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U N I T E D N A T I O N S

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN **AFRICA**

1954-1955 Supplement to World Economic Survey, 1955



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FOREWORD

This report has been prepared in the Bureau of Economic Affairs, with substantial assistance from the Statistical Office of the United Nations, in response to resolution 367 B (XIII) of the Economic and Social Council. It is issued as a supplement to the World Economic Survey, 1955 (sales number: 1956.II.C.1) and as a companion volume to Aspects of Water Development in Africa (sales number: 1956).

It reviews the growth of economic activity in Africa in 1954 and 1955, noting differences in the economic structure of the principal regions - northern, tropical and southern Africa - and the differing rates of development in each region. It also contains a Statistical Appendix, consisting of some twenty-six tables covering different aspects of the economy in annual and, where appropriate, quarterly series beginning with 1950.

Africa, as defined in the report, is exclusive of Egypt but it 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, 1954-1955 (sales number: 1956.II.C.2).

The use of the term "French North Africa" in this report refers to Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia. 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. The arrangement of countries in the tables and in the discussion is based on analytical considerations alone.

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., 1952/53.

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.

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INTRODUCTION

The great diversity of climate, natural resources, peoples and modes of life in Africa limits the significance of quantitative data relating to the area as a whole and makes it desirable, for purposes of analysis, to divide the continent into broad regions. In the northern part of the continent, particularly in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, European capital and permanent settlement have had a decisive influence on economic development. For convenience, in view of its proximity to these territories, Libya has been included in this grouping although its problems are of a different nature. At the southern extremity of the continent, the Union of South Africa and, to a lesser extent, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland also have permanent European settlement and expanding manufacturing capacity. The third grouping, which for convenience is referred to as tropical Africa, comprises the remaining territories.

Union of South Africa

The geographic product of the Union of South Africa at market prices increased by 6 per cent in the year ending June 1955, while net national income - after deduction of income accruing from non-Union factors of production - increased by 5 per cent.^{1/} Since prices rose by 2.5 per cent, the geographic product and the net national income in real terms were also at higher levels than in the previous year. The relative importance of mining output in geographic production 1954/55 rose for the first time in four years, as mining output expanded by 11 per cent in value, owing chiefly to the opening of new mines producing gold and atomic materials in the Orange Free State. The fixed dollar price of gold, and difficulty experienced by the industry in maintaining its labour force, have, however, combined to keep its contribution to the geographic product well below that recorded in pre-war years. Agricultural output declined substantially in value, largely on account of lower returns from sales of maize and wool, while manufacturing production which has expanded constantly since 1951, continued its upward trend. The figures of geographic product and net national income are calculated on the basis of years ending in June, but it would appear from such data as are currently available that the improvement in both sets of accounts as well as in gross domestic capital formation was maintained to December 1955, although the rate of increase from 1954 to 1955 was lower than that from 1953 to 1954.

In view of the favourable turn in the balance of payments and the consequent increase of £SA 44 million in the country's monetary reserves during 1954, import control was substantially relaxed. Despite this relaxation, the deficit in the balance of payments on current account declined from £SA 30 million in 1954 to

^{1/} Figures on national income and domestic product are given in tables I to V in the Statistical Appendix.

£SA 28 million in 1955, largely owing to an increase in net gold output. There was a net inflow on capital account amounting to £SA 8 million compared with £SA 74 million in 1954. Government borrowings decreased to £SA 13 million, against £SA 20 million in 1954, and there was a net outflow of private capital amounting to £SA 3 million; the net outward flow of short-term capital owed to foreign banks and governments amounted to £SA 2 million.

The general increase in economic activity has been accompanied by inflationary pressure. In order to counter such pressures, interest rates were raised, the rate on three-month treasury bills increasing from 1 15/16 per cent to 2 7/16 per cent in March 1955, to 3 per cent in September and to 3 1/4 per cent in February 1956. The South African Reserve Bank rate was raised from 4 per cent to 4 1/2 per cent in September 1955 and, as a result, the commercial banks increased their overdraft rates from 5 1/2 per cent to 6 per cent; interest rates paid on savings deposits with commercial banks and with building societies also increased. In addition to being an anti-inflationary measure, the increase in bank rates was intended to discourage the transfer of surplus funds from the Union of South Africa for investment in the London market, where higher rates prevailed. When, in February 1956, the United Kingdom bank rate was raised from 4 1/2 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent, no change was made in the bank rate of the Union of South Africa, but steps were taken to prevent the transfer of funds to London for the sole purpose of earning higher rates of interest.

An important element in the inflationary pressure experienced over the year has been the shortage of labour. Competition for available labour, and increases in overtime worked and in wage rates, have resulted in higher costs. So far as immigrant labour is concerned, it is conceivable that the position may become more difficult as development proceeds in the Belgian Congo and in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and competition for immigrant labour is intensified. While the labour situation is being improved slowly by the natural growth of population in the Union of South Africa, it would appear that it is in greater mechanization and in improved organization and management that the country must seek the solution to the problem of labour shortage.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

The fiscal year 1954/55 was favourable for Rhodesia and Nyasaland. National income increased by 12 per cent in 1954, and such data as are available for 1955 suggest that a further increase occurred in that year. The reduction in the adverse balance of payments on current account which had characterized the years since 1952 continued. Despite the strike in the Copper Belt early in the year, the value of exports increased by almost 20 per cent in the first ten months of 1955, largely on account of higher prices for copper and tobacco. Imports increased by 8 per cent in the same period. Since export prices in general rose more than import prices, there was an improvement in the terms of trade.

Maize production expanded in 1954/55 and has thus moved upward constantly since 1950/51. The steady increase over this period, which is of the order of 70 per cent, is in part due to increased yield, which has risen on the average from 5 or 6 bags per acre to 15 or 20 bags per acre. Production of tea and tung-oil also increased. Although there was a decline in tobacco production in 1955, improvement in quality was maintained; preliminary figures suggest a significant increase in production in 1956. The volume of mineral output in 1954,

which had risen by 3.5 per cent in a year of declining average values, fell in the first three quarters of the following year by 9 per cent, on account of labour disputes. Despite the fall in volume of output, the value of mineral production in this period increased by almost 19 per cent.

Gross investment, at £R 87 million in 1954, was slightly higher than in the previous year despite a fall in the inflow of capital from abroad, domestic savings accounting for a higher percentage of gross investment. Data for the first half of 1955 suggest that this trend continued. The successful floating of a £10 million loan in London, and two local loans amounting to £R 11 million, demonstrate mounting confidence in the Federation, and this is confirmed by the large sums made available by the mining companies during 1955 and early 1956 for investment in general development.

The principal obstacles to further development are inadequate coal supplies and limited railway capacity. At Wankie colliery the expansion programme, now estimated to cost £R 6 million, is expected to raise production to 5 million tons by the end of 1956 and should eventually reduce production costs, particularly of copper, by removing the need to employ more expensive substitute fuels. The Anglo-American Rhodesian Development Corporation has lent £R 5 million to the Rhodesian railways for the purchase of wagons, and the development plan makes provision for the investment of £R 35 million over the period 1954-1959 in railway development. The removal of these deficiencies in basic facilities, together with appropriate expansion of social services, should facilitate general development.

North Africa

In Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco, a difficult economic situation was aggravated by internal strife which adversely affected production and investment. The growth of population has been at a more rapid rate than that of agricultural production, and although it is estimated that a further expansion of the area under cultivation by some 2 million hectares may be possible in Morocco, any increase in the area under cultivation in Algeria and Tunisia is severely limited; significant expansion of agricultural production in these territories must arise from increased yields. Mineral and industrial production have increased but the importance of these sectors in the economy is secondary. Particularly in Algeria and Tunisia, industrial development is hampered by limited known resources, including energy, and by high cost structures which affect marketing possibilities.

With the exception of Tunisia, there is little evidence of any improvement in the balance of trade, the adverse nature of which amounts to about half the value of exports in the case of Algeria and about two-thirds of the value of exports in the case of Morocco. In Algeria and Tunisia, which formerly balanced their ordinary budgets and had a surplus for transfer to their extraordinary budgets, budgetary deficits have been recorded in recent years and were continued in the fiscal year 1954/55. These deficits are made good by France, which also provides a large part of the development plan expenditure.

Although public expenditure on development in the past three years has been of the order of \$1.75 billion for the three countries together, a large part has been devoted to expansion of basic services, the effects of which on general economic development are not immediately discernible. Moreover, to be effective, investment in the public sector of the economy needs to be supplemented by private investment;

it is precisely this type of investment which recent political disturbances have adversely affected. More than anything else Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia require a period free from internal strife which may permit the return of a measure of confidence, and enable their economies, with the assistance of an increased volume of public investment, to overcome the stagnation which has characterized the period under review.

The Libyan balance of trade is chronically adverse and in the absence of a substantial capital inflow, financial assistance from abroad is necessary to correct the adverse balance of payments position. During 1954 this assistance amounted to over \$14 million, of which \$10 million was from the United Kingdom, while grants from the United States and through the Technical Assistance Mission of the United Nations accounted for most of the balance. During 1955 further grants of \$10 million were received from the United Kingdom and of \$8 million from the United States. Even with the aid of such financial assistance, it is clear that the Government will be faced with difficulties for some time to come. Prospecting for petroleum deposits is being carried on in the territory; if extensive deposits were found they would significantly increase general development prospects.

Tropical Africa

In tropical African countries, the main source of money income is export earnings. These continued to expand, and in 1954 were 10 per cent higher than in the previous year. Although there was no uniform trend in prices of primary products during the year, average prices of many important African exports, notably cocoa, coffee, tea, iron ore and rubber, were higher than in 1953. Import prices were generally lower than in 1953, so that there was an improvement in the terms of trade of most African countries, and since imports increased less in value than exports, there was a general improvement in the balance of trade of most countries. In 1955 there was little change in the level of export earnings. In general, agricultural prices tended to decline, while mineral prices, particularly those of copper, tin, manganese and zinc, showed an upward trend. The effect of these price movements has been to reduce the purchasing power of the majority of Africans in the cash sectors of the economy, and to allow some expansion of profits in the mining industry, which is operated mainly by Europeans. Imports increased by about 9 per cent in value, increases occurring in imports of both consumer and capital goods. In view of the increasing tempo of development expenditure in African countries, an adverse balance of trade is to be expected. In some countries, where reserves have been accumulated over a number of years, the adverse balance of trade can be offset by drawing on these funds; in others, where because of the commodity composition of exports, the country has not benefited from price rises in recent years, financial assistance from abroad will be needed to adjust the adverse balance of payments.

Agricultural production in 1954/55 was maintained at approximately the same level as in the previous year, but there was a rise in the volume of mineral production, despite labour disputes which resulted in stoppages of work. In some of the simpler operations involving little or no expensive capital equipment, such as diamond mining in the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, there has been an increase in African participation.

Public investment continued to expand in 1954 in the Belgian and British territories, although there was a decline in investment in French tropical Africa

as the first development plans came to an end and the second series of plans had not gathered momentum. Such data as are available suggest a general increase in public investment during 1955. Limitations on development in many countries now appear due more to lack of skilled labour, technical knowledge and managerial skills than to lack of finance. While efforts are being made to expand technical education, skilled services of this nature will have to be imported for some time. There are indications that private investment in most territories was maintained, particularly in areas of European settlement.

Chapter 1

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The index of volume of agricultural production in Africa prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations suggests that agricultural output, which accounts for the greater part of employment and income, was at approximately the same level in 1954/55 as in the previous year. Subject to the possibility of error inherent in a calculation of this nature, the index also suggests that the steady increase in agricultural output which has been apparent since the war was temporarily halted in 1954/55 (see table 1).

Table 1. Indices of Volume of Agricultural Output
(Annual average, 1934-1938 = 100)

	Total		Food	
	World <u>a/</u>	Africa <u>b/</u>	World <u>a/</u>	Africa <u>b/</u>
1950/51	110	130	111	128
1951/52	112	133	112	130
1952/53	117	140	117	137
1953/54	120	144	120	142
1954/55	120	145	120	142

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, State of Food and Agriculture, 1955 (Rome).

a/ Including estimates for mainland China, eastern Europe and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

b/ Exclusive of British Somaliland, Egypt, the Sudan, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Libya, French Somaliland and Somalia (Italian administration).

Production data for export crops, for which figures are generally more reliable than for the subsistence sector, suggest that the production of such crops, particularly those entering into manufacturing processes abroad, expanded in response to demand generated by the rise in world industrial output, which began in the latter half of 1954 and continued throughout the first half of 1955, culminating in the second quarter of 1955 at approximately one and one-half times the annual volume of 1948. Production of dollar-earning crops, particularly sisal and pyrethrum, and to a lesser extent cocoa, increased. Among dollar-saving

commodities, cotton and sugar expanded but there was a decline in the production of tobacco owing to a reduction in Algerian production. Table 2 gives index numbers of production for selected agricultural products since 1950.

Table 2. Production of Selected Agricultural Commodities

Crop	1950 (thousands of metric tons)	Index (1950 = 100)			
		1951	1952	1953	1954
<u>Cereals:</u>					
Barley	2,910	106.6	120.0	126.7	131.4
Maize	5,994	88.1	111.7	120.9	115.9
Millet and sorghum	10,674	107.6	117.8	112.6	...
Rice (paddy)	2,508	94.9	107.0	106.8	107.3
Wheat	3,282	97.2	110.9	117.4	128.3
<u>Fibres:</u>					
Cotton (lint)	308	93.2	108.4	107.8	114.9
Sisal	215	114.0	120.9	130.2	134.9
Wool	68	100.0	114.7	122.1	122.1
<u>Vegetable oils and seeds:</u>					
Cotton-seed	623	92.1	105.5	110.4	113.5
Ground-nuts	1,982	135.3	137.7	145.1	136.2
Olive oil	80	125.0	100.0	175.0	137.5
Palm kernels	830	89.2	88.0	92.8	100.0
Palm oil	331	93.4	99.7	108.8	...
Sesame	271	54.6	64.9	65.3	...
<u>Beverage crops:</u>					
Cocoa	519	88.6	98.8	92.5	96.3
Coffee	281	109.6	115.7	133.5	147.7
Tea	20	105.0	105.0	100.0	125.0
Wine	1,837	94.2	87.6	123.6	135.0
<u>Miscellaneous crops:</u>					
Citrus fruits	812	109.6	99.4	113.4	113.1
Sugar-cane	1,445	92.7	103.9	110.0	121.1
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	130	100.0	115.4	130.8	115.4
Rubber ^{a/}	56	132.1	133.9	139.3	153.6

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics (Rome); data exclude Egypt.

^{a/} Estimated.

A large part of African agricultural production is for subsistence. Yields are generally low and seasonal shortages of individual foodstuffs common. In some instances lack of rainfall, in others excess rainfall, hinder production. Throughout Africa the system of land tenure, involving fragmented holdings and lack of freehold tenure, is a barrier to any appreciable expansion of agricultural production. The report of the East African Royal Commission 1/ points out that this conservative group attitude to land is a major obstacle to economic progress in tropical Africa and one which it will be difficult to remove, and recommends that, subject to adequate safeguards, land be registered in ownership by individuals or co-operatives. Steps along these lines have been taken during the period under review in different parts of Africa; the enthusiasm with which the Nyamphota scheme in Nyasaland, for instance, has been received strengthens the hope that they will eventually succeed.

In individual territories efforts are being made to improve indigenous farming methods through experimental demonstration farms, where improved techniques are taught, and by the distribution, often without charge, of improved seed and stock; soil conservation and irrigation measures are being increasingly introduced; intensive research in plant diseases is being carried on both within Africa and in the metropolitan countries; and schemes of technical assistance are helping to spread the teaching of improved cultivation methods. In the international sphere, a conference on agricultural mechanization was held in June 1955 in Entebbe, Uganda, under the auspices of the Committee for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA), at which large-scale mechanized land clearing and soil conservation, the economics of mechanization, the training of operators, problems of maintenance and servicing, and research on mechanization and trade testing were discussed; as a result an African agricultural mechanization committee was established. Through its technical committees, many of which deal with problems closely related to agricultural and livestock production in Africa, the CCTA makes provision for the investigation and discussion of regional problems. Systems of land tenure, tribal customs and conservative attitudes are, however, barriers to increased production. These will not be removed quickly, and it is impossible to appraise results of measures to remove these barriers in terms of one year.

The following summary of the development of selected agricultural products during the years 1953/54 to 1954/55 is supplemented by more detailed data in table VI in the Statistical Appendix. While factors such as price incentives and climatic conditions largely determine production in the short run, the steady increase in output in certain instances reflects the effect of longer run measures.

Cereals

Maize, a crop which grows under varying conditions, is suitable for cultivation in most parts of Africa. World production of maize in 1954/55 declined by about 7 per cent from 1953/54, while production in Africa was 5 per cent lower than the record level of the previous year, the decrease being mainly due to unfavourable weather and to the smaller acreage sown in the Union of South Africa which contributes nearly half of the total output. Production in that country in 1955/56 is again expected to be lower than in the previous year. The high level of

1/ Cmd 9475 (1955).

African production in recent years has in part been due to high guaranteed prices. During 1955, however, the open market price of maize fell below the guaranteed price in some instances, causing losses to stabilization funds.

Wheat is cultivated predominantly in temperate countries, the principal zones suitable for cultivation in Africa being French North Africa, the Union of South Africa and eastern Africa. Production rose by about 350,000 tons, or 9 per cent, to 4.2 million tons in 1954/55, an increase in French North Africa (mainly as a result of the larger area sown) more than offsetting a decrease in the Union of South Africa due to adverse weather conditions (table 3). Preliminary estimates suggest that the volume of production in the latter country may increase by some 7 per cent in 1955/56.

Output of barley rose by 4 per cent, to over 3.8 million tons, mainly as a result of increased production in Algeria. This was sufficient to offset decreases in French Morocco and Tunisia.

Table 3. Production of Cereals
(Thousands of metric tons)

Item and major producers	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
Barley	2,910	3,101	3,492	3,687	3,824
French Morocco	1,071	1,617	1,220	1,806	1,737
Algeria	804	560	1,043	723	920
Maize	5,994	5,279	6,694	8,347	8,147
Union of South Africa	2,721	1,864	3,160	3,559	3,318
Millet and sorghum	10,674	11,483	12,578	12,019	...
Ethiopia	1,463	1,691	1,673	1,703	1,660
French West Africa	2,299	2,368	2,615	2,090	...
Rice (paddy)	2,508	2,380	2,683	2,678	2,692
Madagascar	802	816	1,021	1,025	1,010
Wheat	3,282	3,191	3,659	3,853	4,211
French North Africa	2,162	2,031	2,674	2,794	3,193
Union of South Africa	709	698	552	576	535

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics.

Oil-seeds

African ground-nut production declined from 2.9 million metric tons in 1953/54 to 2.7 million tons in 1954/55, reducing the African share in world production from 27 to 25 per cent. Production of ground-nuts in both French West Africa and Nigeria, the two major producers of the region, fell substantially because of adverse weather. Very favourable rains, particularly in Nigeria, during the whole of the planting season for the 1955/56 crop suggest that an expansion in African ground-nut production may be expected next year.

Output of palm oil rose by rather less than 5 per cent to an estimated 900,000 metric tons in 1954/55, about 80 per cent of total world production. Production in the Belgian Congo, influenced by higher world prices, rose to 194,500 metric tons, 8 per cent higher than in the previous year (table 4). It thus resumed the rising trend, which, for the first time since 1947 had been interrupted in 1953. Production in Nigeria was estimated at 440,000 metric tons, about 13 per cent higher than in 1953, although the purchase of palm oil by the local marketing board showed a slight decline, owing in part to a reduction in prices paid to producers. The quality of the output continued to improve, 64 per cent of the palm oil exported in 1954 being of edible quality. Preliminary figures suggest that purchases by the marketing board again declined in 1955.

Table 4. Production of Oil-Seeds
(Thousands of metric tons)

Item and major producers	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
Ground-nuts	1,982	2,681	2,730	2,876	2,700
Nigeria	430	850	875	870	770
French West Africa	704	877	841	895	725
Palm oil	890	830	820	860	900
Nigeria <u>a/</u>	390	340	360	390	440
Belgian Congo	181	191	170	180	195
Palm kernels	830	740	730	770	830
Nigeria <u>b/</u>	417	353	380	407	472
Belgian Congo <u>c/</u>	128	137	110	119	119
Olive oil	80	100	80	140	110
Tunisia	46	46	39	92	52

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics.

a/ Estimates.

b/ Exports.

c/ Plantation output, and production from fruit delivered by indigenous growers.

Commercialized production of palm kernels totalled 830,000 metric tons in 1954/55, compared with 770,000 tons in the previous year, with increases in both Nigeria and the Belgian Congo. Commercialized production in Nigeria, as represented by purchases of the marketing board, declined by about 10 per cent in 1955/56 while Belgian Congo production remained at the same level as in the previous year. Output of olive oil in 1954/55 was more than 20 per cent below the level of the previous year. In Tunisia, the major African producer and principal world exporter, production fell by 43 per cent, to 52,000 metric tons, from the specially high level of the previous year.

Fibres

Cotton, wool and sisal are the most important fibres produced in Africa. Compared with oils and seeds, a larger percentage of this group of agricultural products is exported. Africa's share of world production of cotton and wool is relatively small, but about 58 per cent of the world production of sisal originates in Africa.

Production of cotton lint rose by about 7 per cent in 1954/55 (table 5), with increases in the Sudan and Mozambique, where the yield of cotton per acre was higher than in the previous year though the acreage sown was largely unchanged. Production also increased in the Belgian Congo, as a result of expanded acreage and improved yield, and in Tanganyika, where the new hardy and heavy-bearing seed "Ukiriguru 48", produced by the Agriculture Department in conjunction with the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, was generally distributed for the first time in 1954/55. In Uganda, production declined owing to unfavourable weather conditions despite an increase in acreage and higher prices paid to growers.

Wool production remained at approximately the same level as in the previous year. Production in the Union of South Africa, which accounts for about four-fifths of the total, increased by about 3 per cent despite lower prices while output in French Morocco remained unchanged.

Table 5. Production of Fibres
(Thousands of metric tons)

Item and major producers	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
Cotton (lint)	308	287	334	332	354
Sudan	100	62	83	87	93
Uganda	63	69	58	69	65
Sisal	215	245	260	280	290
Tanganyika	124	148	165	171	181
Raw wool	68	68	78	83	83
Union of South Africa	50	52	57	61	63

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics.

Sisal production continued to increase, despite a heavy fall in prices, which reached their lowest level since 1946 as poor grain harvests reduced the demand for binder twine. The increase was almost entirely due to expansion of Tanganyikan production. Reduced rainfall in the late months of 1955 appeared likely to affect production adversely in Tanganyika in the crop year 1955/56, although this had not been reflected in production by the end of October 1955. At least one company ceased production for six months, commencing January 1956, as lack of rain resulted in there being little or no growth of leaf in areas with mature sisal.

Beverage crops

African output of cocoa beans, which in recent years has represented more than 60 per cent of the world total, was slightly higher in 1954/55 than in the previous year. The major decline occurred in Nigeria, but was more than offset by increased production elsewhere (table 6). There would appear to be little doubt that the

Table 6. Production of Beverage Crops
(Thousands of metric tons)

Item and major producers	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
Cocoa beans	519	460	513	480	500
Gold Coast	266	214	251	219	232
Nigeria	112	110	110	102	90
Coffee beans	281	308	325	375	415
Angola	47	55	55	75	60
French West Africa	47	64	61	87	94
Uganda	39	42	37	36	65
Tea	20	21	21	20	25
Kenya	7	7	7	6	8
Nyasaland	7	7	7	6	8

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics.

reduced level of production in recent years in the Gold Coast and Nigeria has been due in part to the price policy of the marketing boards, which has reduced the incentive to expand production.^{2/} Hitherto African production has been predominantly from smallholders. During 1955, however, the Agricultural Development Corporation of the Gold Coast announced plans for the establishment of a large cocoa estate. Between 250 and 300 farmers have offered their land to form a co-operative society to lease the land and enter into a partnership with the corporation which is to invest £350,000 in the project. Experts from outside the Gold Coast are to run the farm, and the profits are to be shared equally between the corporation and the farmers. The Cocoa Marketing Board intends to finance two similar societies under the management of the corporation when land becomes available. Through the use of improved planting material and better cultivation methods, it is hoped that production on the estates will be in the region of 1,000 pounds per acre - about double the present yield from smallholdings.

