

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN AFRICA 1950 to 1954

Supplement to World Economic Report, 053-54

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FOREWORD

This report has been prepared in the Bureau of Economic Affairs as a supplement to World Economic Report, 1953-54 (sales number 1955.II.C.1) in response to resolution 367 B (XIII) of the Economic and Social Council. It is issued as a companion volume to the Scope and Structure of Money Economies in Tropical Africa (1955.II.C.)-i.).

It reviews the growth of economic activity in Africa excluding Egypt, but including outlying islands in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans - in the five-year period 1950 to 1954, noting differences in the economic structure of the principal regions of Africa - northern, tropical and southern Africa - and the differing rates of development in each region.

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 a 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., 1950-54, normally signifies an annual average for the calendar years involved, including the beginning and end years. "To" between the years indicates the full period, e.g., 1950 to 1954 means 1950 to 1954, inclusive.

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

The term "billion" signifies a thousand million.

Details are 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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Chapter i
INTRODUCTICN

In the five years 1950 to 1954, most parts of Africa experienced an increase in the level of economic activity. The total value of exports, the main source of money incomes in Africa, increased from \$3,280 million to \$4,680 million. At the same time expenditure on post-war development plans has been at a high level. These development expenditures have been financed in part - largely in French territories - by funds from external sources and have thus been additional to export earnings. There has also been considerable public foreign investment, particularly in central and southern Africa.

Agricultural production in Africa expanded by over 10 per cent from the 1948 to 1950 average to 1954, approximately the same rate of expansion as for the world as a whole; the rate of expansion in food production was slightly lower. Thus, in general, there has been a modest per capita increase in over-all food production though there have been local variations. The rate of increase in production of most minerals has been greater than that of agricultural production and in some cases, for example, bauxite in French West Africa and iron ore production in Liberia, large increases have been recorded. The output of electric energy expanded 30 per cent between 1950 and 1953, most territories sharing in the increase. During this period the first phase of the large Owen Falls hydroelectric scheme in Uganda was completed and new hydroelectric plants commenced operation in northern Africa. However, the more industrialized Union of South Africa accounts for more than half the total electric power generated in Africa.

In the continent as a whole there has been a significant expansion of manufacturing activity since 1950, though the greater part of this expansion has taken place in the Union of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, where industrialization was already well established. In the less developed territories there has also been some growth of manufacturing industry, including particularly the manufacture of construction materials and textiles. A further indication of a rise in the general level of economic activity is provided by the fact that in most territories there has been a significant increase in the total number of wage earners.

This expansion in economic activity may be attributed primarily to two factors, generally well sustained demand for African exports and comparatively high level of investment, both public and private. Africa, with other primary producing areas benefited from the high prices associated with Korean hostilities in late 1950 and early 1951. In particular, the prices of minerals, wool, cotton and sisal increased sharply. Though the average prices of fibres were considerably lower in 1952 and 1953, those of minerals, with the exception of tin, zinc and lead, were well maintained. Prices of coffee, cocoa and sugar were relatively unaffected by the Korean crisis and remained at high levels, coffee and cocoa prices showing a marked upward trend in 1953 and 1954. Prices of vegetable oils, particularly palm oil, fell in

1952 and 1953. Since the volume of exports was maintained or increased, especially in regard to minerals, the value of African exports as a whole showed a small but steady increase throughout the period, although experience in individual territories varied according to the composition of their export trade.

Investment in both public and private sectors of the economy has shown continuing expansion, and in Belgian and British territories in particular there has been considerable investment from local funds. The high level of external trade has given rise to increases in government revenues and profits of private enterprise; this has enabled governments to increase expenditure, particularly on development projects, and private enterprise to reinvest part of its profits. In addition to local investment there has been a large inflow of both public and private capital from abroad, mainly from the metropolitan countries.

High export earnings coupled with the increasing pace of development expenditure resulted in increases in incomes of producers and wage earners; consequently there was a demand for consumer goods, both domestic and imported. However, in general, the increases in export incomes were greater in the early part of the period, and thus the effects of increases in consumers' incomes from their main source were somewhat diminished by comparison, after 1951. Although in most territories public expenditure was at a higher level in 1952 and 1953 it was generally insufficient to maintain increases in consumers' incomes at the same rate as in 1950 and 1951. In some cases there may have been a decline in consumers' incomes in 1953.

In tropical Africa, in so far as the increased consumer demand was directed towards domestic production it induced inflation since, in general, domestic production - particularly food production - is relatively inelastic. Since, in 1950, importers were unable to anticipate the sharp rise in export earnings, stocks on hand were insufficient to satisfy the increased demand without price increases. There is evidence that in some territories, because of inadequate port facilities and other reasons, there were difficulties in immediately increasing the volume of consumer goods imports. By 1952, however, increased imports of consumer goods were adequate to meet demands arising from the higher level of incomes and in consequence inflationary pressures diminished.

Among the longer-term considerations are the increasing expenditures of governments on education, health and other social services, and on other projects both within and outside official development plans. The significance of the expenditures in these directions lies in their ultimate effects on the structure of the economies and, although many of these expenditures have fairly immediate results in increasing economic production, a great many will achieve their full effects only after many years. For this as well as for other reasons, it is not possible to evaluate completely the effects of these developments.

Official development expenditures in northern Africa and tropical Africa have been largely directed towards projects for the improvement and extension of basic equipment and facilities, particularly in the fields of

transport and agriculture. As is shown in chapter 8 below, the rate of expenditure on these plans increased considerably between 1950 and 1954. Allowing for the effects of increases in prices and costs, increases in expenditure nevertheless reflect substantial acceleration in the execution of the programmes. Many projects, both large and small, were either completed within the period under review or were already partly in operation. Thus, for example, improvements in harbour facilities in many territories of tropical Africa have already begun to improve the efficiency of handling traffic and to make possible an increase in its volume; in the field of electric energy the Owen Falls scheme in Uganda, among others, was partly completed; in agriculture the large irrigation and resettlement project on the Niger in French West Africa is yielding results, and considerable progress has been made in the Belgian Congo in raising standards of indigenous agriculture through the paysannat indigene.

It has proved necessary to make changes in many of the regional plans not only because of increases in costs but also because of shortages of trained staff and the necessity of revising priority in the light of experience gained. Thus, for example, there has been a tendency in both British and French territories to increase the emphasis placed on projects likely to lead more directly to increases in economic production. All the governments concerned have explicitly recognized the need for further expansion of social services. At the same time many of the development projects themselves give rise to recurrent expenditures which will constitute a charge on general revenue. The need to provide for these essential expenditures gives added weight to the consideration in formulating development plans, that such plans should give high priority to projects which will widen and strengthen the economic structure of the territories.

In view of wide regional differences in the continent as a whole it is desirable to consider separately developments in the major regions, namely, northern Africa, tropical Africa and the Union of South Africa.

The Union of South Africa

The net geographical income or product of the Union of South Africa at current prices, rose from £1,019 million in 1949/50 to £1,392 million in 1952/53, or 36 per cent. Preliminary estimates for 1953/54 show a further increase to £1,521.3 million, about 9 per cent over the previous year. The largest annual gain took place from 1949/50 to 1950/51, when income rose by £215 million, or 21 per cent. This was in part attributable to the rise in incomes arising from agriculture (over £80 million) which in turn reflects the increase in the price of raw wool consequent upon the Korean crisis, and in part to expanded incomes arising from manufacturing (£53 million). In the following year total net geographical income rose slightly, a decline in agricultural income of £16 million being offset by increases in income from manufacturing and, to a lesser extent, mining. In 1952/53 there was a rise in income from agriculture of about £40 million and this, together with increases in income from manufacturing and other sources, resulted in a gain in total net geographical income of about 10 per cent. The further 9 per cent rise in 1953/1954 was largely accounted for by a further increase in income from agriculture of £43 million, and lesser increases in income arising from manufacturing and from the activities of public authorities.

Income from manufacturing continued to increase during the period, and the percentage contribution of manufacturing industry to the total income rose from 22 per cent to 24 per cent.

Income arising from agriculture fluctuated widely, partly on account of wool prices and partly through natural factors, such as the effect of weather conditions on yields, while the contribution from mining, after increasing rapidly to 1950/52 in response to world demand for minerals, remained practically constant over the following two years. The principal changes are reflected in table 1. The volume of production also increased during the period, though not to the same extent as the value. Thus there was an increase in real income, which was continuous for all the major sectors of the economy except agriculture.

Table 1. Union of South Africa: Net Geographical Product
by Type of Industry, 1949/50 to 1953/54

Year	Agriculture	Mining	Manufac- turing	Trade	Other	Total value
Value (millions of South African pounds):						
1949/50 ..	138.9	141.5	225.3	153.6	359.9	1,019.2
1950/51 ..	220.3	159.8	277.9	173.3	403.5	1,234.8
195 ¹ / ₅₂ ...	174.4	174.6	317.7	165.5	440.6	1,272.8
1952/53 ..	215.0	174.2	346.2	175.3	480.8	1,391.5
1953/54 ..	257.7	178.4	359.9	201.5	523.8	1,521.3
Percentage of total:						
1949/50 ..	13.6	13.9	22.1	15.1	35.3	
1950/51 ..	17.8	12.9	22.5	14.0	32.8	
1951/52 ..	13.7	13.7	25.0	13.0	34.6	
1952/53 ..	15.4	12.5	24.9	12.6	34.6	
1953/54 ..	16.9	11.7	23.6	13.2	34.4	

Source: South African Reserve Bank, Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics (Pretoria)
December 1954.

Personal incomes increased steadily for most groups, with the exception of agricultural producers whose incomes were subject to considerable fluctuation. Direct taxes were increased during the period; government income from this source rose from £104 million in 1950 to £167 million in 1953 and largely accounts for the increase over the period in total government revenue.

The rise in personal incomes led to an increase in expenditure on consumers' goods; but these expenditures fluctuated much more than the changes in income. Thus in 1951 expenditure on consumer goods rose by £10 million over 1950 while incomes from work and property increased by £81 million; in 1952

expenditure on consumer goods rose by £143 million while income increased by £176 million; in 1953 the increases were £276 million and £167 million, respectively. The discrepancy between the increase in income and in expenditure on consumers' goods in 1951 is explained largely by a gain in personal saving of £60 million, which had its counterpart in an increase in inventories of £92 million. In 1952, on the other hand, personal saving declined and expenditure on consumers' goods increased, resulting in a heavy fall in inventories. Despite the large inventory buildup of the previous year, the supply position was not adequate to prevent a rise in prices in face of the greatly increased demand for consumer goods. Prices of both domestic and imported goods rose, the former by about 17 per cent and the latter by 10 per cent. In 1953 these inflationary pressures subsided, mainly because the increase in expenditure on consumers' goods was not maintained at the same rate. Personal saving increased by £64 million and expenditure on consumers' goods by £82 million. The combined price index of domestic and imported goods was stable at the level reached in 1952, a small increase in the price of domestic goods being offset by a fall in the price of imports. The net inflow of foreign private capital to the Union of South Africa was of the order of 2.55 million in 1950 and 1951 but declined to £26 million in 1953. Latest estimates suggest that in 1954, however, the net private capital inflow was again in the region of £55 million. The strong net inflow of capital in 1954 was accompanied by an appreciable decline in the deficit on current account from about £63 million in the first nine months of 1953 to £47 million in the corresponding period of 1954.

It would appear that in the Union of South Africa, there is adequate finance available for immediate development needs. On the other hand, as a result of increasing demands, the labour supply position is acute despite an increase of over half a million in the number employed in farming, mining, manufacturing, trade and transport between 1946 and 1953. 1/ Other restrictions arise from the inadequacy of certain basic facilities, notably electricity supply, transport and housing.

Gross capital formation increased from £231 million in 1950 to £399 million in 1951, fell to £294 million in 1952 and rose again to £377 million in 1953. The fluctuations in investment were entirely due to changes in inventories, investment in fixed capital rising at a steady rate of approximately £50 million annually.

The increase of investment in fixed capital in 1951 was chiefly accounted for by the private sector; in 1952 the public sector accounted for about 60 per cent, and in 1953 for more than 80 per cent, of the increase. In 1951 residential building accounted for a substantial part of private fixed investment. In 1953 investment in residential building increased by more than the total increase in fixed investment in the private sector offsetting declines in other directions. The increase in public investment in 1953 is very largely accounted for by increases in machinery plant and equipment, especially for the Electricity Supply Commission and the new oil-firm-coal plant (SASOL).

1/ South Africa Reserve Bank, Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, December 1954.

North Africa

It would appear from the available evidence that progress in French North Africa during the period 1950 to 1954 has been at a slower rate than elsewhere. In particular, in Tunisia economic activity has been at a low level and, despite good harvests and an increasing level of mineral production to the end of 1952, the economy as a whole has been fairly stagnant since 1951. In Algeria there has been a greater increase in mineral and manufacturing output than in agricultural production, but since Algeria, in common with other French North African territories, is predominantly agricultural, such expansion is partially offset by the slow development of the agricultural economy. Only in French Morocco is the level of economic activity noticeably higher than in 1950.

Between 1950/51 and 1952/53 average agricultural production in Tunisia was below the pre-war level, and in Algeria it was only 5 per cent higher; in French Morocco, the average was 38 per cent above pre-war levels. Good harvests in all three territories in 1953/54, however, resulted in levels of output 59 per cent above pre-war in Morocco and 19 and 22 per cent above pre-war in Algeria and Tunisia, respectively.

Mining production experienced a significant expansion, particularly in 1951 when there was a large rise in production consequent upon the increased demand engendered by Korean hostilities. In Morocco and Tunisia the growth in the volume of mineral production between 1950 and 1954 was of the order of 50 and 25 per cent, respectively, while in Algeria production expanded by about 37 per cent. Whereas in Morocco and Algeria mineral production expanded continuously, in Tunisia there was a decline in 1953 and despite an increase in the following year, the level of mineral production in 1954 was more than 10 per cent lower than in 1952.

The index of the volume of industrial production including mining, rose by about 28 per cent in Algeria between 1950 and 1954, the main increases, apart from mining, occurring in construction materials, chemicals and textiles; both metal production and metal manufactures declined after rising in 1951 in response to increased demand. In Morocco there has been a rapid increase in certain sectors of manufacturing industry but in Tunisia the high cost of energy and inexperienced labour are deterrents to industrial expansion and further development of the market, though increased agricultural production will be needed before local industries can be satisfactorily established.

The second series of development plans covering the period 1954 to 1957 recognizes that the generally slow expansion of economic activity is in part due to insufficient investment in the productive sectors of the economy, and a greater proportion of total planned investment is devoted to the expansion of production, particularly in agriculture.

French North African exports were affected to a lesser extent by the Korean crisis and increased at a much slower rate than those of the rest of Africa; the percentage rise in the value of exports in 1951 was only 17 per cent compared with 37 per cent in other African countries. Moreover, after a slight rise in 1952 French North African exports declined in 1953

to a level 22 per cent above that of 1950, whereas exports from other African territories continued to increase and in 1953 were 41 per cent greater in value than in 1950. French North African imports, although considerably in excess of exports, also increased at a slower rate than those in the rest of Africa and, in 1953 were 36 per cent above the 1950 level compared with 49 per cent for other African territories.

Since 1951 the course of Libya's exports, consisting mainly of barley, esparto grass, citrus fruits, olive oil, livestock, skins and sponges which were relatively unaffected by the price boom in primary products in late 1950 and early 1951, has been downwards. Imports, on the other hand, have been buoyant and the visible trade balance accordingly adverse - to the extent of about VT million annually. This deficit is offset by assistance from foreign governments in the form of budgetary grants, contributions to development schemes and expenditure on military projects. In addition, substantial amounts have been contributed for technical assistance programmes.

