b/ Twelve months ending 10 September of the year stated.
- c/ Exports include gold.
- d/ Excluding trade among Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika; imports refer to total for the three territories.
- e/ Former French zone only.

Table XXII. Quantum of Imports and Exports, by Country
(1953 = 100, unless otherwise indicated)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
Algeria	107	117	...	111	136	...
Angola <u>a/</u>	138	127	137	98	94	120
Belgian Congo <u>b/</u>	106	108	116	102	105	112
Cameroons, French administration . .	124	133	124	93	107	101
Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>c/</u>	124	120	124	103	104	91
French Equatorial Africa	121	141	144	140	150	144
French West Africa <u>d/</u>	129	126	128	111	106	135
Ghana <u>e/</u>	102	129	125	91	90	101
Kenya <u>e/ f/</u>	130	155	137	101	130	139
Madagascar <u>d/ g/</u>	114	102	116	98	116	123
Mauritius	99	114	105	102	98	110
Morocco <u>d/ h/</u>	99	107	94	103	119	113
Nigeria <u>i/</u>	118	146	163	104	103	115
Réunion	109	133	...	115	108	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>j/</u>	100	107	118	100	91	102
Sudan <u>k/</u>	100	104	95	79	106	130
Tanganyika <u>e/ f/</u>	130	155	137	105	117	136
Togoland, French administration . .	124	143	111	117	124	105
Tunisia <u>a/ d/</u>	101	109	...	129	113	...
Uganda <u>e/ f/</u>	130	155	137	113	132	131
Union of South Africa <u>l/</u>	107	...	...	124	...	...

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1957 and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

a/ Excluding export duties.

b/ Including Ruanda-Urundi; exports exclude fissionable materials.

c/ Twelve months ending 10 September of the year stated.

d/ Including gold.

e/ Exports include gold.

f/ Total imports for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

g/ Trade of the Comoro Islands is excluded.

h/ Former French zone only; excluding trade with Morocco (former Spanish zone) and Tangier.

i/ Including Cameroons under British administration.

j/ 1954 = 100.

k/ Including camels on the hoof exported to Egypt.

l/ Including South West Africa.

Table XXIII. Belgian Congo: Public Development Expenditure under Ten-year Plan^{a/}
(Millions of Belgian francs)

Investment sector	Revised programme, 1953		Appropriations through 31 December 1953	Revised programme, 1956		Appropriations through 31 December 1956
	Planned expenditure	Per cent		Planned expenditure	Per cent	
Basic facilities:						
Transport (including OTRACO)	19,204	59.8	10,407	20,855	42.9	16,224
Electric power	1,144	3.6	1,442	3,412	7.0	2,022
Telecommunications	250	0.8	299	656	1.4	563
Storage facilities	250	0.8	139	118	0.2	137
Total, basic facilities	20,848	65.0	12,287	25,041	51.5	18,946
Agriculture:						
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1,388 b/	4.3	1,039	1,530		1,176
Agricultural research (INEAC and IRSAC)	-	-	2	1,030		703
Total, agriculture	1,388	4.3	1,041	2,560	5.3	1,879
Social services:						
Education	1,838	5.7	1,444	2,179		2,226
Public health	1,972	6.2	1,596	2,895		2,473
African housing (OCA)	2,244	7.0	881	4,320	9	2,973
Local provision of water and electricity (REGIDESO)	1,616	5.0	1,346	2,278		675
Settlement assistance (Colonat)	404	1.3	408	854 c/		175
Rural water supplies (FBEL)	201	0.6	30	-		10,552
Total, social services	8,275	25.8	5,705	12,526	25.7	
Advisory services	165	0.5	198	342		269
Administration:						
Public buildings and township development . .	1,404	4.4	4,647	8,017	16.5	7,096
Local transport facilities (FBEL)	-	-	-	142 d/		142
Total, administration	1,404	4.4	4,647	8,159	16.8	7,238
Total	32,080	100.0	23,877	48,628		38,884

Source: Ministry of Colonies, *La situation économique du Congo belge et du Ruanda-Urundi, 1953 to 1956* (Brussels).

Note: Investment expenditures in the Ten-Year Development Plan are financed either through the Extraordinary Budget of the colony, or through special development institutions of the Government. OTRACO (Office des transports coloniaux) develops railways and waterways, including harbours. INEAC (Institut national pour l'étude agronomique du Congo) and IRSAC (Institut des recherches scientifiques d'agriculture au Congo) finance scientific research in agriculture; OCA (Office des Cités africaines) finances investment in housing for the indigenous population; REGIDESO (Régie de distribution d'eau et d'électricité au Congo) develops urban water and electricity supplies, and the FBEL (Fonds de bien-être indigène) contributes its funds to indigenous social welfare services such as schooling, public health, medical research and agriculture.