Output of coffee beans in the 1954/55 season was more than 10 per cent higher than in the previous year and accounted for 17 per cent of total world production. Output is expanding rapidly in Uganda; in 1954/55 it was more than 75 per cent above the 1952/53 level. The break in world coffee prices which took place in August 1954 reduced the world price below the guaranteed price to producers and involved the Uganda Price Assistance Fund in a loss of approximately £4.5 million. The guaranteed price was accordingly reduced from 1.25 shillings per pound to 0.75 shillings per pound for the 1955/56 season. Increased planting has taken place in French West Africa in recent years. In Dahomey more than 12 million francs was invested between 1951 and 1955 in improvements to the coffee producing areas. The acreage under coffee in the Belgian Congo increased in 1954 by 12 per cent, the greater part of the expansion being due to European plantings. Production on European farms increased by over 23 per cent and that on indigenous farms by 6 per cent. There was, however, a decline in both acreage and production in Ruanda-Urundi. Producers of high grade coffee in the Belgian Congo are proposing to use the Kampala market for the sale of their produce, and the extension of the western Uganda railway to Kasese should encourage this development.

In 1954/55 production of tea in Africa expanded by some 4 per cent. Tea production in British East Africa has doubled since 1939 and some 62,000 acres are now under tea in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland. In Uganda, 10,000 acres were under tea in 1954 out of some 23,000 acres licensed for tea growing.

^{2/} See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Cacao, A Review of Current Trends in Production, Prices and Consumption, Commodity Series No. 27 (Rome, November 1955), for fuller discussion.

Tobacco

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is by far the largest tobacco producer in Africa; other important producing areas include Algeria and the Union of South Africa. In 1954/55 output of tobacco fell by 12 per cent, to approximately the 1952/53 level (table 7). Production in Rhodesia and Nyasaland was slightly lower than in the previous year owing to a sharp decline in production in Nyasaland; it was, nevertheless, more than three times the pre-war annual volume. Sales of flue-cured tobacco in Southern Rhodesia, although at the record level of 121 million pounds, fell short of the demand by the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom. In the 1955/56 season, growers were urged to expand production of flue-cured tobacco to 140 million pounds. With a view to improving the quality, a research station has been opened at Kutsaga by the Tobacco Research Board in conjunction with the Rhodesian Tobacco Association. Production in the Union of South Africa has declined steadily since 1950, mainly on account of adverse climatic conditions, increased costs and difficulty in recruiting labour.

Table 7. Production of Raw Tobacco
(Thousands of metric tons)

Country	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
Africa	130	130	150	170	150
Algeria	19	19	21	30	18
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ...	59	65	69	74	70
Union of South Africa	24	20	20	18	17

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics.

Sugar

Production of sugar in Africa continued its rising trend during the year and was about 10 per cent higher than in 1953/54. Of the net increase of 160,000 tons, 60 per cent was due to expanded production in the Union of South Africa; there were also increases in other producing areas. A further expansion of production in 1955/56 appears likely, since output in the Union of South Africa was considerably higher than in the previous year. Sugar production is being encouraged in the Nyanza province of Kenya, where it is hoped eventually to produce enough raw sugar for a new refinery to be built at Mombasa in 1957. At present Kenya imports about three-quarters of its own sugar requirements.

Rubber

Output of raw rubber increased by about 10 per cent, to 86,000 metric tons in 1954/55, partly in response to higher prices and partly as plantations created in

earlier years matured. The principal increases were recorded in Liberia and the Belgian Congo, where production rose by 10 per cent and 24 per cent, respectively. The continued rise in prices in 1955 further stimulated indigenous production, particularly in Nigeria, where the Dunlop Rubber Company has concluded arrangements with the Eastern Regional Government for the establishment of rubber plantations in Calabar province.

Livestock

Livestock plays an important part in the economies of many territories of Africa. Many nomadic pastoral tribes depend almost entirely on cattle for subsistence. In some territories, such as Bechuanaland and Swaziland, the rearing of livestock and the processing of livestock products provide the main occupations of the people. In general, livestock population and meat production in Africa increased during the year despite low export prices of most animal products, in comparison with cash crops, and lack of transport and marketing facilities in many areas. Large-scale vaccination against the principal livestock diseases, such as pleuro-pneumonia and rinderpest, have been carried out throughout Africa and livestock strains are being improved. In Uganda, research has begun into the use of artificial insemination for the wider dispersal of superior strains of stock bred at experimental farms.^{3/} In Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a plan designed to double the cattle population within ten years has been put into execution. Breeding cattle bought by the Government are loaned to approved cattle raisers who, after five years, are required to return cattle of the same sex, plus 2 per cent "interest" in kind.

Forest products

Output and export of forest products expanded rapidly during the post-war years, and continued to expand in 1954. This was in part due to the shift in European demand from dollar imports to African products. Output of sawn softwood increased in 1954 over 1953 and was twice the level of 1946; increase in hardwood has been at a lower rate and the 1954 output remained at the level of 1953. Exports of both sawn wood and round wood in 1954 were higher than in 1953, those of sawn wood being almost twice those of 1946 and of round wood almost three times that level. By far the greater proportion of timber felled is, however, used as fuel, 98 per cent of all fellings in 1955 being accounted for by fuel wood. The main development in industrial fellings has taken place in the output of sawn logs and in the production of veneers; there has been no significant increase in the production of pit props and other industrial timber except in Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa, as table 8 shows.

^{3/} The Colonial Territories, 1954-55, Cmd 9489.

Table 8. Total Fellings of Coniferous and Broad-Leaved Wood in Africa
(Thousands of cubic metres)

Year and major producers	Industrial Wood			Fuel wood <u>a/</u>	Total fellings
	Sawn logs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	Other industrial wood	Total		
1953:					
Africa	5,800	1,100	6,900	78,900	85,800
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi	756	10	766	3,500	4,266
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	177	184	361	9,486	9,847
Sudan <u>b/</u>	13	-	13	13,000	13,013
Union of South Africa <u>b/</u>	996	115	1,111	123	1,234
1954:					
Africa	5,700	1,200	6,900	82,800	89,700
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi	807	9	816	3,817	4,633
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	193	196	389	9,630	10,019
Sudan <u>c/</u>	20	1	21	14,200	14,221
Union of South Africa <u>c/</u>	1,002	127	1,129	111	1,240

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Yearbook of Forest Product Statistics, 1955 (Rome)

a/ Including wood for charcoal.

b/ 1952/53.

c/ 1953/54.

Chapter 2

MINING AND MINERAL PRODUCTION

Mineral production in Africa was at a higher level in 1954 than in 1953 and continued to increase during the first half of 1955 compared with the same period of 1954, mainly on account of higher export demand arising from increased industrial activity in Europe throughout the period and in North America commencing in the last quarter of 1954. There were, however, several limiting factors which affected production in varying degrees in different areas; any further marked expansion of production will depend on resolving these difficulties. Chief among the limiting factors were rising costs, labour shortage and unrest, and inadequate transport facilities. Output of principal minerals by major producers is shown in table VII in the Statistical Appendix.

Mineral exploration proceeded on a large scale during 1954 and 1955, resulting in discovery of new deposits of asbestos, coal, diamonds, gold, phosphate and vermiculite in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, of asbestos, barytes, diamonds and manganese in South West Africa, of thorium in Kenya, of bauxite in French West Africa, and of manganese in Algeria, French Equatorial Africa and British Somaliland. In Uganda, the mineral complex at Sukulu containing pyrochlore, apatite and magnetite is being explored; in Kenya, prospecting for gold and diamonds is being carried on; and in Tanganyika, investigations are being conducted, with technical assistance from the United Nations, into the mineral resources of the Uluguru mountains.

In the Union of South Africa, the leading mining country of the continent, the total value of primary mineral sales increased from £SA 210 million in 1953 to £SA 228 million in 1954, mainly on account of a rise in the volume of production, particularly of gold. In the Belgian Congo, the volume of mining output expanded by about 5 per cent in 1954 compared with 1953, and in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, an increase of 4 per cent in volume was recorded (table 9). The index of mineral production rose by 8 per cent in French Morocco in 1954 and in Tunisia by 3 per cent, but there was a slight decrease in production in Algeria. For Africa as a whole, significant increases occurred in 1954 in the output of antimony, bauxite, cobalt, copper, gold, lead, nickel, tungsten and phosphate rock; production of iron ore, tin and zinc declined.

In the first half of 1955, mineral production in the Union of South Africa continued to increase, the value of mineral sales totalling £SA 120.1 million compared with £SA 110.5 million in the same period of 1954. In Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia indices for the first half of 1955 rose substantially above the level of the corresponding period of 1954. In Rhodesia and Nyasaland, however, production declined, owing to prolonged strikes at the copper mines.

Table 10 shows that Africa's share in world production 1/ of most minerals increased in 1954. The net increase in world output of diamonds and phosphate

1/ As defined in table 10.

Table 9. Indices of Volume of Mineral Production, Selected Countries
(1953 = 100)

Country	1954	First half	
		1954	1955
Algeria	99	98	111
Belgian Congo	106	105	107
Morocco, French	108	109	115
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ...	104	100	85
Tunisia	103	100	134

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Central African Statistical Office, Monthly Digest of Statistics (Salisbury), September 1955; Bulletin de la Banque central du Congo belge et du Ruanda-Urundi (Brussels), November 1955.

rock was entirely due to the expansion of African production; Africa was likewise responsible for 98 per cent and 96 per cent, respectively, of the increase in world output of antimony and gold. Increases in world production of asbestos, cobalt, copper and lead were mainly accounted for by the expansion of African production. Moreover, except in the case of cobalt, the rate of increase in African production in 1954 was higher than that for the world as a whole. In the case of coal, African output increased as world production fell. Among the minerals produced in Africa whose world output declined, the rate of decline in African production was less than that of world production in the case of chrome ore, iron ore and zinc, but greater in the case of silver and tin - and of manganese, where almost half of the decline in world production may be attributed to Africa.

Gold

Production of gold in Africa rose by 10 per cent, to 468,000 kilogrammes, and the continent's share in world output rose from 57 per cent in 1953 to about 59 per cent in 1954; output further increased in the first three quarters of 1955 compared with the same period of 1954. In the Union of South Africa, the world's leading gold producer, production expanded by 11 per cent in 1954, and by a further 9 per cent in 1955. The rise in production was chiefly due to the opening of new mines in the Transvaal and Orange Free State with high yield per ton of ore milled, and to a sharp increase at a number of mines in production of uranium which, as a profitable by-product of gold mining, helped to expand production.

Table 10. Share in World Production of Selected Minerals

(Percentage of world output) a/

Commodity	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<u>Metallic mineral ores (metal content):</u>					
Antimony	28.8	36.8	27.7	23.8	41.7
Bauxite	1.7	1.3	1.7	3.6	4.2
Chrome	52.5	45.1	37.4	37.0	40.3
Cobalt	86.6	84.2	85.0	83.5	80.9
Copper	22.1	23.3	23.8	25.9	27.3
Gold	55.5	56.0	55.7	56.5	58.7
Iron	4.2	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.1
Lead	7.7	9.7	11.1	11.1	11.9
Manganese	48.6	45.0	43.3	37.2	36.0
Nickel	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0
Silver	4.4	4.3	5.0	5.1	4.7
Tin concentrates	13.8	14.0	13.8	14.4	13.9
Zinc	6.3	7.1	7.4	8.9	8.0
<u>Non-metallic minerals:</u>					
Asbestos	16.4	16.8	19.6	17.1	17.5
Coal	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.0
Diamonds	97.2	97.5	98.5	98.4	98.6
Phosphate rock	31.2	34.6	32.3	28.3	32.1

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations.

a/ Excluding output of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; excluding that of China also, in the case of antimony, gold, coal and iron ore; of Czechoslovakia for antimony and silver; and of Romania for gold and silver.

In the Gold Coast, output of gold in 1954 was 8 per cent higher than in 1953, despite the cessation of sales of non-monetary gold at prices above the fixed price, but output in the first half of 1955 fell short of that in the same period of 1954. In Southern Rhodesia, production rose by 7 per cent in 1954, but declined in the first half of 1955 as rising costs forced some small mines to

close and some large ones to reduce activity. In the Belgian Congo, output was slightly lower than in 1953, but in the first half of 1955 it rose above the level of the same period in 1954. In French Equatorial Africa, increasing costs led to the closing of mines, which were reduced in number to fourteen in 1955 compared with thirty-four at the beginning of 1953; there was a decline in production of about 16 per cent in 1954.

Diamonds

Mining of diamonds continued to expand in 1954, though at a slower rate than in previous years; the total was 20.1 million metric carats, increases being recorded in most producing countries other than Sierra Leone. Production in the Union of South Africa and South West Africa - mainly of gem stones - expanded by 5 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively, compared with 1953, reflecting the steady demand for gem stones on the world market. In the Belgian Congo, where output consists largely of industrial diamonds, the percentage increase was small; demand for industrial diamonds, particularly in the United States, the chief consumer, was at a low level in the first three quarters of 1954 and revived only in the last quarter. Diamond production in the Gold Coast was slightly lower than in 1953, while output in Tanganyika recovered to 329,000 metric carats, almost double the low level of 1953, as a result of the introduction of a new large dragline excavator.

During the first half of 1955, demand for gem stones was maintained and that for industrial diamonds greatly increased, partly on account of stockpiling purchases by the Government of the United States; African output of diamonds, particularly industrial stones, expanded. In Sierra Leone, the Government reached an agreement in September 1955 with the Sierra Leone Selection Trust, which formerly held exclusive diamond mining rights. Under the agreement, the rights of the trust are reduced to an area of approximately 450 square miles in Sierra Leone, but the company is given a reasonable opportunity for a period of not less than ten years to prospect for deep deposits of diamonds and to mine them. A sum of £1,590,000 is to be paid as compensation to the trust by the Government.

Antimony

Production of antimony, which had dropped sharply between 1951 and 1953, rose to 11.7 million metric tons in 1954, compared with only 5 million metric tons in 1953, and Africa's share in world output increased to 42 per cent from 24 per cent. During 1954, production in the Union of South Africa amounted to 8.6 million metric tons, compared with 2.7 million metric tons in 1953, while in Algeria output continued to expand, amounting to 2.3 million metric tons in 1954. There was a further increase in production in both areas in 1955.

Asbestos

Asbestos production was slightly higher than in 1953 but 13 per cent lower than the peak volume of 231,000 metric tons in 1951. Production in the Union of South Africa totalled 99,000 metric tons in 1954, compared with 86,000 metric tons in 1953 and 121,000 metric tons in 1951. This country's output further increased in the first half of 1955 over the same period in 1954. The rising trend in the output of Southern Rhodesia was interrupted in 1954 when output fell by 9 per cent

but was resumed in the first half of 1955 as production rose to 43,800 tons, 23 per cent more than in the same period of 1954. Production in Swaziland remained at 27,000 metric tons in 1954, as in the previous year.

Bauxite

The rising trend of bauxite production in Africa continued in 1954, when output amounted to 14.7 million metric tons, 34 per cent more than in 1953, thereby increasing the region's share in world production from 3.6 per cent to 4.2 per cent. In both French West Africa and the Gold Coast, mining capacity expanded, and output increased by 31 per cent and 43 per cent, respectively. Exports of bauxite from the Gold Coast in the first half of 1955 were below the level reached in the corresponding period of the previous year, but output at Kassa Island was expected to expand to between 450,000 and 500,000 metric tons in 1955.

Chrome ore

Production of chrome ore declined by almost 10 per cent, to 484,000 metric tons in 1954, partly owing to a fall in oversea demand. In the Union of South Africa and in Southern Rhodesia inadequacy of rail transport between the mining localities and the ports was a limiting factor as was also the decline in price, which forced a number of producers to close down. In the first half of 1955 output in the Union of South Africa and in Southern Rhodesia further declined by about 28 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively, from the level reached in the same period of the previous year.

Cobalt

Cobalt production continued to increase in 1954. In the Belgian Congo, the world's largest producer, output totalled 8,609 metric tons in 1954, about 330 metric tons more than in 1953. There was also a sharp increase in 1954 in French Morocco and Northern Rhodesia. In the first half of 1955, compared with the same period of 1954, output in the Belgian Congo showed a decline, while that in French Morocco continued to expand. In Northern Rhodesia, a new copper mine at Chibuluma, opened in October 1955, is expected to yield cobalt as well, at the rate of 220 metric tons a year.

Copper

Copper production expanded from 632,000 tons in 1953 to 668,000 tons in 1954, mainly owing to increased production in the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia, raising the regional contribution to world production from 26 to 27 per cent. The rise in production was chiefly due to an increase in world demand, combined with rising prices caused largely by a decline in United States production on account of strikes. In the first half of 1955 production in Northern Rhodesia declined by about 20 per cent from the level reached in the same period of 1954, owing to prolonged labour disputes. With the settlement of the disputes in September 1955, a sharp rise in Northern Rhodesian output was expected. The opening of a new mine at Chibuluma, already noted, with a potential annual output of 16,000 metric tons of copper, should result in further expansion of production.

Iron ore

Iron ore production in Africa declined by 0.9 million metric tons (in terms of iron content) to 5.3 million tons in 1954, partly owing to slow demand in the first part of the year. As export demand fell, output in 1954 declined by 17 per cent in Algeria, 9 per cent in Liberia, 37 per cent in Sierra Leone and 10 per cent in Tunisia. In the Union of South Africa, where output is mainly for domestic use, production also decreased. The output of iron ore in Southern Rhodesia in 1954 remained at the 1953 level. During the first half of 1955, iron ore output in the Union of South Africa was 6 per cent higher than during the same period of 1954. There was also an increase in output in Algeria, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, but a continued decrease in French Morocco. Plans for expanded mining of Southern Rhodesia's large iron deposits have been drawn up, and a programme for raising the country's pig-iron output from the current 50,000 tons a year to 200,000 tons is under way.

Tin

African tin ore production (in terms of concentrates) declined in 1954 in all the major producing areas except South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia, partly owing to the sharp fall in world prices which occurred in the second quarter of 1953. Prices declined further in the third quarter of that year to approximately the January-June 1950 average (immediately prior to the outbreak of hostilities in Korea) but recovered by mid-1954 to the level prevailing in mid-1953, increasing steadily to the end of 1955. In the Belgian Congo, output fell by 200 metric tons to 15,300 tons in 1954, in part owing to an unfavourable price-cost relationship which forced some marginal mines to close in the early months of the year; production in the first three quarters of 1955, however, rose to 6 per cent above that in the same period of 1954 as world prices increased. Output in Nigeria continued to fall in 1954, but improved in the first three quarters of 1955 over that in the corresponding period of 1954. In the Union of South Africa, production declined from the peak volume of 1,380 metric tons in 1953 to 1,340 tons in 1954 and, again, from 1,000 tons in the first three quarters of 1954 to 900 tons in the same period of 1955.

Lead

Production of lead ore continued to expand; in terms of metal content it amounted to 208,000 metric tons in 1954, 10 per cent above the 1953 level. This was partly due to a recovery in demand and prices on the world market, which were influenced by the resumption in July 1954 of stockpiling purchases by the Government of the United States. Significant increases were recorded in Algeria, French Morocco, Northern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Tunisia; production continued to increase, except in Northern Rhodesia, during the first half of 1955.

Zinc

Zinc production declined by 11 per cent in 1954. The loss was mainly in the output of the Belgian Congo, which was reduced by about one-third, to 84,000 metric tons in 1954. In French Morocco, output was only slightly lower in 1954, while there was an increase in production in Algeria after modernization of the Mesloula and Sidi-Kamber mines; Northern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Tunisia

also increased their production. Prices recovered in the latter part of 1954, partly as a result of stockpiling purchases by the United States Government. Output in the Belgian Congo in the first half of 1955 increased in comparison with the same period of 1954; in Northern Rhodesia, however, output was somewhat lower.

Manganese

The rising trend of manganese production was halted in 1954, for the first time in five years. In the Union of South Africa, output fell by 14 per cent in 1954 mainly because of inadequate capacity in railway transport, and also because of accumulated stocks at the mines. In the Gold Coast, output declined by almost 40 per cent, owing to an intensive effort to remove the overburden. In French Morocco, output, at 161,000 metric tons, was slightly lower than in the previous year. These decreases were partly offset by a rise of 78 per cent in the Belgian Congo. Production in the first half of 1955 was at a lower rate than in the corresponding period of 1954 in the Union of South Africa, but slightly higher in French Morocco. In the Belgian Congo, production in the first six months of 1955 was 7 per cent lower than the annual rate for 1954.

Phosphate rock

Production of phosphate rock, which is predominantly located in French North Africa, rose to 7.6 million metric tons in 1954, compared with 6.4 million tons in 1953 and 7.2 million tons in 1951, in response to a sharp rise in demand overseas, particularly in Europe. Production in the first half of 1955 further increased over the same period of 1954 in all three parts of this area.

Uranium

Output of uranium in the Union of South Africa rose sharply in 1954 and continued to rise in 1955. At the end of 1955, there were sixteen companies engaged in the production of uranium. Shipments of "prescribed materials under the Atomic Energy Act" amounted to £SA 24 million in the first ten months of 1955, compared with £SA 11 million in the same period of 1954. Uranium as a by-product of gold mining has assumed increasing importance to the gold miners of the Union of South Africa, enhancing the value of the mines, and extending activities to mines previously deemed marginal or submarginal in terms of gold yield.

Chapter 3

FUEL AND POWER AND SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

Energy Resources

There was little expansion in known energy resources in Africa during 1954. Coal production expanded slowly (table VII), and output of electric energy increased in the aggregate by about 11 per cent (table VIII). Wide possibilities exist for the utilization of nuclear power, especially for mining and irrigation purposes in areas remote from sources of fossil fuel and not endowed with water-power resources. Such development would, however, call for utilization of small-sized reactors and is accordingly dependent upon technological progress in this field and upon the price at which these reactors will be obtainable.^{1/}

Coal

Coal output amounted to almost 34 million metric tons in 1954, slightly more than in 1953, the main increase occurring in the Union of South Africa, where production increased by about 30 per cent. In the first half of 1955, the latter's output was 11 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Output in Southern Rhodesia in 1954 amounted to 2.7 million metric tons, which though 5 per cent more than in 1953 fell short of the planned volume owing to a strike in February and to general inadequacy of rail transport. As transport facilities improved and the mechanization programme at the Wankie colliery progressed, production rose in the first half of 1955 to a level 34 per cent above that of the first six months of the previous year. Production capacity at the Wankie colliery at the end of 1955 was estimated at 4.5 million tons per annum, and it is anticipated that this will be increased to 5 million tons by the end of 1956. Among lesser producers the Belgian Congo increased its output to 379,000 metric tons and Algeria to 302,000 tons, but decreases were recorded in French Morocco and Nigeria.

Petroleum

Drilling for petroleum in French North Africa showed a considerable expansion during 1954, the total depth of drillings amounting to 183,000 metres compared with 158,000 metres in 1953. This expansion was entirely due to drillings in the Sahara, which increased from 3,900 metres to 30,000 metres. Despite this increased activity there was a decline in output in Algeria because of decreased yield from the deposits at Oued Gueterini. Production in French Morocco during 1954 increased to 117,950 metric tons and was expected to continue at about that level in 1955.

Deposits of petroleum were discovered near Benefica in Angola during 1955 after three years' exploration estimated to have cost some 300 million escudos

^{1/} United Nations, Proceedings of the International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, vol. 1, "Some Implications of Nuclear Power for Under-Developed Countries" (sales number: 1956.IX.1.vol.1).

(\$10 million), and a refinery capable of handling one million tons of crude oil annually is to be constructed at Luanda. Exploratory oil concessions covering a total of 35 million acres were granted by the Libyan Government to certain United States oil companies in 1955. In East Africa the first deep test well was spudded in on Mafia Island in December 1954, and in Mozambique prospecting continued throughout the period. In the Union of South Africa the first official search for oil, which began in 1939, was ended in 1955 without discovery of any deposits; in Nigeria and the Cameroons under French administration, prospecting continued without any notable measure of success.

The oil-from-coal plant at the South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation (SASOL) in the Union of South Africa commenced operation in August 1955. When in full production the annual output will be of the order of 76 million gallons of liquid fuel, mainly petrol, equal to about one-eighth of the country's present consumption; it will result in considerable saving of foreign exchange. On the other hand, the final cost of the plant was almost double that originally estimated. Even taking into account the large reserves of cheap coal, it remains to be seen how the cost of producing petrol at the SASOL plant will compare with that of imported fuel. The by-products of the plant will provide raw materials for the expanding chemical industry.