Tropical Africa

In tropical African territories, to a greater extent than in the Union of South Africa or French North Africa, the main source of money incomes is the export trade. The most important single factor in the five years 1950 to 1954 has accordingly been the outbreak of hostilities in Korea in 1950 with resultant enhanced raw material prices increasing the value of exports from Africa; this increase in export earnings gave rise to increased imports, which continued into 1952 and have since remained at a high level. Accordingly budget receipts, and in particular revenue derived from customs duties, rose. Combined with receipts of marketing boards, price stabilization funds and private savings, this gave rise to substantial sums of money which were adequate to meet increased recurrent charges and leave large amounts for development. The inflationary situation which threatened as a result of the fact that the marketing board accumulated considerable funds which were invested abroad, export income was in part alleviated by increases in export duties and higher taxation.

While tropical African exports as a whole were maintained in value during the period 1950 to 1954 those of individual countries varied according to the content of their export trade. In general, territories in whose exports minerals play an important role fared better than other countries, since the rise in prices of principal minerals exported from Africa was maintained into 1953. Prices of hides, sisal, cotton, wool and rubber were much lower in 1952 than in the previous year, and territories whose principal exports are among those listed experienced a reduction in exports. For example, the Sudan, in whose trade cotton plays a predominant part, experienced a reduction in the value of exports in 1952. Prices of coffee, sugar, cocoa and tobacco on the other hand have been buoyant and have helped to maintain the value of exports. Where the export trade is diversified, as in the Belgian Congo, the value of exports was maintained; where, however, the value of exports is dependent on one or two items, and where prices of those items declined, revenues contracted, leading in some cases - as, for example, in Tanganyika in 1953 - to a curtailment of expenditure.

The rate of expenditure on official development plans continued to rise to the end of 1952. Thereafter there was a decrease in the rate of expenditure in certain territories. With finance for the plans assured either from domestic revenues or from grants and loans from the metropolitan country, the chief obstacles to increased development have been shortages of trained personnel and restrictions on the supply of capital equipment. The latter of these obstacles was more significant in the earlier years when rearmament in Europe restricted the availability of finished and semi-manufactured steel. Beginning about mid-1952, however, there has been a marked improvement in the supply of capital goods, and shortage of administrative and technical staff has emerged as the main deterrent to public development in most dependent African territories.

The close of the period under review coincided with the termination of the first development plans in French territories and with the commencement of expenditure on new plans. In British territories, in view of the expiration of the current Colonial Development and Welfare Acts on 31 March 1956, new plans are being drawn up in most territories to make allowance for new grants and loans. In these and other territories periodic reviews of development Plans have taken place. In general, the main emphasis in planning before 1954 was on the expansion on basic facilities, such as communications, water and electric supply; in some territories such expenditure has not always been undertaken with an eye to its effects on production, and in new plans there is a switch in emphasis to research schemes and other projects designed to maximize production.

Available data on private investment in dependent territories suggest that it, too, has been buoyant. Private investment has arisen mainly from reinvestment of profits by firms already operating in the territories. There is also evidence of investment by new firms.

Inter-Governmental Co-operation

The Overseas Territories Committee of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) has provided a centre for co-operation in economic affairs among European colonial governments, and studies on aspects of colonial economies of common interest have been produced. Through this committee the possibilities of co-operation between member governments in their technical assistance programmes are examined. The Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA) and the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara (CSA), whose membership comprises the governments of Belgium, France, Portugal, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom, also assist consultation and co-operation among countries primarily interested in African development.

Under the auspices of CCTA a number of specialized bureaus and units have been established to meet particular needs for scientific and technical co-operation. In addition to maintaining close relations with CCTA, CSA communicates on scientific matters directly with territorial governments, institutes and agencies concerned with science in Africa and if desirable submits advice to them. It also communicates on scientific matters with such international agencies as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the

United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organization and with some non-governmental agencies. The Council meets at least once a year to consider scientific co-operation within the region, initiate new projects, select priorities and generally review progress and decide on a programme for the ensuing year. Such matters as maps and surveys, geology, fauna, social studies, hydrobiology and inland fisheries have been raised at such meetings. When specific recommendations are made by the council, they are passed on to participating governments through the channel of CCTA. Specialist committees have also been set up to consider common problems such as nutrition, housing, statistics, indigenous production and power supplies.

Chapter 2

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The rate of expansion in the volume of agricultural production in Africa since 1950 has been about the same as that for the world as a whole, increasing by over 10 per cent. Food production in Africa has risen at a slightly slower rate, suggesting that the main increase has been in nonfood agricultural items, the majority of which are produced for export. In per capita terms, food output in Africa has shown a slow but steady increase and the volume of production is now about one-third above the 1934-38 average.

Expansion of agricultural production continues to be one of the chief objects of development planning. By demonstrations, irrigation, distribution of new and improved plants and seeds, direct finance, education, mechanization, encouragement of co-operatives, and by other means, governments in Africa are showing an acute awareness of the main needs of their economies; the development of communications should also encourage increased output by linking production areas, often isolated and mainly devoted to subsistence needs, with the principal centres of demand both at home and abroad. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that total agricultural production and food output in Africa may expand by a further 10 to 12 per cent by 1956/57, exceeding pre-war production by 50 per cent.

Africa produces both food for local consumption and agricultural products for export. More than half the world's sisal production and two-thirds of all cocoa produced come from Africa, which is also producing a rising percentage of world coffee production; in tobacco, tea, wool, cotton, sugar and oil-seeds Africa makes significant contributions to world supplies. To the extent that these products can replace comparable items from the dollar area, their importance to the metropolitan Powers, the majority of which suffer in varying degrees from foreign exchange difficulties, is enhanced. Developing industrial production in North America and Europe will make heavier demands on African raw materials and the administering Powers, which have shown themselves fully aware of the problem, will need increasingly to ensure that agricultural production for export is not encouraged at the expense of food production for domestic consumption. Table 3 shows the importance of Africa in world production of selected agricultural products.

Table 2. Indices of Volume of Agricultural Production
1948/49 to 1956/57

(1 9 3 4 - 3 8 = 1 0 0)

Year	Total agricultural production		Food production	
	World ^{2/}	Africa/	World ^{a./}	Africa ^{b/}
1948/49 to 1950/51	108	124	109	123
1951/52	113	134	113	132
1952/53	117	136	117	134
1955/54 c/	119	157	120	134
195 ^{6/} ₅ 7 d/	134	152	134	150

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, State of Food and Agriculture for 1953 and 1954 (Rome).

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

b/ Excluding Egypt.

c/ Preliminary.

d/ Estimated.

Table 3. Share^{2/} in World^{1/} Agricultural Output, 1950 and 1953.
(Percentages)

Crop	1950	1953	Crop	1950	1953
Barley	6.3	7.9	Palm oil	83.2	79.2
Maize	11.6	11.9	Palm kernels ..	8A:5	71 ³ .50: ⁴ 3c/
Millet and sorghum ..	21.3	23.0 c/	Sesame		
Rice	1.6	1.6	Tea	3.5	3.7
Wheat	2.3	2.3	Coffee	12.3	14.4
Cotton (lint) ...	5.7	5.3	Cocoa	65.7	63.7
Sisal	11.9	55.1	Wine	9.4	9.0 c/
Wool	7.6	7.5	Citrus fruits ...	5.3	4.9 c/
Coconut oil	3.9	2.8	Cane-sugar	6.0	5.7
Copra	4.7	3.3 c/	Dates	33.7	31.7
Cotton-seed	6.2	5.2	Tobacco	4.4	4.0
Ground-nuts	19.8	25.3	Rubber	2.9	4.4
Olive oil	13.3	12.5			

Source: Based on Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics (Rome).

a/ Of Africa, excluding Egypt.

b/ Excluding the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

c/ 1952.

Diversification of production is one of the principal aims of most development plans in Africa. The tendency towards monoculture is, however, likely to be strong so long as the world demand and prices for the major items of export continue at high levels.

Development of Production

Table 4 shows the development of agricultural production in Africa as a whole during the period 1950 to 1953. Agricultural production is subject to climatic conditions and seasonal variations in yield which affect the output of olive oil and cereals particularly. The fairly constant growth over the entire period, however, leads to the conclusion that productive capacity has expanded between 1950 and 1953. The expansion has been significant both in the case of food for domestic consumption and in that of export commodities. The following paragraphs summarize the course of production in the main producing areas since 1950; more detailed statistics are provided in appendix table A.

Grains

Grain production, after remaining constant in 1950 and 1951, increased by over 10 per cent in total tonnage in the following year and by about 6 per cent in 1953. The greater part of this increase was due to output in the Union of South Africa where, as a result of both an increase in acreage and a higher yield, 1/maize output rose by about 70 per cent (1.3 million metric tons) from 1951 to 1952 and by a further 13 per cent (0.4 million metric tons) in 1953, and in French North Africa where barley production increased by 17 per cent (376,000 metric tons) and 11 per cent in 1952 and 1953, respectively, and wheat production by 13 per cent (643,000 metric tons) and 5 per cent in the same years (table 5). Rice production has expanded continuously since 1951 mainly on account of increased production in Madagascar and to a lesser extent in French West Africa and the Belgian Congo. The additional output appears to have been stored or consumed locally since there has been little increase in exports. In French North Africa production of barley increased by 376,000 tons and 273,000 tons in 1952 and 1953, respectively, although exports fell by 25,000 tons and 83,000 tons. Increases of 1.3 million and 420,000 tons respectively, in production of maize in the Union of South Africa in 1952 and 1953 were accompanied by decreases in exports of the order of 120,000 tons and 94,000 tons in these years.

1/ Acreage increased from 6.5 million to 7.5 million acres, and yields from 4.6 to 5.9 hundredweights per acre from 1951 to 1952.

Table 4. Production² of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 1950 to 1953
(Thousands of metric tons)

Crop	1950	1951	1952	1953	Percentage increase	
					1950	to 1953
<u>Cereals:</u>						
Barley	2,910	3,100	3,490	3,880		33.7
Maize	5,990	5,280	6,690	7,250		21.0
Millet and sorghum.	10,670	11,480	11,780	...		• • •
Rice (paddy)	2,500	2,380	2,680	2,650		6.0
Wheat	3,280	3,200	3,660	3,840		17.1
<u>Fibres:</u>						
Cotton (lint)	310	290	330	370		19.4
Sisal	215	245	260	270		25.6
Wool	70	70	70	75		7.1
<u>Vegetable oils and seeds:</u>						
Coconut oil	11,000	7,000	10,000	9,000		-18.2
Cotton-seed	620	570	680	690		11.3
Ground-nuts	1,980	2,680	2,730	2,730		37.9
Olive oil	80	100	80	140		75.0
Palm kernels	980	880	900	925		- 5.6
Palm oil	1,070	1,010	1,030	1,060		- 1.0
Sesame	270	150	180	...		• • •
<u>Beverages:</u>						
Cocoa	519	460	510	465		-10.4
Coffee	281	327	315	350		24.6
Tea	20	21	20	22		10.0
Wine	1,840	1,730	1,600	2,300		25.0
<u>Miscellaneous crops:</u>						
Citrus fruits	810	830	790	...		...
Sugar-cane	15,400	15,000	16,000	...		...
Dates b/	310	400	440	400		29.0
Tobacco	130	130	130	130		
Rubber	55,372	73,152	73,660	77,978		40.8

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

a/ Excluding Egypt.

b/ Including Egypt (165,000 metric tons in 1949).

Table 5. Production of Cereals, 1950 to 1953
(Thousands of metric tons)

Item and country	1950	1951	1952	1953
Barley.....	2,910	3,100	3,480	4,300
French Morocco	1,071	1,617	1,220	1,806
Maize	5,990	5,280	6,530	7,050
Union of South Africa	2,721	1,864	3,160	3,580
Millet and sorghum	10,670	11,480	11,780	...
Ethiopia	1,463	1,691		...
French West Africa	2,299	2,368	2,614	...
Rice (paddy)	2,500	2,380	2,680	2,650
Madagascar	802	816	1,021	1,025
Wheat	3,280	3,200	3,660	3,840
French North Africa	2,162	2,031	2,674	2,793
Union of South Africa	709	698	543	576

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

Fats and oils

The main items in fat and oil production in Africa are ground-nuts, which account for about one-quarter, and palm products which account for more than four-fifths, of world production. Ground-nuts are produced chiefly in French West Africa, Nigeria and the Union of South Africa, which together account for about 80 per cent of African output. The growth in these areas has been largely instrumental in increasing African production by over one-third between 1950 and 1953.

The principal producing areas for palm products are the Belgian Congo and Nigeria, the latter accounting for over 40 per cent of palm kernel output and about one-third of the palm oil. African production as a whole has shown a slight decline over the period 1950 to 1953, mainly owing to the fall in 1951 in Nigerian output, which, despite increases in 1952 and 1953, did not regain the 1950 level. A feature of Nigerian palm oil production in recent years has been the remarkable improvement in quality. Encouraged by the policy of the Nigerian Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board in paying premium prices for higher-grade oil, the percentage of "Plantation" and "Special Grade" oil (both edible qualities) in total purchases increased from 13 per cent in 1951 to 27 per cent in 1953 and 29 per cent in 1954. Palm oil production in the Belgian Congo increased by over 6 per cent from 1950 to 1951 but fell in the following year (table 6). Despite decreased output, however, palm oil exports maintained their upward trend and accounted for about one-quarter of world exports in 1952. The fall in the world market

price of palm oil late in 1951 affected exports from the Belgian Congo particularly, since the cost of transport to the port is higher than in other producing areas near the sea, and exports declined in 1953. Further improvement in the quality of palm oil is a major objective of oil producers in the Belgian Congo. In 1951 Congo-Palm was granted about 10 million francs by l'Institut pour l'Encouragement de la Recherche Scientifique dans l'Industrie et l'Agriculture (IRSIA) for the purpose of conducting research in the processes of oil production with a view to reducing the free fatty acid content of the product.

Production of palm oil in French West Africa declined in 1951 by somewhat less than one-quarter compared with 1950, and a further slight decline was registered in 1952. Production in 1953, however, is expected to be at about the same level as in 1951. Several refineries have been established to improve the quality of oil for export and the Compagnie Générale des Oléagineux Tropicaux plans to extend palm cultivation over a wide area.

Table 6. Production of Palm Oil and Palm Kernels, 1950 to 1953
(Thousands of metric tons)

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953
Palm kernels .	850	770	770	790
Nigeria	417	353	380	409
Belgian Congo	128	137	110	
Palm oil	890	840	830	840
Nigeria	350	300	330	350
Belgian Congo	181	191	170	158

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

Production of cotton-seed was adversely affected by the fall in cotton production in 1951 but recovered in the following year to a level almost 10 per cent higher than in 1950 and showed a further slight increase in 1953. With large and small crops alternating, African production of olive oil rose by 25 per cent from 1950 to 1951 but fell to the earlier level in 1952, rising in 1953 to 140,000 tons, 75 per cent higher than in 1950. Production of olive oil was particularly high in Tunisia where, in 1953, it was more than double that recorded in the previous year. Sesame production declined heavily between 1950 and 1951 almost entirely on account of a large fall in production in the Sudan from 168,000 tons in 1950 to 38,000 tons in 1951. Production in other African areas remained fairly constant throughout the period under review and the increase in total output by 30,000 tons in 1953 was also due mainly to an increase in Sudanese production.

Fibres

Cotton: African cotton production, which amounted to 310,000 metric tons of lint in 1950 fell by 20,000 tons in the following year, mainly on account of a severe shortage of water in the Sudan which reduced production by 38 per cent from the 1950 figures of 1,030,000 metric tons. An increase in output of one-fifth in the Belgian Congo and of one-third in Mozambique in 1952, combined with a substantial (one-third) gain in Sudanese output led to a total of 330,000 metric tons in 1952; a further slight increase in production was recorded in 1953.

There has been a gradual increase in acreage under cotton in Africa in recent years; combined with fairly steady yields in most territories this has resulted in increased production. Figures for the years since 1952 are shown in table 7.