Details of investment expenditures on colonial account are not available. The following data indicate the amounts expended from 1949 through 1956 in some investment sectors (in millions of Belgian francs): OTRACO, 4,829; INEAC and IRSAC, 640; OCA, 2,238; electric power, 2,049; railways (on colonial account), 1,556; REGIDESO, 1,506; FBEL, 930; all others (colonial account), 15,712; total of all above, 29,460.

a/ Cumulative amounts since 1949/50.

b/ Including INEAC.

c/ Includes an increase in capital of 372 million Belgian francs of the Société de crédit au Colonat et à l'industrie.

d/ Not in the original plan.

Table XXIV. Ghana: Expenditure out of Development Funds^{a/}
(Thousands of pounds sterling)

Item	Plan total	Expendi- ture to 31 March b/ 1953	Actual expendi- ture 1953/54	Actual expendi- ture 1954/55	Actual expendi- ture c/ 1955/56	1956/57	
						Estimates July-June	Actual expendi- ture July-May
Total expenditure out of Development Funds	120,686.7	20,402.5	15,591.0	15,004.4	25,270.5	25,410.1	13,910.1
Development and Special Development Funds	87,982.6	19,989.6	12,985.0	13,748.8	20,086.3	15,605.2	10,031.8
Reserve Development Fund . .	28,558.1	412.9	2,606.0	1,228.1	5,169.3	9,484.9	3,878.3
Second Development Fund d/	4,146.0	-	-	27.6	14.9	320.0	-
Development and Special Development Funds							
Ministry of Agriculture . .	5,853.8	1,253.4	593.0	601.2	1,425.5	1,529.8	801.7
Ministry of Trade and Labour	3,268.5	479.0	242.6	804.1	711.4	665.9	862.9
Ministry of Communi- cations	27,226.7	4,969.8	5,705.5	4,352.4	6,066.2	4,265.4	3,381.8
Ministry of Works	17,080.6	4,188.6	1,579.7	2,723.0	4,103.8	3,206.8	2,203.8
Secretary for Defence . .	2,826.0	812.0	269.0	635.0	666.1	443.9	177.8
Ministry of Interior . .	3,571.3	1,142.9	257.5	327.6	845.2	697.6	322.9
Ministry of Education . .	13,209.2	4,409.3	2,172.0	2,497.1	2,840.9	1,029.2	611.9
Ministry of Health . . .	5,271.5	1,031.0	1,023.2	980.3	1,101.5	854.0	404.2
Ministry of Local Government	3,374.3	205.5	159.6	172.8	1,349.1	1,345.3	576.1
Ministry of Housing . . .	5,525.7	1,498.0	983.0	655.3	976.6	827.9	584.5
Development Secretariat . .	775.0	-	-	-	-	739.5	104.2
Reserve Development Fund							
Tema Harbour	16,045.6	322.4	1,883.7	338.8	3,579.9	4,160.0	2,080.0
Tema Township	10,000.0	4.3	245.1	464.4	1,100.0	4,270.9	1,438.3
Volta River Project . . .	1,612.5	86.2	477.1	425.0	489.4	154.0	140.0
Housing Corporation . . .	900.0	-	-	-	-	900.0	220.0
Second Development Fund d/							
Ministry of Agriculture . .	-	-	-	-	-1.8	-	-
Ministry of Works	2,720.0	-	-	-	5.7	220.0	-
Ministry of Health . . .	40.0	-	-	27.6	11.0	-	-
Ministry of Communi- cations	1,386.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-

Source: Office of the Government Statistician, Digest of Statistics (Accra, 1957).

- a/ Since April 1951, development expenditure has been charged to the Development Funds. Expenditure under the Development Plan, 1951, is financed from the Development and Special Development Funds; the total spent on projects included in the 1951 plan prior to April 1951 was £513,826.
- b/ Total expenditure out of Development Funds for the 1951/52 financial year amounted to £6,487.3 thousand, and for the 1952/53 financial year to £13,915.2 thousand.
- c/ Covers the fifteen-month period 1 April 1955 to 30 June 1956.
- d/ Covers sums brought forward from this Fund for expenditure on approved projects during the period of the First Development Plan.