Electric energy

Output of electricity during 1954 totalled 22,700 million kilowatt-hours - 11 per cent higher than in 1953 - and continued to expand during the first half of 1955. In the Union of South Africa, which accounts for about two-thirds of the total, output was 10 per cent higher than in 1953 and, in the first half of 1955, 14 per cent above the level obtaining in the corresponding period of the previous year. In the Belgian Congo output in 1954 expanded by 20 per cent, and as a result of new developments at Zongo and Tshopo Falls the supply further increased in 1955. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, production expanded by about 12 per cent in 1954. During 1955, work continued at Salisbury on the No. 2 power station, and work on the No. 3 power station was begun. In March of that year the Government announced that it had decided to give preference to the Kariba hydroelectric project on the Zambezi over the Kafue Gorge scheme. The initial output from the Kariba project, which it is anticipated may take some eight years to complete, is expected to be 385,000 kilowatts and the ultimate output one million kilowatts.

Production in French North Africa increased by 9 per cent in 1954. In Algeria thermal stations at the ports of Algiers and Oran were completed during the year, but the greater part of the increased output came from an expansion of 58 per cent in hydroelectric supply following enlargement of the Oued Agrioum station. In Tunisia, where output expanded by 12 per cent, several thermal stations were completed during the year and work on the hydroelectric schemes at Oued el Lil and at Oued Mellègue proceeded. As demand for electricity outstripped supply, some 10 million kilowatt-hours had to be obtained from Algeria during 1954. Increased output in French Morocco in 1954 was largely due to the expansion of capacity, which was further expanded in 1955 with the inauguration of the Bin el Ouidane dam in April.

In Angola, where electricity production increased in 1954, three hydroelectric projects are under construction. The Mabubas dam scheme has a current annual

output of 19 million kilowatt-hours, which should increase to 56 million with the completion of the second phase of construction. Two other hydroelectric schemes, at Biopio and Matala on the Cunene River, were under construction in 1955. In Kenya the new hydroelectric scheme at Low Tana near Fort Hall, which will provide 8,000 kilowatts of electricity for Nairobi and the surrounding district, was opened in August 1955.

Secondary Industries

Manufacturing output in Africa continued to expand during 1954 and 1955. In the Union of South Africa income derived from private manufacturing enterprises amounted to £SA 359 million in the year ended June 1954, an increase of about 2 per cent in real terms above that of the previous year. Activity was well maintained in practically all sections of the country's secondary industries despite the shortage of rolling-stock, skilled labour and certain materials, particularly steel. In Southern Rhodesia, where industrialization has progressed steadily since the war and is now at a higher level than in most other African countries, except the Union of South Africa, output of manufacturing industries in real terms increased by 9 per cent in 1953. Output of iron and steel, textiles and certain food items continued to increase in 1954, but the shortage of coal limited the expansion of cement and some other industries. The formation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland may result in some expansion of the market for local secondary industries.

In most dependent territories, manufacturing industries remained in the early stage of development, accounting for only small portions of geographic income and employment, and consisted mostly of establishments for the processing of food, the manufacture of cotton textiles and building materials, and primary processing of products for export (table IX). In the Belgian Congo, output of manufactures rose by 11 per cent in 1954, with greater diversification of products but marked differences in activity between industries.

In Algeria, the index of manufacturing output in 1954 was 12 per cent higher than in the previous year, while activity in most secondary industries in French Morocco and Tunisia continued to increase. In British East Africa manufacturing output continued to expand, especially in food and beverages, cotton textiles and building materials. In Kenya, where income had been almost entirely derived from agriculture and mining in pre-war years, secondary industries accounted for about 10 per cent of the geographic product in 1954.

Conditions for the expansion of secondary industries are most favourable in the Union of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, both of which have high per capita national income in comparison with other African countries and have in varying degrees developed iron and steel and chemical industries. The 1954 output of pig-iron in the Union of South Africa was only slightly lower than in 1953, but output of crude steel rose by 130,000 metric tons during the year in response to a strong demand from engineering and building industries. In the first three quarters of 1955, pig-iron output rose by 20 per cent and that of crude steel by 11 per cent above the level attained in the corresponding period of the previous year. One result of the larger domestic production of steel was an increase in the percentage share of domestic production in total steel supplies from 76 per cent to 80 per cent. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland output of pig-iron increased from 36,000 metric tons in

1953 to 37,000 tons in 1954 and that of steel from 25,000 to 33,000 tons. It was anticipated that during 1955 production capacity for pig-iron would expand to about 80,000 tons per annum and that of steel to 65,000 tons. Consideration is being given to a project for the construction of a plant, at a cost of about £R 6 million, which would raise pig-iron output to 200,000 tons a year.

Output of superphosphates in the Union of South Africa in 1954 was 8 per cent (40,000 metric tons) higher than in the previous year. During 1954 a plant was established for production of ammonium fertilizers; its annual capacity is 500,000 metric tons. By-products from the SASOL oil-from-coal plant will provide raw materials for further manufacture by the chemical industry. In this connexion a private concern plans to establish a fertilizer factory at Sasolburg using ammonium sulphate from the SASOL plant and phosphate from the Phosphate Development Corporation (FOSCOR) in the manufacture of superphosphates and mixed fertilizers. The proposed plant may also produce sulphuric acid. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland a plant for the production of superphosphates is being installed near Salisbury at a cost of £R 3 million. It is expected that the plant will be in operation in 1958 with an annual capacity of 150,000 tons. In the Belgian Congo production of sulphuric acid increased by 38 per cent, to 83,570 metric tons. Production of chlorate of soda declined owing to lack of electric power, and any considerable expansion awaits the completion of the Piana-Kwanga hydroelectric works.

In most other African countries industries are mainly limited to primary processing of raw materials for export, such as the decorticating of ground-nuts, manufacture of oil and cake, and sawing and preparation of timber. In these cases local processing is favoured by the fact that the loss in weight involved makes it preferable to process the raw materials in situ.

In manufacturing for local consumption most African territories are faced with the problem of finding an adequate market for their products, since per capita income is low and the volume of demand often too small to warrant establishment of factories; in many localities even where a market exists competition from abroad may be so keen as to prevent the successful establishment of one. Where, however, the product is heavy or bulky, local manufacture from readily available raw materials is protected against imports to the extent of the costs involved in transporting the product. For this reason the manufacture of cement to meet the increasing demand arising from building programmes is being extended. In Kenya, where production doubled in 1954 compared with the previous year with the installation of a third kiln at the cement works at Bamburi, construction has begun on another cement works at Athi River, which is expected to come into operation in 1957 with an initial annual output of 100,000 tons. Production in the Belgian Congo, Ethiopia, French North Africa and the Union of South Africa has also increased. Other examples of types of industry with heavy transport costs are beer production, which together with mineral water production is to be found in most African countries, as also manufacture of hollow-ware and of bricks and tiles.

Where raw cotton is produced and ginned it is often possible to establish local spinning and weaving concerns, especially where the area is far from main importing centres, as, for example, in Equatoria province of the Sudan. In Uganda, where raw cotton is extensively cultivated, a factory near Jinja is expected to start production in 1956 with facilities for spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing and finishing. It is anticipated that by 1958 the factory's consumption of raw

cotton will amount to 11,000 bales annually and its production to approximately 10 million yards of cloth for sale in East African territories. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland the Minister of Commerce and Industries announced in October 1955 that a working party would be set up to examine all aspects of cotton production, from growing to spinning, and expansion of the textile industry was discussed with United Kingdom textile concerns.

In the case of tobacco products, whether local tobacco is used exclusively in the manufacture of cigarettes or in conjunction with imported tobacco, there is generally a saving in raw material cost which makes possible manufacture for the local market of a cheaper product than imported cigarettes. The larger part of African output of tobacco products is produced in the Union of South Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and French North Africa, though Uganda, the Belgian Congo and Nigeria are also important producers. Cigarette production increased substantially in Algeria, Ethiopia, French West Africa, Tunisia and Uganda but declined in the Belgian Congo, Mauritius and Kenya. Output of manufactured tobacco increased in Algeria but declined in the Belgian Congo, Kenya, Mauritius, Tunisia and Uganda. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, manufacture of locally grown tobacco has become one of the leading secondary industries, the annual value of production being about £R 2 million.

Industrialization is dependent upon many factors, the principal ones being availability of capital, accessible raw materials, skilled labour, managerial and entrepreneurial skill, power and a market for the products. In most African countries many of these requirements are lacking, but governments are in general aware of this and are taking steps to encourage the establishment of secondary industries.

Because of the risk involved in setting up an industrial enterprise in an under-developed country, direct and indirect financial assistance and other encouragement are required. Finance is being provided directly by government either in the form of loans to particular industries through organizations such as industrial loan boards or in the form of participation in an existing enterprise; in some cases the industry may be started by the government and sold to a private enterprise when established. Provision for guarantees to industry is made in many of the development corporation ordinances enacted in territories under British administration. Since any comprehensive policy of government loans to industry rests on the assumption that other conditions conducive to industrialization are present and that the lack of capital on reasonable terms is the only obstacle, close investigation of each case is required.

In addition to direct participation in the capital structure of an industry a government may afford varying measures of indirect financial assistance. These normally take the form of income tax concessions or relaxation of import duties. One feature of income tax law which has been used as a starting point for measures to encourage new industries is the depreciation allowance for wear and tear on plant and machinery and other depreciating assets. So long as the allowances are spread more or less evenly over the life of the asset they are of no significance in the present context, but where allowances are so adapted as to provide an incentive to new capital investment by shortening the period over which they are spread, they are tantamount to an interest-free loan to the industry concerned. Examples of this type of incentive are found in most African countries.

Another method of financial assistance is to give an industry which satisfies certain conditions a "tax holiday" for one or more years after it is started. In these cases the distribution to shareholders of profits arising during the "holiday" period is normally forbidden by law, since the purpose of the concession is to facilitate the establishment of an industry rather than to reward those participating in its financial structure. In British African countries the tax holiday is usually embodied in "pioneer industries" ordinances, which, with minor variations, have been enacted in most territories.

Elimination or reduction of import duties on raw materials and capital goods is one of the most usual and most effective means of giving assistance to a new industry but it entails loss of government revenue, and since some imports are used equally by producers and consumers the loss may be greater than the amount of financial assistance given to the industry. This difficulty is overcome in some cases by charging import duty at the time of entry of materials and subsequently allowing a drawback when the materials are used in the manufacturing process which the government intends to assist.

Governments may also provide protection from external competition through adjustments in their tariff rates or by quantitative restriction of imports. They may afford assistance to developing industries through establishment of industrial estates where standard or specially designed factories may be leased to tenant firms on a rental basis, thus saving each firm heavy initial capital outlay and at the same time providing a factory capable of extension, with all public utilities readily available.

To meet the demand for skilled labour, technical institutes have been established, and training is given through government departments. In some instances there has been co-operation in this field between private enterprise and government as, for example, in Northern Rhodesia, where the four copper producing mines have established a foundation with the approval of the Federal Minister of Education to promote technical education in the Copper Belt. Many private firms operate their own training schemes.

Provision of entrepreneurial and managerial skills is the most difficult to achieve of the requirements of industrialization in under-developed territories. It is in part provided by firms staffed from other countries, teaching local business men or individuals the art of management, which they then exercise in the firm or in their own business. In part it can be encouraged by setting up small industries serving local markets; this develops entrepreneurship under fairly simple conditions, which require no knowledge of foreign exchange and other problems arising in export industries.

While there are many ways in which government can assist in the process of industrialization, there must be local demand at an adequate level to enable an industry to function economically. In most tropical African countries, in view of their dependence upon agriculture for the greater part of their income, the creation of demand for locally manufactured products is largely a matter of increasing productivity in agriculture.

Chapter 4

FOREIGN TRADE

Changes in Value and Volume

Exports

The value of world exports ^{1/} increased by 5.6 per cent in 1954 compared with 1953, and by 8.6 per cent in the first half of 1955 compared with the corresponding period of 1954. African exports, which constitute about 6 per cent of the world total, expanded at a greater rate than world exports in 1954 (8.7 per cent), but increased by only 2 per cent in the first half of 1955 above the level attained in the same period of 1954 (table X). The movements of African exports together with imports in the years 1953 to 1955 are shown in table 11.

The increased value of African exports in 1954 was largely due to increases in volume, though in certain countries increases in unit value played a major role. The quantum index of exports rose from 1953 to 1954 by 40 per cent in French Equatorial Africa, by 29 per cent in Tunisia and by about 20 per cent in the Union of South Africa. In Algeria, French West Africa, Nigeria and Uganda the increase exceeded 10 per cent but there were decreases of between 2 and 8 per cent in the case of Angola, Ethiopia, Camerouns under French administration, the Gold Coast, Madagascar and the Sudan. In the Union of South Africa and Tanganyika, the increased volume of exports was partly offset by a decline in unit value, whereas in the majority of other countries the increase in volume was coupled with a rise in prices. Among countries for which full statistical data are available, it was only in the Gold Coast and Ethiopia that the price rise of a single product (cocoa and coffee, respectively) resulted in a large increase in export earnings despite a sharp fall in volume.

In the first half of 1955, African exports were valued at \$40 million more than in the corresponding period of 1954. Increases in the value of exports were recorded in most countries, with the exception of Angola, the Gold Coast, Madagascar, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Tunisia. During this period the continued growth in export volume was the principal factor in the increase in export earnings, average prices being slightly lower than in the same period of 1954.

Imports

The increase in export earnings and a general relaxation of import controls together with a greater rate of inflow of capital resulted in a rise in African imports of 4.9 per cent between 1953 and 1954 (table 11), which was greater than the rate of increase in world imports (3.8 per cent).

^{1/} Excluding exports from Albania, Bulgaria, mainland China, Czechoslovakia, eastern Germany, Hungary, northern Korea, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. United States exports of strategic materials (special category exports) are also excluded.

In the Union of South Africa, where industrial and export activities increased at a faster pace than in most other African countries, the value of imports rose by 3 per cent. Early in 1954 the Government ceased to discriminate between dollar area and non-dollar area goods in its exchange allocations for imports. The favourable turn in the balance of payments and the consequent increase of £SA 13 million in monetary reserves during the first half of 1954 resulted in a substantial relaxation of import control in general during the second half of that year. In July 1954 import quotas for consumer goods were raised by 5 per cent and additional allocations were granted for the importation of motor vehicles, machinery and spare parts.

Among United Kingdom territories which received a substantial increase in export earnings, the value of imports increased significantly in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda and Nigeria; smaller increases in imports occurred in Tanganyika and Sierra Leone. In these territories there was a general liberalization of controls over imports from non-dollar and non-sterling sources. Imports from Japan were licensed to the maximum estimated requirements of each territory, and shipments from OEEC 2/ countries and other non-dollar countries became in many instances free from quantitative restrictions. In French and Portuguese territories, easing of import regulations - though to a smaller extent than in United Kingdom dependent territories or the Union of South Africa - contributed to an increase in imports.

The increase in value of African imports was predominantly due to a rise in volume, increases being recorded (in quantum terms) amounting to 38 per cent in Angola, 20 to 30 per cent in British East Africa and most French territories south of the Sahara, and 10 to 20 per cent in Algeria, the Belgian Congo, the Gold Coast, Madagascar, Nigeria and Tunisia. In French Morocco and the Sudan the volume of imports declined by 1 and 7 per cent, respectively.

During the first half of 1955 African imports continued to expand in value, rising by 6 per cent above the level of the previous six months and by 11 per cent above that of the corresponding period of 1954. In the Union of South Africa the increase during the first half of 1955 compared with the same period of 1954 amounted to \$50 million. This accelerated rate of increase in its imports was attributable mainly to rising industrial activity combined with increased export earnings, which experienced a sharp rise in 1954. Further relaxation of import restrictions was announced by the South African Minister of Economic Affairs in March 1955, allocations of licences for consumer goods being more freely granted than in the previous year and provision being made up to £SA 4.8 million for the import of motor vehicle parts for assembly.

Imports into British territories also rose in the first half of 1955 compared with the corresponding period of 1954 as import controls were further liberalized. The aggregate increase in British Africa amounted to \$107 million, most of it occurring in British West Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Further increases in imports were recorded in French territories south of the Sahara, 3/ and in French Morocco and Algeria; imports into Tunisia declined

2/ Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.

3/ With the exception of Madagascar.

Table 11. External Trade, by Areas
(Millions of dollars)

Period	Imports				Exports			
	French North Africa	Union of South Africa <u>a/</u>	Rest of Africa <u>b/</u>	Total <u>b/</u>	French North Africa	Union of South Africa <u>a/</u>	Rest of Africa <u>b/</u>	Total <u>b/</u>
1953	1,240	1,194	2,866	5,300	777	830	2,653	4,260
1954	1,271	1,232	3,057	5,560	814	918	2,898	4,630
<u>1953:</u>								
First quarter...	286	297	697	1,280	199	217	674	1,090
Second quarter..	308	299	713	1,320	191	179	650	1,020
Third quarter...	293	305	692	1,290	173	193	614	980
Fourth quarter..	339	292	759	1,390	206	248	706	1,160
<u>1954:</u>								
First quarter...	307	316	717	1,340	180	233	767	1,180
Second quarter..	322	323	755	1,400	212	224	744	1,180
Third quarter...	296	311	793	1,400	195	203	662	1,060
Fourth quarter..	345	282	803	1,430	221	257	732	1,210
<u>1955:</u>								
First quarter...	332	345	813	1,490	218	249	743	1,210
Second quarter..	336	344	820	1,500	223	252	715	1,190
Third quarter...	299	339	822	1,460	209	242	739	1,190

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

a/ Union of South Africa and South West Africa; excluding trade between the two countries.

b/ Excluding trade between the Union of South Africa and South West Africa, and between Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

slightly. The aggregate value of imports into French Africa in the first half of 1955 exceeded those in the corresponding period of 1954 by \$56 million. Imports into the Belgian Congo decreased slightly between these two periods, but those in Angola increased, mainly on account of increased imports of capital goods from the United States.

Terms of Trade

Changes in the terms of trade of African countries reflected, in general, the divergent movements of prices of primary products and manufactures. World prices of primary products, as shown in table 12, were about 3 per cent higher in 1954 than in the previous year while unit values of manufactured exports were about 2 per cent lower. The consequent improvement in terms of trade experienced by countries which are predominantly exporters of primary products and importers of manufactures was shared by those in Africa. In the Gold Coast the improvement was of the order of 49 per cent, in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 33 per cent, in Kenya, Uganda and Nigeria 18 to 20 per cent, in Tanganyika and the Sudan 11 to 12 per cent and in both Angola and French Morocco 7 per cent. The improvement in African terms of trade in 1954 was due more to the rise in prices received for exports than to the decline in import costs. From the data available it appears that only in the case of Tanganyika was there a fall in export unit values; in all other cases unit values increased, the increase ranging from 1 per cent in Angola to 40 per cent in the Gold Coast. On the other hand, the fall in the unit value of imports ranged only from 2 to 11 per cent (table XIX).

The rise in primary prices in 1954 was chiefly due to increases in the prices of foodstuffs, those of raw materials remaining generally stable. Large increases in African export prices in 1954 were recorded in beverage crops, especially for cocoa, coffee and tea, but many other agricultural products decreased in price. Prices of iron ore and diamonds increased while those of copper, tin and manganese declined.

Table 12. Price Indices, Primary Products and Manufactures
(1950 = 100)

Item	1953	1954	1954 (First three quarters)	1955
All primary products <u>a/</u>	100	103	104	102
Foodstuffs	103	112	113	102
Raw materials	97	97	96	100
Manufactures <u>b/</u>	117	115	115	115

Source: Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, Foreign Trade Statistical Bulletin, Series I (Paris), October 1955; United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, March 1956.

a/ OEEC price index of imports based on market prices.

b/ United Nations Statistical Office index of unit values of world exports of manufactures.

In the first three quarters of 1955 compared with the corresponding period of the previous year the index of prices of primary products as a whole was slightly lower while prices of manufactures remained unchanged, suggesting a slight deterioration in the terms of trade of primary exporters. Export prices of beverages, cereals and fibres declined significantly in the first half of 1955 compared with the same period of 1954; those of minerals and rubber increased. Since import prices remained comparatively unchanged during this period, the terms of trade tended to deteriorate in countries where beverages and fibres account for a prominent part of exports, as in British East Africa, Ethiopia, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, the Sudan and some French territories south of the Sahara. In countries where mineral exports predominate, such as the Belgian Congo, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and French Morocco, the terms of trade tended to improve.

Direction of Trade

There was very little change in 1954 in the directional pattern of African trade (tables XI to XV).^{4/} Japan became more important as a source of supply, particularly of textiles and of galvanized metal sheeting. Although OEEC countries continued to account for about two-thirds of all imports into Africa there was evidence of a decline in the share of the United Kingdom in total imports and an increase in that of France and Western Germany. There was also an increase in imports of petroleum products from Middle East countries. The main changes in the pattern of exports by destination was a decline in the importance of the dollar area and an increase in that of OEEC countries, reflecting on the one hand the decline in industrial production in the United States and Canada and on the other the expansion of industrial activity in Europe. The increase in the proportion of African commodities exported to Western Germany and the Netherlands is indicative of the demand generated by their rapidly expanding industrial production. Exports to eastern Europe increased, largely as a result of greater exports of wool from the Union of South Africa and of cocoa from West Africa.

Data for the first six months of 1955 suggest that there was little change in the directional pattern of trade. While the percentage share of OEEC countries in imports and exports remained relatively unchanged, the United Kingdom and Western Germany slightly increased their share in African imports as France's share decreased; Western Germany, Italy and the Netherlands continued to increase in importance as markets for African exports. The United States and Japan increased their shares in African imports; exports to the United States also tended to rise and there was a slight increase in the proportion of total African exports consigned to eastern Europe.

African imports from the dollar area increased in value but declined slightly in proportionate share in 1954 (table XI). Although imports from this source accounted for a larger proportion of imports into the Union of South Africa and into Portuguese African territories, their share in imports into the Belgian

^{4/} Review of Economic Activity in Africa, 1950 to 1954 (sales number: 1955.II.C.3) sets out the pattern of trade during this five-year period, on page 69.

Congo, British Africa and French territories south of the Sahara declined. The different changes in the proportion of dollar goods in total imports between the Union of South Africa and most other African countries was due partly to a difference in dollar import policies, which in turn were affected by the dollar earnings and monetary reserves of particular countries or currency areas. Whereas in the Union of South Africa discrimination against dollar imports was removed early in 1954, it was largely retained in most other areas. In United Kingdom territories, for example, limitations on dollar imports were maintained although there was a gradual liberalization of quantitative and source control of imports from non-dollar sources. Another factor contributing to the decline in dollar imports into these territories was increased competition from non-dollar countries: from Western Germany and Italy, and especially from Japan, with which a trade and payments agreement was concluded by the United Kingdom in January 1954 providing for an increase in Japanese exports to the sterling area.

The value of African exports to the dollar area in 1954, though reduced in terms of percentage of total exports, was at the same level as in 1953, increases in the value of exports from the Union of South Africa, from French territories, the Sudan and the Federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea being offset by decreases in exports from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and United Kingdom dependent territories. Exports from the Union of South Africa to the dollar area increased, chiefly because of larger sales of copper, lead, timber and chrome compounds, and their share in total exports rose from 7.9 per cent to 9.1 per cent. Exports of base metals, particularly copper and zinc, were largely responsible for the increase in the value of exports from the Belgian Congo to the dollar area. In French territories south of the Sahara dollar earnings increased, both absolutely and relatively, mainly on account of larger shipments of cocoa and coffee, while the decline in exports from British Africa was due to a sharp fall in exports of manganese, timber and cocoa from the Gold Coast and of copper, asbestos and chrome ore from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. There was a switch in dollar area imports of cocoa in 1954, an increasing quantity of imports from Africa into the United States coming from French territories, where the price was lower. British territories, which in 1953 accounted for 88 per cent of the total quantity of cocoa exported from Africa to the United States, accounted for only 69 per cent in 1954.

As a result of rising industrial activity in the United States in 1955 there was an increase in imports of raw materials from Africa, and the dollar area as a whole accounted for a larger proportion of African exports than in the previous year. African imports from the dollar area were also at a higher level in the first half of 1955, mainly on account of a substantial increase in imports into the Union of South Africa.