Table 7. Cotton Acreage and Yields Per Acre, 1952/53 to 1954/55

Country	Acreage			Yield in pounds		
	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	195 ² /53	1953/54	1954/55
Belgian Congo	898	908	910	117	124	123
French Equatorial Africa		854	850	850	73	73 76
Mozambique	207	150	250	150	135	130
Sudan	615	651	650	299	294	294
Uganda	1,468	1,612	1,728	90	95	89
Other countries	967	1,039	1,052	...	...	..
Total	5,700	5,860	6,120			

Source: International Cotton Advisory Committee, Quarterly Statistical Bulletin (Washington, D.C.), January 1955.

Wool: Almost 80 per cent of African wool production comes from the Union of South Africa; French North Africa accounts for a further 10 per cent of total African production. World wool production has been increasing continuously since 1948/49, and African production has followed the world trend, increased sheep populations in the Union of South Africa and in French Morocco (table 8) having been largely responsible for the increase in wool production.

Table 8. Sheep Population of Selected Countries, 1949/50 to 1952/53
(Millions)

Country	1949/50	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53
Union of South Africa	31.9	31.4	34.8	35.5
French Morocco	9.1	10.4	11.0	13.0
Algeria	3.8	4.5	5.3	6.0

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1954; Commonwealth Economic Committee, Wool Intelligence (London).

The bulk (87 per cent) of the output of the Union of South Africa is of merino quality, and the yield of this quality wool has increased slightly since 1950; in crossbred and karakul wools there has been a slight decline in yield. Production of raw wool is shown in table 9.

Table 9. Production of Raw Wool, 1950/51 to 1954/55
(Millions of pounds, greasy basis)

Country	1950/51	195 ¹ /52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55/
French Morocco	31				34
Union of South Africa' ..	240				249
Other countries'	29				33
				Total ² /	300
					316

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee, Wool Intelligence.

a/ Provisional estimate.

b/ Including Basutoland and South West Africa.

c/ Excluding United Kingdom colonies in Africa where production is not significant.

Sisal: Production of sisal has shown a steady increase since 1950 (see table 10). Kenya and Tanganyika continue to be the major producers, accounting for over three-quarters of total African production. The Portuguese territories of Angola and Mozambique account for about one-fifth of the total, the remainder originating in French West Africa and Madagascar, with comparatively small quantities from the Belgian Congo. With the

exception of Kenya, where production declined in 1952, there has been a steady increase since 1950. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations anticipates a continuation of this trend over the next few years. 2/

Table 10. Production of Sisal, 1950 to 1953
(Thousands of metric tons)

Country	1950	1951	1952	1953
Angola	21	23	25	22
Kenya	41	42	36	39
Madagascar and Comoro Islands	5	8	8	11
Mozambique'	18	19	19	22
Tanganyika	124	148	165	168 ^{2/}
Other countries	6	5	7	8
Total	215	245	260	270

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, May 1954.

a/ Preliminary figure.

Beverages

Cocoa: About two-thirds of world production of cocoa originates in West Africa; the main area of production is the Gold Coast, which normally accounts for one-half of the total output of the west coast. Indigenous cultivation dominates in British West Africa, and Africans are also playing an increasingly important role as agents of the Marketing Boards in marketing the crop. The Boards have followed a policy of fixing a price - or prices, where better quality attracts a premium, as in Nigeria - for the season in advance of harvesting and in general this price has been lower than the world price for cocoa. Whether this factor will have any effect on production is impossible to estimate since other factors, especially the effect of the swollen shoot disease, cannot be accurately assessed, but it is possible that replanting, and therefore production, may have been discouraged by the policy followed by the Boards. Control of swollen shoot disease in the Gold Coast is being undertaken by a policy of cutting out diseased trees and paying compensation to the farmers. The main obstacle to the implementation of this policy has been shortage of experienced staff, but sufficient appointments have now been made to ensure more rapid progress.

2/ State of Food and Agriculture, 1953, page 74.

At the end of 1954 a total of some 20 million diseased trees had been cut out. In Nigeria a policy of sealing off diseased areas is being pursued. Production of cocoa beans is shown in table 11.

Cocoa butter is manufactured on a small scale at Takoradi in the Gold Coast and in Ivory Coast. In 1953 the Societe Industrielle du Cacao set up a cocoa butter factory in the Cameroons under French administration.

Table 11. Production of Cocoa Beans, 1950 to 1953
(Thousands of metric tons)

Country	1950	1951	1952	1953
Cameroons (French administration) and French Equatorial Africa	46	57	49	56
French West Africa	60	45	61	55
Gold Coast ⁹¹	266	214	251	214
Nigeria/	112	109	111	99
Spanish Guinea	15	15	17	18
Other countries	20	20	21	23
T otal	519	460	510	465

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

a/ Including Togoland under British administration.

ID/ Including Cameroons under British administration.

Coffee: African output of coffee increased by 16 per cent from 1950 to 1951 but showed a slight fall in the following year; in 1953 production again rose by over 10 per cent. The net result was an increase in African production of about one-quarter from 1950 to 1953. In Angola, French West Africa and Madagascar production increased; in Ethiopia, the Belgian Congo and Uganda production fluctuated but the general level has remained unchanged since 1950; production declined in Tanganyika, and in Kenya since 1951.

Table 12. Production of Coffee, 1950 to 1953
(Thousands of metric tons)

Country	1950	1951	1952	1953
Angola	46.6	55.0	55.0	64.0
Belgian Congo ²⁻¹	34.3	35.6	31.1	34.7
Ethiopia	31.2	25.0	36.4	32.0
French West Africa	47.2	64.1	61.1	85.1
Kenya	9.9	16.3	12.4	11.5
Madagascar	30.7	26.1	41.3	43.5
Tanganyika	18.3	17.8	16.8	15.0
Uganda	39.0	42.3	37.2	...
Other countries	23.8	14.8	23.8	...
Total	281.0	327.0	315.0	350.0

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

Including Ruanda-Urundi.

Tea: The main areas of tea cultivation in Africa are on the east coast. There has been little change in total production which, at 22,000 tons, accounts for less than 4 per cent of world output. There has, however, been a decrease in production in Kenya; production in Uganda and Tanganyika has tended generally upward, while production in Mozambique has shown a large percentage increase and now approximates the level of production in Kenya.

Owing to consumption in French North Africa and southern Africa, the continent is, on balance, a net importer of tea. Imports into French Morocco have been increasing, amounting to over 13,000 metric tons in 1953 while imports into the Union of South Africa amounted to almost 12,000 tons.

Table 13. Production of Tea, 1950 to 1953
(Thousands of metric tons)

Country	1950	1951	1952	1953
Kenya	6.7	6.9	6.6	5.8
Mozambique	3.1	3.1	3.5	5.2
Nyasaland	7.0	7.1	6.1	
Tanganyika	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3
Uganda	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.2
Other countries	0.3	0.8	1.0	
Total	20.0	21.0	20.0	22.0

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

Wine: Production of wine fell continuously from 1950 to 1952 but expanded considerably in 1953 mainly owing to increased production in French North Africa. Lack of demand in importing countries, in part because of high tariffs and competition from other beverages such as beer, has led to large carryovers, partly purchased at much lower prices, for the production of alcohol.

Table 14. Wine Production in Selected Countries, 1950
to 1953 (Thousands of metric tons)

Country	1950	1951	1952	1953
Algeria	1,430	1,374	1,232	1,829
French Morocco	71	102	59	120
Tunisia	78	65	67	66
Union of South Africa	251	189	253	288

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

Tobacco

The greater part of the tobacco produced in Africa originates in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Union of South Africa and Algeria. Increased production in Algeria and the Federation has been partly offset by

declining production in the Union of South Africa. In the Rhodesias production of flue-cured tobacco is mainly in the hand of Europeans but Africans play a large part in producing fire-cured tobacco and burley. Other areas of Africa also produce tobacco, but mainly for local consumption; small quantities entering the local market may be blended with imported tobacco in local cigarette manufacture.

Table 15. Production of Raw Tobacco, 1950 to 1953
(Thousands of metric tons)

Country	1950	1951	1952	1953
Algeria	19.4	18.6	21.3	25.7
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	59.5	66.6	68.3	69.3
Madagascar	4.4	4.0	4.7	...
Union of South Africa	24.2	20.2	17.2	18.2
Other countries	22.5	20.6	18.5	...
Total	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0

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

Sugar

African sugar production rose from 1950 to 1953. In the Union of South Africa the increase was about 6 per cent; in Mauritius, 12 per cent. Production in the Belgian Congo and in British East Africa also expanded. In Reunion exports showed a large increase from year to year and in 1953 were more than 60 per cent higher than in 1950. African consumption of sugar has also increased, reflecting rising cash incomes.

Sugar producers in Africa are affected by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, signed in December 1951, and the International Sugar Agreement^{3/} signed in August 1953.

3/ The text of the agreement was reproduced as appendix C in the United Nations, Review of International Commodity Problems, 1953 (sales number 1954.II.D.3).

Table 16. Production of Cane Sugar, 1950 to 1953
(Thousands of metric tons)

Country	1950	1951	1952	1953
Angola: ^{9j}	52	49	50	50
MauritiusW	457	484	468	512
MozaMbiquel.....	92	83	90	93
Reunion	106	130	158	171
Union of South Africa/ ^b —	622	484	608	658
Other countries	106	110	126	96
Total	1,435	1,340	1,500	1,590

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

a/ Tel quel (raw and refined sugar included at actual weight).

Year beginning May.

Rubber

Production of raw rubber in Africa increased by about one-third from 1950 to 1951 in response to increased demand at greatly enhanced prices consequent upon the Korea crisis, but has since shown little change. The world market price of rubber began to decline in the second quarter of 1951 and fell progressively until the second quarter of 1954, when it rose slightly. Since, however, trees mature only five to seven years after planting, production may expand in times of falling prices. By control of tapping it is possible to adapt output to varying demand in the short run, but medium-term supply tends to be inelastic.

The principal area of expansion has been the Belgian Congo, where production increased by 120 per cent between 1950 and 1953 despite a decrease in the area under cultivation which fell from 77,500 hectares in 1950 to 76,700 hectares in 1953. The greater part of production is from estates controlled by Europeans. In Nigeria, on the other hand, rubber production is mainly in the hands of Africans. In Nigeria and in Liberia, production has remained fairly steady since 1951.

Table 17 shows net exports of rubber from Africa. Since there is little processing of rubber in Africa, the figures reflect commercialized production.

Table 17. Net Exports of Rubber, 1950 to 1955
(Long tons)

Country	1950	1951	1952	1955
Belgian Congo	8,087	11,975	16,544	17,794
Cameroons (French administration)	1,585	2,112	2,440	2,664
French Equatorial Africa	180	163	101	102
French West Africa	16	961	219	14
Gold Coast	261	329	296	334
Kenya and Uganda	100	229	146	45
Liberia	31,121	34,799	35,295	54,315
Nigeria	13,409	21,233	18,128	21,618
Other countries	483	610	139	114
Total	55,250	72,500	73,250	77,000

Source: International Rubber Study Group, Rubber Statistical Bulletin, January 1955 (London).

Fish

As an alternative to expensive and often uncertain meat supplies in Africa, increasing emphasis is being placed on the desirability of expanding the supply of fish. The means employed have been mainly twofold - the introduction of power-fishing methods in marine fishing, and the encouragement and development of fish farming.

Prospecting for new fishing grounds and experiments in improved methods of fishing are normally undertaken on a regional basis, as, for example, by the West African Fisheries Research Institute in Sierra Leone, which has surveyed fishing grounds from the Cameroons to the Gambia with a view to the development of trawling. In French territories the organizations responsible for marine fisheries research are the division of Marine Biology of the French African Institute and the Office for Overseas Scientific Research both of which are concerned with pure research, the application of the research being undertaken by the Animal Husbandry Service, and by local fisheries research centres. Research in oceanography, marine biology and the preparation of inventories of fish stocks is being undertaken in French Equatorial Africa and Madagascar. In French West Africa improvement is being effected in indigenous fishing techniques and the mechanization of craft. These researches are already proving their worth, and with expanded facilities larger catches are reported.

Fish farming is increasingly encouraged. In the Belgian Congo, for example, the number of ponds increased from 15,000 in 1950 to 60,747 in 1953. In the Gold Coast experiments in the stocking of reservoirs with fish are proving successful, and the Volta River scheme offers prospects of greatly expanded inland fisheries. In Morocco, the fish farming station at Azrou has introduced and cultivated a number of new species. Improvement in catches is also reported from the inland lakes, Albert, Kyoga and Victoria.

Increasing yields from marine and inland fisheries call for improved distribution facilities and these are being met by fish preservation. The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation purchases fish from indigenous fishermen and preserves, or processes, and distributes it. Canning is carried out in many areas and improved methods of drying and salting are employed. In the Gold Coast an edible dehydrated fish powder high in nutritive value was produced for the first time in pilot scale quantities in 1952 and is proving popular.

These measures have combined to increase fish production in Africa. They are, as yet, to a large extent in the preliminary stage, and any major contribution from fisheries towards filling the animal protein shortage cannot be expected for some time. Table 18 shows fish landings in selected countries between 1950 and 1953.

Table 18. Fish Landings in Selected Countries, 1950 to 1953
(Thousands of metric tons)

Country	1950	1951	1952	1953
Angola	135.7	176.5	156.8	222.4
Belgian Congo	42.5	37.3	48.2	...
French Morocco	123.2	90.9	122.1	128.0
Tunisia	11.7	15.3	13.1	11.5
Union of South Africa	274.7	347.0	413.8	374.0

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1954.

Livestock

Appendix tables C and D suggest that production of both cattle and sheep in Africa has tended upwards in recent years; there has also been an upward trend in meat production in the territories for which data are available (see table 19).

Table 19. Meat Production in Selected Countries, 1948-50 and 1951 to 1953 (Thousands of metric tons)

Country	1948-50 average	1951	1952	1953
Algeria ^{2, /}	37 ^d	47	49	52
French Morocco	108 ^h	127	128	• •
Kenya ^{1 E/}	15	17	12	14
Madagascar	5 ^{61/}	53	51	• •
South West Africa ^{1/}	33	27	29	• • •
Southern Rhodesia ^{1/ 2/}	39	49	51	52 ^{f/}
Swaziland	14 ^{E/}	18	16	• • •
Tanganyika	86 ^{E/}	94	114	117
Union of South Africa ^{-1 12/}	408	392	418	441

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, December 1954.

- a/ Commercial production.
- b/ 1949 and 1950 average.
- c/ Excluding village slaughterings.
- d/ Estimated.
- e/ Inspected.
- f/ Twelve months ending 30 September.
- g/ 1950.
- h/ Including meat from imported live animals.

On the other hand, the population of the area has expanded, and it seems likely that, except in particular instances, there has been little or no improvement in per capita meat production. In both French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa the production and export of live animals has increased and this is also true of Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

The problems involved in expanding livestock herds in Africa are numerous; social, economic and natural factors deter satisfactory livestock development. Tribal customs often stress the importance of numbers of cattle rather than quality and this leads to overstocking of poor quality cattle and overgrazing. Poor pasturage, shortage of water and diseases such as trypanosomiasis and rinderpest are important obstacles to progress, and production areas are often separated from the main areas of consumption by tsetse infested country and inadequate means of communication. A great

deal is being done by the governments concerned through education, demonstration and research, not only to foster livestock production for food, but also as a means to increased agricultural production through mixed farming. Ranching is encouraged where conditions are favourable; in Bechuanaland, for example, the Colonial Development Corporation has established abattoirs and cold storage facilities at Ldbatsi capable of handling 70,000 head of cattle annually. In the Belgian Congo two new enterprises have been established for raising cattle on marginal lands, and it is hoped that each scheme will care for some 30,000 cattle. Facilities for drying or canning are found in several territories but are, of necessity, on a small scale except where cattle populations are comparatively large. Research into diseases affecting cattle is carried on throughout Africa, often on a regional basis, and local strains of cattle are being improved. These processes are long term in character and it may be some time before their effects are fully recognizable. Meanwhile European immigration and increasing urbanization are resulting in large increases in demand.