Table XXV. French Territories South of the Sahara: Public Investment through FIDES, ^{a/} 1946-1956
(Millions of French metropolitan francs, except as indicated)

Investment sector	Expenditure, 1946 through 1955					Total
	Cameroons, French administration	French Equatorial Africa	French Somaliland	French West Africa	Togoland, French administration	
Basic facilities:						
Communications	36,789	37,384	3,120	92,284	29,017	202,369
Electric power	2,198	1,571	1,181	5,302	180	10,432
Total, basic facilities	38,987	38,955	4,301	97,586	29,197	212,801
Agriculture and industry:						
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries ^{b/}	7,323	10,282	238	39,269	9,892	68,083
Mining and industry	230	846	-	139	120	1,335
Total, agriculture and industry	7,553	11,128	238	39,408	10,012	69,418
Social services:						
Education	2,099	3,426	203	8,663	3,010	17,850
Health	2,241	6,122	357	7,869	3,610	21,161
Town planning, housing and related public works	2,520	2,934	1,038	11,875	958	20,250
Total, social services	6,860	12,482	1,598	28,407	7,578	59,261
Miscellaneous	398	236	39	1,581	369	2,651
All sectors	53,798	62,801	6,176	166,982	47,156	344,131 ^{c/}
Total authorized expenditure to the end of 1956 (billions of francs)	61.4	70.9	6.4	191.7	54.4	395.0

Source: Commissariat Général du Plan de Modernisation et d'Équipement, Rapport annuel sur l'exécution du plan de modernisation et d'équipement (Métropole et Outre-mer) (Paris, 1956). Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer, Service des statistiques, Bulletin mensuel de statistique d'Outre-Mer (Paris, 1957).

a/ Fonds d'investissement pour le développement économique et social des territoires d'Outre-mer (Investment Fund for Economic and Social Development of Overseas Territories).

b/ Including small sums for agricultural water supplies.

c/ To the total for all territories should be added the sum of 75 million francs, representing expenditures of FIDES during the period 1946-1955 on development activities benefiting all territories (chiefly research in various fields). Authorized expenditure under this heading, to the end of 1956, amounted to 89 million francs.

Table XXVI. Output of Principal Agricultural Commodities, by Country
(Thousands of metric tons)

Commodity and country	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57
<u>Cereals:</u>				
Barley: <u>a/</u>				
Algeria	723	935	707	950
Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>b/</u>	600	600	600	600
Morocco <u>c/</u>	1,806	1,737	1,248	1,594
Tunisia	180	170	81	190
Maize:				
Belgian Congo	327	322	325	315
Ethiopia	150	150	150	150
French West Africa	399	428	410	...
Kenya	100	144	113	116
Madagascar	73	56	...	...
Morocco <u>c/</u>	296	256	286	232
Rhodesia and Nyasaland:				
Northern Rhodesia <u>d/</u>	69	58	84	111
Southern Rhodesia <u>d/</u>	249	248	312	363
Ruanda-Urundi	129	146	133	145
Union of South Africa	3,554	3,392	3,379	3,724
Millet and sorghum:				
Belgian Congo	...	40	37	...
Cameroons, French administration	327	362	368	352
Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>e/</u>	1,842	1,780	1,780	1,780
Togoland, French administration	118	119	110	...
French West Africa <u>f/</u>	2,090	2,431	...	...
Ghana	178	196	...	178
Morocco	42	36	43	28
Tanganyika	879	950	...	...
Union of South Africa	204	147	139	166
Rice (paddy):				
Belgian Congo	177	179	198	185
French West Africa	511	559	673	...
Madagascar	1,025	991	1,025	...
Nigeria	...	173	...	...
Sierra Leone	222	224	220	220
Tanganyika	44	60	51	...
Wheat: <u>a/</u>				
Algeria	1,101	1,392	1,254	1,400
Kenya	121	135	122	127
Morocco <u>c/</u>	1,113	1,205	950	1,066
Tunisia	580	624	395	499
Union of South Africa <u>d/</u>	576	600	795	823

Table XXVI (continued)