The value of exports to OEEC countries rose by \$144 million in 1954 and the share of these countries in total African exports increased slightly. Exports to the United Kingdom increased by \$50 million, largely on account of a rise in the shipments of cocoa and groundnuts from British West Africa. This part of Africa was also largely responsible for the net increase of \$47 million in African exports to the Netherlands and for an increase of \$31 million in exports to Western Germany. Exports from French Morocco and from British East Africa to Western Germany likewise rose, by \$14 million and \$6.5 million, respectively, but decreases in exports from the Sudan and the Union of South Africa reduced the net rise in exports to that country to \$30 million. Despite a decline of

\$75 million in exports from the Union of South Africa to France, due wholly to decreased exports of semi-processed gold, there was a net increase of \$20 million in African exports, which was almost entirely the result of a rise in exports of cocoa, coffee and timber from French tropical African territories and of wine, olive oil and phosphates from Algeria and Tunisia.

Data for the first half of 1955 suggest that African export to OEEC countries might have again increased slightly during that year. European industrial production was significantly higher than in 1954, the increase in production in Western Germany being of the order of 16 per cent. Exports to Western Germany, France, Italy and the Netherlands in the first of the year were at a higher monthly rate than in 1954 and there was a slight decline in the rate of exports to the United Kingdom, where industrial production rose by only 5 per cent - less than the average for OEEC countries as a whole.

The largest single source of African imports from OEEC countries continued to be France, imports from this source into most areas of Africa, particularly British and Portuguese dependent territories being higher than in the previous year. Imports from Western Germany, Italy and the Netherlands continued to increase, while those from the United Kingdom declined. The commodity composition of the United Kingdom's exports may, in part, be responsible for the decline in its export to Africa, for textiles are important in its exports of manufactures and increasing competition in textile exports from Japan and India has resulted in a decrease in the total value of United Kingdom exports.

African imports from OEEC countries in the first half of 1955 were at a higher monthly rate than in the preceding year, there being increases in imports from most of them. While France continued to be the main European source of imports there was evidence of a slowing down in the rate of the increase in imports from Western Germany and the Netherlands.

The value and proportionate share in African imports of imports from Japan increased in 1954 and 1955 mainly on account of Japanese shipments of textiles to British West Africa, the Belgian Congo, Ethiopia and the Union of South Africa. Exports of machinery and transport equipment to Liberia were at high levels in both years. However, the proportionate share of Japan in African exports, by value, decreased, chiefly as a result of smaller exports of wool, hides and skins from the Union of South Africa and cotton from Uganda.

Intra-African trade expanded by about 5 per cent in 1954 (table XVI). The most important flow involved the Union of South Africa, which, with its relatively advanced industrialization and communications with adjacent areas, provided for other African countries a source of supply of manufactures and a market for raw materials. In 1954, this one country accounted for 44 per cent of recorded exports within the region, and 19 per cent of imports, compared with 43 and 21 per cent, respectively, in 1953. Its chief trading partners on the African continent were the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, South West Africa, British East Africa, the Belgian Congo and Portuguese Africa. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland accounted for about 60 per cent of its shipments to African territories and 32 per cent of its imports from African sources in 1954; South West Africa accounted for 22 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively. In all, imports into the Union of South Africa from African sources were much smaller in value than its exports to African markets, reflecting the fact that while its exports manufactures

in increasing quantity to African markets, it is a net importer of manufactured goods from overseas. The distribution of its exports and imports in trade among African countries is shown in table 13.

Arrangements for free movement of goods across frontiers are of significance in trade between the Union of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The customs agreements made between the former and the Rhodesias prior to establishment of the Federation in November 1953 remained in force until the middle of 1955, providing, with certain exceptions, for free exchange of goods. A new agreement came into operation on 1 July 1955 providing for generally preferential terms but free entry only in exceptional cases. Exports from the Union of South Africa to the Federation, which increased in 1954, comprised mostly iron and steel, machinery and vehicles, apparel and footwear, while imports from the Federation consisted mainly of non-ferrous metals, apparel and tobacco.

Exports from the Union of South Africa to British West Africa and Portuguese territories also increased in 1954, but those to South West Africa, the Belgian Congo and British East Africa declined slightly. Its exports to these territories consisted mostly of chemicals, apparel, footwear, foodstuffs and metal manufactures, including machinery and transport equipment. Its imports from most British and French territories (mainly beverages and industrial materials) increased as did also those from South West Africa, but imports from the Belgian Congo (minerals, fibres, cobalt, oil and coffee) and from Portuguese Africa registered a slight decrease.

Table 13. Union of South Africa: Trade^{a/} with other African Countries
(Millions of dollars)

Country	1953		1954	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Belgian Congo	10.0	22.0	9.3	21.0
British East Africa	11.3	13.2	10.7	16.6
British West Africa	3.4	6.2	4.1	4.7
French North Africa	0.1	3.2	0.2	4.1
Portuguese Africa	10.2	8.8	13.5	8.7
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	116.4	30.7	135.3	38.9
South West Africa	53.5	16.5	51.1	22.4
Other countries	4.3	2.9	3.1	1.6
Total	209.2	103.5	227.3	121.0

Source: United Nations, Direction of International Trade, Statistical Papers, series T, vol. VI, No. 10; United Kingdom Board of Trade, The Commonwealth and Sterling Area 75th Statistical Abstract 1951 to 1954 (London).

a/ Exports and imports f.o.b.

Table 14. French North Africa: Trade within Africa
(Millions of dollars)

	Cameroons under French administration	French Equatorial Africa	French North Africa	French West Africa	Madagascar	Union of South Africa	Other countries	Total
<u>Exports: a/</u>								
1953	2.8	1.7	41.7	17.1	2.8	3.5	3.3	72.9
1954	3.7	1.8	36.6	20.9	2.9	4.1	3.2	73.2
<u>Imports: b/</u>								
1953	2.5	1.1	38.3	29.9	3.6	0.2	6.3	81.9
1954	1.3	1.9	40.0	36.5	2.8	0.3	5.6	88.4

Source: United Nations, Direction of International Trade, Statistical Papers, series T,
vol. VI, No. 10.

a/ F.o.b.

b/ C.i.f.

Another important part of the network of trade among African countries is shipments to and from French North Africa. In 1954, exports from Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia to the rest of Africa increased by 17 per cent from the 1953 level. Imports into these countries from the rest of the continent - mostly from French territories south of the Sahara - rose by 11 per cent (table 14). Trade between the countries of French North Africa amounted to about \$37 million in 1954, 12 per cent lower than in 1953.

French North Africa's principal imports from the rest of Africa were coffee, cocoa, groundnuts and palm kernels from tropical Africa; the main export to that region were foodstuffs, wine, tobacco and miscellaneous manufactures, of which cotton piece-goods, cement and electric cable were the most important.

Commodity Pattern of Trade

Imports

Since trade classifications differ from one African country to another, it is not possible to compile statistics of imports by groups of commodities for the continent as a whole. By examining the exports of the principal supplying countries, however, a table can be compiled (table XIV) showing the import pattern. The exporting countries whose statistics have been used in compiling the table account for over 90 per cent of the continent's imports and, subject to the qualification noted below, the table is considered representative of the pattern of imports. Owing to differences in valuation, timing and coverage, however, the total obtained by adding the exports of the main exporting countries differs from the total of imports shown in table 11 and appendix table X.

The major qualification concerns the petroleum imports of the continent; omission of the principal Middle East oil exporting countries from the calculation results in imports of petroleum products being considerably underestimated. Whereas table XIV shows very little change in the value of imports of mineral fuels since 1952, an examination of the principal countries' import accounts suggest that the value of imports of motor spirit in 1954 may have been about 6 per cent higher than in the preceding year; imports in the first half of 1955 may have been about 9 per cent above the level of the corresponding period of 1954.

The increase in imports which occurred in 1954 and continued during the first half of 1955 affected all the main groups of imports (table XIV) although the principal increases occurred in machinery and transport equipment and in miscellaneous manufactures, which include capital goods imports required in connexion with economic development schemes. Food imports increased, as did also textiles, reflecting largely increased African incomes. Chemicals, which comprise drugs and pharmaceuticals as well as fertilizers, increased significantly, particularly in tropical African territories, and there was an increase in imports of basic materials. Although the greater part of these latter were imported by the more developed countries such as the Union of South Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and French North Africa, there were significant increases

Table 15. French North Africa: Pattern of Imports
(Monthly averages, in millions of metropolitan francs)

Category	Algeria			French Morocco			Tunisia		
	1953	1954	1955 ^{a/}	1953	1954	1955 ^{a/}	1953	1954	1955 ^{a/}
Fuels	1,008.2	1,058.3	1,141.4	981.4	896.4	922.7	374.0	362.9	362.3
Raw materials and semi-manufactures:									
For industrial use:									
Of industrial origin...	2,477.5	2,819.6	3,244.6	2,324.9	2,222.6	2,314.1	850.8	869.8	919.2
Of agricultural origin.	428.5	453.1	503.1	479.1	498.1	448.3	125.0	137.0	121.3
For agricultural use:									
Of industrial origin...	232.3	275.3	355.3	110.5	144.0	200.7	28.5	32.7	48.0
Of agricultural origin.	96.9	75.9	60.8	39.9	37.8	104.9	5.2	4.8	12.0
Capital goods:									
For industrial use.....	2,190.8	2,434.2	2,570.5	2,130.8	2,119.9	1,966.9	597.6	552.6	525.0
For agricultural use....	386.4	443.6	532.8	302.2	281.4	303.9	214.2	156.7	108.2
Consumer goods:									
Durable.....	2,061.0	2,348.7	2,771.5	2,372.6	2,589.0	2,543.1	648.1	655.2	652.0
Non-durable:									
For human consumption..	4,202.2	4,251.2	4,017.1	3,063.6	2,856.9	3,578.0	902.0	899.0	918.8
Other.....	3,799.6	3,983.7	4,604.9	2,455.9	2,348.3	2,162.8	1,264.7	1,263.3	978.6
Total	16,883.4	18,143.6	19,801.8	14,260.9	13,994.4	14,545.5	5,010.1	4,934.2	4,645.4

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/ Data for six months only.

in imports of these materials into tropical Africa - mainly in the form of imports of manufactures of timber from the United States, Canada and Sweden.

Although table XIV is representative of the import patterns of the continent of Africa and of tropical Africa, the importance of imports from other African countries in the trade of the Union of South Africa and, to a lesser extent, in that of French North Africa, makes it preferable to examine the import accounts of these countries separately.

Between 50 and 60 per cent of imports into French North African countries were consumer goods, one third of which was food. Imports of raw materials accounted for about a further 20 per cent and fuels for the remainder. Although there has been no significant change in this pattern of imports in recent years, table 15 shows that imports of basic materials, particularly those of industrial origin such as chemicals, fertilizer and structural steel, have experienced a slow but steady increase. Imports of durable consumer goods, particularly motor vehicles, have also risen in value and there has been an upward trend in imports of petroleum products.

Table 16. Union of South Africa: Pattern of Imports
(Thousands of South African pounds)

Category	1953 Full year	1954 Full year	1954 First half	1955 First half
Animal, agricultural and pastoral products	7,256.6	8,647.0	2,276.9	2,143.8
Food	26,843.3	25,134.4	12,288.3	10,908.3
Alcs, spirits, wines and other beverages	1,433.5	1,497.2	693.0	893.7
Tobacco	663.4	807.9	299.1	714.8
Textiles, apparel, yarn and fibres	84,770.2	97,191.9	52,432.0	46,617.3
Metals and metal manufactures a/..	148,722.0	145,651.6	77,086.1	93,759.7
Minerals, earthenware and glassware	17,231.4	15,867.2	7,980.1	8,015.8
Mineral and vegetable oils, waxes and paints	39,693.5	43,284.8	21,515.9	22,576.3
Drugs, chemicals, fertilizers	12,440.5	16,319.5	7,871.0	10,197.7
Other	86,404.8	88,898.1	45,152.3	50,250.9
Total	425,459.2	443,299.6	227,594.7	246,078.3

Source: Union of South Africa, Department of Customs and Excise, Monthly Abstract of Statistics (Pretoria). Data for 1953 and 1954 refer to the Union of South Africa; for the first half of 1954 and first half of 1955 to the Union of South Africa and South West Africa.

a/ Including machinery and vehicles.

Table 16 shows the commodity composition of the import trade of the Union of South Africa in recent years. Imports of foodstuffs have declined, reflecting increased domestic production between 1954 and 1955 - estimated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations ^{5/} as of the order of 10 per cent. With the expansion of manufacturing capacity in the Union of South Africa, imports of earthenware also tended to decrease. Although imports of textiles and apparel were higher in 1954, there was a decline in the first half of 1955 which may have been due to overstocking. This group of imports of metals increased in value by about one-quarter in 1954 and continued to increase in 1955; imports of structural steel also expanded. General engineering firms have been busy in recent months, and despite the large increase in structural and machine steels there was evidence of a shortage in the larger industrial centres at the end of 1955. Imports of pharmaceutical products and of fertilizers continued to increase as demand exceeded domestic supply.

The main increases took place in imports of machinery and transport equipment. For agricultural machinery this trend was maintained in 1954/55 and was a reflection of the prosperity enjoyed by farmers during that period. Imports of artisans' tools also increased. The import of motor vehicles was mainly in the form of chassis and parts for assembly in the Union of South Africa.

Exports

About three-quarters of African exports consist of primary products, principally of agricultural origin, though manufactures - mostly from the Union of South Africa to other parts of the continent - are increasing in quantity and variety. The range of exports is narrow, eleven principal items accounting for about 60 per cent of the total export value in 1954. The degree of specialization in exports is much higher if individual countries are considered separately. One commodity was responsible in 1954 for over 90 per cent of export earnings in Gambia (groundnuts) and Mauritius (sugar) and three commodities or less accounted for 70 to 90 per cent of the value of exports in a further fourteen countries. Since tropical African countries in particular derive the greater part of their cash income from exports, this dependence upon a narrow range of export commodities makes their economies sensitive to price changes.

Although the total value of African exports continued to increase in 1954 and 1955 export earnings of individual commodity groups moved differently in accordance with changes in prices and in the volume of exports. On the whole, export earnings of foodstuffs increased (table XVII), while those of industrial raw materials declined in 1954, reflecting in part the decline in demand for industrial raw materials in the United States and in part the large increase in

^{5/} Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, vol. V, No. 2 (Rome), February 1956.

prices of beverage crops, particularly cocoa. In sharp contrast to the situation in 1954, the tendency was for export earnings of countries exporting industrial raw materials to improve during 1955 more than in the case of those supplying foodstuffs. During this period, the beverage boom, which had reached a peak in the second and third quarters of 1954 in the case of cocoa and coffee, respectively, and early in 1955 in the case of tea, subsided as a result of increased consumer resistance to high prices and the prospect of improved crops in producing areas. World prices of cereals were adversely affected by large stocks accumulated in the United States. The demand for industrial raw materials, particularly minerals, increased in both the United States and western Europe as a result of expanding industrial activity, and there was an upward trend in prices of certain minerals.

The largest percentage increase in export earnings in 1954 was recorded from beverages and was due more to a rise in prices than to increased shipments. In the case of cocoa, a sharp rise in price stemming from the small crops of 1953/54 in British West Africa resulted in a large increase in export earnings despite a substantial fall in the quantity exported. In the Gold Coast and Nigeria, two of the major cocoa exporting countries of the world, increases in the value of cocoa exports in 1954 of 46 per cent and 58 per cent were accompanied by decreases of 10 per cent and 6 per cent in the volume of exports. Through export duties a large part of the earnings from cocoa exports from these territories was siphoned off into government revenue, and contributed to the rise in sterling assets held in London. The price of cocoa was significantly lower in 1955, and data for the first ten months suggest that exports from the Gold Coast and Nigeria were also reduced in volume, the combined effect being a reduction in the value of exports of cocoa, in the case of the Gold Coast, of about \$55 million. Exports from French territories were generally at a higher level than in the preceding year.

Mainly as a result of frost damage to the 1953/54 Brazilian crop coffee prices rose in 1954, reaching their peak in the second quarter; after that they declined steadily throughout 1955. Despite the fall in price, exports from Africa increased in quantity in 1955, particularly in British East Africa, where they rose by 74 per cent in quantity and 23 per cent in value, the volume of exports to both the dollar area and OEEC countries being double that of the preceding year.

Tea prices, which in 1954 had been about 35 per cent higher than in the preceding year, started to decline in the first quarter of 1955 and over the year as a whole were 16 per cent lower than in 1954. Exports from British East Africa continued to increase in both volume and value.

Rubber prices, which since 1953 had been at a low level, began to rise in the second half of 1954, reaching their peak in the third quarter of 1955. The average rise in 1955 compared with the previous year was of the order of 70 per cent - the largest price rise recorded in any African export commodity during this period. The volume of exports was generally higher than in 1954, particularly in the Belgian Congo, Liberia and Nigeria, resulting in a significant rise in the value of total African exports.

The high level of activity in metal using industries was the main cause of price increases in mineral ores and metals exported from Africa in 1955.

Exports of tin were slightly higher in most countries in 1955 by both volume and value. The volume of copper exports was higher in the Belgian Congo and Tunisia, with values considerably in excess of those for the previous year. In Northern Rhodesia, despite a decline in the volume of exports of more than 10 per cent, the value was about 22 per cent in excess of that recorded in 1954. Exports of manganese were at about the same level as in 1954, but slightly higher in value.

As a result of these changes in export commodities, the balance of trade of those countries in whose exports minerals play an important part became more favourable in 1955. The favourable balance of trade of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and of the Belgian Congo, thus increased from \$60 million and \$26 million to \$92 million and \$75 million, respectively; countries exporting predominantly agricultural products, particularly cocoa, emerged less favourably. In the Gold Coast, for example, exports decreased in value by \$50 million and imports increased by approximately the same amount, reducing the favourable balance of trade recorded in 1954 by \$100 million in the following year.

Changes in the value of exports from individual countries are not necessarily representative of changes in incomes even though the greater proportion of incomes arises from this source, since export duties and, in certain territories, marketing board levies modify the effect of external price changes.

Chapter 5

INVESTMENT

Investment Planning

In general, techniques of programming in the accepted sense hardly exist in Africa. This is understandable, since such techniques have usually been devised for areas which are more developed economically, where reliable statistics are available for a period of years, and technology and economic structure are unlikely to change within the planning period. In Africa, neither of these conditions is present for the most part; on the contrary, statistical data for most countries are poor, and change in technology and economic structure within the planning period is the essence of the development problem. In these circumstances, development programmes in Africa usually take the form of a statement of desirable projects against an assessment of finances likely to be available. Although the magnitude of desirable projects in relation to available finance involves a choice between alternatives, there is often no indication of an integrated programme.

Generally, development plans fail to cover all aspects of development financed from public funds. Capital items continue to be provided for in ordinary and extraordinary budgetary expenditures, and important aspects of regional development are financed outside the principal plans. In some cases these are in separate development plans; in other cases local authorities incur capital expenditures on schemes of direct concern to their own districts as circumstances permit. In many countries, certain public service agencies have some degree of financial autonomy and embark on capital investment schemes in their own fields of activity. Examples of such services are found in the railway administrations of certain French and British territories. Another source of capital investment outside the principal development plans is found in regional organizations, such as the East African High Commission, which provides services on a regional basis for Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. Similar organizations, particularly in the field of research, are sometimes financed by the metropolitan country. A considerable volume of investment is also provided by semi-public institutions, such as the Commonwealth Development Corporation and marketing boards in British territories, the Office du Niger in French West Africa, the Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigene (FBEI) in the Belgian Congo, and the sociétés d'économie mixte and the sociétés d'Etat in French territories. Sometimes provision for investment by these public and semi-public bodies is made - as, for example, in the case of the FBEI in the Belgian Congo - in the development plan, but in the majority of cases their investments are effected outside the plan. There is little evidence to suggest that capital expenditure of this nature outside the plan has been taken into account in its formulation.

The period of development plans - in general, ten years - has often proved too long, and changing circumstances have called for variations in emphasis within the planning period, programmes thus being either terminated or amended. Moreover, it does not appear that, in drawing up the plans, requirements of skilled and unskilled labour for implementing the programmes nor probable

investment in the private sector of the economy, and their effects on the availability of labour and materials have been fully taken into account.

In general, programmes of capital expenditure adopted by African countries since the war are not development plans, but rather capital works programmes, the broad aims of which have been summarized as follows: (a) to learn more about the resources of each country; (b) to protect known resources and ensure their most efficient use; (c) to improve and enlarge basic equipment, particularly communications; (d) to improve the health, education and living conditions of the population; (e) to improve agriculture, stock-breeding and industry; (f) to develop the most profitable new sources of production and new forms of wealth, and thus generally broaden and strengthen the economy of the country to make it less sensitive to fluctuations in the world economy.^{1/} To these might be added the general aim of encouraging departments to plan ahead.

Expenditures for development plans in various countries since 1951 are shown in tables X to XXVI in the Statistical Appendix. The tables indicate that emphasis has generally been on the provision of basic facilities, particularly communications. In new plans and in recently amended ones, though the greater part of planned expenditure is still devoted to improvement of basic services, there has been a tendency to pay greater attention to production and to social services, particularly housing.

Investment in Dependent Areas

Development plans

Expenditure on development plans in British dependent territories, excluding the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was of the order of \$150 million in 1954, approximately 5 per cent higher than in the previous year, with emphasis on the provision of basic facilities. The dearth of skilled labour, despite the expansion of training schemes, and the increase in the rate of turnover of expatriate technical staff continued to limit the rate of development.

Port improvements were completed in Nigeria at Apapa wharf and Port Harcourt, in Sierra Leone at Freetown and in eastern Africa at Mombasa, Tanga and Dar es Salaam. These improvements are expected to facilitate an increase in exports, on which these territories are at present largely dependent, and to permit an expansion in imports both of capital goods for development and of consumer goods. Considerable progress was made in the expansion and maintenance of airfields; a new airport was opened at Dar es Salaam in October 1954, and extensive realignment and improvement of trunk highways, and the replacement of ferries by bridges, took place during the year, particularly in eastern and western Africa. Railway construction continued in the Gold Coast, between Takoradi and Tarkwa and on the Achiassi-Kotoku line, and re-laying of the railway in Sierra Leone was begun. In Nigeria, delivery of locomotives and railway rolling-stock facilitated traffic movements. In Tanganyika, the new deep-water berth at Mtwara and the railway running 132 miles inland to Nachinwea went into

^{1/} Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), Investment in Overseas Territories in Africa South of the Sahara (Paris, 1951).

service in July 1954. Progress was made in Uganda on the extension of the railway to Lake George; this is scheduled for completion by 1956.

Systems of telecommunications were expanded in 1954 in many areas, including the Gold Coast and Nigeria, where steady progress was made on the installation of new very high frequency trunk routes. New radio circuits between Nigeria and the United Kingdom, and radio phototelegraph circuits between the Gold Coast and the United Kingdom, were opened for service in 1954.

In agriculture, progress was made in land reclamation, crop extension and the control of plant and animal diseases, as well as in the improvement of methods of cultivation in many areas. There has been a steady growth in the production and distribution of electric power, the main developments being in Uganda, where the fourth turbogenerator at the Owen Falls scheme came into full operation in 1955. Further details of this and other developments in the field of electricity are in chapter 3.

The original ten-year development plan for the Belgian Congo called for the expenditure of \$510 million over the period. Partly as a result of price increases, the projects provided for in the plan were not completed by the end of 1953. Events, moreover, had shown the necessity for a change in emphasis in the plan. A new plan was accordingly drawn up during 1954 (table XX) providing for an increase in total expenditure to \$970 million and for greater emphasis on communications, particularly rail and water transport, and housing.

Expenditures under the plan continued to increase during 1954; including semi-public investment, they amounted to about \$120 million, about 8 per cent above those of the previous year. Work on port extension and improvements continued at a satisfactory rate. Progress was made by the Colonial Transport Office (OTRACO) in dredging and buoying river channels and in modernizing river craft to provide for an estimated annual increase in river traffic of 10 per cent. The Kamina-Kabalo rail link was nearing completion at the end of 1955. This line, which links the CFL 2/ and BCK 3/ rail systems is expected to facilitate the movement of agricultural, mineral and industrial products from this area. Work continued on the replacement of existing rails by heavier ones, as a preliminary to doubling the length of the Matadi-Leopoldville line, electrifying it and modernizing the rolling-stock to allow for an annual increase of 10 per cent in traffic.