Forest products

The estimated forest area of Africa is some 800 million hectares of which about 35 per cent is considered accessible. Almost all forests are of the hardwood species, less than one per cent of the productive area being occupied by conifers.

Forests play an important role in the economies of most African territories. They are the main single source of fuel, about 80 per cent of total fellings being for use as fuel wood or for the production of charcoal, and they provide indispensable protective cover for the land against soil erosion. In many territories the practice of shifting cultivation, combined with large demands for fuel wood, has reduced the forest area so that forest conservation rather than exploitation is the greater need. Where the forest cover is such that planned extraction of timber can be undertaken, the forest policies of most territories demand intensive exploitation of individual blocks of forest, the block being handed back to the Forestry Department for regeneration before work is commenced on the next block.

The limited availability of softwoods from Scandinavia combined with the necessity of providing dollars for Canadian and United States timbers, has led the metropolitan countries to examine the possibilities of meeting part of their timber requirements by imports of hardwoods from Africa. The construction of access roads to the forests and the introduction of sawmills have led to an increase in African exports of timber in recent years. In some territories, plywood and veneers are produced from local timbers; the output of sawn logs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers increased by 38 per cent from 1950 to 1953. Table 20 shows the growth in felling of timber in Africa since 1950.

Table 20. Amount of Timber Felled, 1950 to 1953
(Thousands of cubic metres of round wood)

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953
Saw and veneer logs and logs for sleepers ...	3,900			
Pulp-wood and pit props ...	1,200			
Other industrial wood	1,500			
			Total industrial wood	.6,600
Wood for charcoal and fuel	58,000	63,200	73,900	75,500
Total ...	64,600	68,800	79,900	81,800

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,
Yearbook of Forest Products Statistics, 1952, 1953, 1954
(Rome).

Consumption of Agricultural Requisites

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has estimated that the number of tractors in use in Africa increased from 95,000 in 1950 to 135,000 in 1953, an increase of over 40 per cent. Figures are not available for the Union of South Africa subsequent to 1950, when the number of tractors (including garden tractors) was over 48,000, but expanding production combined with imports of tractors must have resulted in a considerable expansion in the number in use. In French North Africa the number of tractors in use rose from over 25,000 in 1950 to almost 33,000 in 1952 - an increase of almost 30 per cent. In Tunisia, the only territory for which a comparable 1953 figure is available, a further expansion of more than 10 per cent over the 1952 level was recorded. In other African territories there has also been greater mechanization of agriculture. Among the more important increases in the number of tractors is that in the Belgian Congo where the number rose from 546 in 1950 to 952 in 1953; in Madagascar an increase from 575 in 1950 to 1,053 in 1953 was recorded; in Northern Rhodesia, from 949 in 1950 to 1,612 in 1953 and in Tanganyika from 2,154 to 2,470.

There has been little change in African consumption of chemical fertilizers. Consumption of commercial potash fertilizers remained fairly constant at the 1948/49 to 1950/51 average of 30,000 metric tons (K₂O content), commercial nitrogenous fertilizer consumption rose from 36,000 metric tons of nitrogen in 1948/49 to 1950/51 to 44,000 tons in 1951/52, but declined in the following year to 39,000 tons, while consumption of commercial phosphoric acid fell from 174,000 metric tons (P₂O₅ content) to 153,000 tons in 1951 to 1953. Most of these fertilizers are used in agriculture supervised by Europeans.

Chapter 3

MINING AND MINERAL PRODUCTION

Mineral production in Africa makes a substantial contribution to total world output. More than half of the world production of gold, about 98 per cent of the diamond output, four-fifths of the cobalt and over one-third of world production of the chrome and manganese are derived from Africa. The contribution of the region to world mineral production increased substantially in 1953, compared with 1950, in respect of bauxite, copper, lead and zinc, but declined in respect of antimony, chrome, manganese and phosphate rock. The relative contribution in respect of gold, iron, tin, asbestos, coal and diamonds remained virtually unchanged. The continent's share in world production of a selected list of principal minerals is set out in table 21.

Major Producers of Principal Minerals

The Union of South Africa, South West Africa, the Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia are the major mineral producing areas of Africa. French North Africa and British West Africa are also important producers of certain minerals.

In 1953, the Union of South Africa accounted for about 87 per cent of the continent's output of gold, 86 per cent of the coal, 70 per cent of the magnesite, 60 per cent of the chrome ore, 54 per cent of the antimony, 11.11 per cent of the asbestos, 32 per cent of the nickel, 20 per cent of the iron, 14 per cent of the diamonds and virtually all the vanadium. The Belgian Congo produced 86 per cent of the cobalt, 60 per cent of the tin, 64 per cent of the diamonds, about 53 per cent of tungsten and zinc ores, 51 per cent of the silver (in 1952), and 34 per cent of the copper.

Northern Rhodesia accounted for 58 per cent of the African copper output in 1953. Southern Rhodesia produced over 40 per cent of the asbestos, and about 38 per cent of the chrome. South West Africa provided over 30 per cent of the lead and virtually all the vanadium in that year.

Manganese and bauxite production in the Gold Coast accounted for 37 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively, of total output in Africa in 1953, while its diamonds represented 11 per cent of the total. Nigerian tin mining yielded 32 per cent of the region's production and Sierra Leone's iron production represented 14 per cent of the total.

French North Africa provided 74 per cent of the bauxite in 1953. In French North Africa 64 per cent of the continent's phosphate rock and 43 per cent of the lead were produced in Morocco, while 38 per cent of the antimony and 28 per cent of the iron were produced in Algeria. Tunisia also accounted for 27 per cent of the phosphate rock in that year.

Table 21. Share in World Production of Selected Minerals,
1950 to 1953

(Percentage of world output)

Commodity	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>Metallurgical mineral ores (metal content):</u>				
Antimony	28.8	36.8	28.7	22.9
Bauxite	1.7	1.3	1.7	3.7
Chrome	52.4	45.1	37.4	38.3
Cobalt	86.6	85.2	84.2	80.0
Copper	22.1	23.3	23.8	25.9
Gold	55.6	56.1	55.6	56.7
Iron	4.2	4.0	5.0	5.0
Lead	7.6	9.6	11.0	11.0
Manganese	49.2	45.5	43.3	37.6
Nickel	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
Silver	4.4	4.3	5.0	3.6
Tin concentrates	13.8	14.0	13.8	14.5
Zinc	6.3	7.0	7.4	8.9
<u>Non-metallic minerals:</u>				
Asbestos	16.4	16.8	19.6	17.0
Coal	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8
Diamonds	98.2	97.5	98.4	98.4
Phosphate rock	31.3	34.6	32.6	28.7

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1954.

Data for Africa are exclusive of Egypt; world production is exclusive of that of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and minor producing countries; production has been measured by weight.

An agreement was entered into at the end of 1950 between the Governments of the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States, as a result of which a total of twenty-three gold mines in the Union of South Africa are expected eventually to extract uranium from the residue slimes of their gold production plants; at the end of 1954, seven of the twenty-three projected plants were in production. In the first nine months of 1954, the earnings of the Union of South Africa from uranium exports amounted to ESA 9 million. Eventual revenue from uranium production when the programme is in full swing, has been officially forecast at ESA 30 million.—^{1/}

The Belgian Congo is also known to be a major producer of uranium ore, but no estimates of output or of exports are available.

Production Trends

Production of most minerals in Africa showed a considerable increase in 1953 over the 1950 level, but fluctuations in output during this period have in some cases been very wide. The levels of output and the rate of change from year to year are set out in table 22. Significant increases are found in the production of bauxite, cobalt, copper ore, iron ore, tungsten ore and diamonds. The region's output of nickel, though relatively small, has also shown a substantial increase.

Gold

Gold has been the most valuable mineral produced in Africa, and has played an important role in the export trade of the continent. In more recent years its relative contribution to the value of total exports has declined, owing to the fact that while physical output of gold has shown little change and the price, apart from premium sales, has remained fixed, there has been a marked increase in the volume and price of merchandise exports. The Union of South Africa accounts for over 85 per cent of African gold output. In the other producing areas - the Gold Coast, Southern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo - there has been virtually no increase in production between 1950 and 1953.

Diamonds

Output of diamonds, including industrial diamonds, increased by about 5 million metric carats, or about 33 per cent, between 1950 and 1953, and is far greater than pre-war and immediate post-war production. The increase in output is largely accounted for by new discoveries in the Union of South Africa and the Belgian Congo; production has been considerably increased in the Gold Coast, where it is largely under indigenous entrepreneurship, and in Angola and South West Africa.

^{1/} Statement by the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, South Africa Reports (New York) 31 December 1953.

Table 22. Production of Principal Minerals and Metals, 1950 to 1953

Commodity	Thousands of metric tons				Percentage change from preceding year		
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53
<u>Metallic mineral ores</u> (metal content):							
Antimony	10,745	18,551	9,911	5,035	73	-47	-49
Bauxite	130	135	199	458	4	47	131
Chrome	488	478	467	536	- 2	- 2	15
Cobalt	6,238	7,073	8,416	9,605	13	19	14
Copper	502	552	574	631	10	4	10
Gold b/	417,649	411,939	421,529	426,147	- 1	2	1
Iron	3,961	4,504	5,463	6,153	14	21	13
Lead	119	150	181	189	26	21	4
Vagnetite . . .	20	34	35	33	65	5	- 8
Manganese . . .	836	95 ^b	1,038	1,052	14	9	1
Nickel c/ . . .	1	1	1	2	36	15	31
Silver	241	231	289	116111	4	25	...
Tin concentrates	23,292	23,854	23,974	25,880	2	1	8
Tungsten	469	736	1,192	1,437	57	62	21
Vanadium	182	480	667	541	164	39	- 19
Zinc	133	158	181	222	18	15	22
<u>Non-metallic minerals:</u>							
Asbestos	175	201	231	194	15	15	- 16
Coal	30,037	30,435	32,350	33,132	1	6	2
Diamonds d/ . .	14,832	16,533	18,408	19,776	11	11	7
Petroleum . . .	43	83	147	188	94	77	27
Phosphate rock .	6,079	7,172	6,921	6,419	18	- 3	-

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook. 1954.

a/ Excluding that of Egypt.

b/ In kilogrammes.

c/ Nickel content of platinum matte.

d/ In thousands of metric carats.

The relative importance of the major diamond producing areas in Africa in total world output differs considerably, depending on whether the volume or the value of output is used as a criterion. Thus, the Belgian Congo, which accounted for over 60 per cent of the volume of output in 1953, contributed only about 13 per cent of the value of world production, whereas the Union of South Africa and South West Africa, which produced only 14 per cent and 3 per cent respectively, of physical output in 1953, accounted for 32 per cent and 28 per cent of the value. This reflects differences in the ratios of gem to industrial diamonds.

Antimony

African production of antimony gained momentum during the Second World War with the expansion of the industry in the Union of South Africa. Output expanded continuously until the peak was reached in 1951 with a production of over 18.5 million metric tons. In that year the continent's output accounted for about 37 per cent of world production. Since 1951 world output has declined considerably but African output has declined at a greater rate. In 1953 African production had dropped to 5 million metric tons, or about 18 per cent of world output. The fluctuations in African production are chiefly accounted for by the Union of South Africa. Algeria, though a relatively small producer, increased its output significantly.

Asbestos

The production of asbestos in Africa has experienced a considerable increase since the Second World War, and has maintained its share of about 17 per cent of world output. The Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia have always been the continent's leading producers, with the latter leading until 1950, when the former country emerged as the principal producer. Swaziland also produces an appreciable quantity.

Bauxite

French West Africa and the Gold Coast have been the only bauxite producers of consequence in the region. In 1953, 117,000 metric tons were produced in the Gold Coast. This was much less than the 1949 output of 147,000 tons which made it a ninth among world producers of the mineral. French West Africa, which in 1950 and 1951 produced negligible quantities of bauxite, had become by 1953 the largest producer in Africa with an output of 338,000 tons, or over 70 per cent of African output. This spectacular increase is the result of the development of deposits on the island of Kassa off the coast of French Guinea. Ore is exported from both French West Africa and the Gold Coast. In the latter, however, the projected development of the Volta River scheme is expected to result in the manufacture of aluminium, thus reducing the volume of ore exports.

Chrome ore

Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa have been the principal producers of chrome ore in Africa; Sierra Leone also produces a small amount. Output in recent years, though recovering gradually from the setback immediately following the war, has not equalled the peak level of 670,000 metric tons attained in 1949 when Africa accounted for as much as 84 per cent of world production. In 1953, with an output of 536,000 metric tons, the region only accounted for about 38 per cent of the world total. This sharp decline in the share of world production between 1949 and 1953 is not only due to the slight fall in African output, but is also attributable to significant increases in production in other parts of the world, especially Turkey.

Cobalt

African production of cobalt increased from about 6.2 million metric tons in 1950 to 9.6 million metric tons in 1953 - an increase of approximately 54 per cent. This 1953 level of output is 93 per cent higher than the 1948 and 1949 levels and 224 per cent above production in 1937. The spectacular increase is due to increasing overseas demand for cobalt.

Africa has accounted for more than 80 per cent of world production, most of this being supplied by the Belgian Congo, where there has been an increase of more than 60 per cent since 1950; the 1953 output is about 5.5 times the pre-war level. French Morocco and Northern Rhodesia also produce cobalt, but in much smaller amounts.

Copper

Operations in the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia have accounted for the bulk of the copper production in Africa. Increased output in these countries has not only been largely responsible for the rise in African production from about 500,000 metric tons in 1950 to over 630,000 metric tons in 1953 - an increase of 26 per cent - but has also improved Africa's position as a major world producer. In 1950 Africa produced 22 per cent of world total, and by 1953 its share was almost 26 per cent.

Copper mining in Northern Rhodesia has undergone rapid expansion in recent years. The 1953 output of 368,000 metric tons represents an increase of 26 per cent over 1950 production or 153 and 223 per cent over pre-war (1937) and immediate post-war (1947) levels, respectively. In the Belgian Congo, production has risen considerably, though not as much as in Northern Rhodesia. The 1953 output of 214,000 metric tons was about 22 per cent higher than that of 1950 and 42 per cent higher than the 1947 level. The Union of South Africa also produces a significant quantity of copper; there has been little change in the output of that country in recent years. Like most other ores produced in Africa, the bulk of the produce is exported, though some - an estimated 4 per cent of African output in 1948 - is consumed locally.

Iron ore

The production of iron ore in the region suffered a serious setback during the Second World War. It was not until 1948 that the pre-war (1937) output of nearly 6 million metric tons was again attained; this was exceeded the following year. Algeria, the leading African producer and exporter, did not reach its pre-war output of nearly 2.5 million metric tons until 1949. In 1950 production fell to a new low of 1.4 million metric tons but began to rise again in subsequent years until the 1953 output amounted to 1.8 million metric tons. This represented a 29 per cent increase over production in 1950, but only about 70 per cent of both 1949 and 1937 levels.

During the period following the Second World War, large-scale programme for the development of iron ore deposits was undertaken in Liberia. Available data indicate a jump from exports of 118,000 metric tons in 1951 to 893,000 metric tons in 1953, representing more than a sixfold rise within the two-year period. Other major producers in the region have also increased their output between 1950 and 1953. There was an increase from 717,000 metric tons to 1,228,000 metric tons, or 71 per cent, in the Union of South Africa; from 711,000 metric tons to 848,000, or 19 per cent, in Sierra Leone; and from 583,000 to 603,000 metric tons, or 3 per cent in Spanish Morocco.

For the region as a whole, 1953 production exceeded the previous year by 13 per cent, and the 1950 and 1937 levels by 55 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively. Africa's share in world output remained relatively unchanged from 1950 to 1953 - about 4 per cent in 1950 and 5 per cent in 1953.

With the exception of the Union of South Africa and, to a lesser extent, Southern Rhodesia, where domestic industrialization programmes absorb the iron ore output, African production of iron ore has been entirely for export.