Commodity and country	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57
<u>Oil-seeds and oils:</u>				
Copra:				
French West Africa <u>g/</u>	3	1	6	...
Ghana <u>g/</u>	2	4	3	5
Kenya <u>g/</u>	2	...	6	...
Mauritius	1	2	2	2
Mozambique <u>g/</u>	46	44	48	52
Nigeria	6	7	7	...
Seychelles <u>g/</u>	7	7	7	...
Tanganyika	13	13	12	10
Togoland, French administration . .	5	5	5	...
Zanzibar <u>g/</u>	14	13	13	12
Cotton-seed:				
Belgian Congo	91	96	97	103
French Equatorial Africa	66	76	73	67
French West Africa	10	11	12	...
Mozambique	67 <u>b/</u>	60	43	61
Nigeria	58 <u>b/</u>	74 <u>b/</u>	61	63
Sudan	171	173	189	245
Tanganyika	18	36	41	47
Uganda	152	116	139	134
Ground-nuts (in shell):				
Belgian Congo	180	188	175	182
Cameroons, French administration .	70	80	87	...
French Equatorial Africa	161	106	...	...
French West Africa	895	794	938	1,100
Gambia	63	59	58	...
Ghana	44	44	44	...
Nigeria <u>b/h/</u>	870	790	1,000	800
Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>i/</u>	75	...	...	...
Tanganyika	29	26	...	...
Uganda <u>i/</u>	160	170	180	...
Union of South Africa	202	195	222	183
Olive oil:				
Algeria <u>j/</u>	24	27	18 <u>b/</u>	30
Libya <u>k/</u>	8	2	3	4
Morocco <u>c/</u>	16	23	12 <u>b/</u>	30
Tunisia	93	60	24	100
Palm kernels: <u>g/</u>				
Angola	12	9	10	9
Belgian Congo	88	71	63	35
Cameroons, French administration .	22	17	16	16
French West Africa	86	81	85	86
Nigeria	407	472	440	458
Sierra Leone	70	69	59	59

Table XXVI (continued)

Commodity and country	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57
<u>Oil-seeds and oils: (continued)</u>				
Palm oil: <u>g</u> /				
Angola	7	13	8	9
Belgian Congo	132	137	149	151
French West Africa	16	14	18	18
Nigeria <u>h</u> /	204	212	185	188
Sesame:				
Belgian Congo <u>i</u> /	5	6	5	6
Ethiopia and Eritrea	35	35	35	35
French West Africa	3	4	...	...
Nigeria	13	16	19	...
Sudan	163	...	122	190
Tanganyika	10	11	13	...
Uganda	29	34	30	...
<u>Beverage crops:</u>				
Cocoa beans: <u>g</u> /				
Cameroons, French administration . .	60	50	56	46
French West Africa	72	53	75	76
Ghana <u>l</u> /	240	218	209	238
Nigeria <u>h</u> /	106	100	90	119
Coffee beans:				
Angola <u>b</u> /	75	58	79	81
Belgian Congo <u>m</u> /	38	42	51	57
Cameroons, French administration . .	10	11	14	18
Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>b/n</u> /	40	46	54	49
French West Africa	87	77	120	110
Kenya	12	13 <u>o</u> /	24	19
Madagascar	45	44	55	51
Tanganyika	15	21	20	23
Uganda	36	65	49 <u>b</u> /	55
Tea:				
Belgian Congo	1	1	1	2
Kenya	6	8	9	10
Mozambique	3	5	6	7
Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>p</u> /	6	8	8	9
Uganda	2	3	3	3
Tanganyika	1	2	2	3
Wine:				
Algeria	1,829	1,925	1,438	1,862
Morocco <u>c</u> /	119	188	192	211
Tunisia	66	105	112	130
Union of South Africa	255	289	324 <u>b</u> /	236

Table XXVI (continued)

Commodity and country	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57
<u>Other foodstuffs and tobacco:</u>				
Bananas:				
Belgian Congo	39	26	38	...
Cameroons, British administration .	81	92	...	...
Cameroons, French administration .	140	114	...	...
Ethiopia and Eritrea	20	20	20	...
French West Africa	97	97	...	...
Mozambique <u>g/</u>	18	19	11	...
Nigeria <u>g/</u>	92	83	68	...
Somalia	55	88	75	...
Zanzibar	14	14	14	...
Cane sugar:				
Angola <u>q/</u>	46	44	42	53
Belgian Congo <u>o/</u>	18	17	17 <u>b/</u>	18
Kenya <u>d/</u>	12	18	19	20
Madagascar	19	26	32	...
Mauritius <u>q/r/</u>	512	499	533	572
Mozambique <u>q/</u>	93 <u>b/</u>	90	124	139
Réunion <u>r/</u>	171	176	177	180
Uganda <u>d/s/</u>	43	68	71	75 <u>t/</u>
Union of South Africa <u>u/</u>	658	752	853	770
Cassava:				
Belgian Congo	6,751	6,785	7,520	7,518
Cameroons, French administration .	643	613	547	624
French Equatorial Africa	816 <u>v/</u>	...	...	...
French West Africa	2,008	1,858	...	...
Ghana	512 <u>w/</u>	512	512	512
Madagascar	857	796	733	...
Nigeria <u>x/</u>	10,722 <u>y/</u>	6,303	...	...
Ruanda-Urundi	1,805	2,040	2,086	2,088
Sierra Leone	37	37	39	49
Tanganyika	1,861 <u>z/</u>	...	...	...
Togoland, French administration .	371	361	373	...
Zanzibar	82	90	90	...
Citrus fruit:				
Algeria	341	339	385	431
Morocco <u>c/</u>	185	208	233	253
Tunisia	55	44	56	50
Union of South Africa	248	288	285	328
Potatoes:				
Algeria	242	253	231	240
Madagascar	80	50	80	...
Ruanda-Urundi	165	110	117	103
Union of South Africa	184	226	283	...