The completion of the Tshopo Falls hydroelectric scheme and of part of the Zongo scheme resulted in a significant increase in total production of electric energy and in a reduction in the price per unit. In conjunction with INEAC 4/ and FBBI, the number of experimental farms providing improved seeds and plants for distribution was increased, measures were taken to counter erosion, particularly in the eastern province and Kivu, and reafforestation schemes were expanded. There was a notable increase in the rate of housing construction, the Office des Cités Africaines completing 7,656 houses in 1954, compared with 3,988 in the previous year.

2/ Compagnie des Chemins de fer du Congo Supérieur aux Grand Lacs Africains.

3/ Compagnie de Chemins de fer du Bas-Congo au Katanga.

4/ Institut national pour l'étude agronomique du Congo.

Public investment in 1954 in French territories south of the Sahara, measured in terms of expenditure by the Investment Fund for Economic and Social Development (FIDES) amounted to about \$136 million, a decrease of some 14 per cent compared with the previous year. The level of investment was particularly low in French West Africa, where investment through FIDES was about 55 per cent of that in 1953 (appendix table XXIV).

In French West Africa, where disbursements through FIDES amounted to 13.4 billion metropolitan francs in 1954, priority was given to improvement and expansion of the highway and rail network. The substitution of diesel locomotives for steam, which is expected to be complete by the end of 1956, continued. These and other improvements to the communications network accounted for about half the total expenditure through FIDES. An additional third was invested in improving agricultural output by expanding areas under irrigation and spreading the use of better techniques. In social services, emphasis was placed on the development of prophylactic medicine. In addition to expenditures, through FIDES, French West Africa benefited from a share in the general allocation of FIDES, amounting to 3 billion francs, and from loans from the Caisse Centrale of over 2 billion francs. Development expenditure from local public funds, which is an important element in French West African public investment, was expected to amount to 19 billion francs, half of which was allotted to housing and urbanization schemes.

Public investment through FIDES in French Equatorial Africa was at a lower rate than in 1953, the principal fields of investment being communications and agriculture, and expansion of hydroelectric schemes. Progress was made on the highway link between Pala and Garoua in the Chad, which will facilitate the flow of produce from that area to the port of Douala; work also proceeded on the Brazzaville-Kinkala and the Libreville-Kango highway links. Through the introduction of new strains in Ubangi and the Chad, efforts were made to improve cotton yields. Expansion of hydroelectric schemes was mainly centred on the Djoué River, which provides electricity for Brazzaville and a surplus for export to the Congo, and Bouali, which provides Bangui's requirements of electricity.

In the Cameroons under French administration, investment through FIDES was slightly lower than in the previous year. The Douala-Edea and the Bonaberi-Loum highway links were completed, providing communications between the port of Douala and the Yaoundé region and the western part of the Cameroons. Through the sociétés africaines de prévoyance and the secteurs de modernisation efforts were made to improve yields of agricultural crops, particularly cotton, rice and coffee.

There was a large decline in investment through FIDES in Madagascar in 1954, largely because expenditure under the first development plan was coming to an end while many of the projects of the second plan were still in the research stage, requiring only a limited quantity of finance.

Other public and semi-public investment

In addition to expenditures on development plan projects, provision is made in the extraordinary budget of the Belgian Congo for investment outside the plan. In 1954 this was estimated at 1.5 billion Belgian Congo francs - approximately one-quarter of the development plan expenditure in that year - and

included among other items loans for housing in Leopoldville; loans to agricultural boards in Bukavu, Stanleyville and Leopoldville; advances to co-operative societies; expenditures for defence and internal security; and schools for Europeans. About one-quarter of this extraordinary expenditure was for the purchase of Belgian treasury bonds from Ruanda-Urundi and a further eighth represented expenditure and advances in connexion with the international tin agreement. The ordinary budgetary expenditure of the Belgian Congo in 1954 amounted to 7.5 billion Belgian Congo francs, including 4.5 billion francs on social and economic services. Since the budget includes both maintenance and capital expenditure, there is a further element of investment to be taken into account from this source, although the amount of such investment cannot be accurately assessed. Semi-public investment in the Belgian Congo is included in the statement of expenditure in appendix table XXI. Expenditure during 1954 amounted to about 2 billion Belgian Congo francs, compared with about 2.5 billion in the previous year, the decline being almost wholly due to a fall in expenditures of the Colonial Transport Office (OTRACO).

In French territories south of the Sahara, also, an element of investment is contained in the ordinary budgetary expenditure. There are, moreover, a number of public bodies, such as the Bureau industriel africain, which are financially autonomous, and a number of independent public or semi-public companies founded in conjunction with the Caisse Centrale whose annual rate of expenditure is difficult to determine.

The extraordinary budget provisions in British territories are a source of capital investment outside the various development plans. Investment from this source in 1954 was of the order of \$20 million. Aside from development plans, a source of investment in British territories lies in the capital works programmes of the railway and harbour administrations. In eastern Africa, for example, expenditure on capital works in 1954 by the railway and harbours administrations amounted to \$34 million; capital expenditure on the Nigerian railways amounted to over \$3 million in the same period. In March 1955, a loan of \$24 million was made by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to the East African High Commission to assist in the modernization and expansion of communications.

Semi-public investment in British territories takes a variety of forms. The Colonial Development Corporation had sanctioned capital expenditure amounting to £24 million by the end of 1954, the amount of capital actually invested in that year being over £10 million. The net increase in investments, at cost, in the form of shares and debentures in various colonial enterprises during 1954 amounted to £1.4 million. The marketing boards have been important sources of semi-public finance, although the increases in export duty introduced by the Gold Coast Government in recent years have reduced the surplus available for investment from this source. In Nigeria, allocations from the Cocoa Marketing Board to regional production development boards to the end of 1954 amounted to almost £9 million, of which £8.5 million was allotted to the western region. Of the sum of £105 million for which provision is made in the western region's development plan for the five-year period ending 1960, almost £19 million is to come from the marketing boards. In the Gold Coast, a grant of £3 million was made in 1955 to the Rural Development Fund by the Cocoa Marketing Board.

Private investment

Data on private investment in Africa are fragmentary, and no adequate statement of its over-all importance can be formulated. In particular, data on investment in extensions of cultivated areas under non-plantation crops are meagre and information is lacking on capital improvements in subsistence farming. These are very important fields of investment, however, and it is likely that, as a result of agricultural developments in recent years, the amount of investment is substantial in the aggregate. For these reasons, such estimates as are available for individual territories are presented here.

In the Belgian Congo, private investment in 1954, amounting to 8.3 billion Belgian Congo francs was about 12 per cent lower than the high level of the previous year but still considerably higher than in 1951. The rate of company formation, both in terms of number of companies and of nominal and issued capital, increased in 1954, the increases in issues of capital by new companies occurring mainly in construction and transport concerns, but there was a decline in new capital issues of existing companies. In the first seven months of 1955 the position was reversed, a decline in capital issued by new companies being outweighed by an increase in capital issued by existing companies. In terms of capital issues, the decline in 1954 in new and existing companies was of the order of 12 per cent, or about a quarter of a billion francs. In the first seven months of 1955, the increase in capital issues amounted to almost 700 million francs - about 65 per cent above the level in the corresponding period of 1954. The net inflow of capital from abroad continued in 1954.

Private investment by the United Kingdom in dependent territories other than Hong Kong has been estimated at £65 million in 1954, compared with £70 million in the previous year. The latter figure, however, includes private investment in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which, as a result of capital raised in London by mining companies, amounting to £10 million, was substantial in that year. In addition, loans raised in London for African territories alone amounted to £7.5 million, compared with £16 million in 1953. While the share of African territories in the total of £65 million is not separately stated, it appears likely that, compared with the previous year, there was no significant change in the flow of private capital investment from the United Kingdom to its African territories.

Increases in the nominal capital of registered companies in British East Africa suggest that private investment rose during 1954 and the first half of 1955. The total nominal capital of companies registered in 1954 was more than 50 per cent higher than in the previous year. The increase was particularly striking in Kenya, reflecting growing confidence in that territory. During the first half of 1955, the increase in new nominal capital in Kenya continued at about 40 per cent above the rate for the previous year. In the absence of any means of measurement in British West Africa, assessment is more difficult. The transfer of the trading business of the United Africa Company to new companies established in the Gold Coast and Nigeria, and increasing local participation in the development of industries, however, suggest a rising volume of private investment.

Both in the Belgian Congo and in British African territories, local loans have been raised although the greater part of the investment has come from banks and semi-public institutions.

Investment in Other Countries

Public investment in the development plans in Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia amounted to some \$457 million, about 6 per cent above the 1953 level. While investment increased by 15 per cent in Algeria, largely on account of increased expenditure on agricultural and mineral development, communications and housing, a decrease of about 6 per cent was recorded in French Morocco, expenditure in Tunisia remaining approximately at the 1953 level.

In Algeria the main fields of investment were agriculture, mineral research, communications and housing. Although there was an increase in the number of sociétés algériennes de prévoyance and the secteurs d'amélioration rurales, agricultural production expanded less rapidly than population. Expenditure in 1954 on mining and mineral research increased by almost one-fifth compared with the previous year. In conjunction with the Bureau industriel africain, which provided over 218 million francs in 1954, the Bureau de recherche minière de l'Algérie explored the iron ore deposits at Gara Djebilet - estimated at one billion tons - and the manganese deposits in Djebel Guettara. The search for petroleum was actively pursued during the year, but results were disappointing. Expenditure on communications increased by over one-third compared with 1953 as a result of improvements to the ports of Algiers, Oran, Bône, Mostaganem and Philippeville and to the road network, particularly between Algiers and Oran, and Algiers and Constantine, and railway and telecommunications work. Housing expenditure amounted to over 16 billion francs in 1954 compared with 9 billion francs in 1953.

In French Morocco expenditure on irrigation was at a higher level than in 1953. The Ein el Ouidane dam was inaugurated in April 1955 and will eventually provide irrigation for an area of 200,000 acres in the Beni Moussa plain, 15,000 of which were already under irrigation in January 1955. The annual output of electricity from the hydroelectric project is estimated at 200 million kilowatt-hours. Irrigation work in the Triffa and Abda Doukkala plains proceeded satisfactorily. Expenditure on housing was 8 per cent higher than in 1953. In other fields of activity, expenditure tended to decline.

Public investment in Tunisia was slightly lower in the aggregate than in the previous year, an increase in French public investment being offset by a decline in local public investment. While expenditure on agriculture, soil conservation and housing increased, that on communications decreased. A third pilot farm was opened at Henchir el Hicha and there was a large expansion of silo capacity, particularly at Djebel Djelloud. In connexion with the Medjerda valley scheme, on which expenditure during 1954 for the barrage had amounted to 3.5 billion francs, a start was made on the Taulierville canal, which, it is hoped, will be completed in 1956. Public supply of electricity increased by about one-eighth during 1954 as new power stations came into operation.

Semi-public investments in Algeria, Tunisia, and French Morocco was expected to account for about one-fifth of total investment in 1954 - about the same proportion as in 1952. This investment is included in that shown in appendix table XXIII. Political events in Tunisia and French Morocco during the period under review adversely affected private investment in those areas. The flow of private investment from France - the main source of foreign private investment - was reduced and there was a notable decline in local private investment.

In Libya a five-year development programme was drawn up in 1953 providing for the expenditure of some \$18 million. After two years' operation, by the end of March 1955, \$7 million had been spent. Details of the expenditure are shown in appendix table XXVI. It is financed by official grants, principally from the United Kingdom, which makes an annual budgetary grant-in-aid of \$10.5 million (of which \$2.8 million is earmarked for development purposes) and the United States, which made \$4 million available during the year 1954/55 and has undertaken to lend \$4 million annually for the period 1955-1960 as part of a \$40 million loan over a twenty-year period. Other grants to the Libyan Public Development and Stabilization Agency were made in 1954 by France, Italy and Turkey. The Libyan balance of payments statement shows that there was an increase in private assets held in Libya by foreigners amounting to over £1 million in 1954.

During 1955 the Libyan Government was able to finance a supplementary programme, mainly of agricultural and water development projects, in an extraordinary budget of \$3.6 million. This addition to the country's resources was made possible by stringent government economies during 1953/54 and by payments under the agreement with the United Kingdom.

Gross investment in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1954 amounted to £R 87 million compared with £R 86 million in the previous year. Of this only £R 16 million came from abroad compared with £R 26 million in 1953. Total domestic savings rose by almost 50 per cent in 1954, and there was a rise of about 70 per cent in undistributed company profits.

Public expenditure on development by the Federal Government and by the individual Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the four years to mid-1959 was expected to amount in the aggregate of £R 116 million. This amount excludes expenditure - estimated at £R 120 million - on the Kariba Gorge hydroelectric scheme. Loans from abroad during the period under review included one from the United States Foreign Operations Administration in July 1954 of £3.6 million for development of the railway system and one of £10 million raised in London in November 1955 for financing federal rail and road communications, housing and schools, and other projects. Two loans were raised locally for development purposes - one of £R 4 million in September 1954 and one of £R 7 million in August 1955.

The nominal capital of local companies registered in the Federation increased to £R 66.6 million in 1954 compared with £R 17.2 million in 1953. The 1954 figure, however, includes £R 56.4 million of the Rhodesian Anglo-American and Rhodesian Selection Trust groups of companies, transfer of which to Rhodesian domicile was completed in 1954. The decline in nominal capital issues which results from omission of the £R 56.4 million from the total should be read in conjunction with the increase in undistributed profits noted above, as these comprise an alternative to the issue of new capital. Nominal capital of new companies in 1955 amounted in value to approximately that of the previous year.

A significant development in the Federation has been the interest shown by commercial firms in investment in basic facilities. The copper companies have traditionally provided large sums for development of power, townships and communications. In recent years they have formed a corporation for distribution of electric power on the Copper Belt, the cost of installations for which has been

estimated at £R 16 million to the end of 1955. They have also formed exploration companies to prospect for minerals other than those of direct interest to themselves. The Wankie colliery controlled by the Anglo-American mining group is committed to capital expenditure of £R 6 million, which should be completed during 1956, and three Dutch scientists have been commissioned by the Rhodesian Selection Trust to advise on the possibility of building large low-level dikes to control the flood waters of the Kafue River and thus make possible development of the Kafue flats, at present used only for cattle grazing.

In October 1955, the Anglo-American Rhodesian Development Corporation announced its intention of purchasing £R 5 million worth of rolling-stock for the Rhodesian railways, and early in 1956 the Rhodesian Selection Trust and the Anglo-American groups of companies decided to lend £R 20 million to the Federal Government towards the cost of the Kariba Gorge hydroelectric scheme and to accept a surcharge estimated to yield a further £R 10 million on power consumed by them between 1961 and 1967. Smaller loans were made by the British South Africa Company and two banking concerns. In addition, the Rhodesian Selection Trust has offered loans amounting to £R 3 million to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland towards the capital cost of certain development projects.

Capital inflow into the Union of South Africa in the form of official loans, which had amounted to £SA 5 million in 1953 increased to £SA 20 million in the following year, but fell in 1955 to £SA 13 million - £SA 5 million raised in the Netherlands in June and £SA 8 million from the United States in December. The net inflow of private capital, which had amounted to £SA 26 million in 1953 increased to £SA 55 million in the following year. In 1955, however, a gross inflow of private capital of the order of £SA 17 million was outweighed by a gross outward movement of private funds estimated at £SA 20 million, resulting in a small net private capital outflow. Of the £SA 20 million gross outflow, which is considered abnormal, approximately £SA 15 million was attributable to sales of South African gold-mining shares by British investors to buyers in the Union of South Africa, the balance to the attraction of funds to London owing to the higher interest rates ruling there. In order to discourage this flow of funds to London the South African Reserve Bank rate was raised to 4 1/2 per cent in September 1955. When, in February 1956, the United Kingdom bank rate was again increased, from 4 1/2 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent, the Reserve Bank rate remained unchanged but steps were taken to prevent funds being transferred to London solely for the purpose of earning higher rates of interest.

Although there is no development plan in the Union of South Africa similar to that in dependent African territories, the public sector accounts for a significant proportion of total investment. Loan expenditure amounted to £SA 83 million in the year ended March 1955 and was expected to be of the same order in the following year. With improvements in delivery of railway equipment, it is anticipated that investment will rise to £SA 95 million in 1956/57.

Total net capital formation in 1954 amounted to £SA 347 million, compared with £SA 302 million in 1953, a decline in investment by public corporations being more than offset by an increase of about one-third in private investment, almost entirely in the form of stocks. One of the major limitations on development in the Union of South Africa is the need for expansion of the communications network, particularly railways and ports. Despite an expenditure of some

£SA 320 million during the past ten years the railways are still incapable of meeting the transport needs of the country, which have expanded by some 55 per cent since 1945; the Railways and Harbours Administration has embarked on a new three-year programme of capital works estimated to cost £SA 190 million, aimed at expanding freight carrying capacity by 10 per cent in 1955/56 and by a further 6 per cent in the following year. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which had already made loans of £20 million in 1951 and £30 million in 1953 for expansion of transport capacity, sent an economic mission to the Union of South Africa in 1955 to examine the management, operation, financial position and future capital needs of the Railways and Harbours Administration. As a result, a loan amounting to \$50 million was granted at the end of 1955.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Note to the Statistical Tables

Table I: All figures refer to the national income unless otherwise stated. Owing to conceptual differences figures are not comparable between countries. In particular, those for the Gold Coast exclude any allowance for income arising in the subsistence sector of the economy.

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

The contribution of public and private business enterprises to net domestic product is equal to the sum of compensation of employees, profit, interest and net rent; from the point of view of production, this equals the value of the sales at market prices plus the value of the physical increase in stocks, less the market value of all current purchases from other enterprises, allowances for consumption of fixed capital and all net indirect taxation. Goods or services produced in the enterprise, for capital formation in the enterprise or for consumption by the owner or his employees, are included.

The contribution of households, private non-profit institutions and general government to net domestic product is conventionally evaluated at factor cost and consists mainly of compensation of employees. Payments of interest on consumers' and public debt are treated as transfer payments.

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.

It is emphasized that the definitions and classifications adopted in the national estimates given in this table are not necessarily comparable with those given above. The known and significant differences are indicated in the footnotes to the table.

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 pension, etc.

"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.

"Fixed gross 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; any 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: 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.

Output of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is in most cases not included in the world totals. Totals for Africa exclude data for Egypt, but include those for some unlisted small producers.

Table VII: World totals are exclusive of the output of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and in some cases also of a few small producers for which data are not available. Totals for Africa exclude data for Egypt and may also exclude output of minor producers.

Table X: The total for Africa, which excludes Egypt, is based on the national figures adjusted: (a) to include estimates when full data for all countries are not available; (b) to approximate the system of special trade; (c) to approximate valuation of imports c.i.f. and exports f.o.b.; (d) where necessary and possible, to exclude gold and to include silver and bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; (e) to exclude trade between Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and between the Union of South Africa and South West Africa.

Table XI: In addition to those listed, member countries of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) comprise Austria, Denmark, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. "Eastern Europe" comprises Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

Tables XII and XIII: "British Africa" comprises Gambia, the Gold Coast, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (excluding trade between parts of the Federation), Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South West Africa, Tanganyika and Uganda. "French North Africa" comprises Algeria, Tunisia and French Morocco. "Other French African countries" comprise the Cameroons under French administration, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Madagascar and Réunion. "Portuguese Africa" comprises Angola and Mozambique.

Table XIV: The table is based on the exports of the following countries to Africa excluding Egypt: Canada, India, Japan, United States and OEEC metropolitan member countries other than Greece, Iceland, Italy and Switzerland. These countries account for over 90 per cent of African imports from countries outside Africa. Owing to differences in valuation, timing and coverage the figures shown in this table differ from those in table X. 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 XV: The totals represent domestic exports from African countries other than Egypt. While an attempt has been made to ensure full coverage within each item, exports from minor producers may have been inadvertently omitted.

Table XVII: 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; ground-nuts, French West African decorticated ground-nuts delivered in French metropolitan ports; rubber, No. 1 RSS spot price, London; copper, spot price, London; tin, spot price, London, manganese, spot price, London; cotton, Pakistan, 289F, Punjab, saw ginned fine; sisal, Dar es Salaam, f.o.b.; wool, average of Commonwealth auctions, delivered in London.

Table XIX: 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 XXII: The following sources have been used in compiling the table. Gold Coast: Digest of Statistics (Accra), February 1955; Gazette, No. 65 and No. 70, 1955 (Accra); Kenya: Financial Statements and Audit Report, 1951 (Nairobi); United Kingdom, Annual Reports on Kenya, 1951 to 1954 (Nairobi); Northern Rhodesia: Financial Reports, 1950 to 1954 (Lusaka); Approved Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, 1955/56 (Lusaka); Sierra Leone: Financial Report for 1951 (Freetown); United Kingdom, Annual Reports on Sierra Leone, 1946 to 1951 (Freetown); Report to the United Nations under Article 73(e) of the Charter; Tanganyika: Reports on Accounts and Finances, 1951 to 1954 (Dar es Salaam); United Kingdom, An Economic Survey of Colonial Territories, vol. II (London, 1951).

Table XXVI: The expenditure shown has been made by the Federal Government, the three provincial administrations, the Libyan Public Development and Stabilization Agency (LPDSA) and the Libyan American Technical Assistance Service (LATAS). The figures of actual expenditure given cover the two-year period to the end of March 1955 with the exception of LATAS figures which include also the expenditure during April 1955. In cases where the actual expenditure figures were not available, the budget figures have been given. Included in the "Actual expenditure" figures is 50 per cent of the Tripolitanian expenditure on agriculture, forestry and soil and water conservation. Compensation of employees of the Department of Agriculture has not been included.

Table I. National Income at Factor Cost, by Country
(Millions of pounds, unless otherwise stated)

Country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Belgian Congo (billions of francs) ..	29.3	38.1	41.5	42.5	45.2
Gold Coast ^{a/}	142.0	...	...	...	...
Kenya ^{b/}	82.7	102.9	107.0	109.4	126.6
Mauritius (millions of rupees)	410.0	465.0	518.0	583.0	576.0
Nigeria ^{a/} ^{c/}	596.7	...	680.3	...	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	147.4	175.9	206.9	235.7	265.1
Uganda ^{b/}	67.4	87.8	98.9	94.5	103.1
Union of South Africa ^{d/}	1,133.1	1,153.0	1,284.2	1,390.6	1,456.8

Source: United Nations, Statistics of National Income and Expenditure, Statistical Papers, Series H; Central Statistical Office, The National Income and National Accounts of Mauritius, 1948-54 (Port Louis, 1955).

a/ Twelve months beginning 1 April of year stated.

b/ Net domestic product at factor cost.

c/ Gross domestic product at factor cost.

d/ Twelve months beginning 1 July of year stated.