Lead and zinc ores

Output of lead ore has been much higher in recent years than in the immediate post-war period. Substantial increases have occurred in such major producing areas as French Morocco and South West Africa. In Morocco the 1953 output of 80,000 metric tons was 67 per cent higher than in 1950 and more than five times that of 1937. In South West Africa output was about 59,000 metric tons in 1953, an 84 per cent increase over production in 1950 and approximately six times that of 1937. The net effect of increased production in the principal producing areas was a rise in African output from 52,000 metric tons in 1937 to 118,000 metric tons in 1950 and to almost 190,000 metric tons in 1953, with a resultant steady rise in Africa's share in world production. Thus, in 1937 Africa accounted for only 3 per cent of world total; by 1947 its share had increased to 5 per cent; it was 8 per cent in 1950 and 11 per cent in 1953.

Similar spectacular increases occurred with respect to zinc ore production. There was a rise from the 1937 level of 37,000 metric tons to 133,000 metric tons in 1950 and to 232,000 metric tons in 1953 - a 74 per cent increase over the 1950 level and more than six times that of the pre-war period. Most of this increase is attributable to mines in the

Belgian Congo. Africa accounted for only 2 per cent of world zinc production in 1937, but contributed more than 6 per cent in 1950 and more than 9 per cent in 1953.

Manganese

The outbreak of the Second World War was accompanied by a decline in the volume of African output of manganese from the 1937 peak level of 592,000 metric tons (metal content). It was not until 1949 that this pre-war level was exceeded with the output of 774,000 metric tons. In subsequent years, output has increased steadily reaching over one million metric tons in 1952 and 1953. The high level of output in 1949 is largely the result of a sharp increase in the output of the Union of South Africa, from 116,000 tons in 1948 to 275,000 tons. In the following year the output of that country rose to 332,000 tons and it has since fluctuated around that level.

Output in other African countries has been consistently higher than in 1950. The most noteworthy increase occurred in the Belgian Congo, which has emerged as a major producer with an increase from 8,500 tons in 1950 to 108,300 tons in 1953. Production in the Gold Coast rose from 376,000 tons in 1950 to 425,000 tons in 1951, but subsequently fell to 393,000 tons in 1953. In all other producing areas, with the exception of French Morocco, where production fell from 172,000 tons in 1952 to 166,000 tons in 1953, growth in output has been continuous since 1950.

Phosphate rock

African production of phosphate rock is mainly centred in Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia. In the pre-war period, most of it came from French Morocco and Tunisia which accounted for 36 per cent and 47 per cent of the total, respectively. The war caused a marked decline in production between 1940 and 1945. After the war, production expanded in all three areas, with French Morocco emerging as the most important producer. Thus, in both 1950 and 1953, French Morocco accounted for about 64 per cent of African production, and almost 20 per cent of world output.

In the post-war period African production rose from the 1937 level of 3.8 million metric tons - and the still lower war-time output of 1.2 million metric tons in 1943 - to 6.1 million metric tons in 1950 and to the peak level of 7.2 million metric tons in 1951. These increases are largely the result of gains in French Morocco. In 1952 and 1953, however, African production fell slightly - to 6.9 million metric tons in 1952 and 6.4 million metric tons in 1953.

Africa has generally accounted for a substantial part of world production of phosphate rock. In 1937, it contributed about 36 per cent of the world total, and in 1951 and 1953 its share was about 35 per cent and 30 per cent, respectively. The relatively lower contribution in 1953 is the net result of a slight decline in African production and a simultaneous increase in the output of other producing areas, especially the United States.

Chapter 4

FUEL AND POWER AND SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

Energy Resources

Africa is in general deficient in developed energy resources and in local supplies of fuel, especially petroleum. In many African countries there is an abundance of timber and it is used as fuel in rail and water transport and in small undertakings. It is, however, difficult to transport and its availability is limited by policies of natural forest conservation and development. Extensive coal deposits are known to exist in many parts of Africa, but production is comparatively small. The lack of combustible fuels is to some extent compensated by considerable hydroelectric potential, some of which is in process of development in tropical Africa and French North Africa.

Coal

The Union of South Africa, with an output of about 28 million tons in 1953, and Southern Rhodesia, with an output of about 2.6 million tons, between them accounted for more than 90 per cent of the total output of the continent. Nigeria produced 700,000 metric tons of low-grade coal, part of which was exported to the Gold Coast; Tete in Mozambique, about 160,000 metric tons of bituminous coal; the Luena and Kisulu mines of the Belgian Congo about 300,000 metric tons; French Morocco produced 565,000 tons of anthracite and Algeria 295,000 tons. While these are the principal producing regions, coal has been discovered elsewhere in Africa, sometimes in appreciable quantities. In Tanganyika, for example, eight coal-fields are known to exist in or near the Nyasa-Rukwa Valley, the principal field, in the Ruhuhu River basin, has an estimated reserve of 216 million tons of coal. Northern Rhodesia has several coal-fields of which that at Luano, with estimated reserves of 22 million tons, is one of the most important, while in Nyasaland the Sumbu field, one of three known deposits, has reserves estimated at 45 million tons. Large reserves are thought to exist in Bechuanaland. All these coal-fields are, however, fairly remote from railways and it has not so far been considered economical to work them. Increasing demand from the copper-mines may lead to the opening up of new coal-fields in Northern Rhodesia, and the development of Tanganyikan resources is under consideration. 1/ The development of coal resources since 1950 is summarized in table 23, which shows an over-all increase to 1953 of about 10 per cent, mainly due to developments in Southern Rhodesia, Nigeria and French Morocco.

1/ Tanganyika, Department of Mines, Annual Report, 1953 (Dar es Salaam).

Table 23. Coal Production in Selected Countries, 1950 to 1953
(Thousands of metric tons)

Country	1950	1951	1952	1953 1953	Percentage increase 1950 to
Algeria	258	247			
Belgian Congo .	160	218	269	295	14
French Morocco	268	394	253	315	97
Madagascar	2	6	460	565	54
			4	5	150
Mozambique . . .	56	78			189
Nigeria	592	560	150	162	20
Southern Rhodesia	2,128	2,300	590	711	23
Union of South Africa	26,473	26,632	2,559	2,618	8
			28,065	28,461	

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1954.

Petroleum

Petroleum has been discovered in Morocco, where annual production in 1954 was of the order of 120,000 metric tons compared with under 40,000 tons in 1950. This is the only African territory at present producing petroleum in any quantity. Small amounts - 74,000 metric tons in 1954 - have been found in Algeria; prospecting in Gabon in French Equatorial Africa has resulted in definite signs of the presence of oil and drilling has been undertaken in Nigeria and in Somaliland under Italian administration. In Mozambique prospecting is being carried on by the Mozambique Gulf Oil Company, and in the Belgian Congo geological surveys are being undertaken and experiments being made to ascertain whether oil can be distilled from shale deposits. 2/ Drilling for oil was commenced in 1954 on Mafia Island, Tanganyika.

Although petroleum has not been discovered in the Union of South Africa, a plant has been established to produce petroleum from coal seams in the Orange Free State which, though thick and relatively near the surface, are generally poor in quality. The Plant, which is under construction by the South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation (SASOL) within a few miles of the industrial developments of the Vereeniging area, will have an estimated annual output of 76 million gallons of liquid fuel, mainly petroleum - about one-eighth of the country's present requirements.

Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, Energy in Overseas Territories (Paris, 1953).

Electric energy

With increasing urbanization and the demand for some measure of industrialization there has been a continued expansion of electric power throughout Africa (table 24); the over-all increase in output from 1950 to 1953 was of the order of 30 per cent.

The Union of South Africa is the major producer of electric energy, accounting for over two-thirds of total African production; the Belgian Congo, French Morocco and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland together account for a fifth. The increase in production from 1950 to 1953 in all these countries together accounted for almost 80 per cent of the total increase in Africa. The largest percentage increase was recorded in Uganda, where electricity output in 1953 was 250 per cent higher than in 1950 and 50 per cent higher than in the previous year, as a result of opening the Owen Falls project. Liberia and French Equatorial Africa both increased their production of electricity between 1950 and 1953 by over 100 per cent, and in eight other countries the increase ranged from 49 per cent in Nigeria to 80 per cent in Southern Rhodesia.

African production of electricity is still predominantly thermal. Despite an increase of 50 per cent between 1950 and 1953 in hydroelectric output, this form of electricity still accounts for only one-tenth of the total. Even if South Africa, where output is almost exclusively thermal, is excluded, hydroelectric production still accounts for only about one-quarter of the remainder; it is, however, important in individual territories. For example, the entire Mauritian output of electricity, over 95 per cent of Belgian Congo output and about 90 per cent of Madagascar's production is hydroelectric; three-quarters of the electricity generated in Spanish Morocco and Tanganyika, and about one-third of Algerian and French Moroccan output, are similarly derived. Hydroelectric potential is, however, considerable in certain areas, particularly in French North Africa where development is planned, and in the countries watered by the Zambesi - Angola, the Rhodesias and Mozambique - where the creation of an International Zambesi Authority was recommended by the Northern and Southern Rhodesian Inter-territorial Hydroelectric Commission in 1951. In Uganda, the Owen Falls hydroelectric scheme is already in partial operation, and output is expected to increase from 60 million kilowatt hours in 1953 to 406 million in 1962, thus not only replacing existing thermal output in Uganda but providing a surplus for export to Kenya. The harnessing of the Konkoure in French West Africa is linked with the processing of bauxite, whilst the Sanaga Falls scheme in the Cameroons under French administration should assist the development of processing and chemical industries in the Douala-Edea districts. The Volta River scheme in the Gold Coast would make possible the manufacture of aluminium from local bauxite deposits at present exported as ore.

Consumption of energy in Africa measured in terms of coal equivalents is estimated to have increased by 20 per cent from 1950 to 1953 (table 25). Consumption in Nigeria, the Rhodesias and French North Africa has increased by between 30 and 35 per cent; in the Belgian Congo the increase is of the order of 58 per cent and in Kenya and Uganda 75 per cent. In the Union of South Africa, consumption was already at a high level, and the percentage increase has been smaller - of the order of 16 per cent. In Northern Rhodesia, the main consumer is the mining industry; in Southern Rhodesia this is also true, but other industrial

b/ Consumption.
g/ Public sales.
d/ Increase from 1950 to 1952.

Sierra Leone a/ Somaliland, Italian	6	140 7	9	9	54
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611	.	5 140	7	7	.
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Table 25. Estimated Consumption of Energy, 1950 to 1953
(Thousands of metric tons of ccal equivalent)

Country	Total				Per capita	
	1950	1951	1952	1955	1950	1953
Total, Africa a/	40,9c0	43,900	47,800	48,900	0.21	0.24
Algeria	1,412	1,583	1,606	1,664	0.16	0.18
Angola	73	98	116	...	0.02	0.03 b/
Belgian Congo	959	1,059	1,228	1,518	0.09	0.12 -
Cameroons, French administration	86	84	129	101	0.03	0.03
Ethiopia	45	48	55	98	0.00	0.01
French Equatorial Africa	112	104	136	119	0.03	0.03
French Morocco	1,122	1,282	1,535	1,777	0.13	0.22
French West Africa	347	456	532	...	0.02	0.03 b/
Gold Coast	366	407	419	433	0.09	0.11 -
Kenya and Uganda	553	796	878	969	0.05	0.09
Liberia	28	26	28		0.02	0.02 b/
Madagascar	137	143	181	171	0.03	0.04 -
Mauritius	67	65	86		0.14	0.17 b/
Mozambique	348	356	475	479	0.06	0.08
Nigeria c/	849	996	1,035	1,091	0.04	0.03
Northern Rhodesia	771	935	958	1,032	0.41	0.51
Sierra Leone	49	51	58	72	0.03	0.04
Southern Rhodesia	1,469	1,588	1,779	1,921	0.70	0.85
Sudan	234	307	349	360	0.03	0.04
Tanganyika	217	218	265	297	0.03	0.04
Tunisia	524	599	677	627	0.15	0.17
Union of South Africa d/	26,032	27,602	30,005	31,107	1.89	2.05

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook for 1953 and 1954. The figures refer to gross inland consumption of commercial fuels (excluding fuel wood) and water power.

a/ Including Egypt.

b/ 1952.

c/ Including the Cameroons under British administration.

d/ Including Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland and South West Africa.

consumption has also been expanding and in 1953/54 accounted for 20 per cent of total consumption compared with 7 per cent in 1950/51. 3/

Metals and Manufactures

The Union of South Africa is the major producer of iron and steel in Africa and the most important consumer, with consumption exceeding that of the remainder of the continent, exclusive of Egypt. Iron and steel production of the Union of South Africa is mainly in the hands of the Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation (ISCOR), which has an annual capacity of the order of 1.2 million tons, equivalent to about 850,000 tons of finished steel products. Other producers are the African Metals Corporation, Limited (AMCOR) and the United Steel Corporation, Limited (USCOR), in both of which ISCOR holds controlling interests. Production of pig-iron expanded continuously, from 733,000 metric tons in 1950 to 1,223,000 in 1953; steel production during the same period expanded from 816,000 metric tons to 1,298,000, an increase of almost 00 per cent (table 26). Apparent consumption of steel in the Union of South Africa (production plus imports minus exports) increased from 1,250,000 metric tons in 1950 to 1,736,000 in 1952 but fell to 1,689,000 in 1953.

Southern Rhodesian production has also expanded and in 1953, though less than in the previous year, exceeded that in 1950. Production of pig-iron and steel, which in 1950 amounted to 34,000 and 23,000 metric tons, respectively, rose to 39,000 and 36,000 metric tons in 1952, declining to 36,000 and 25,000 in 1953. The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission (RISCCM) installed a small blast furnace in April 1954, and an open hearth furnace with a capacity of 75 tons has since been added. It is estimated that these additions will increase production of pig-iron to 80,000 tons per annum and that of ingot steel to about 65,000 tons per annum. Since the Southern Rhodesian demand for steel was estimated in 1952 at 109,000 tons of rolled products, expanding within a few years to 150,000 tons a year, further expansion of the iron and steel industry is to be expected. Algerian production of iron and of steel castings amounted to 5,879 and 580 metric tons, respectively, in 1953, production in 1950 having been 5,963 metric tons of iron and 812 tons of steel. Production is capable of expansion to two or three times its present level. 4/ In French Morocco current steel production is of the order of 2,000 metric tons and production of pig-iron 6,500 metric tons.

On the basis of present knowledge, it seems unlikely that African production of iron and steel will expand appreciably except as indicated above. Although iron ore deposits occur frequently in Africa and production is increasing in several territories, known deposits of coking coal are few. Application of the Krupp-Renn technique for smelting iron without the use of coke is planned by the Dominion Iron and Steel Corporation in the eastern Transvaal and will enable the Union of South Africa to utilize non-coking coal in steel production, but it is too early to speculate on the possibility of extending this method of production to other areas of Africa.

3/ United Kingdom Board of Trade, Overseas Economic Survey of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (London, 1953).

4/ alcyclapédie Mensuelle d'Outre-mer, 1954: Algerie 54 (Paris), page 151.

Table 26. Production of Pig-Iron and Steel in Selected Countries, 1950 to 1953
(Thousands of metric tons)

Country	1950		1951		1952			
	Pig-iron	Steel	Pig-iron	Steel	Pig-iron	Steel		
Algeria	6	1	..	1	7	1	6	1
French Morocco ... ⁰⁰⁰		⁰⁰⁰		2	⁰⁰⁰	⁰⁰⁰	7	2
Southern Rhodesia	34	23	32	28	39	36	36	25
Union of South Africa	733	816	805	1,007	1,129	1,258	1,223	1,298

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook; Ministry For Overseas France, Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique d'Outre-Mer (Paris); Morocco: Commissariat General au plan de Modernisation et d'Equipement, Cinq ans de realisation du programme d'equipement, 1949-53 (Paris).