Table XXVI (continued)

Commodity	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57
<u>Other foodstuffs and tobacco: (continued)</u>				
Sweet potatoes and yams:				
Belgian Congo	309	343	358	373
Cameroons, French administration	138	148	159	...
Ethiopia and Eritrea	25	25	25	25
French Equatorial Africa	298 <u>y/</u>	...	...	...
French West Africa	1,735	2,562	...	...
Ghana <u>aa/</u>	482	481	481	481
Madagascar	378	303	...	...
Nigeria <u>h/</u> <u>bb/</u>	6,096	6,140	...	...
Ruanda-Urundi	1,442	1,964	1,733	1,656
Sierra Leone	10	10	10	10
Tanganyika	238 <u>cc/</u>	...	...	...
Togoland, French administration	376	396	389	...
Tobacco (not manufactured):				
Algeria	30	20	20	7
Rhodesia and Nyasaland:				
Northern Rhodesia	4	4	5	3
Nyasaland	15	10	15	14
Southern Rhodesia <u>d/</u>	55	56	70 <u>b/</u>	65 <u>dd/</u>
Union of South Africa	18	16	14	20
<u>Fibres and rubber:</u>				
Cotton (lint):				
Belgian Congo	45	48	49	52
French Equatorial Africa	33	38	37	34
Mozambique	34	28	22 <u>b/</u>	30
Nigeria <u>ee/</u>	26	34	27	...
Sudan	87	89	95	134
Tanganyika	9	19	22	24
Uganda	73	54	65	68
Sisal:				
Angola	31	30	41	38
Kenya	39	36	39	41
Madagascar	11	11	12	13
Mozambique	22	24	24	25
Tanganyika	171	181	179	189
Wool:				
Morocco <u>c/</u>	14	15	14	14
Union of South Africa <u>ff/</u>	128	139	142	145
Rubber:				
Belgian Congo	21	25	29	33
Cameroons, French administration	3	3	4	3
Liberia	36	38	39	41
Nigeria	21	21	30	39

(Source and footnotes on following page)

(Source and footnotes to table XXVI)

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics (Rome) and Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics (Rome); Statistical Office of the United Nations, Statistical Yearbook.

- a/ Preliminary figures for 1957/58 for barley and wheat are as follows (in thousands of metric tons): Barley: Algeria, 544; Ethiopia and Eritrea, 600; Morocco, 475; Tunisia, 238. Wheat: Algeria, 1,187; Morocco, 650; Tunisia, 546.
- b/ Estimated.
- c/ Former French zone only.
- d/ Output of farms and estates.
- e/ Standing estimate, including 1,500 thousand metric tons of "teff".
- f/ Including fonio.
- g/ Exports.
- h/ Including Cameroons under British administration.
- i/ Village crops.
- j/ Edible oil only.
- k/ Tripolitania only.
- l/ Including exports of the former territory of Togoland under British administration.
- m/ Including parchment coffee in Ruanda-Urundi.
- n/ Ethiopia only.
- o/ Estate production.
- p/ Nyasaland only.
- q/ Raw and refined sugar at actual weight.
- r/ Twelve months beginning 1 July.
- s/ Twelve months beginning 1 September of year stated.
- t/ Calendar year.
- u/ Twelve months beginning 1 May of year stated.
- v/ Average of five years, 1948-1952 inclusive.
- w/ Average of three years, unspecified in the period 1948-1952.
- x/ Northern and eastern regions of Nigeria.
- y/ Average of two years, unspecified in the period 1948-1952.
- z/ Including sweet potatoes.
- aa/ Including the former territory of Togoland under British administration.
- bb/ Yam production only.
- cc/ Average of four years, 1948-1952
- dd/ Including north-western Rhodesia.
- ee/ Purchases for export.
- ff/ Including Basutoland and South West Africa.