Table II. Industrial Origin of Net 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	Ownership of dwellings	Public administration and defence	Other services
Belgian Congo (billions of francs): a/										
1950.....	32.9	12.3	6.7	1.9	1.7	2.5	3.2	1.7	3.1	1.0
1951.....	42.1	16.1	8.8	2.6	2.5	3.7	4.1	2.4	3.1	1.5
1952.....	47.2	16.6	11.5	3.0	3.2	4.1	4.2	2.7	4.0	1.9
1953.....	49.0	16.4	11.4	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.4	2.6	4.5	2.3
1954.....	52.6	17.2	12.1	3.6	3.5	4.8	4.5	2.8	4.9	2.6
Gold Coast: b/c/										
1950.....	152	61	13	...	5	-----	66 d/	-----	7	...
Kenya: e/										
1950.....	82.7	36.6	1.1	8.9	4.1	6.1	13.6	2.4	6.4	3.5
1951.....	102.9	47.9	1.4	10.0	5.7	6.9	16.1	3.0	7.7	4.2
1952.....	107.0	45.2	1.3	11.5	6.5	7.8	17.8	3.4	9.3	4.2
1953.....	109.4	45.2	1.1	12.7	6.3	7.4	16.7	3.8	12.3	3.9
1954.....	126.6 f/	51.6	1.4	16.0	6.8	8.4	19.3	4.3	14.2	4.6
Mauritius (millions of rupees): f/										
1950.....	400.0	129.0	-	95.0	17.0	52.0	42.0	34.0	9.0	38.0
1951.....	456.0	145.0	-	109.0	20.0	63.0	48.0	34.0	11.0	43.0
1952.....	511.0	156.0	-	122.0	23.0	72.0	56.0	36.0	14.0	50.0
1953.....	577.0	183.0	-	132.0	28.0	89.0	62.0	36.0	15.0	53.0
1954.....	564.0	177.0	-	128.0	29.0	92.0	54.0	38.0	14.0	55.0
Nigeria: b/g/										
1950.....	596.7	407.6 h/	7.8	11.0 i/	41.6	-----	88.0 j/	-----	5.1	19.2 k/
1951.....	...	...	...	...	...	-----	...	-----	...	...
1952.....	680.3	450.2 h/	9.5	13.4 i/	48.3	-----	104.5 j/	-----	6.0	30.4 k/
Union of South Africa: l/										
1950.....	1,234.8	220.3	159.8	-----	277.9	-----	106.6	173.3	31.2	113.7
1951.....	1,272.8	174.4	174.6	-----	317.7	-----	107.8	165.5	32.1	123.6
1952.....	1,426.7	232.0	173.0	-----	346.9	-----	112.2	186.7	33.8	140.5
1953.....	1,545.7	257.9	177.4	-----	375.6	-----	125.5	202.5	37.5	149.0
1954.....	1,632.7	245.4	197.9	-----	385.9	-----	142.7	217.5	41.8	158.3

Source: See table I.

a/ Details represent gross domestic product at factor cost and exceed the total by the following amounts of unallocated imports distributed among agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction and transportation (in millions of francs): 1950, 1,100; 1951, 2,600; 1952, 4,060; 1953, 3,380; 1954, 3,380.

b/ Twelve months beginning 1 April of year stated.

c/ Total represents gross domestic product at market prices, excluding subsistence.

d/ Including manufacturing and other services.

e/ Including subsistence farming valued as follows (in millions of pounds): 1950, 19.0; 1951, 22.1; 1952, 23.4; 1953, 24.2; 1954, 26.8. Figures relating to finance institutions, business and legal services are included with wholesale and retail trade.

f/ Details represent gross domestic product at factor cost and exceed the total by the following amounts: 1950, 15; 1951, 17; 1952, 18; 1953, 21; 1954, 23.

g/ Gross domestic product at factor cost.

h/ Including some local transport and distribution.

i/ Utilities, and postal and communication services are included with manufacturing.

j/ Excluding operations of small middlemen and pedlars.

k/ Including income from export and allied taxes and rent attributed to government immovable assets.

l/ Twelve months beginning 1 July of year stated. Public administration and defence item includes all government services; public enterprises, and communications and utilities are accordingly omitted from mining, manufacturing and transportation.

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 (billions of francs): a/</u>									
1950	29.3	10.8	10.2	0.7	1.3	4.8	1.2	0.5	-0.2
1951	38.1	14.9	12.8	0.7	1.5	6.8	1.3	0.5	-0.3
1952	41.5	17.3	14.2	0.9	0.3	7.2	1.4	0.7	-0.4
1953	42.5	19.6	14.1	1.1	0.4	4.8	2.0	1.0	-0.5
1954	45.2	21.0	14.9	1.1	0.5	4.6	2.1	1.5	-0.4
<u>Gold Coast:</u>									
1950 b/	142 c/	13		92 d/			31	6 e/	...
<u>Kenya: f/</u>									
1950	82.7	28.1			52.5			2.1	...
1951	102.9	32.4			67.6			2.9	...
1952	107.0	37.4			66.6			3.0	...
1953	109.4	42.9			64.9			1.6	...
1954	126.6	49.9			73.5			3.2	...
<u>Mauritius (millions of rupees): f/</u>									
1950	410.0	210.0	79.0	81.0	-	25.0	10.0	10.0	-5
1951	465.0	249.0	85.0	82.0	-	29.0	14.0	12.0	-6
1952	518.0	276.0	96.0	91.0	-	29.0	19.0	13.0	-6
1953	583.0	303.0	116.0	100.0	-	35.0	21.0	13.0	-5
1954	576.0	299.0	107.0	105.0	-	34.0	24.0	13.0	-6
<u>Nigeria: b/</u>									
1950	596.7 c/	31.4 g/	514.5 h/		4.5		35.7	10.6	...
<u>Rhodesia and Nyasaland: i/</u>									
1950	147.4	77.2	43.6	1.4		48.9		2.3	...
1951	175.9	95.1	38.7	1.7		70.2		2.7	...
1952	206.9	114.1	46.8	2.2		71.0		3.3	...
1953	235.7	134.9	47.5	2.5		76.8		4.2	...
1954	265.1	151.0	51.5	2.8		84.2		5.0	...
<u>Uganda: j/</u>									
1950	67.4	13.1	38.6	0.5		6.5		8.7	...
1951	87.8	16.0	46.0	0.6		8.1		17.1	...
1952	98.9	20.9	55.2	0.6		8.6		13.6	...
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	...

Source: See table I.

a/ Interest on debt refers to public debt only.

b/ Twelve months beginning 1 April of year stated; rental income is not included.

c/ Gross domestic product at factor cost.

d/ Including some wages and salaries; excluding rental income.

e/ Including export duties on cocoa, timber and mining products.

f/ Net domestic product at factor cost, including subsistence agriculture as follows (in millions of pounds): 1950, 19.0; 1951, 22.1; 1952, 23.4; 1953, 24.2; 1954, 26.8. The dividend column also includes profits, interest and earnings of self-employed persons, rentals and income derived from African marketed produce.

g/ Including pensions of Europeans formerly employed in Nigeria.

h/ Including wages and salaries paid by unincorporated business.

i/ Including subsistence income equivalent to about £17 million for each year. The total of the components exceeds the total shown by net factor income paid abroad as follows (in millions of pounds): 1950, 26.0; 1951, 32.5; 1952, 30.5; 1953, 30.2; 1954, 29.4.

j/ Net domestic product at factor cost, including subsistence income as follows (in millions of pounds): 1950, 19.8; 1951, 20.5; 1952, 26.0; 1953, 29.0; 1954, 30.0; excluding export taxes as follows (in millions of pounds): 1950, 4.2; 1951, 8.1; 1952, 8.3; 1953, 4.0. 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	Consumer expenditures		Fixed gross capital formation			Changes in stocks	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services
		General government	Private	General government	Public enterprises	Private enterprises			
<u>Belgian Congo (billions of francs):</u>									
1950	35.2	3.2	18.8	1.3	1.0	5.3	0.2	16.3	-10.8
1951	46.4	3.9	24.8	2.6	1.8	6.8	2.2	21.0	-16.6
1952	51.9	5.2	28.6	2.7	2.5	9.6	1.9	23.3	-21.8
1953	53.7	5.8	30.9	3.4	3.4	9.5	-0.6	21.6	-20.4
1954	57.5	6.6	32.8	4.0	3.2	8.3	1.0	24.7	-23.2
<u>Gold Coast: a/</u>									
1950 b/	152	9	92 c/	21				30	
<u>Nigeria:</u>									
1950 b/	610.5	d/18.1	518.3	9.8	3.4	23.4	3.8	106.7	-73.0
<u>Rhodesia and Nyasaland: e/f/</u>									
1950	191.9	18.4	114.2	14.3	—	50.7	—	98.1	-104.6
1951	228.0	20.2	132.2	19.5	—	77.8	—	123.1	-145.1
1952	260.7	21.8	155.8	22.1	—	75.6	—	137.4	-153.9
1953	289.8	26.2	175.8	21.9	—	64.0	—	145.4	-145.4
1954	321.7	29.0	193.0	20.0	—	67.3	—	163.1	-152.7

Source: United Nations, Statistics of National Income and Expenditure, Statistical Papers, Series H.

a/ Excluding subsistence economy.

b/ Twelve months beginning 1 April of year stated.

c/ Excluding private rents.

d/ Total differs from that shown in table V since it contains no adjustments for stock valuation.

e/ Subsistence consumption, amounting to £17 million annually, is included in the total and in private consumer expenditures.

f/ Discrepancies are due to statistical adjustments.

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	Plus net factor income payments from abroad	Net national product at factor cost, or national income
<u>Belgian Congo (billions of francs):</u>							
1950	35.2	— 2.3	—	-2.1	30.8	-1.5	29.3
1951	46.4	— 4.3	—	-2.5	39.6	-1.5	38.1
1952	51.9	— 4.7	—	-3.1	44.1	-2.6	41.5
1953	53.7	— 4.6	—	-4.1	44.9	-2.4	42.5
1954	57.5	— 4.9	—	-4.8	47.8	-2.6	45.2
<u>Nigeria (millions of pounds):</u>							
1950 <u>a/</u>	611.8 <u>b/</u>	-15.3	0.2	-10.0	586.7	-3.1	583.6
<u>Rhodesia and Nyasaland (millions of pounds):</u>							
1950	191.9	-8.2	1.5	-11.8	156.4 <u>c/</u>	-26.0	147.4 <u>d/</u>
1951	228.0	-9.5	3.5	-13.6	191.4 <u>c/</u>	-32.5	175.9 <u>d/</u>
1952	260.7	-10.9	3.9	-16.3	220.4 <u>c/</u>	-30.5	206.9 <u>d/</u>
1953	289.8	-11.6	3.0	-15.3	248.9 <u>c/</u>	-30.2	235.7 <u>d/</u>
1954	321.7	-13.4	2.5	-16.3	277.5 <u>c/</u>	-29.4	265.1 <u>d/</u>

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations.

a/ Twelve months beginning 1 April of year stated.

b/ Total differs from that shown in table IV because of adjustment for stock valuation.

c/ Excluding subsistence output.

d/ Including about £17 million subsistence output each year.

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

Commodity and country	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55 (preliminary)
<u>Cereals:</u>					
Barley:					
World total	46,100	49,400	52,400	55,100	55,600
Africa	2,910	3,101	3,492	3,687	3,824
Algeria	804	560	1,043	723	920
Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>a/</u> ..	600	600	600	600	600
Morocco, French	1,071	1,617	1,220	1,806	1,737
Tunisia	200	50	340	180	170
Maize:					
World total	130,800	130,100	138,300	144,600	134,900
Africa	5,994	5,279	6,694	8,347	8,147
French West Africa	262	336	492	354	...
Madagascar	73	77	71	73	56
Morocco, French	127	215	290	296	226
Union of South Africa	2,721	1,864	3,160	3,559	3,318
Millet and sorghum:					
World total	52,100	51,000	53,500	55,800	...
Africa	10,674	11,483	12,578	12,019	...
Cameroons, French administration	346	358	351	327 <u>a/</u>	...
Ethiopia and Eritrea	1,463	1,691	1,673	1,703	1,660
French West Africa <u>b/</u>	2,299	2,368 <u>c/</u>	2,615	2,090	...
Tanganyika <u>d/</u>	516	610	914	879	...
Rice (paddy):					
World total	150,900	152,200	159,200	171,000	163,900
Africa	2,508	2,380	2,683	2,678	...
Belgian Congo	147	145	170	177	179
French West Africa	531	513	577	550	...
Madagascar	802	816	1,021	1,025	1,010
Nigeria	250	248 <u>a/</u>	...	...	173
Sierra Leone	275	245	245	220	...
Wheat:					
World total	143,100	142,900	164,000	163,800	150,800
Africa	3,282	3,191	3,641	3,853	4,211
Algeria	947	873	1,192	1,101	1,382
Kenya <u>c/</u>	129	114	115	121	121
Morocco, French	755	838	780	1,113	1,205
Tunisia	460	320	687	580	606
Union of South Africa	709	698	552	576	535

Table VI (continued)

Commodity and country	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55 (preliminary)
<u>Fibres:</u>					
Cotton (lint):					
World total	5,410	6,690	7,120	7,390	7,020
Africa	308	287	334	332	354
Belgian Congo	44	44	53	45	51
French Equatorial Africa .	22	23	34	30	29
Mozambique	28	30	40 <u>a/</u>	30 <u>a/</u>	35
Nigeria	18 <u>e/</u>	21 <u>e/</u>	17 <u>e/</u>	26 <u>e/</u>	...
Sudan	100	62	83	87	93
Tanganyika	9	9	14	9	15
Uganda	63	69	58	69 <u>a/</u>	65
Sisal:					
World total	438	470	490	480	500
Africa	215	245	260	280	290
Angola	21	23	25	30	28
Kenya	41	42	36	39	36
Mozambique <u>a/</u>	18	19	19	22	25
Tanganyika	124	148	165	171	181
Wool:					
World total	920	920	1,010	1,010	1,020
Africa	68	68	78	83	83
Morocco, French	4	5	6	6	...
Union of South Africa	50	52	57	61	63
<u>Oil-seeds and oils:</u>					
Copra:					
World total	2,530	2,980	2,800	2,700	2,850
Africa	120	90	90	110	...
Gold Coast <u>f/</u>	1	1	5	2	4
Kenya <u>g/</u>	1	-	...	2 <u>f/</u>	...
Mauritius	2	1	1	1	...
Mozambique <u>f/</u>	46	40	45	46	43
Seychelles <u>f/</u>	6	8	5	7	7
Tanganyika	27	10	12	13	...
Togoland, French administration	5	6	5	5	6
Zanzibar	21	10	13	14 <u>f/</u>	12 <u>f/</u>

Table VI (continued)

Commodity and country	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55 (preliminary)
<u>Oil-seeds and oils (continued)</u>					
Cottonseed:					
World total	10,000	12,400	13,200	13,600	13,300
Africa	623	574	657	688	707
Belgian Congo	91	88	104	91	96
French Equatorial Africa .	60	45	58	66	76
French West Africa	12	8	13	10	11
Mozambique	56	60	80 <u>a/</u>	67 <u>a/</u>	60
Nigeria	37	44	34 <u>f/</u>	58 <u>a/</u>	70
Sudan	176	111	162	165	167
Tanganyika	15	15	28	18	36
Uganda	126	130	120	152	115
Ground-nuts:					
World total	10,000	9,900	9,700	10,800	10,600
Africa	1,982	2,681	2,730	2,876	2,700
Belgian Congo	162	160	195	180	188
Cameroons, British administration; Nigeria.	430	850 <u>a/</u>	875 <u>a/</u>	870 <u>a/</u>	770
Cameroons, French administration	96	102	82	73 <u>a/</u>	...
French Equatorial Africa .	78	90	90	94 <u>a/</u>	106
French West Africa	704	877	841	895	725
Gambia	66	50	45	63	66
Gold Coast; Togoland, British administration .	40	44	44	42	...
Southern Rhodesia <u>h/</u>	32	44	53	53	...
Tanganyika	12	20	43	29	...
Uganda <u>h/</u>	137 <u>i/</u>	189 <u>a/</u>	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	92	111	137	197	...
Olive oil: <u>j/</u>					
World total	600	1,400	900	1,310	960
Africa	80	100	80	140	110
Algeria <u>k/</u>	17	23	26	24	28
Libya <u>l/</u>	5	6	1	11	4
Morocco, French	10 <u>k/</u>	22	12	16	25
Tunisia	46	46	39	92	52

Table VI (continued)

Commodity and country	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55 (preliminary)
<u>Oil-seeds and oils (continued):</u>					
Palm kernels:					
World total	960	860	870	920	1,100
Africa	830	740	730	770	830
Angola <u>a/</u>	12	10	14	12	9
Belgian Congo <u>m/</u>	128	137	110	119	119
Cameroons, French administration	30	27	19	23	17 <u>f/</u>
French West Africa	91	69	65	75	81 <u>f/</u>
Nigeria <u>f/m/</u>	417	353	380	407	472
Portuguese Guinea <u>f/</u>	17	12	18	8 <u>a/</u>	...
Sierra Leone	72	76	78	70	69
Palm oil: <u>f/</u>					
World total	500	480	500	560	...
Africa	331	309	330	360	...
Angola	14	12	12	7	...
Belgian Congo	125	128	138	132	140
French West Africa	11	14	10	16	14
Nigeria <u>m/</u>	176	152	170	204	212
Sesame:					
World total	2,000	1,700	1,780	1,770	1,780
Africa	271	148	176	177	...
Belgian Congo <u>h/</u>	6	6	5	5	6
Ethiopia	26	35	35	35	35
French West Africa	4	4	4	4	...
Nigeria	11	11 <u>a/e/</u>	14 <u>a/</u>	14 <u>a/</u>	...
Sudan	168	38	63	...	...
Tanganyika	5	5	6	8	...
Uganda <u>h/</u> .....	...	26	29 <u>a/</u>	30	...
<u>Other commodities:</u>					
Cassava:					
World total .....	...	...	...	...	...
Africa .....	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian Congo	6,277	6,222	6,742	6,751	6,785
Cameroons, French administration	802	598	701	643 <u>a/</u>	...
French Equatorial Africa .	540	1,240	...	...	...
French West Africa	1,124	1,527	1,544	...	...
Gold Coast; Togoland, British administration .	512	512	512	...	...

Table VI (continued)

Commodity and country	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55 (preliminary)
<u>Other commodities (continued):</u>					
Cassava (continued):					
Madagascar	944	953	800	857 <u>a/</u>	796
Nigeria	10,750 <u>n/</u>	...	...	...	6,303 <u>o/</u>
Ruanda-Urundi	919	1,463	1,668	1,805	2,040
Sierra Leone	36	36	34	37	...
Tanganyika	813	711	1,642	1,861	...
Togoland, French administration	230	244	330	...	...
Zanzibar	100	76	49	82	...
Citrus fruit:					
World total	15,300	15,400	16,200	16,800	16,800
Africa	812	890	807	921	918
Algeria	268	272	257	341	332
Morocco, French	183	184	220	185	234
Tunisia	32	35	32	55	39
Union of South Africa ...	235	238	201	241	...
Cocoa beans:					
World total	790	700	755	740	820
Africa	519	460	513	480	500
Cameroons, British administration; Nigeria <u>e/</u>	112	110	110	102	90
Cameroons, French administration	44	54	52 <u>a/</u>	57 <u>a/</u>	58
French West Africa	60 <u>a/</u>	45	62	56	66
Gold Coast; Togoland, British adminis- tration <u>e/</u>	266	214	251	219	232
Coffee beans:					
World total	2,190	2,310	2,435	2,500	2,470
Africa	281	308	325	375	415
Angola	47	55 <u>a/</u>	55 <u>a/</u>	75 <u>a/</u>	60
Belgian Congo <u>p/</u>	34	36	34	37	41
Cameroons, French administration	8	10	12	8 <u>a/</u>	10
Ethiopia <u>a/</u>	31	25	42	40	46
French West Africa	47	64	61	87	94
Kenya <u>q/</u>	10	16	12	12	13
Madagascar	31	26	41	48 <u>a/</u>	45
Tanganyika	18	18	17	15	21
Uganda	39	42	37	36	65

Table VI (continued)

Commodity and country	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55 (preliminary)
<u>Other commodities (continued):</u>					
Potatoes:					
World total	171,500	153,300	155,200	161,100	...
Africa	850	905	857	843	...
Algeria	246	246	247	242	252
Madagascar	90	86	72	80	50
Ruanda-Urundi	111	144	149	165	110
Union of South Africa ...	239	232	212	184	...
Rubber: <u>a/</u>					
World total	1,890	1,915	1,819	1,755	1,831
Africa	56	74	75	78	86
Belgian Congo	8	12	17	18	23
Cameroons, French administration	2	2	3	3	3
Liberia	32	35	36	35	38
Nigeria	14	21	19	22	21
Cane sugar: <u>r/</u>					
World total	19,300	21,700	21,000	21,700	22,300
Africa	1,445	1,340	1,501	1,589	1,750
Angola <u>s/</u>	52	49	47	52	52
Mauritius <u>s/</u>	457	484	468	512	499
Mozambique <u>s/</u>	92	83 <u>a/</u>	94 <u>a/</u>	93 <u>a/</u>	113
Réunion	106	130	158	171 <u>a/</u>	185
Uganda <u>c/</u>	56	56	54	43	50
Union of South Africa <u>t/</u> .	622	484	608	658	752
Sweet potatoes and yams:					
World total	55,000	63,000	69,000	69,000	...
Africa	16,477	16,968	18,000	18,000	...
Belgian Congo	378	386	363	309	343 <u>u/</u>
Cameroons, British administration;					
Nigeria	9,973	9,816	...	6,096 <u>v/</u>	6,140 <u>v/</u>
Cameroons, French administration	86	113	120	138 <u>a/</u>	...
French Equatorial Africa.	390	205	...	...	...
French West Africa	1,019	1,466	2,078	...	...
Gold Coast; Togoland, British administration.	482	482	481	...	...
Madagascar	293	321	377	378 <u>a/u/</u>	303 <u>u/</u>
Ruanda-Urundi	1,028	1,387	1,490	1,442	1,964 <u>u/</u>
Tanganyika	254	244	...	...	...
Togoland, French administration	264	275	347	376 <u>a/</u>	...

Table VI (continued)

Commodity and country	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55 (preliminary)
<u>Other commodities (continued):</u>					
Tea:					
World total	570	600	615	600	650
Africa	20	21	21	20	25
Kenya <u>q/</u>	7	7	7	6	8
Mozambique <u>a/</u>	3	3	4	3	6
Nyasaland	7	7	7 <u>a/</u>	6 <u>a/</u>	...
Uganda	2	2	2	2	3
Tobacco (unmanufactured):					
World total	2,950	3,260	3,240	3,330	3,470
Africa	130	130	150	170	150
Algeria	19	19	21	30	18
Northern Rhodesia	3	4	5	4	3
Nyasaland	16	16	16	15	12
Southern Rhodesia <u>c/</u>	40	45	48	55	55
Union of South Africa ...	24	20	20	18	17
Wine:					
World total	19,600	19,800	18,800	21,700	21,800
Africa	1,837	1,730	1,610	2,270	2,480
Algeria	1,430	1,374	1,232	1,829	1,930
Morocco, French	71	102	59	119	191
Tunisia	78	65	67	66	102
Union of South Africa ...	251	189 <u>a/</u>	254	255 <u>a/</u>	255

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics for 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954 (Rome) and Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural and Economic Statistics (Rome); International Rubber Study Group, Rubber Statistical Bulletin, October 1955 (London).