Table 27. Consumption of Crude Steel in Selected Countries, 1950 to 1953
(Thousands of metric tons)

Country	1950	1951	1952	1953
Algeria	200	240	252	170
Belgian Congo a/	122	186	253	192
British East Africa b/	124	129	135	159
British West Africa c/	89	123	157	142
French West Africa d/	83	105	118	71
Morocco 2/	173	264	249	165
Northern and Southern Rhodesia	130	106	182	165
Tunisia	71	58	89	64
Union of South Africa ...	1,250	1,516	1,736	1,689

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1954. Data refer to apparent consumption of crude steel (production plus imports minus exports) and do not take into account changes in stocks (see source for further details).

2/ Including Ruanda-Urundi.

b/ Kenya, Pemba, Somaliland under British administration, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar.

c/ Gold Coast, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

Including Togoland under French administration.

e/ French and Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

The apparent consumption of crude steel in Africa increased by about 40 per cent between 1950 and 1952, but fell about 10 per cent in the following year; the growth, illustrated in table 27, has been particularly significant in the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias, the Belgian Congo and British West Africa. Since the data make no allowance for changes in stocks, but relate only to production plus imports minus exports, the decline in consumption in 1953 shown in the table may be more apparent than real. It is known, for example, that in some countries stocks were increased in 1952 and 1953 to avoid delays in development programmes arising from material shortages.

In countries with smelting facilities, attention is increasingly being directed towards the possibility of producing non-ferrous metals and ferroalloys instead of exporting ore. In the Union of South Africa, for example, production by the African Metals Corporation, Limited, of ferroalloys, currently running at about 35,000 tons annually, will be expanded to 44,000 tons - including possibly 17,000 tons for export - by the installation of a new electric furnace. In Southern Rhodesia a pilot plant with an annual capacity of 5,000 to 7,000 tons of ferrochrome is in production at Gwelo. In Algeria 300 to 400 tons of non-ferrous castings are produced annually, and the industry is capable of expansion.

With the manufacture of iron and steel, there has developed some metal manufacturing. Increasing quantities of mining and other machinery are being produced in the Union of South Africa and, on a smaller scale, in Southern Rhodesia. In Algeria, agricultural machinery, cable and electric accumulators are being made; and in French Morocco, though large metal operations are not at present feasible because coal is not abundant nor of the right quality, a small electric foundry has been established, and agricultural implements, electric cables and batteries are manufactured. These, however, account for only a small part of Africa's requirements for metal manufactures, the greater part of which will need to be met by imports for many years to come.

Secondary Industries

Except in the Union of South Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Belgian Congo and French North Africa, the great part of industrialization in Africa arises from the primary processing of agricultural raw materials. If the product is exported, the loss in weight resulting from processing - for example, extracting palm oil, sawing timber, processing sugar-cane - offers an advantage in transport costs decisively favouring local manufacture.

In the case of mining where it would clearly be more economical to export the metal than the ore to reduce the weight and bulk of the product, such local processing is generally economical only if fuel is available together with the ore, as in the Belgian Congo, the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa; in other countries, for example Nigeria and the Gold Coast, the ore is exported. The lack of fuel resources in many African countries makes large measure of industrialization unlikely in the immediate future unless this handicap can be overcome by large-scale electrification, such as, for example, is envisaged in the Volta scheme, which is expected to result in increasing industrialization.

The products of domestic industries enjoy an appreciable advantage over imported goods with respect to cost, to the extent that transport costs are included in the price of imports in local markets. In the case of cement and of beer or mineral waters, for example, freight forms a large element in the c.i.f. price. If there is little difference in weight between the manufactured item and the raw material, the importance of transport costs is, of course, of less significance, but the local manufacturer may still benefit if competing manufactures from abroad are produced from imported raw materials; for example, in the case of cigarettes and soap.

While transport costs are an important item in determining the possibility of establishing secondary industries producing for domestic consumption, a major consideration is the size of the domestic market in relation to the minimum size at which production can be carried on economically. Owing to the low levels of income, and consequently the narrow scope of demand, the feasibility of replacing imported manufactures effectively by local production is limited. The extension of the money economy and the growth of wealth arising from increased productivity should eventually produce conditions favourable to the expansion of local secondary industries.

A further factor which at present retards development of secondary industries is the lack of finance. In order to overcome this, many governments make loans on favourable terms to aid applicants in establishing secondary industries. The Northern Rhodesian Industrial Loans Board, for example, lent over £0.5 million between 1951 and 1953 to form new concerns or further the operations of established firms, in Nigeria, oil extraction plants were established by the Regional Production Development Board and subsequently turned over to approved operators. Where funds are not readily available locally they may be forthcoming from abroad if conditions in the country appear conducive to such investment; most African countries attempt to create suitable conditions for foreign investment. Whether the finance is provided locally or from abroad, the difficulties of the initial period in the establishment of an industry, during which risks are highest, are often met by the grant of selective income tax concessions or by exemptions from taxation for a stated period.

Union of South Africa

In the Union of South Africa, where industrialization is most advanced, manufacturing industry in 1952/53 accounted for 25 per cent of total geographic income compared with 23 per cent in 1950/51 and 18 per cent in 1938/39, and provided employment for about 10 per cent more persons in 1953 than in 1950. The rapid growth of secondary industries has been largely due to Government participation in basic industries. The South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation (ISCOR) has aided the establishment of many engineering and metal-working concerns, while the Industrial Development Corporation (IC) has fostered others, notably in textiles. The production of petroleum products from coal by the South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation, Limited (SASOL) is expected to result in a number of important by-products, which will serve as a foundation for chemical industries and provide raw materials for numerous other new industries. It is anticipated that a new coal gasification plant will produce 9,000 tons of liquid ammonia annually, in addition to 12,000 tons of low

tempertaure tar and 6,000 tons of tar acids, to be used in plastics and synthetic fibres. The petrol synthesis process is expected to prduce a number of organic solvent materials, such as alcohols, aldehydes and ketones, while other potential by-products are aliphatic petroleum chemicals used in the production of solvents and the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

The preliminary report on the thirty-fifth industrial census (ending 1951/52) shows a rapid growth in industrialization in recent years. The number of establishments (excluding mining and quarrying), for example, increased from 14,361 in 1948/49 to 15,604 in 1950/51 but declined somewhat in the following year, to 15,564. The gross value of output increased from £675 million in 194⁸/₄9 to £952 million in 1950/51 and £1,095 in 1951/52. Table 28 shows the wide range of industries under private enterprise, which was responsible for 94 per cent of the gross value of output in 1951/52. Although full census data since 1950/51 are not available, information regarding production in selected industries indicates a steady growth in industrial activity since that date.

Table 28. Union of South Africa: Industrial Census of Private Industries, 1950/51 and 1951/52-

Item	Number of establishments		Value of land, buildings and machinery (Thousands of South rands)		Number of employees				Total salaries and wages (Thousands of South African rands)		Gross value of output (Thousands of South African rands)	
	1950/51	1951/52	1950/51	1951/52	Male		Female		1950/51	1951/52	1950/51	1951/52
	1755751	1951/52	1950/51	1951/52	177517	75177	1755751	1951/37	1950/51	1951/52	1950/51	1951/52
Industrial group:												
Food	2,164	2,110	37,407	42,734	63,131	68,453	14,325	15,028	15,622	17,582	167,105	187,366
Beverages	293	283	10,783	11,818	9,187	9,174	436	446	2,357	2,604	11,639	19,474
Tobacco	44	43	3,186	4,048	4,370	14,346	1,977	1,926	1,642	1,798	12,888	13,848
Textiles	113	133	12,454	14,437	17,870	18,863	4,017	4,484	4,579	5,285	28,073	30,005
Clothing and footwear	1,338	1,297	14,590	15,906	30,045	30,918	40,079	39,043	18,775	20,245	78,301	79,420
Wood	680	669	6,790	7,586	26,121	28,125	438	684	4,221	4,864	18,413	21,784
Furniture	536	516	7,082	7,372	17,929	18,374	859	845	5,921	6,627	19,579	22,222
Paper	93	99	7,009	8,823	7,678	8,529	2,430	2,345	3,231	3,806	18,299	22,522
Printing	455	466	10,515	11,553	11,660	12,052	4,296	4,363	7,564	8,582		20,318
Leather	98	99	1,838	2,041	4,959	4,959	439	349	1,500	1,675	9,781	10,032
Rubber	102	109	3,721	4,543	7,029	7,652	414	459	2,482	2,890	26,077	24,750
Chemicals	301	292	19,038	23,571	28,174	28,475	3,398	3,531	8,606	9,582	72,924	78,689
Petroleum and coal products	32	32	4,805	4,487	3,630	3,587	50	53	821	883	5,635	7,384
Non-metallic mineral products	730	710	23,156	28,846	50,960	54,096	651	732	8,600	10,037	29,894	35,948
Basic metals	93	97	32,151	31,397	22,184	26,843	486	511	7,348	10,579	28,106	41,480
Metal products	951	970	23,380	26,382	83,231	87,814	1,621	1,781	23,582	27,291	81,304	99,394
Machinery, excluding electrical	370	378	11,037	12,573	22,391	24,701	744	765	7,841	9,964	25,530	34,184
Electrical machinery ..	662	656	6,938	7,445	15,867	18,169	1,359	1,457	5,707	7,053		24,725
Transport equipment	3,065	3,088	20,790	24,447	44,100	47,344	2,104	2,149	13,392	15,500		53,372
Miscellaneous	482	469	5,319	6,192	8,370	8,954	1,175	1,221	3,134	3,704		55,112
Construction	1,884	1,932	7,492	8,538	92,423	101,231	843	882	21,174	26,577		66,063
Electricity, gas and steam	112	113	71,384	90,514	12,367	12,867	325	367	3,711	3,635		15,224
Personal services	527	526	4,916	5,153	10,076	10,381	3,409	3,628	2,471	2,729		5,397
TOTAL .	15,125	15,087	345,981	396,409	593,760	635,857	85,865	87,049	174,282	203,496	883,760	1,022,993
Geographic distribution:												
Cape	5,047	5,069	84,804	98,648	154,008	161,329	43,463	44,091	49,429	55,829		262,891
Natal	1,983	1,947	57,348	66,164	100,829	103,982	6,743	7,069	24,837	27,794		155,873
Orange Free State	1,338	1,353	9,879	11,601	29,876	30,684	1,700	1,654	6,925	7,895		31,831
Transvaal	6,757	6,718	193,950	219,996	309,047	332,862	33,960	34,235	93,091	111,977		433,164

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth industrial censuses, for 1950-51 and 1951-52 (preliminary reports; Pretoria, April and December 1954).

Southern Rhodesia

The census of industrial production for Southern Rhodesia shows a large expansion in industrial activity from 1949 to 1950, followed by continued steady growth to the end of 1952, the latest year for which figures are available (see table 29).

Table 29, Southern Rhodesia: Census of Manufacturing Industries, 1949 to 1952

(Thousands of pounds sterling)

Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees		Salaries and wages	Gross output
		European	Indigenous		
	508	7,258	46,385	6,680	31,076
1950 . . .	648	8,845	52,595	8,964	42,414
1951 . . .	681	9,441	56,748	10,680	51,011
1952 . . .	724	9,935	57,281	11,962	55,557

Source: Central African Statistical Office, Twelfth Report on the Census of Industrial Production (Salisbury, March 1954).

The analysis in table 30 shows that industries in the fields of food, transport equipment, metal working, textiles and non-metallic minerals employ the greater part of labour in private manufacturing, while of those listed, construction is the largest single employer of labour.

Belgian Congo

The index of industrial production in the Belgian Congo (1947/49 = 100) increased from 147.4 in 1950 to 301.2 in 1953, the greatest annual increase occurring between 1952 and 1953, when output rose by 45 per cent (table 31). The rise was due in part to new industries, and in part to the expansion of existing ones. Of the increase of 733 firms from 1952 to 1953, the majority were in Leopoldville province. All branches of industry contributed to the general increase; the expansion in chemical production of 75 per cent from 1952 to 1953 is particularly noteworthy.

Table 30. Southern Rhodesia: Census of Industries, by
Industrial Group, 1952

(Thousands of pounds sterling)

Industrial group	Number of establishments	Number of employees		Total salaries and wages	Gross output
		European	Indigenous		
Food	100	940	7,381	1,260	16,483
Beverages	25	229	1,237	251	2,514
Tobacco	37	471	8,573	795	4,699
Textiles and apparel	80	568	9,516	1,114	7,076
.....	38	328	4,686	533	1,972
Wood	30	165	1,812	297	1,156
Furniture	25	937	884	813	2,337
Paper and printing .	8	23	204	39	373
Rubber	20	341	1,464	386	2,984
Chemicals	77	462	9,146	914	3,908
Non-metallic minerals	132	2,069	7,471	2,338	6,895
Metal manufactures . .	132	3,282	4,774	3,050	4,534
Transport equipment .	20	120	892	171	1,226
Miscellaneous					
Total, manufacturing industries . . .	724	9,935	58,040 ^{a/}	11,962	55,557
.....	437	7,606	45,017	9,097	26,220
Construction	10	1,011	4,047	1,068	4,520
Electricity and water					
Total, all industries .	1,171	18,552	107,104	22,127	86,297

21 Source: Central African Statistical Office, Twelfth Report on the Census of Industrial Production (Salisbury, March 1954).

Including 759 non-indigenous non-European employees.

Table 31. Belgian Congo: Indices of Industrial Production, 1950 to 1953

(1947-49 100)

Year	(1947-49 100)					Total
	Food	Textiles	Chemicals	Building materials	Miscellaneous	
1950	123.5	160.1	144.6	201.2	146.6	147.4
1951	146.4	327.4	153.7	244.3	175.0	179.4
1952	158.3	390.2	196.1	283.3	218.0	206.9
1953	185.7	442.6	344.8	463.8	267.2	301.2

Source: Ministry for the Colonies, La situation économique du Congo Beige en 1953 (Brussels, 1954).

The increase from 1952 to 1953 in the output of ground-nut oil (69 per cent), cake (48 per cent) and palm cake (39 per cent) contributed to the rise in the index of food production (table 32). There were gains of 14 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively, in the output of beer and mineral water.

The rise of 13 per cent in the index for textiles was small in comparison with the expansion in other sectors of industry. Sack production, which rose 43 per cent between 1952 and 1953, was sufficient to meet the territory's demands. Production of cotton piece goods rose by 6 per cent in this period; further expansion was expected in 1954 with the establishment of a new factory and a large increase in existing facilities.

Expansion in chemical production from 1952 to 1953 occurred in paints and varnishes (162 per cent increase), explosives (32 per cent) and soap (more than per cent). Further expansion of sulphuric acid production is being undertaken.

Production of building materials increased by over 3 per cent from 1952 to 1953, largely as a result of the opening of a new factory at Jadotville, which produced 15,560 tons of cement in 1953; since its rate of production reached 2,700 per month towards the end of 1953, a further expansion in output was expected in 1954. Brick production in 1953 was up by 7 per cent and lime production by over 13 per cent, compared with 1952.

Table 32. Belgian Congo: Production of Selected

Item and unit	1950	1951	1952	1953
Food:				
Beer (hectolitres)	369,199	478,501	648,576	738,764
Ground-nut cake (metric tons) . .	8,321	12,453	9,157	13,512
.....	5,903	8,263	5,700	9,621
Ground-nut oil (metric tons).....	86,181	115,870	135,557	189,313
Mineral water (hectolitres) . . .	17,855	19,685	12,990	18,008
.....	14,675	17,563	12,435	24,800
Palm cake (metric tons)	12,896	14,165	15,413	16,458
Palm kernel oil (metric tons) . .				
Manufactures, 1950 to 1953				
Sacks (thousands)	1,966	3,884	3,400	4,860
Textiles (thousands of metres)	43,498	31,723	37,642	41,102
Chemicals and manufactures:				
Explosives (metric tons)	606	209	1,690	2,234
Soap (metric tons)	15,528	13,706	14,976	16,070
Sulphuric acid (metric tons)	38,750	43,000	54,250	60,600
Construction materials:				
Bricks (millions)	292	339	394	422
Cement (metric tons)	173,857	204,921	239,922	248,270
Lime (metric tons)	48,886	66,501	83,137	94,332
Leather manufactures:				
Leather shoes (thousands of pairs) .	595	825	1,027	1,267

Source: La situation économique du Congo Beige, 1951 et 1953.