Table XXVII. Output of Principal Minerals, by Country
(Thousands of metric tons, except as indicated)

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955	1956 (preliminary)
<u>Metallic minerals:</u>				
Antimony (Sb content; metric tons):				
Algeria	1,900	2,287	984	2,149
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>a/</u> .	24	53	168	57
Morocco: <u>b/</u>				
A	60	394	317	-
B	321	314	378	299
Union of South Africa	2,730	8,639	14,189	14,107
Bauxite (crude ore):				
French West Africa	338	434	493	452
Ghana <u>c/</u>	117	166	118	140
Mozambique	3	3	3	4
Chromite (Cr ₂ O ₃ content):				
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>a/</u> .	202	193	196	196
Sierra Leone	10	8	9	9
Union of South Africa	324	285	240	278
Cobalt (Co content; metric tons):				
Belgian Congo	8,278	8,609	8,567	9,084
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>d/ e/</u>	854	1,083	670	1,037
Morocco <u>f/</u>	600	736	757	644
Copper (Cu content):				
Angola	2	4	3	4
Belgian Congo <u>g/</u>	214	221	235	250
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>d/ g/</u>	368	385	348	390
South West Africa	12	14	21	27
Union of South Africa <u>g/</u>	35	41	43	44
Gold (kilogrammes):				
Bechuanaland	34	38	17	18
Belgian Congo <u>h/</u>	11,540	11,368	11,506	11,631
Cameroons, French administration	32	21	16	13
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	15,688	16,749	16,389	16,788
French Equatorial Africa	1,685	1,409	1,448	1,266
French West Africa	59	21	18	14
Ghana	22,736	24,481	21,373	19,844
Kenya	298	206	296	431
Madagascar	51	42	30	30
Mozambique	32	63	39	39
Nigeria	21	23	21	14
Sierra Leone	44	7	15	...
Sudan	68	48	47	...
Tanganyika	2,304	2,294	2,146	1,844 <u>c/</u>
Uganda <u>c/</u>	13	14	11	8
Union of South Africa	371,395	411,721	454,182	494,443

Table XXVII (continued)

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955	1956 (preliminary)
<u>Metallic minerals: (continued)</u>				
Iron (Fe content):				
Algeria	1,762	1,520	1,870	1,343
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>a/</u>	35	35	46	64
Liberia <u>i/</u>	893	1,087	1,163	1,439
Morocco: <u>b/</u>				
A	239	156	138	218
B	603	570	632	...
Sierra Leone	848	514	784 <u>c/</u>	797
Tunisia	563	510	610	630
Union of South Africa	1,228	1,186	1,262	1,310
Lead (Pb content):				
Algeria	7	11	10	10
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>d/ g/</u>	12	15	16	15
French Equatorial Africa	5	3	3	3
Morocco: <u>b/</u>				
A	80	82	89	87
B <u>c/</u>	1	-	1	...
South West Africa	59	70	79	78
Tanganyika	3	2	4	7
Tunisia	27	27	26	24
Union of South Africa	1	-	1	1
Magnesite (Mg CO ₃ content):				
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>a/</u>	10	7	11	8
Union of South Africa	23	24	18	30
Manganese (Mn content):				
Angola	32	15	14	13
Belgian Congo	108	193	231	165
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>d/</u>	3	7	9	17
Ghana <u>c/</u>	360	216	260	307
Morocco <u>f/</u>	166	161	168	174
South West Africa	18	15	18	25
Union of South Africa	333	286	220	248
Silver (metric tons):				
Belgian Congo	154	141	127	115
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	19	15	15	22
Morocco <u>f/</u>	31	36	31	22
South West Africa	26	27	40	...
Tunisia	5	3	3	3
Union of South Africa	37	41	46	49
Tin concentrates (Sn content; metric tons):				
Belgian Congo <u>h/</u>	15,538	15,326	15,270	15,145
Nigeria	8,347	8,054	8,289	9,314
South West Africa	213	453	...	...
Tanganyika <u>c/</u>	48	38	42	15

Table XXVII (continued)

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955	1956 (preliminary)
<u>Metallic minerals: (continued)</u>				
Tin concentrates: (continued)				
Uganda	91	84	69	34
Union of South Africa	1,382	1,336	1,305	1,457
Tungsten ore (WO ₃ content; metric tons):				
Belgian Congo <u>h/</u>	762	996	942	1,610
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>a/</u> .	211	141	123	143
South West Africa	108	93	111	134
Uganda <u>c/</u>	114	114	97	114
Union of South Africa	231	367	387	180
Vanadium (V content; metric tons):				
South West Africa	541	547	492	604
Zinc (Zn content):				
Algeria	16	27	31	31
Belgian Congo	126	84	68	118
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>d/ g/</u>	26	27	28	29
Morocco <u>f/</u>	35	34	43	40
South West Africa	16	20	21	27
Tunisia	4	5	5	5
<u>Non-metallic minerals:</u>				
Asbestos: <u>j/</u>				
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>a/</u> .	80	73	96	108
Swaziland	27	27	30	27
Union of South Africa	86	99	109	124
Coal: <u>k/</u>				
Algeria	295	303	302	297
Belgian Congo	315	379	480	420
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>a/</u> .	2,618	2,748	3,315	3,553
Morocco <u>f/</u>	565	486	467	482
Mozambique	162	142	173	218
Nigeria	711	646	761	800
Union of South Africa	28,459	33,421	32,111	33,911
Diamonds (thousands of metric carats): <u>l/</u>				
Angola	729	722	743	740
Belgian Congo	12,580	12,620	13,041	14,010
French Equatorial Africa	141	152	137	146
French West Africa	180	218	318	381
Ghana <u>c/</u>	2,164	2,126	2,277	2,520
Sierra Leone	482	401	420	547
South West Africa	610	684	813	989
Tanganyika	172	326	326	359
Union of South Africa	2,718	2,859	2,629	2,586