- | | |
|---|---|
| <u>a/</u> Estimated. | <u>m/</u> Plantation output and production from fruit, delivered by indigenous growers. |
| <u>b/</u> Including <u>fonio</u> . | <u>n/</u> Including Cameroons under British administration. |
| <u>c/</u> Output of farms and estates. | <u>o/</u> Northern and eastern regions of Nigeria. |
| <u>d/</u> Including maize in 1950 and 1951. | <u>p/</u> Including parchment coffee in Ruanda-Urundi. |
| <u>e/</u> Purchases for export. | <u>q/</u> Estate production. |
| <u>f/</u> Exports. | <u>r/</u> Twelve months beginning 1 September of year stated. |
| <u>g/</u> Recorded sales. | <u>s/</u> <u>Tel quel</u> (raw and refined sugar included at actual weight). |
| <u>h/</u> Village crops. | <u>t/</u> Twelve months beginning 1 May of year stated. |
| <u>i/</u> Average for 1948 to 1950, inclusive. | <u>u/</u> Sweet potatoes only. |
| <u>j/</u> Reported production; actual world production is somewhat larger because production of inedible grades is not reported by all countries. | <u>v/</u> Yam production only. |
| <u>k/</u> Edible oil only. | |
| <u>l/</u> Tripolitania only. | |

Table VII. Output of Principal Minerals, by Country
(Thousands of metric tons, unless otherwise stated)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 (preliminary)
<u>Metallic minerals:</u>					
Antimony (Sb content; metric tons):					
World total <u>a/</u>	37,300	50,400	35,800	21,200	28,000
Africa	10,745	18,551	9,111	5,035	11,687
Algeria	1,354	1,464	1,096	1,900	2,287
Morocco, French	689	957	839	60	394
Morocco, Spanish	367	203	448	321	314
Southern Rhodesia	24	69	104	24	53
Union of South Africa	8,311	15,858	7,212	2,730	8,639
Bauxite (crude ore):					
World total	7,700	10,300	11,800	12,800	14,700
Africa	130	135	198	458	612
French West Africa	9	-	120	338	442
Gold Coast <u>b/</u>	117	131	76	117	167
Mozambique	4	4	3	3	3
Chromite (Cr ₂ O ₃ content):					
World total	930	1,060	1,250	1,450	1,200
Africa	488	478	467	536	484
Sierra Leone	3	7	11	11	6
Southern Rhodesia	260	224	196	202	193
Union of South Africa	225	247	261	324	285
Cobalt (Co content; metric tons):					
World total	7,167	8,437	9,888	11,521	12,973
Africa	6,238	7,073	8,416	9,605	10,492
Belgian Congo	5,148	5,715	6,831	8,278	8,609
Morocco, French	420	680	1,000	600	736
Northern Rhodesia <u>c/</u>	670	678	585	677	1,147
Copper (Cu content):					
World	2,270	2,370	2,410	2,440	2,450
Africa	502	552	574	632	668
Angola	2	2	2	2	4
Belgian Congo <u>d/</u>	176	192	206	214	224
Northern Rhodesia <u>d/</u>	281	314	317	368	385
South West Africa	11	11	14	12	14
Union of South Africa	33	33	34	35	41

Table VII (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 (preliminary)
<u>Metallic minerals (continued):</u>					
Gold (kilogrammes):					
World total <u>e/</u>	752,000	735,000	757,000	754,000	798,000
Africa	417,649	411,939	421,529	426,147	468,335
Bechuanaland	8	15	39	34	38
Belgian Congo <u>f/</u>	10,557	10,958	11,470	11,540	11,368
Cameroons, French administration	226	169	81	32	21
Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>b/</u>	1,141	766	658	...	...
French Equatorial Africa	1,711	1,644	1,603	1,685	1,409
French West Africa	149	61	46	21	12
Gold Coast	21,444	21,731	21,507	22,736	24,481
Kenya	714	615	318	298	206
Liberia	431	305	...	...	...
Madagascar	60	61	55	51	42
Mozambique	50	21	26	32	...
Nigeria	70	49	34	21	23
Northern Rhodesia	45	27	78	103	82
Sierra Leone	108	101	82	44	...
Southern Rhodesia	15,899	15,145	15,450	15,585	16,667
Sudan	110	46	50	68	...
Swaziland	56	10	-	-	-
Tanganyika	2,072	2,007	2,124	2,174	<u>b/</u> 2,246 <u>b/</u>
Uganda <u>b/</u>	16	6	5	13	19
Union of South Africa	362,782	358,202	367,603	371,395	411,721
Iron (Fe content):					
World total <u>g/</u>	93,500	111,600	108,700	123,500	104,000
Africa	3,961	4,504	5,463	6,153	5,320
Algeria	1,361	1,496	1,639	1,762	1,520
Liberia <u>h/</u>	-	118	606	893	813 <u>b/</u>
Morocco, French	147	247	299	233	152
Morocco, Spanish	583	574	572	603	570
Sierra Leone	711	695	703	848	534 <u>b/</u>
Southern Rhodesia	29	26	36	35	35
Tunisia	413	492	525	563	510
Union of South Africa	717	856	1,086	1,228	1,186

Table VII (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 (preliminary)
<u>Metallic minerals (continued):</u>					
Lead (Pb content):					
World total	1,540	1,540	1,650	1,710	1,750
Africa	119	150	183	189	208
Algeria	1	3	4	7	11
French Equatorial Africa	2	3	4	5	3
Morocco, French	48	68	84	80	82
Morocco, Spanish <u>b/</u>	-	-	1	1	-
Northern Rhodesia <u>d/</u>	14	14	13	12	15
South West Africa	34	40	53	59	70
Tunisia	19	21	23	24	27
Union of South Africa	1	1	1	1	-
Magnesite (Mg CO ₃ content):					
World total .....	...	...	...	...	...
Africa	21	34	35	33	31
Southern Rhodesia	9	15	11	10	7
Union of South Africa	12	19	24	23	24
Manganese (Mn content):					
World total	1,720	2,120	2,400	2,830	2,550
Africa	836	955	1,038	1,052	919
Angola	5	22	26	32	15
Belgian Congo	9	36	64	108	193
Gold Coast <u>b/</u>	376	425	412	393	242
Morocco, French	115	151	172	166	161
Northern Rhodesia	-	1	1	3	7
South West Africa	-	2	12	18	15
Union of South Africa	332	319	351	333	286
Silver (metric tons):					
World total <u>i/</u>	5,500	5,400	5,800	5,900	5,700
Africa	241	231	289	302	266
Algeria	1	-	-	-	-
Belgian Congo	139	118	147	154	141
British West Africa <u>b/j/</u>	1	2	1	1	2
Morocco, French	34	42	59	64	36
Northern Rhodesia	5	3	11	16	13
South West Africa	20	25	29	26	27
Southern Rhodesia	3	3	3	3	3
Tunisia	2	2	2	1	3
Union of South Africa	35	36	37	37	41

Table VII (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 (preliminary)
<u>Metallic minerals (continued):</u>					
Tin concentrates (Sn content; metric tons):					
World total	168,700	169,900	173,400	179,500	179,400
Africa	23,292	23,854	23,974	25,880	24,841
Belgian Congo <u>f/</u>	13,680	13,888	14,016	15,538	15,326
Nigeria	8,391	8,676	8,448	8,354	8,054
South West Africa	103	77	108	213	453
Tanganyika <u>b/</u>	99	62	44	48	38
Uganda	137	118	107	91	87
Union of South Africa	653	773	950	1,382	1,336
Tungsten ore (WO ₃ content; metric tons):					
World total .....	...	...	...	...	...
Africa	469	736	1,192	1,437	1,711
Belgian Congo <u>f/</u>	240	393	607	762	996
Nigeria	3	13	14	11	...
South West Africa	4	10	85	108	93
Southern Rhodesia	35	107	234	211	141
Uganda <u>b/</u>	130	100	94	114	114
Union of South Africa	57	113	158	231	367
Vanadium (V content; metric tons):					
World total	2,703	3,720	4,370	5,070	5,200
Africa	182	480	667	541	547
Northern Rhodesia	-	87	43	-	-
South West Africa	182	393	624	541	547
Zinc (Zn content):					
World total	2,110	2,240	2,440	2,500	2,450
Africa	133	158	181	222	197
Algeria	7	9	12	16	27
Belgian Congo	76	89	99	126	84
French Equatorial Africa	1	1	-	-	-
Morocco, French	11	20	28	35	34
Northern Rhodesia <u>d/</u>	23	23	23	26	27
South West Africa	12	13	16	16	20
Tunisia	3	4	4	4	5

Table VII (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 (preliminary)
<u>Non-metallic minerals:</u>					
Asbestos: <u>k/</u>					
World total	1,065	1,195	1,180	1,135	1,145
Africa	175	201	231	194	200
Morocco, French	1	1	1	1	1
Southern Rhodesia	65	71	77	80	73
Swaziland	30	32	32	27	27
Union of South Africa	79	97	121	86	99
Coal: <u>l/</u>					
World total (millions of metric tons)	1,209	1,258	1,219	1,204	1,148
Africa	30,037	30,435	32,350	33,132	33,878
Algeria	258	247	269	295	302
Belgian Congo	160	218	253	315	379
Madagascar	2	6	4	5	1
Morocco, French	368	394	460	565	486
Mozambique	56	78	150	162	...
Nigeria	592	560	590	711	646
Southern Rhodesia	2,128	2,300	2,559	2,618	2,748
Union of South Africa	26,473	26,632	28,065	28,461	29,316
Diamonds (thousands of metric carats): <u>m/</u>					
World total	15,262	16,956	18,694	20,100	20,440
Africa	14,832	16,533	18,408	19,776	20,145
Angola	539	734	743	729	722
Belgian Congo	10,148	10,565	11,609	12,580	12,620
French Equatorial Africa	112	148	157	141	152
French West Africa	125	101	136	180	218
Gold Coast <u>b/</u>	944	1,768	2,059	2,165	2,159
Sierra Leone	656	476	453	482	401
South West Africa	505	503	538	610	684
Tanganyika <u>b/</u>	71	9	332	171	330
Union of South Africa	1,732	2,229	2,383	2,718	2,859
Petroleum (crude): <u>n/</u>					
World total	485,000	550,000	576,000	606,000	631,000
Africa	43	83	147	188	193
Algeria	3	7	46	85	75
Morocco, French	39	76	101	103	118

Table VII (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 (preliminary)
<u>Non-metallic minerals (continued):</u>					
Phosphate rock: <u>o/</u>					
World total	19,500	20,700	21,400	22,700	23,700
Africa	6,079	7,172	6,921	6,419	7,597
Algeria	677	777	703	619	758
Morocco, French	3,872	4,716	3,954	4,156	5,016
Tunisia	1,530	1,679	2,265	1,719	1,823

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations. World figures do not include the output of a few small producers nor of certain countries, as indicated, for which data are not available.

- a/ Excluding China and Czechoslovakia.
- b/ Exports.
- c/ Twelve months ending 30 June of year stated.
- d/ Smelter production.
- e/ Excluding mainland China and Romania.
- f/ Including Ruanda-Urundi.
- g/ Excluding China.
- h/ Twelve months ending 31 August of year stated.
- i/ Excluding Czechoslovakia and Romania.
- j/ Gold Coast, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.
- k/ Non-fabricated asbestos fibres.
- l/ Anthracite and bituminous, including semi-bituminous coal but excluding lignite and brown coal.
- m/ For details of industrial and gem stone content, see United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1955, page 167.
- n/ Including shale oil; excluding natural gasoline.
- o/ Crude mineral with variable phosphate content.

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

Country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Africa, total	15,700	17,200	18,600	20,500	22,700
Algeria <u>a/</u>	587	667	705	771	827
Angola	24	...	32	39	48
Belgian Congo	620	704	729	1,073	1,292
Ethiopia .....	...	23	26	26	29
French Equatorial Africa	9	11	15	20	...
French West Africa <u>a/b/</u>	38	44	50	62	72
Gold Coast	197	207	218	226	238
Kenya <u>a/</u>	89	102	125	149	177
Liberia	12	14	26	29	...
Libya <u>c/</u>	39	42	44	50	57
Madagascar <u>a/</u>	28	33	37	47	51
Mauritius <u>a/</u> .....	...	...	...	...	37
Morocco, French <u>a/</u>	481	602	686	748	826
Morocco, Spanish <u>a/</u>	31	44	54	53	57
Mozambique <u>d/</u>	39	46	44	50	51
Nigeria <u>e/</u>	117	142	165	179	214
Northern Rhodesia	832	866	933	1,061	1,174
Sierra Leone <u>a/</u>	6	7	9	9	10
Southern Rhodesia <u>a/</u>	506	675	749	942	1,057
Sudan <u>a/</u>	20	23	27	32	...
Tanganyika <u>f/</u>	40	55	65	73	85
Tunisia <u>a/</u>	141	154	163	180	203
Uganda <u>a/</u>	16	29	40	60	73
Union of South Africa	10,867	11,664	12,533	13,345	14,634

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1955.

a/ Public supply only.

b/ Sales.

c/ Excluding agricultural settlements and small communities.

d/ Consumption; including Manica and Sofala.

e/ Twelve months beginning 1 April of year stated.

f/ Sales; including export to Kenya.

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

Product and country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<u>Metals:</u>					
Fig-iron:					
Southern Rhodesia	34	32	39	36	37
Union of South Africa	733	805	1,129	1,223	1,197
Crude steel:					
Southern Rhodesia	23	28	36	25	33
Union of South Africa	816	1,007	1,258	1,298	1,431
Copper metal:					
Belgian Congo	176	192	206	214	224
Northern Rhodesia	281	314	317	268	385
Union of South Africa	33	33	35	35	41
Lead metal:					
Morocco, French	12	20	29	27	27
Northern Rhodesia	14	14	13	12	15
Tunisia	24	23	25	27	27
Tin metal:					
Belgian Congo	3	3	3	3	3
Union of South Africa	1	1	1	1	1
Zinc metal:					
Belgian Congo	-	-	-	8	32
Northern Rhodesia	23	23	23	26	27
<u>Building materials:</u>					
Building bricks (millions):					
Belgian Congo	70	6	5	7	5
Canary Islands	8	15	8	10	10
Morocco, Spanish	19	...	29	30	28
Mozambique	11	13	...	...	...
Southern Rhodesia	143	186	198	...	...
Tunisia	40	46	32	42	39
Union of South Africa	942	1,131	1,229	1,199	...
Cement:					
Algeria	324	448	485	494	631
Belgian Congo	174	205	240	248	346
Ethiopia	11	8	10	9	13
French West Africa	60	56	80	61	83
Kenya	28	20	33	53	112
Morocco, French	322	376	427	624	658
Mozambique	50	77	83	87	...
Southern Rhodesia <u>a/</u>	144	159	191	259	330
Tunisia	169	187	208	227	284
Union of South Africa	1,845	1,954	2,021	2,122	2,162

Table IX (continued)

Product and country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<u>Chemicals:</u>					
Sulphuric acid: <u>b/</u>					
Algeria	35	47	42	41	49
Belgian Congo	39	43	54	61	84
Canary Islands	10	8	11	11	12
Superphosphates:					
Algeria	86	112	104	103	131
Morocco, French	70	84	79	77	96
Tunisia	50	54	53	52	...
Union of South Africa	500	550	559	520	560
<u>Food, beverages and tobacco:</u>					
Sugar: <u>c/</u>					
Angola	48	51	47	50	49
Belgian Congo	14	16	17	17	17
Mauritius	456	490	489	518	481
Mozambique	89	85	96	109	...
Réunion	106	130	158	168	...
Union of South Africa	607	537	649	662	803
Beer (thousands of hecto- litres);					
Algeria	286	278	330	...	...
Belgian Congo	369	479	649	739	882
Ethiopia <u>d/</u>	2	5	6	11	15
French West Africa	92	105	89	107	120
Gold Coast .....	...	...	38	44	47
Kenya	78	105	125	139	178
Morocco, French	300	245	225	300	300
Mozambique	42	46	49	46	...
Nigeria	26	32	38	64	78
Tanganyika	18	25	24	24	23
Tunisia	65	85	88	75	95
Uganda	6	11	11	15	20
Union of South Africa	975	931	975	969	...
Wine (thousands of hecto- litres):					
Algeria	14,296	13,743	12,318	18,288	19,300
Morocco, French .....	...	1,021	591	1,188	1,906
Tunisia .....	...	650	668	661	1,025
Union of South Africa .....	...	1,913	2,535	2,549	2,548

Table IX (continued)

Product and country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<u>Food, beverages and tobacco</u>					
(continued):					
Cigarettes (millions):					
Algeria e/	6,433	7,264	7,224	7,410	7,870
Angola	370	460	525	600	...
Belgian Congo	1,376	1,431	1,666	2,701	2,434
Ethiopia	84	65	83	95	112
French West Africa .....	...	...	350	600	800
Kenya .....	...	30	60	95	85
Mauritius	500	530	555	545	540
Morocco, French	2,735	2,715	2,905	2,940	...
Mozambique	645	650	640	715	...
Nigeria	901	1,397	1,932	2,126	2,126
Tunisia e/ .....	...	2,041	1,817	1,755	1,885
Uganda	2,215	2,480	2,635	2,805	2,975
Union of South Africa	9,089	9,545	9,889	9,969	...
Tobacco (metric tons):					
Algeria	1,879	2,044	2,157	2,255	2,377
Angola	68	74	68	77	...
Kenya	1	5	16	8	5
Morocco, French	667	906	886	741	...
Mozambique	4	4	4	4	...
Tunisia .....	...	751	769	676	668
Uganda	317	297	329	329	317
Union of South Africa	8,557	9,025	9,362	9,499	...

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1955.

a/ Twelve months ending 30 June of year stated.

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

c/ Crop years beginning year shown.

d/ Twelve months ending 30 September of year stated.

e/ Including cigars.

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

Country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1954				1955		
						First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter
Imports:												
Africa, total	3,680	5,240	5,560	5,300	5,560	1,340	1,400	1,400	1,430	1,490	1,500	1,460
Algeria	434	582	639	579	622	153	155	141	173	158	181	148
Angola	58	76	91	85	96	19	23	23	30	22	22	26
Belgian Congo a/ ...	188	309	401	363	371	91	92	97	90	87	95	93
Cameroons, French administration ...	60	94	107	80	93	22	25	23	24	26	27	24
French Equatorial Africa	77	104	115	85	95	22	23	27	23	26	28	28
French West Africa..	241	350	350	316	380	87	94	93	105	121	86	75
Gold Coast	135	179	187	207	199	48	48	47	57	63	54	58
Kenya and Uganda b/.	132	213	234	217	239	60	51	62	67	66	62	76
Madagascar	86	131	134	129	137	30	35	40	32	31	33	29
Morocco, French	329	456	516	489	480	118	120	125	117	135	114	109
Mozambique	58	72	76	80	86	21	22	22	21	20	25	22
Nigeria	173	237	317	303	319	81	77	75	87	92	88	92
Réunion	26	35	39	37	37	8	9	11	9	10	10	10
Rhodesia and Nyasaland c/d/ ...	231	318	347	328	351	78	87	94	92	85	101	93
Sierra Leone	19	23	29	31	36	8	9	9	11	11	11	12
Sudan	78	120	177	146	139	35	33	36	34	32	38	36
Tanganyika e/	68	79	105	80	89	18	22	27	22	23	30	37
Tunisia	147	182	185	172	169	36	47	30	55	39	41	42
Union of South Africa c/f/	853	1,308	1,171	1,194	1,232	316	323	311	282	345	344	339
Exports:												
Africa, total	3,120	4,100	4,160	4,260	4,630	1,180	1,180	1,060	1,210	1,210	1,190	1,190
Algeria	333	383	415	397	401	92	103	99	107	110	118	109
Angola	75	111	96	123	103	34	15	22	32	25	16	23
Belgian Congo a/ ...	261	387	391	398	397	91	95	98	111	97	106	124
Cameroons, French administration ...	47	65	63	75	87	32	18	14	23	35	22	17
French Equatorial Africa	40	61	57	55	72	14	15	26	16	18	17	25
French West Africa..	176	221	229	267	333	116	74	73	70	98	76	60
Gold Coast	192	234	216	225	295	81	100	36	77	92	61	42
Kenya and Uganda b/.	135	209	216	158	178	56	54	35	33	56	60	42
Madagascar	71	77	94	85	92	18	22	25	26	13	13	24
Morocco, French	190	252	274	269	287	61	74	70	81	81	80	76
Mozambique	37	44	46	56	55	12	11	17	14	13	8	16
Nigeria	253	336	363	348	418	121	113	89	94	106	103	79
Réunion	19	27	30	31	36	12	3	7	14	9	6	4
Rhodesia and Nyasaland d/	242	274	357	395	411	82	105	113	111	78	127	155
Sierra Leone	22	28	30	33	32	10	8	7	6	7	8	8
Sudan	95	180	123	128	116	20	42	29	24	29	36	48
Tanganyika e/	66	111	130	97	103	28	23	23	30	27	20	22
Tunisia	113	107	114	111	126	27	35	26	33	27	25	24
Union of South Africa f/	628	817	799	830	918	233	224	203	257	249	252	242

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations.

a/ Including Ruanda-Urundi.

b/ Excluding trade with Tanganyika.

c/ Imports f.o.b.

d/ Excluding trade within the Federation.

e/ Excluding trade with Kenya and Uganda.

f/ Union of South Africa and South West Africa, excluding trade between the two.

Table XI. Distribution of Trade a/
(Percentage of total African imports or exports)

Country or group	Imports by African countries					Exports from African countries				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
OEEC countries	65.3	64.8	65.7	66.6	65.3	70.8	71.0	72.1	70.9	71.2
Belgium and Luxembourg	3.1	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.0	6.9	6.4	7.1	6.6	6.2
France	28.5	27.6	27.3	25.6	26.4	21.5	21.4	21.6	21.5	21.1
Germany, Western	1.4	2.3	3.0	3.7	4.3	4.2	3.5	4.2	4.4	5.0
Italy	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.1
Netherlands	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.7
Portugal	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0
United Kingdom	25.8	22.5	22.8	25.0	22.0	28.3	30.1	29.4	28.9	28.7
Other OEEC countries	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	4.1	3.6	2.8	2.7	2.3
Dollar area	12.0	12.2	13.0	11.7	11.3	10.0	9.8	9.2	10.9	10.3
North American countries ..	11.3	11.7	12.4	11.1	10.9	9.9	9.7	9.0	10.7	10.2
Other countries	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Africa	10.0	9.4	9.5	10.0	10.1	11.2	11.7	10.9	11.1	11.3
Eastern Europe	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8
Japan	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.5	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4
Other sterling area countries <u>b/</u>	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.7	3.4
Rest of world	5.4	5.4	4.1	4.8	5.5	3.2	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.6

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.

a/ Countries included in the table accounted for 95 per cent of African imports and 99 per cent of African exports in the year 1952; data for Africa are exclusive of Egypt.

b/ Excluding countries in Africa on a sterling basis.

Table XII. Origin of Imports
(Percentage of total African imports)

Country and year	Imports from				
	OEEC countries	Metropolitan country	Dollar area	Sterling area <u>a/</u>	Other African countries <u>a/</u>
<u>Africa, total:</u>					
1950	65.3		12.0	30.6	10.0
1951	64.8		12.2	27.6	9.4
1952	65.7		13.0	27.8	9.5
1953	66.6		11.7	29.8	10.0
1954	65.3		11.3	27.1	10.1
<u>Belgian Congo:</u>					
1950	58.9	39.2	25.9	10.2	8.9
1951	62.3	40.1	23.1	9.8	7.6
1952	61.5	39.2	25.6	9.1	7.0
1953	63.1	40.0	23.9	7.5	7.1
1954	62.8	36.9	20.1	7.8	8.2
<u>British Africa:</u>					
1950	61.0	51.9	5.9	61.0	15.1
1951	60.6	45.3	4.7	54.6	15.4
1952	61.4	47.6	6.0	56.3	14.8
1953	62.3	49.5	5.3	58.8	15.8
1954	60.2	44.4	4.8	54.1	16.4
<u>French North Africa:</u>					
1950	80.3	72.6	8.4	2.0	6.5
1951	78.8	69.8	8.1	2.3	6.7
1952	80.4	70.1	9.3	2.5	6.2
1953	79.1	68.4	7.5	2.8	6.7
1954	79.3	68.1	7.4	2.6	7.1
<u>Other French African countries:</u>					
1950	75.6	70.1	9.6	3.1	7.7
1951	77.9	71.9	5.8	3.3	6.5
1952	77.0	66.4	6.9	5.4	7.0
1953	77.8	67.3	5.6	4.8	8.2
1954	79.1	67.7	4.7	3.9	7.6
<u>Portuguese Africa:</u>					
1950	70.2	39.9	15.8	20.2	6.8
1951	71.4	40.9	14.5	17.0	7.0
1952	72.5	39.5	13.5	18.9	7.0
1953	72.1	39.4	15.3	17.9	6.2
1954	71.8	38.0	18.3	16.1	5.4
<u>Union of South Africa:</u>					
1950	52.2	41.4 <u>b/</u>	20.6	47.2	9.1
1951	51.7	35.5 <u>b/</u>	23.5	41.4	8.2
1952	50.2	34.6 <u>b/</u>	25.6	41.2	9.2
1953	54.3	37.5 <u>b/</u>	22.7	42.7	8.8
1954	51.1	34.5 <u>b/</u>	23.4	41.1	9.8

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.

Data for the United Kingdom are included in both "OEEC countries" and "Sterling area". Figures differ from those shown on page 141 of United Nations, Review of Economic Activity in Africa, 1950 to 1954 (sales number: 1955.II.C.3), owing to the use of amended data, the exclusion of the trade between Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the omission of special category imports from the world total.

a/ Sterling area countries in Africa are omitted from sterling area figures but included in those for Africa.

b/ Exports to the United Kingdom.