French Morocco

Industrial production in French Morocco has also shown signs of expansion since 1950. Wagon repairs have been undertaken, and agricultural implements, electric cables and batteries have been manufactured. In the chemical field, oxygen, acetylene and sulphuric acid have been produced, among the food products sugar, beer, wine and canned fish have risen in importance. Table 33 shows production in certain industries for the years 1948, 1951 and 1953.

Table 33. French Morocco: Industrial 1948,
1951 and 1953

Item and unit	1948	1951	1955
Batteries (thousands)	2	17	25
Bricks (thousands of metric tons) ..	80	150	144
Cement (thousands of metric tons) . . .	260	376	610
Cement pipes (thousands)	42	90	100
Glassware (thousands of metric tons)...	1	4	8
Lenses (thousands)	10	40	50
Faint and varnish (thousands of metric tons)	3	7	9
Plaster (thousands of metric tons) ..	5	u	25
Shoes, leather (thousands of pairs) ...	533	610	720
Soap (thousands of metric tons)	12	15	19
Steel (thousands of metric tons) ...	1	2	2
Sugar, refined (thousands of metric tons)	123	137	190
Sulphuric acid (thousands of metric tons)	20	32	28
Superphosphates (thousands of metric tons)	55	82	77
Tiles (thousands of metric tons)	9	11	13

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Merchant Marine, Cinq ans de
realisation du programme d'equipement (Casablanca, 1954).

Algeria

The Bureau d'Organization et d'Ensembles Industriels Africain (3IA) was established in 1952 in order to extend industrialization in French North Africa. It was estimated that in its preliminary work of exploring possibilities of industrialization the bureau would require a billion francs during the period October 1953 to December 1954, and that thereafter its expenditure would be at the rate of 2 billion to 3 billion francs annually.

Industrial enterprise, other than mining and the manufacture of construction materials, failed to rise after a rapid expansion between 1950 and 1951; output in 1953 was generally below the 1951 level (table 3)4).

Table 34, Algeria: Indices of Industrial Production, 1951 to 1953
(1950 = 100)

Item	1951	1952	1953
Mining	113	123	137
Metals	109	80	73
Metal manufactures	122	119	104
Chemicals	131	112	122
Tobacco and matches .....	...	112	113
Fats and soap	99	93	100
Carpets	94	116	117
Paper and cardboard	171	131	166
Construction materials	126	132	134

Source: Government Statistical Office, Annuaire Statistique de l'Algerie, 1953 (Algiers, 195)4).

Chapter 5

LABOUR

For most African countries statistics relating to labour and employment are so incomplete that it is impossible to obtain from them anything more than a fragmentary picture of trends in employment, wages and levels of living during the five-year period. Data are available only for tropical Africa and the Union of South Africa.

Tropical Africa

In tropical Africa the proportion of the total population dependent on wage earning for part or the whole of income varies greatly from country to country. This proportion tends to be smaller where exports are based largely on output of small farm holdings, and larger where the proceeds of plantation agriculture and mining are significant. In all territories, however, the proportion of wage earners in the total population tends to increase as cash earning activities increase. Official estimates of the total number of wage earners in several countries for the years 1949 to 1953 are set out in table 35.

Table 35. Estimated Number of Wage Earners, 1949 to 1953
(Thousands)

Country	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Belgian Congo a/	892	562	1,031	1,078	1,110
Gold Coast	156 a/	184 a/	222	221	
Kenya	430 -	461 -	453	476	499
Nigeria . . . . .	..	..	303 a/	309 a/	..
Southern Rhodesia	46c	504	531:	...	...
Tanganyika	349 a/	..	455 a/	...	448 a/
Uganda	163 .. /	171 a/	200	202 a/	215 z/
				-	

Source: See appendix table E.

a/ Indigenous wage earners only; complete estimates including non-indigenous wage earners are not available.

The estimates in table 35 omit certain categories of workers or are based on incomplete reporting. In some cases the most recent estimates of the total number of wage earners are derived from population censuses taken several years ago.

However, inasmuch as the totals are comparable from year to year within each territory they may indicate a trend.

In all the figures given, there appears to have been a marked and generally steady increase in the number of wage earners, varying from an average annual rate of about 8 per cent in Uganda to about 6 per cent in Kenya. Thus the increase in the number of wage-earners is considerably greater than the probable rate of increase in population, which is not likely to have exceeded 2 per cent per annum in any instance.

Figures on the distribution of wage earners by industrial groups are available to a limited extent for most territories, but while figures for certain categories, for instance mine workers, are unambiguous and fairly complete, such categories as commerce, transport and manufacturing are often ambiguous and incomplete. The broad classifications in which occupational and industrial breakdowns are available do not lend themselves to detailed analysis. Moreover, the classifications are not strictly comparable among different territories, and therefore, only very broad and limited conclusions may be drawn from them.

Available data on the industrial distribution of wage earners, given in appendix table E, indicate that the number of wage earners in mining has shown no tendency to increase during the period under review in the major mineral producing territories, with the exception of Northern Rhodesia, where new mining developments have been considerable. Even here, however, the annual increase has been less than 3 per cent during the five-year period. In the Belgian Congo and Southern Rhodesia there has been a slight decline in mining employment. Nevertheless, mining output has increased considerably in these three countries, the average annual increase being close to 10 per cent in Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, and close to 20 per cent in the Belgian Congo. These figures evidence notable increases in labour productivity, arising in part from more highly mechanized methods of production and more efficient use of labour.

In the countries for which figures are available, employment in public administration shows very marked increases, indicating growing activities of Government arising partly from the implementation of development plans and partly from the normal growth of administrative machinery. Such is the case in Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and Uganda and it is reasonable to assume a similar trend in other territories.

Increases in construction employment in most cases have been at a higher rate than the average for all employment. This too reflects the effects of development plans as well as of private investment. Increases in employment in manufacturing are noteworthy in the Belgian Congo, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia. Commerce and transport show a similar trend.

Statistics of wage rates and the cost of living are no less fragmentary than those of employment; and provide for the most part only indications of the direction of wage and price movements. Wage rates are often quoted in the form of minimum and maximum rates for specific classes of workers, without indication of actual wages earned. Moreover, these minima and maxima are sometimes given as daily, sometimes as weekly and sometimes as monthly rates so that it is often impossible, especially in the conditions of migrant labour common in tropical Africa, to estimate actual individual earnings.

Available cost of living indices are set out in table 36. The coverage of these indices is very narrow in most of the territories, but some cases, local studies of budgets and costs of living throw additional light on wages and living levels.

Table 36. Indices of Cost of Living, 1949 to 1954
(1948 m 100)

Place and year	All items	Food
<u>Belgian Congo (Leopoldville):</u>		
Europeans : ^{2/}		
1949.....	107	109
1950.....	107	109
1951.....	117	118
1952.....	128	124
1953.....	127	122
1954.....	127	122
Indigenous government workers:		
1949.....	110	116 b/
1950.....	112	116 T/
1951.....	129	136 T/
1952.....	134	140 T/
1953.....	129	334 T/
1954.....	...	...
<u>French Equatorial Africa (Brazzaville):</u> ^{2/} /		
1949	145	147
1950	168	167
1951	207	196
1952	236	213
1953	239	211
1954	239	...
<u>French West Africa (Dakar):</u> ^a / ^c /		
1949	125	...
1950	131	133
1951	150	151
1952	164	166
1953	171	171
1954 .....	...	...

Table 36. Indices of Cost of Living, 1949 to 19'54 (continued)
(1948 = 100)

Place and year	All items	Food
<u>Kenya (Nairobi):Ei</u>		
1949	101	...
1950	109	113
1951	118	119
1952	128	133
1953	135	145
1954	140	148
<u>Northern Rhodesia:²¹</u>		
1949	105	106
1950	108	111
1951	114	119
1952	121	130
1953	125	137
1954	129	145
<u>Southern Rhodesia:/</u>		
1949	106	106
1950	115	121
1951	122	132
1952	133	149
1953	136	155
1954	137	153
<u>Tanganyika (Dar es Salaam):^{2/} c/f/</u>		
1949 .....	...	...
1950	126 g/	116 g/
1951	123 —	126 —
1952	135	146
1953	143	159
1954	080	...
<u>Uganda (Kampala):-^{a/} E' h/</u>		
1948	e. e*	. 0.
1950	000	000
1951	127 i/	133
1952	133 —	149
1953	143	163
1954	149 j/	171 j/

(Footnotes on following page)

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, March 1955; Bureau of Economic Studies, La Situation Economique du Congo Beige en 1955 (Brussels). Figures represent annual averages.

- a/ Data excluding rents.
- b/ November.
- c/ Europeans.
- d/ Mainly Europeans.
- e/ Non-indigenous.
- f/ December 1948 = 100.
- g/ June to December average.
- h/ June 1948 = 100.
- l/ December.
 October.

In the Belgian Congo, separate studies covering the European population on the one hand and indigenous government workers on the other, show that the cost of living has risen by 27 per cent for the former group between 1948 and 1953 and by 29 per cent for the latter. In Kenya, the cost of living of Europeans in Nairobi has increased by about 40 per cent over the same period. In French West Africa (Dakar) and French Equatorial Africa (Brazzaville), cost of living for Europeans has risen by 71 per cent and 139 per cent, respectively. In Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika (Dar es Salaam) and Uganda (Kampala), increases in the cost of living during the period under consideration have been in the order of 29 to 43 per cent.

Information on cash wages of indigenous workers, available only for Northern Rhodesia and Uganda is set out in tables 37 and 38. The information on Northern Rhodesia covers only mineworkers.

Table 37. Northern Rhodesia: Average Monthly Cash Wages of Mine Employees, 1948 to 1953

Year	European		Indigenous	
	Value (shillings)	Index (1948 = 100)	Value (shillings)	Index (1948 = 100)
1948.....	1,210	100	55	100
1949.....	1,360	112	60	109
1950.....	1,650	136	66	120
1951.....	1,810	150	81	147
1952.....	1,920	159	92	167
1953.....	2,010	166	126	229

Source: Economic and Statistical Bulletin (Lusaka), February 1954, page 20.
Data represent averages for surface and underground workers.

It is apparent that there has been a considerable increase in the wage rates for mine workers in Northern Rhodesia. Comparison with the cost of living indices for Northern Rhodesia shown in table 36 suggests that wages earned in this category of employment at least have kept pace with prices. It should be borne in mind, however, that the figures in the two tables are not quite comparable; they serve the purpose, nevertheless, of indicating trends in wages and prices.

In the absence of actual wage rates for Uganda, official estimates of the wage bills of different industries have been divided by the number of indigenous inhabitants employed in these industries to arrive at an estimate of annual wages per worker for the years 1951 through 1954. These data are summarized in table 38.

Table 38. Uganda: Wages of Indigenous Inhabitants, 1951 to 1954

Branch	Estimated annual wage bill (Thousands of pounds)				Estimated annual wage per worker				Index of annual wage (1951 = 100)		
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
Source: East African Statistical Department, Quarterly Economic and Statistical Bulletin (Nairobi), December 1954.											
Agriculture and forestry a/	973	1,082	1,170	1,201	15.0	18.7	20.1	21.4	125	134	143
b/ Weighted average.											
Mining and quarrying..	99	124	110	163	10.7	15.5	15.7	20.6	145	147	193
Building and construction	1,095	1,342	1,772	1,716	28.0	33.6	36.6	37.7	120	131	135
Manufacturing.	566	752	813	911	24.0	29.0	33.9	37.3	121	141	155
Commerce ..	134	176	219	286	30.1	38.3	42.c	46.1	127	143	153
	c/2										
Transportation ..	, 377	391	456	41.1	53.9	55.1	60.0	131	134	146	
Public administration	776	1,172	1,306	1,453	17.4	24.8	27.9	30.0	143	160	172
Educational, medical and other services . . .	436	665	1,053	1,400	30.5	40.8	44.2	49.1	134	145	161
All in- dustries. . .	4,371	5,6c.,0	6,834	7,586	21.1!?-/	27.5L/	31.0 ^{12/}	33.7L/	130	147	160

From the estimates thus obtained, the general level of wage rates per worker appear considerably higher in industries which usually have a higher proportion of skilled workers and technicians than in those where such skills and training are less important. Building and construction, manufacturing, commerce, transportation and services are in the former category, while agriculture, mining and quarrying, and public administration typify the latter. However, the gap between wages in public administration and industries in the first category seems to have narrowed more rapidly than the gap between agriculture and mining during the four-year period, 1951 to 1954.

In all industries, average wages per worker have risen from about £21 in 1951 to about £34 in 1954, an increase of about 60 per cent. Comparison of table 38 with table 36 indicates that wages have not only kept pace with the upward trend in prices, but have risen more rapidly than prices.

In the other tropical African countries, wage increases have also taken place and have generally approximated or exceeded the rise in prices. In the Gold Coast, for example, average wages of indigenous inhabitants in all industries in December 1952 were approximately 17 per cent higher than in December 1951, 1/ indicating an improvement in real wages over the period if taken in conjunction with the limited data on retail prices for Accra. However, conclusions concerning real wages in tropical Africa should be made with extreme caution in view of the absence of adequate statistical data.

Union of South Africa

In the Union of South Africa, the expansion of the economy has continued steadily since the immediate post-war period; and there has also been a continuous increase in the number of wage earners. Most of this increase is accounted for by a marked drift of the indigenous working population from farming into other occupations, especially in manufacturing.

In the absence of complete data on the industrial distribution of the labour force, estimates for major industries based on available employment indices are set out in table 39. There has been a marked increase in employment during the period from 1948 to 1953, with the greatest rise in manufacturing, building, and production and distribution of electric power. Employment in mining and transportation has risen, but at a slower rate than the over-all increase.

Wages also appear to have risen considerably, as indicated by table 40, which is based on minimum wage rates and allowances per week. Although the table suffers from serious limitations as a true measure of the trend in actual wages, which are frequently higher than the minimum under the law and wage agreements, it nevertheless gives an indication of the trend in wage scales for skilled European workers in these industries, and for indigenous employees in mining.

1/ Annual Report of the Labour Department for the Year 1952-53 (Accra) Page 4.

Table 39. Union of South Africa: Employment, by Industries, 1948 to 1953
(Thousands)

Industry	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Mining.....	442.2	472.9	492.6	494.2	507.1	494.5
Manufacturing . . .	517.0	553.2	584.2	615.2	625.6	635.9
Electricity, production and distribution. . .	19.0	20.0	20.7	21.7	22.6	23.4
Building and Construction. • •	93.6	97.3	102.0	114.2	122.6	112.3
Transportation. . .	188.1	191.9	185.8	188.1	197.8	204.4
Total	1,259.9	1,335.3	1,385.3	1,433.4	1,475.7	1,470.5

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Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (Pretoria), August to December, 1953, and August 1954; South African Reserve Bank, Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics (Pretoria), December 1954.