Table XXVII (continued)

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955	1956 (preliminary)
<u>Non-metallic minerals: (continued)</u>				
Petroleum (crude): <u>m/</u>				
Algeria	85	75	57	33
Morocco <u>f/</u>	103	118	103	98
Phosphate rock: <u>n/</u>				
Algeria	603	758	764	606
Morocco <u>f/</u>	4,097	5,020	5,328	5,700
Tunisia	1,719	1,823	2,200	2,077

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations.

a/ Southern Rhodesia only.

b/ A, former French zone; B, former Spanish zone.

c/ Exports.

d/ Northern Rhodesia only.

e/ Content of white alloy cathode metal and ferro-cobalt.

f/ Former French zone only.

g/ Smelter production.

h/ Including Ruanda-Urundi.

i/ Twelve months ending 31 August of year stated.

j/ Non-fabricated asbestos fibres.

k/ Anthracite and bituminous, including semi-bituminous coal but excluding lignite and brown coal.

l/ For details of industrial and gem stone content, see United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1956, page 170.

m/ Including shale oil, excluding natural gasoline.

n/ Crude mineral with variable phosphate content.

Table XXVIII. Output of Electricity, by Country
(Millions of kilowatt-hours)

Country	1953	1954	1955	1956
Algeria	771	827	884	956
Angola	39	39	52	77
Belgian Congo	1,073	1,292	1,445	1,743
Federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea:				
Ethiopia <u>a/</u>	30	36	39	43
Eritrea	19	19	19	19
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:				
Northern Rhodesia	1,061	1,174	1,268	1,372
Southern Rhodesia	942	1,057	1,179	1,320
Nyasaland	4	7	9	...
French Equatorial Africa	20	36	44	33
French West Africa	76	95	117	138
Ghana <u>b/</u>	228	241	241	231
Kenya <u>c/</u>	150	179	209	240
Liberia	29	27	31	...
Libya <u>d/</u>	50	57	62	67
Madagascar	47 <u>e/</u>	53	57	58
Mauritius <u>f/</u>	...	37	34	37
Morocco <u>g/</u>	748	826	880	928
Mozambique <u>e/ h/</u>	50	51	53	...
Nigeria <u>i/</u>	179	214	243	285
Sierra Leone	9	10	12	14
Sudan	32	36	45	47
Tanganyika <u>j/</u>	88	100	112	124
Tunisia	203	227	244	252
Uganda	60	73	80	95
Union of South Africa	13,345	14,636	16,351	17,659

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1957.

- a/ Twelve months ending 10 September of year stated.
- b/ Former Gold Coast only.
- c/ Imports from Tanganyika not included.
- d/ Excluding agricultural settlements and small communities.
- e/ Consumption.
- f/ Excluding transmission losses.
- g/ Former French zone.
- h/ Including Manica and Sofala.
- i/ Twelve months beginning 1 April of year stated.
- j/ Including export to Kenya.

Table XXIX. Output of Selected Manufactures, by Country
(Thousands of metric tons, unless otherwise stated)