Table XIII. Destination of Exports
(Percentage of total African exports)

Country and year	Exports to				
	OEEC countries	Metropolitan country	Dollar area	Sterling area a/	Other African countries a/
<u>Africa, total:</u>					
1950	70.8		10.0	32.4	11.2
1951	71.0		9.8	34.0	11.7
1952	72.1		9.2	33.7	10.9
1953	70.9		10.9	32.6	11.1
1954	71.2		10.3	32.1	11.3
<u>Belgian Congo:</u>					
1950	78.7	58.5	13.0	13.0	5.5
1951	81.3	56.1	12.2	12.0	6.1
1952	80.1	57.2	12.9	10.4	4.6
1953	78.6	56.7	16.5	8.6	3.8
1954	75.6	53.4	16.3	9.3	6.1
<u>British Africa:</u>					
1950	65.4	53.5	17.7	59.5	8.3
1951	67.6	53.1	15.8	58.9	8.4
1952	68.6	54.2	13.7	61.8	7.5
1953	68.3	55.4	16.2	61.0	7.1
1954	71.3	52.4	12.6	57.9	7.2
<u>French North Africa:</u>					
1950	84.6	57.1	2.1	9.5	8.5
1951	83.2	56.0	2.2	13.0	9.2
1952	82.2	56.8	2.5	10.6	9.0
1953	81.7	60.9	2.6	9.3	9.6
1954	82.2	60.3	2.5	8.2	9.1
<u>Other French African countries:</u>					
1950	80.8	70.1	2.7	3.4	7.8
1951	79.2	69.4	2.6	3.5	10.6
1952	81.0	68.1	3.2	2.1	11.5
1953	79.4	65.8	4.3	2.2	12.3
1954	78.5	65.0	8.4	2.4	9.8
<u>Portuguese Africa:</u>					
1950	72.8	31.9	11.4	11.5	10.4
1951	75.4	22.2	10.7	13.6	9.8
1952	63.4	32.3	21.1	15.5	9.5
1953	61.3	25.2	26.1	17.5	7.5
1954	66.0	25.7	20.6	16.2	8.6
<u>Union of South Africa:</u>					
1950	61.2	27.9 b/	9.6	31.6	22.3
1951	59.7	26.4 b/	11.1	29.5	22.2
1952	64.3	30.4 b/	8.2	33.0	21.4
1953	64.0	30.2 b/	7.9	32.9	22.7
1954	57.1	34.3 b/	9.1	37.6	27.1

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.

Data for the United Kingdom are included in both "OEEC countries" and "Sterling area". Figures differ from those shown on page 142 of Review of Economic Activity in Africa, 1950 to 1954, owing to use of revised data, exclusion of trade between Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and omission of special category exports from the world total.

a/ Sterling area countries in Africa are omitted from the "Sterling area" column but are included in "Other African countries".

b/ Exports to the United Kingdom.

Table XIV. Commodity Pattern of Imports a/
(Millions of dollars)

Area and year	Commodity grouping b/									Total
	Food beverages and tobacco (0, 1)	Basic materials (2, 4)	Mineral fuels (3)	Chemicals (5)	Textiles (65)	Metals and manufactures (68, 69)	Machinery and transport equipment (7)	Other manufactures c/	Miscellaneous (9)	
<u>Africa, total:</u>										
1951	321.5	99.4	110.1	186.9	761.5	434.8	975.9	519.2	110.5	3,519.9
1952	374.5	81.6	163.3	197.4	634.6	506.5	1,151.2	525.4	137.4	3,771.9
1953	379.7	82.9	163.4	189.1	593.4	402.4	1,231.1	482.1	176.3	3,700.3
1954	417.4	111.3	160.1	235.0	662.9	425.4	1,334.8	597.0	181.7	4,125.7
1955	213.7	63.3	78.1	138.9	299.9	240.1	705.2	326.7	91.1	2,157.1
<u>Tropical Africa:</u>										
1951	179.4	22.1	27.5	78.5	400.8	220.3	449.7	227.1	39.0	1,644.5
1952	190.7	22.9	60.1	88.0	384.1	275.0	595.2	249.0	49.6	1,914.6
1953	211.1	21.2	62.5	83.0	308.0	233.5	618.3	254.8	76.8	1,869.1
1954	245.8	34.5	58.4	105.7	404.2	241.0	748.7	342.8	83.8	2,265.1
1955 d/	123.8	16.1	29.9	61.5	168.3	133.8	373.9	160.4	40.0	1,107.8

Source: Based on United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics.

a/ 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 (SITC), as shown in parentheses.

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

d/ First six months.

Table XV. Commodity Pattern of Exports
(Millions of dollars)

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Cereals	75.9	95.9	109.0	96.8	125.0
Fibres:					
Cotton	194.7	323.7	296.3	236.8	238.0
Sisal	58.5	110.3	91.8	54.8	50.5
Wool and hair	197.5	239.3	177.1	195.0	182.5
Beverages:					
Cocoa	271.1	339.6	315.3	325.2	461.3
Coffee	201.3	280.3	292.3	299.3	367.5
Tea	11.5	13.2	12.2	11.3	19.8
Wine	157.5	143.8	163.7	150.8	176.3
Other agricultural and pastoral products:					
Fruits and nuts	90.2	102.3	99.4	114.7	122.0
Hides and skins	99.0	130.3	85.5	92.6	83.7
Oil-seeds	354.5	391.0	429.1	454.5	487.9
Rubber	12.5	38.0	25.5	18.9	18.0
Sugar	61.7	81.3	91.0	103.8	116.8
Timber	45.2	71.6	48.7	65.8	76.5
Tobacco	73.6	68.8	81.9	80.8	89.4
Minerals:					
Asbestos	28.8	33.9	44.9	36.7	39.8
Cobalt	16.0	22.9	33.6	41.9	48.1
Copper	200.9	273.9	366.4	405.0	401.7
Diamonds	106.3	138.4	137.6	132.3	134.3
Iron ore	28.8	38.2	70.7	75.4	60.0
Manganese	30.4	43.0	55.5	62.3	44.1
Phosphates	52.9	75.1	73.5	68.9	78.7
Tin	44.7	61.7	57.5	60.1	40.5
Zinc	15.9	38.2	32.6	17.6	16.0

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

Table XVI. Trade within Africa, by Country, 1954
(Millions of dollars)

Exporting country	Total	Union of South Africa	French North Africa	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	French West Africa	British East Africa	South West Africa	Belgian Congo	British West Africa	French Equatorial Africa	Mozambique	Angola	Madagascar	Cameroons, French administration	Sudan	Ethiopia	Mauritius
Total <u>a/</u>	517.9 <u>b/</u>	100.5	72.6	141.1	23.1	18.7	51.5	23.1	18.0	11.1	14.5	2.3	3.5	6.0	6.4	1.1	3.7
Union of South Africa	227.3		0.2	135.3	...	10.7	51.1	9.3	4.1	...	12.2	1.3	...	...	0.5	-	2.3
French North Africa	73.2	4.1	36.6	-	20.9	-	...	0.1	-	1.8	...	...	2.9	3.7	-	...	-
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	55.2	45.8	...	...	...	0.9	0.4	5.1	1.6	...	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
French West Africa	39.9	...	30.4	-	-	-	...	0.1	6.5 <u>c/</u>	1.2	-	...	0.5	0.2	-	...	-
British East Africa	26.0	11.3	...	2.1	...	-	-	4.5	-	...	0.1	...	...	...	3.5	-	0.9
South West Africa	24.7	24.4	...	0.2	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian Congo ...	24.5	4.7	1.9	2.2	...	6.1	...	-	-	6.0	...	0.8	...	...	0.8	...	-
British West Africa	11.8	4.3	-	-	0.7	...	-	...	3.8	-	...	...	-	-	...	...	...
French Equatorial Africa	8.7	0.5	1.1	-	0.8	...	-	1.2	2.5	...	0.1	...	0.1	2.1	0.2	...	...
Mozambique	6.7	3.3	...	1.2	...	0.6	...	0.1	-	...	...	0.2	...	...	-	...	0.2
Angola	6.4	1.5	...	0.1	0.1	-	...	2.3	-	0.2	0.9	...	...	...	-	...	-
Madagascar	4.5	...	1.4	...	-	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	-	...	...	0.3
Cameroons, French administration.	4.4	0.1	1.1	-	0.6	...	-	...	0.4	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Sudan	2.7	0.4	...	-	...	0.3	...	0.3	-	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	-
Ethiopia	1.6	...	...	-	...	0.1	...	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	-	-
Mauritius	0.3	0.1	...	...	...	-	...	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-

Source: United Nations, Statistical Papers, Series T; Direction of International Trade, 1955 and 1956, published jointly by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

a/ Exports from all other African countries to country specified.

b/ The total exceeds the sum of the detail by \$19.7 million of trade not specified by destination.

c/ Derived from trade returns of importing countries.

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

Year	Agricultural products				Minerals				Textile fibres		
	Cocoa	Coffee	Tea	Ground-nuts	Rubber	Copper	Tin	Manganese	Cotton	Sisal	Wool
1950	122	106	99	101	172	111	125	104	123	109	123
1951	135	113	91	136	263	138	180	125	201	182	149
1952	135	113	83	131	147	163	161	144	141	150	95
1953	141	121	91	132	103	160	122	161	100	82	110
1954	220	165	125	130	105	158	120	145	112	71	96
1955	141	119	105	...	174	223	124	151	101	62 ^{a/}	80
1953:											
First quarter ...	120	117	97	126	120	179	160	168	97	92	107
Second quarter ..	129	117	88	132	107	163	122	168	103	84	117
Third quarter ...	150	127	89	140	98	150	101	165	101	74	110
Fourth quarter ..	167	124	93	129	89	149	106	145	100	76	108
1954:											
First quarter ...	207	165	113	128	85	146	114	145	114	77	99
Second quarter ..	247	184	111	131	97	153	123	145	112	73	104
Third quarter ...	241	164	121	128	106	155	124	145	108	69	96
Fourth quarter ..	188	145	154	131	129	177	121	145	113	66	85
1955:											
First quarter ...	173	127	132	130	146	210	118	145	107	61	86
Second quarter ..	140	117	72	130	149	209	120	145	103	63	84
Third quarter ...	128	117	110	130	210	233	126	154	102	63	76
Fourth quarter ..	128	114	106	...	188	239	132	158	92	...	74

Source: United Kingdom, Board of Trade Journal, 1953 and 1955 (London); Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer, Bulletin mensuel de statistique d'Outre-mer (Paris); Government of Tanganyika, Monthly Statistical Bulletin (Dar es Salaam), February 1956.

^{a/} Based on ten months.

Table XVIII. Quantum of Imports and Exports, by Country
(1953 = 100)

Country	Imports				Exports			
	1952	1954	1954 First half	1955 First half	1952	1954	1954 First half	1955 First half
Algeria	107	107	109	115	102	111	113	127
Angola	106	138	...	...	94	98	...	...
Belgian Congo <u>a/</u>	104	106	107	103	94	102	101	101
Cameroons, French administration	119	124	125	139	81	93	108	117
Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>b/</u>	67	118	127	...	75	94	117	...
French Equatorial Africa	131	123	112	136	98	140	108	137
French West Africa	99	129	120	...	84	110	120	...
Gold Coast <u>c/</u>	81	102	97	124	92	93	114	105
Kenya <u>c/</u>	107	130	...	...	123	101	...	...
Madagascar	91	114	104	...	105	98	80	...
Morocco, French	97	99	97	107	92	103	97	110
Nigeria	94	115	...	...	90	116	...	...
Southern Rhodesia <u>c/</u>	110	...	...	...	98	...	...	...
Sudan	101	93	96	...	66	94	122	...
Tanganyika <u>c/</u>	107	130	...	...	105	105	...	...
Togoland, French administration	109	...	...	...	75	...	...	...
Tunisia	98	101	95	98	100	129	130	111
Uganda <u>c/</u>	107	130	...	...	110	113	...	...
Union of South Africa	92	...	...	...	91	...	...	...

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1955 and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

a/ Including Ruanda-Urundi.

b/ Annual figures: twelve months ending 10 September of the year stated.

c/ Exports include gold.

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

Country	Imports				Exports				Terms of trade			
	1952	1954	1954 First half	1955 First half	1952	1954	1954 First half	1955 First half	1952	1954	1954 First half	1955 First half
Angola	103	94	...	...	92	101	...	...	89	107	...	...
Belgian Congo <u>a/</u>	108	97	98	97	104	104	104	110	96	107	106	114
Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>b/</u> ..	122	95	94	...	105	126	129	...	86	133	137	...
Gold Coast <u>c/</u>	110	94	96	92	104	139	136	127	95	148	142	138
Kenya <u>c/</u>	110	89	...	...	111	105	...	...	101	118	...	...
Morocco, French	108	98	100	95	110	105	105	104	102	107	105	109
Nigeria	112	93	96	88	115	111	111	100	103	116	116	114
Sudan	122 <u>d/</u>	100	99	...	148 <u>d/</u>	112	120	...	121 <u>d/</u>	112	121	...
Tanganyika <u>c/</u>	110	89	...	...	130	99	...	...	118	111	...	...
Uganda <u>c/</u>	110	89	...	...	129	107	...	...	117	120	...	...
Union of South Africa	107	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	95	...	...	...

Source: Based on United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1955 and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. 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/ 1952 indices are based on the pattern of trade in 1938, whereas the subsequent indices are weighted according to the 1953 pattern. Exports include camels on the hoof exported to Egypt.

Table XX. Belgian Congo: Ten-Year Plan
(Millions of Belgian Congo francs)

Item	Original plan		Revised plan	
	Millions of francs	Per cent of total	Millions of francs	Per cent of total
Communications:				
Air	964	3.8	1,835	3.8
Rail	1,263	5.0	4,781	9.9
Road	6,100	23.9	6,300	13.0
Water	4,431	17.4	7,889	16.3
Electric supply	1,909	7.5	3,012	6.2
Total, economic services	14,667	57.5	23,813	49.1
Agriculture and livestock	959	3.7	1,247	2.6
Fisheries	90	0.3	133	0.3
Scientific research	339	1.3	978	2.0
Silviculture	-	-	187	0.4
IRSAC <u>a/</u>	-	-	52	0.1
Total, agricultural services	1,388	5.4	2,597	5.4
Colonat <u>b/</u>	266	1.0	754	1.6
Domestic electricity and water supply	1,616	6.3	2,278	4.7
Education	1,383	7.2	2,242	4.6
Health	1,972	7.7	3,050	6.3
Housing	1,900	7.4	4,800	9.9
Total, social services	7,592	29.8	13,124	27.1
Cartographic services	112	0.4	164	0.3
Conservation of produce	250	1.0	200	0.4
Geological services	25	0.1	85	0.2
Meteorological services	28	0.1	90	0.2
Telecommunications	250	1.0	725	1.5
Town planning and official building	1,200	4.7	7,674	15.8
Total, public services	1,865	7.3	8,938	18.4
Total	25,512	100.0	48,476	100.0

Source: Ministry of Colonies, La Situation économique du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi en 1954 (Brussels, 1955).

a/ Subsidies to the Institute for Scientific Research in Central Africa.

b/ Assistance in settling Europeans.

Table XXI. Belgian Congo: Expenditure under Ten-Year Plan
(Millions of Belgian Congo francs)

Item	Before 1951	1951	1952	1953	1954	Total to 31 December 1954
<u>Administration and INEAC: a/</u>						
Commitments	827	2,889	2,825	3,873	3,800	14,214
Expenditure	372	1,281	2,285	3,123	4,091	11,152
<u>OTRACO: b/</u>						
Commitments	1,600	1,834	986	1,425	1,136	6,981
Expenditure	934	1,206	1,635	1,691	1,181	6,647
<u>REGIDESO: c/</u>						
Commitments	218	270	159	238	268	1,153
Expenditure	194	231	163	240	296	1,124
<u>OCA: d/</u>						
Commitments	96	51	19	492	529	1,287
Expenditure	52	31	60	441	373	957
<u>FBEI: e/</u>						
Commitments	292	174	131	98	101	792
Expenditure	180	195	138	122	104	739
<u>Total:</u>						
Commitments	3,033	5,218	4,120	6,126	5,834	24,427
Expenditure	1,732	2,944	4,281	5,617	6,046	20,620

Source: Ministry of Colonies, La Situation économique du Congo Belge (Brussels).

a/ Institut national pour l'étude agronomique du Congo.

b/ Office des transports coloniaux.

c/ Régie de distribution d'eau et d'électricité au Congo.

d/ Office des Cités africaines.

e/ Fonds de bien-être indigène.

Table XXII. Selected British African Countries: Development Expenditure
(Thousands of pounds sterling)

Country and year	Basic facilities	Economic services	Advisory services	Social services	Law and order	Adminis- tration	Miscell- aneous	Total
<u>Gold Coast: a/</u>								
Cumulative to 1951 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,051.6
1952	1,193.4	663.9	55.1	1,887.2	609.8	2,077.0	-	6,487.3
1953	4,743.3	865.9	68.9	3,559.1	985.1	3,713.6	-	13,945.4
1954	8,329.4	749.4	56.2	4,327.7	391.1	1,421.4	-	15,560.8
1955	5,440.1	1,316.2	75.6	4,013.8	789.6	3,340.1	-	14,975.1
1956 <u>b/</u>	10,081.5	1,961.0	78.4	9,165.9	950.3	6,821.3	-	29,067.0
<u>Kenya:</u>								
Cumulative to 1951	2,985.2	4,801.8	-	1,102.3	-	7,531.2	959.9	17,360.3
1952	727.9	597.4	47.5	790.3	-	2,498.2	591.0	5,352.3
1953	871.3	585.4	40.9	707.6	-	2,794.2	1,352.0	6,163.1
1954 <u>c/</u>	409.1	435.3	14.0	807.1	-	908.0	178.8	2,752.2
<u>Northern Rhodesia: d/</u>								
Cumulative to 1951 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,331.6
1952	693.0	289.4	55.5	832.6	96.0	2,305.6	1,089.7	5,265.9
1954	1,039.4	590.0	97.4	1,414.6	100.2	5,187.3	962.3	9,391.3
1955 <u>e/</u>	691.0	383.8	6.7	422.9	97.7	2,925.8	1,152.3	5,680.2
1956 <u>b/</u>	1,319.0	766.0	-	504.0	371.0	2,942.0	1,448.0	7,350.0
<u>Sierra Leone:</u>								
1951	9.6	135.4	37.0	294.6	-	28.2	120.6	625.5 <u>f/</u>
<u>Tanganyika:</u>								
Cumulative to 1951	3,111.5	1,575.5	-	2,836.8	-	2,617.8	199.8	10,295.2
1952	2,210.3	340.5	-	962.8	-	1,415.8	59.8	4,989.3
1953	1,972.0	406.0	-	748.9	-	549.6	50.0	3,726.5
1954 <u>c/</u>	831.8	200.3	-	420.7	-	122.9	25.0	1,600.8

Source: National publications, see Note to the Statistical Tables.

a/ Twelve months ending 31 March of year stated.

b/ Estimate.

c/ January to June only.

d/ Calendar year to end of 1952; eighteen months to June 1954; thereafter twelve months ending in June.

e/ Revised estimate.

f/ Expenditures for which details are not available were as follows (in thousands of pounds):
cumulative total to 1951, £1,008.0; 1952, £630.1; 1953, £575.1; and 1954, £1,462.0.

Table XXIII. French North Africa: Public Investment
(Millions of metropolitan francs)

Project	Algeria				Morocco				Tunisia			
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954
Agriculture	3,699	5,508	5,018	5,887	4,424	5,573	6,679	4,407	2,032	2,450	2,096	2,329
Communications	11,153	13,981	12,913	17,740	10,238	11,061	10,668	8,415	3,808	2,845	1,437	1,018
Electric power a/	17,725	18,754	12,196	10,629	14,406	11,635	10,883	6,806	1,670	2,312	1,274	1,176
Industrial development..	1,078	2,312	1,967	1,838	-	-	-	1,241	100	50	-	514
Irrigation and water supply	8,266	12,045	11,797	10,034	7,582	8,565	10,659	13,991	5,251	6,528	6,910	5,916
Mining and mineral research	2,865	3,289	8,704	10,780	5,760	5,772	5,324	5,384	2,370	2,510	2,576	2,906
Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	133	-	-	-	5
Miscellaneous	96	-	-	-	433	538	804	485	50	-	34	-
Total, economic development	44,882	55,889	52,595	56,908	42,843	43,144	45,118	40,862	15,281	16,695	14,327	13,864
Education	4,867	5,544	5,029	5,099	4,307	4,058	3,829	3,699	1,111	1,100	1,249	956
Housing and town planning	5,814	13,642	9,296	16,168	5,068	8,948	7,865	8,485	350	1,150	914	1,453
Public health	2,084	1,912	2,431	2,607	2,017	2,163	2,530	2,268	448	500	379	348
Total, social development	12,765	21,098	16,756	23,874	11,392	15,169	14,224	14,452	1,909	2,750	2,542	2,757
Administration	2,267	3,476	2,957	2,519	1,568	2,236	1,479	2,062	568	750	477	560
Reconstruction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,205	3,100	2,124	2,015
Total expenditure..	59,914	80,463	72,308	83,301	55,803	60,549	60,820	57,376	19,963	23,295	19,470	19,196

Source: Commissariat Général du Plan de Modernisation et d'Équipement, Rapport sur la réalisation du plan de modernisation et d'équipement de l'Union française, 1952 to 1955 and Cinq ans d'exécution du plan de modernisation et d'équipement de l'Union française, 1952 (Paris).

a/ Including small amounts of gas.

Table XXIV. French Territories South of the Sahara: Public Investment through FIDES, a/
1951-1954

(Billions of metropolitan francs)

Territory	Authorized commitments				Actual disbursements			
	Cumulative totals to 31 December				Cumulative totals to 31 December			
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954
Cameroons, French administration	26.4	35.7	42.1	47.0	14.6	26.1	32.5	40.3
Comoro Islands	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.4	0.2	0.9	1.6	2.0
French Equatorial Africa	33.1	41.9	49.8	55.3	18.2	27.7	34.5	43.3
French West Africa	93.4	114.9	131.1	146.9	42.4	82.4	106.5	119.9
Madagascar	23.8	30.4	35.5	40.1	10.0	18.5	24.4	29.4
Somaliland, French	4.5	5.2	5.7	5.9	2.6	3.8	4.6	5.1
Togoland, French administration	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.9	2.2	3.2	4.3	5.0
General allocation <u>b/</u>	28.3	36.6	49.9	60.9	19.3	29.2	38.8	49.8

Source: Ministry of Overseas France, Bulletin mensuel de statistique d'Outre-mer (Paris).

a/ Investment Fund for Economic and Social Development.

b/ Including small amounts allocated to territories outside Africa.

Table XXV. French Territories South of the Sahara: Public Investment through FIDES,
by Major Categories, 1946-1954

(Authorized commitments in millions of metropolitan francs)

Item	Cameroons, French adminis- tration	Comoro Islands	French Equatorial Africa	French Somaliland	French West Africa	Madagascar	Togoland, French adminis- tration
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	4,354	316	8,294	146	31,301	3,317	762
Communications	34,185	1,403	33,973	3,106	84,466	25,733	3,162
Electric power	2,198	-	1,571	1,157	5,302	160	-
Irrigation	470	-	-	42	166	3,779	-
Mining and industry	230	-	836	-	139	91	-
Total, economic development	41,437	1,719	44,674	4,451	121,374	33,080	3,924
Education	1,548	182	3,207	203	7,511	2,398	345
Housing and town planning	1,950	83	2,565	890	9,923	908	759
Public health	1,635	414	5,052	352	6,237	3,380	942
Total, social development	5,133	679	10,824	1,445	23,671	6,686	2,046
General expenses	378	10	208	31	909	369	28
Total, authorized commitments	46,947	2,409	55,706	5,927	145,954	40,134	5,999

Source: Commissariat Général du Plan de Modernisation et d'Équipement, Rapport annuel sur l'exécution du plan de modernisation et d'équipement de l'Union française, 1954 (Paris, 1955).

Table XXVI. Libya: Capital Development Programme
(Thousands of dollars)

Item	Programme expenditure	Actual expenditure, 1953 to 1955	
		Thousands of dollars	Percentage of total expenditure
<u>Agriculture and irrigation:</u>			
Total	7,476	2,355	31
Agricultural improvement	958	1,002	105
Irrigation, and soil and water conservation	3,475	904	26
Resettlement	1,033	28	3
Forestry	1,128	283	25
Animal husbandry	42	76	180
Grain silos	672	-	-
Air survey	168	62	37
Education	2,075	1,271	61
<u>Health and sanitation:</u>			
Total	3,749	969	26
Hospitals, sanatoria and training	1,030	577	56
Sewerage	672	-	-
Water for consumption	1,627	333	20
Housing	420	59	14
<u>Public utilities:</u>			
Total	4,510	2,125	47
Electricity	308	353	115
Telephones	476	453	95
Port and harbour improvement	1,682	669	40
Civil aviation	336	300	89
Roads and railways	1,708	350	20
Miscellaneous	801	414	52
Total, all items	18,611	7,134	38

Source: Communication dated 1 September 1955 from the Prime Minister of Libya (mimeographed document A/2969).

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