Product and country	1953	1954	1955	1956 (preliminary)
<u>Metals:</u>				
Pig-iron:				
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>a/</u> .	36	14	20	26
Union of South Africa	1,223	1,197	1,301	1,357
Crude steel:				
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>a/</u> .	25	33	45	53
Union of South Africa	1,298	1,431	1,580	1,605
Copper metal:				
Belgian Congo	214	224	235	250
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>b/ c/</u>	268	385	348	390
Union of South Africa	35	41	43	44
Lead metal:				
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>b/ d/</u>	12	15	16	15
Morocco <u>e/</u>	27	27	27	27
Tunisia	27	27	27	24
Tin metal:				
Belgian Congo	3	2	3	3
Union of South Africa	1	1	1	1
Zinc metal:				
Belgian Congo	8	32	34	42
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>b/ d/</u>	26	27	28	29
<u>Building materials:</u>				
Building bricks (millions):				
Belgian Congo	7	5	...	...
Canary Islands	10	10	11	11
Federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea . . .	8	13	14	13
Morocco <u>f/</u>	30	28	28	...
Mozambique	11	10	9	...
Tunisia	42	39	35	29
Union of South Africa	1,199	1,281	...	...
Cement:				
Algeria	494	631	655	669
Belgian Congo	248	346	405	459
Federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>g/</u> . .	9	13	22	27
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:				
Northern Rhodesia	259	330	403	...
Southern Rhodesia <u>h/</u>	65	67	91	113
French West Africa	61	83	129	146
Kenya	53	112	131	187
Morocco <u>e/</u>	624	658	703	581
Mozambique	87	102	137	...
Tunisia	227	284	383	360
Union of South Africa	2,122	2,162	2,336	2,470

Table XXIX (continued)

Product and country	1953	1954	1955	1956 (preliminary)
<u>Chemicals:</u>				
Sulphuric acid: <u>i/</u>				
Algeria	41	40	39	26
Belgian Congo	61	84	112	117
Canary Islands	11	12	12	10
Morocco <u>e/</u>	28	35	...	...
Superphosphates:				
Algeria	94	124	118	90
Morocco <u>e/</u>	77	96	90	...
Tunisia	52	49	46	25
Union of South Africa	519	504	...	...
<u>Food, beverages and tobacco:</u>				
Sugar: <u>j/</u>				
Angola	50	49	42	53
Belgian Congo	17	17	17	18
Mauritius	518	481	576	573
Mozambique	90	124	139	164
Réunion	168	174	178	202
Union of South Africa	662	803	863	808
Beer (thousands of hectolitres):				
Algeria	319	349	513	...
Angola	22	32	41	41
Belgian Congo	739	882	1,037	1,229
Federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>g/ k/</u>	11	15	13	11
French West Africa	107	120	125	150
Ghana <u>l/</u>	44	47	44	...
Kenya	139	178	235	248
Morocco <u>e/</u>	300	300	...	...
Mozambique	46	46	46	50
Nigeria	64	78	80	102
Tanganyika	24	23	28	33
Tunisia	75	95	125	139
Uganda	15	20	36	55
Union of South Africa	969	949	...	...
Wine (thousands of hectolitres):				
Algeria	18,288	19,247	14,399	18,619
Morocco <u>e/</u>	1,188	1,906	1,915	2,113
Tunisia	661	1,025	1,116	1,300
Union of South Africa	2,549	2,548	3,231	2,356
Cigarettes (millions): <u>m/</u>				
Algeria	7,404	7,864	8,450	9,300
Angola <u>n/</u>	600	660	675	755
Belgian Congo	2,701	2,434	2,924	3,232
Federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>g/ k/</u>	95	112	128	1,863

Table XXIX (continued)

Product and country	1953	1954	1955	1956 (preliminary)
<u>Food, beverages and tobacco: (continued)</u>				
<u>Cigarettes: (continued)</u>				
French West Africa	600	800	900	1,000
Kenya <u>n/</u>	95	85	135	150
Mauritius	535	560	540	575
Morocco <u>e/ o/</u>	2,940	...	...	...
Mozambique	715	750	810	824
Nigeria	2,126	2,250	2,506	2,650
Tunisia	1,750	1,885	2,060	2,165
Uganda <u>n/</u>	2,805	2,975	3,105	1,755
Union of South Africa	9,969	10,107	...	...
<u>Tobacco (metric tons): <u>p/</u></u>				
Algeria	2,263	2,387	2,470	2,600
Angola	77	63	63	54
Kenya	8	5	...	147
Morocco <u>e/</u>	741	802	...	...
Mozambique	4	4	4	...
Tunisia	676	689	718	752
Uganda	329	320	300	109
Union of South Africa	9,499	...	...	...

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1957.

a/ Southern Rhodesia only.

b/ Northern Rhodesia only.

c/ Blister and electrolytic copper.

d/ Refined.

e/ Former French zone only.

f/ Former Spanish zone only.

g/ Ethiopia only.

h/ Twelve months ending 30 June of year stated.

i/ Production in terms of 100 per cent sulphuric acid.

j/ Crop years beginning year shown.

k/ Twelve months ending 30 September of year stated.

l/ Former Gold Coast only.

m/ Unless otherwise stated, cigarillos are included with cigarettes.

n/ Including a small quantity of cigars.

o/ Excluding cigarros.

p/ Including snuff.