Table 4o. Union of South Africa: Minimum Weekly Wage Scales and Allowances, 1948 to 1953

Industry and year (shillings)(1948=100)	Cape Peninsula		Durban		Witwaterand	
	Value (shillings)	Index (1948:100)	Value (shillings)	Index (1948=100)	Value (shillings)	Index
<u>Baking and confectionery:</u>						
1948.....	134.8	100	148.0	100	161.0	100
1949.....	138.8	10	152.0	10	165.0	10
1950.....	138.8	103	172.0	116	165.0	10
1951.....	154.8	115	191.0	127	185.0	115
1952.....	170.8	127	203.3	137	213.0	132
1953.....	189.5	141	214.5	145	225.5	140
<u>Printing and bookbinding:</u>						
1948.....	197.0	100	213.3	100	218.7	100
1949.....	208.0	106	224.3	105	229.7	105
1950.....	210.8	107	227.1	106	232.4	106
1951.....	210.8	107	227.1	106	232.4	106
1952.....	210.8	107	227.1	106	232.4	106
1953.....	260.4	132	276.7	130	282.1	129
<u>Engineering and metal works:</u>						
1948.....	205.8	100	205.8	100	205.8	100
1949.....	210.5	102	210.5	102	210.5	102
1950.....	217.0	105	217.0	105	217.0	105
1951.....	243.0	118	243.0	118	243.0	118
1952.....	268.5	130	268.5	130	268.5	130
1953.....	279.6	136	279.6	136	272.6	136
<u>Building:</u>						
1948.....	168.3	100	199.5	100	225.8	100
1949.....	168.3	100	217.0	109	227.5	101
1950.....	181.7	108	222.1	111	235.8	104
1951.....	195.0	116	233.3	117	250.0	111
1952.....	226.7	135	250.0	125	268.3	119
1953.....	238.3	142	270.0	135	283.3	120

Table L.0. Union of South Africa: Minimum Weekly Wage Scales and Allowances, 1948 to 1953 (continued)

Industry and year	Cape Peninsula		Durban		Witwatersrand	
	Value (shillings)	Index (1948:100)	Value (shillings)	Index (1948:100)	Value (shillings)	Index (1948:100)
<u>Mining:</u>						
1948			253.0 a/	100	17.8 b/	100
1949.			277.7 a/	110	18.5 T/	104
1950			30.8 a/	120	19.8 TV	111
1951			327.3 a/	129	21.2 7E/	119
1952			356.6 a/	141	21.9 T/	123
1953.

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (Pretoria), September 1949; Department of Mines, Annual report for 1950 to 1953 (Pretoria). Data represent average union wage scales and allowances of European workers, except in the case of mining.

a/ Average wage scales and allowances of European employees.

b/ Average union wage scales and allowances of non-European employees.

Comparison of table 40 with table 41, which gives indices of retail prices for the principal urban areas in the Union of South Africa, suggests that there has been some increase in real wages of skilled European workers.

Table 41. Union of South Africa: Indices of Retail Prices, 1949 to 1953 (1948 = 100)

Year	Cape Town	Durban	Witwatersrand	Average a/
1949	103	104	104	104
1950	108	108	108	108
1951	116	116	117	116
1952	126	126	126	126
1953	130	131	130	130

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Pretoria, January 1953 and August 1954.

a/ Weighted average for nine principal urban areas in the Union of South Africa.

Comparable data for wages of non-Europeans, who comprise the main body of unskilled workers, are not available. However, changes between 1950 and 1954 in minimum wages and cost of living allowances provided by law and various wage agreements for unskilled indigenous workers in certain industries in Johannesburg are set out in table 42.

In 1954 increases in minimum wages ranged from 7 per cent, in engineering, to 25 per cent, in municipal undertakings, above the 1950 level. In building, the minimum wage rate rose by no less than 60 per cent. It has been estimated that average prices of food, housing and transport increased by more than 30 per cent between 1950 and 1954, suggesting that unskilled workers may have experienced a fall in real income. 2/ Actual wages of non-European workers, however, may be higher than the minimum wage rates provided by law and wage agreements, and with the rapid expansion of industrial activity, many non-European workers have entered semi-skilled and skilled occupations at wages considerably above the minimum for unskilled work.

Table 42. Union of South Africa: Monthly Minimum Wages and Cost of Living Allowances, 1950 and 1954

Industry	1954												In (per cent)	
	Basic rate			Cost of living allowances			Total			1950 Total				
	Shil- Pounds	lings	Pence	Shil- Pounds	lings	Pence	Shil- Pounds	lings	Pence	hil- Pounds	lings	Pence		
Commercial and distributive industries:	8	13	4	5	19	1	12	12	5	10	9	1	21	
Municipal undertakings	2	14	h	5	12		1c	6	il		,	8	)5
Building	6	1()	0	2	7	1	15	,)	1	,7	4	8	61
Engineering	6	8		2	1°)	()	-,	-	2	8	ir''	5	7
Motor vehicles	7	16	0	5	19	1	11	J.5	1	10	17	J	R -,	

Source: South African Institute of Race Relations, The Cost of Living for Africans, by Olive Gibson (Johannesburg, 1954). Data relate to indigenous inhabitants working in Johannesburg.

Chapter 6

FOREIGN TRADE

The value of world exports, 1/ which amounted to approximately \$54.8 billion in 1950 increased by about one-third in the following year to \$73.6 billion, largely as a result of price rises following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, but fell to \$70 billion in 1952 and to \$69.5 billion in 1953, and then rose by 5 per cent to \$73.4 billion in 1954. Exports from Africa, which, at \$3.4 billion in 1950, accounted for over 6 per cent of the value of world exports, increased at a lesser rate than world exports in 1951, to \$4.4 billion, but declined only slightly - by less than one per cent compared with the decline of 5 per cent in world exports as a whole - in 1952. In 1953, when the trend in world exports was downwards, exports from Africa increased slightly. Although African exports showed a further increase in 1954, to \$4.7 billion the rate of increase was less than for world exports as a whole.

Analysis of the quarterly pattern of exports shows that the value of both world and African exports increased very rapidly in the third and fourth quarters of 1950 and the first quarter of 1951 and reached their peak in the second quarter (table 43). Following the break in raw material prices in early 1951, the value of African exports, with their preponderance of raw materials, declined more rapidly than that of world exports, two-thirds of which is accounted for by exports of industrialized countries. However, in the third quarter of 1951 the decline in African exports was reversed, mainly because prices of many African export commodities either ceased to fall or, as in the case of cocoa, showed an increase. Although rising export incomes in Africa and other primary producers in late 1950 and the first half of 1951 led to increased imports from industrialized countries, thereby assisting the general rise in world exports, reduced export receipts which followed raw material price declines early in 1951 did not lead immediately to a reduction in African imports, which remained at a high level until the second quarter of 1952. At this time restrictions on imports, combined with lower prices and with a reduced demand for industrial materials associated with lower levels of production, led to a proportionately larger decline in the value of world exports as a whole than was experienced in the case of African exports.

African exports in the first quarter of 1953 were seasonally high while world exports in general declined in both volume and value compared with the fourth quarter of 1952, but they subsequently declined to the third quarter, again largely for seasonal reasons. In the fourth quarter, African exports increased by about 2 per cent from the low third quarter figure to about the level of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In the year 1953 as a whole, it would

1/ Statistical Office of the United Nations. Data exclude the trade of 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.

Table 43. Indices of the Value of Trade, 1950 to 1954
(1950 = 100)

Period	Exports, f.o.b.		Imports, c.i.f.	
	World	Africa b/	World	Africa b/
1950:				
First quarter	88	91	90	89
Second quarter	91	91	95	96
Third quarter	99	101	100	100
Fourth quarter	121	117	115	114
1951:				
First quarter	128	127	127	118
Second quarter	137	145	141	142
Third quarter	127	117	138	140
Fourth quarter	136	123	139	144
1952:				
First quarter	133	131	143	147
Second quarter	124	129	136	145
Third quarter	114	119	124	137
Fourth quarter	127	130	130	139
1953:				
First quarter	119	132	125	130
Second quarter	124	128	130	135
Third quarter	119	124	126	132
Fourth quarter	133	139	131	144
1954:				
First quarter	124	138	126	136
Second quarter	131	135	135	141
Third quarter	126	125	130	141
Fourth quarter	141	143	158	143

Source: Based on United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

a/ Excluding "Special category" exports of the United States. b/
Excluding Egypt.

seem that while world commercial exports expanded by about 4 per cent and unit export prices declined by about 6 per cent, resulting in a small decline in aggregate export value, the price decline in African exports was less than that experienced by world exports as a whole, while the increase in the volume of exports was probably of the same order as the world increase.

In the first quarter of 1954, African exports exceeded those of the corresponding quarter of 1953 by 5 per cent, and world exports were 4 per cent higher than a year earlier. Seasonal decreases in the value of exports led to a greater proportionate decline in African exports in the second and third quarters than in world exports, with the result that, whereas world exports in each of these quarters were 5 per cent higher than a year earlier, African exports exceeded those of the previous year by only 2 per cent and by 1 per cent in the second and third quarters, respectively. In the fourth quarter of 1954, whereas world exports were 6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1953, exports from Africa were only 3 per cent higher.

While the value of world imports increased continuously, except for a slight setback in the third quarter of 1951, from the beginning of 1950 to the first quarter of 1952, African imports rose more sharply, reaching their peak in the same quarter; since then they have declined rather more slowly than world imports as a whole. This difference in timing in part reflects differences in the movements of prices of raw materials and manufactures. In 1954, world imports were rather more than 3 per cent higher in value than in the corresponding period of the previous year, and imports into Africa were less than 3 per cent higher.

Within the general picture of steadily expanding annual exports different trends are discernible for the three principal exporting areas, the Union of South Africa, French North Africa and tropical Africa.

The value of exports from the Union of South Africa has declined since 1951; though exports from French North Africa dropped in 1953, they rose in 1954 to the 1952 level (table 44). The continued rise in the total value of African exports has been due to the expansion of exports from the rest of Africa chiefly tropical Africa.

Table 44. Indices of the Value of African Exports, 1951 to 1954
(1950 = 100)

Year	French North Africa	Union of South Africa	Rest of Africa a/	Total 2/
1951 ...	117	137	137	133
1952 ...	126	134	139	135
1953 ..	122	133	144	138
1954 ...	127	123	155	143

Source: Based on United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

a/ Excluding Egypt.

Trends in imports into the various regions have been much more uniform (table 45) and, apart from a large rise in imports into the Union of South Africa in early 1951 and a fall in imports in late 1952, the trend has been one of rising imports to early 1952 followed by a slight decline to the end of 1953. Imports rose again in 1954 to approximately their 1952 level, imports into tropical Africa showing a larger percentage increase than those of either French North Africa or the Union of South Africa.

Table 45. Indices of the Value of African Imports, 1951 to 1954
(1950 = 100)

Year	French North Africa	Union of South Africa	Rest of Africa aj	Total LI/
1951	134	153	140	142
1952	147	137	158	150
1955	136	139	149	144
1954	140	144	156	149

Source: Based on United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. a/ Excluding Egypt.

Direction of Trade

Four-fifths of the export trade of Africa and three-quarters of its import trade is conducted with countries in the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) and North America; trade with Japan and sterling countries outside Africa other than the United Kingdom, accounts roughly for a further 6 to 7 per cent of imports and 4 to 5 per cent of exports. Recorded trade among African countries accounts for about 10 per cent of total imports and 12 per cent of exports; trade with eastern Europe accounts for less than one per cent of exports and imports. About one-third of Africa's export trade, and rather less of its import trade, is conducted with the sterling area, while trade with the dollar area accounts for about 10 per cent of exports and 12 per cent of imports (table 46). With very minor variations, this was the directional pattern of African trade as a whole in the years 1950 to 1953.

High export incomes in 1950 and early 1951 resulted in increased imports, which continued into 1952 and of which a larger proportion than usual came from the dollar area; the importance of the dollar area as a destination for African exports declined in 1953 although exports to that area were still about 40 per cent higher in value than in 1951. The share of OEEC countries in total African imports, which amounted to 64 per cent in 1950, declined very slightly in the following year but expanded steadily in 1952 and 1953. African exports to OEEC countries followed a similar pattern, except that, whereas OEEC countries' share of African imports continued to expand in 1953, their share in African exports showed a slight decline. The sterling area outside Africa accounted for

about one-third of African exports throughout the period, but was less important as a source of imports. In 1950, 30 per cent of African imports was derived from these areas, but the percentage fell in 1951 and 1952 and, despite a recovery in 1953, was still below the 1950 share of the market.

Table 46. Direction of Trade, 1950 to 1953
(Percentage of total)

Year	OEEC countries							
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1950	70	64	10	12	32	30	12	10
1951	69	64	10	12	33	27	12	10
1952	71	65	9	13	33	28	12	10
1953		70	11	12	32	29	12	10

Source: Direction of International Trade, 1950 to 1953, published jointly by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Data refer to the value of exports from African countries and of imports by African countries; further details are shown in appendix table G.

a/ The United Kingdom is included in both OEEC and sterling area totals.

b/ Excluding Egypt.

The most important single source of African imports was France, which in 1953 accounted for 25.6 per cent of the value of all imports, a decline from 28.2 per cent in 1950 (table 47). The United Kingdom was the second most important source, accounting for 25.4 per cent of the total in 1950 and 24.5 per cent in 1953. While the shares of France and the United Kingdom in African imports have declined, those of other OEEC countries, notably Belgium and Luxembourg, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, have increased. Japan's share, after increasing from 1.8 per cent in 1950 to 2.2 per cent in 1951, declined progressively in the next two years.

African trade with the United States accounted for about 9 per cent of total exports in 1950 and 1951, but the percentage declined to about 8 per cent in 1952 - when prices of some African exports were lower than in late 1950 and early 1951 and the United States was drawing on stocks - then rose again to about 10 per cent in 1953. Imports from the United States, on the other hand became proportionately more important, rising from less than 10 per cent in 1950 to almost 11 per cent in 1952, but declining again in 1953 to below the 1950 level.

Table 47. Distribution of Trade, by Country, 1950 to 1953
(Percentage of total)

Country	Imports				Exports			
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953
Belgium and Luxembourg	3.1	4.4	4.6	4.2	6.8	6.2	7.1	6.6
France	28.2	27.3	26.9	25.6	21.3	20.7	21.3	21.5
Germany, western	1.4	2.3	3.0	3.5	4.2	5.4	4.2	4.5
Italy	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.5	3.0
Japan	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5
Netherlands	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.8
United Kingdom ...	25.4	22.3	22.5	24.5	28.0	29.3	29.0	28.8
United States ..	9.8	10.3	10.7	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.4	9.9

Source: *Direction of International Trade, 1950 to 1953*, published jointly by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Data refer to the value of exports from African countries and of imports by African countries; further details are shown in appendix table G.

The importance of France as a source of imports into Africa stems largely from the country's predominant position in the import trade of its dependencies. In 1951 France accounted for about 70 per cent of French North African imports and of the imports of other French dependencies in Africa; the United Kingdom provided less than half the imports of British Africa^{2/} and Belgium and Portugal about 40 per cent of their territories' imports. The importance of the metropolitan countries as sources of imports to their dependent territories has fluctuated since 1950, but the overall trend has been downwards. In British territories, for example, the proportion of imports derived from the United Kingdom was over 50 per cent in 1950 but fell to 44 per cent in the following year and in 1953 accounted for less than 48 per cent (table 48). The importance of French imports into French North Africa has declined from 71 per cent of the total in 1950 to 67 per cent in 1953; in other French territories the decline has been less - from 69 per cent to 67 per cent. Belgium and Portugal, on the other hand, have maintained their position as sources of imports into their African territories. Imports from OEEC metropolitan countries as a whole have shown a fairly steady rise since 1950, reflecting the increasing importance of certain OEEC countries, particularly western Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, as sources of supply.

^{2/} British colonies, protectorates and trust territories, together with Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa.

Table 48. Shares of Metropolitan Countries in the Trade of their Dependencies, 1950 to 1953

(Percentage of total)

Year	British Africa a/ Africa	French North	Other French African countries	Portuguese Africa	Belgian Congo
<u>Imports:</u>					
1950	50.5	71.0	68.6	39.9	39.2
1951	44.0	68.1	71.9	40.9	40.1
1952	46.3	68.4	66.4	39.2	39.2
1953	47.8	66.7	67.1	39.3	40.0
<u>Exports:</u>					
1950	47.6	57.0	70.1	31.8	58.4
1951	51.8	55.6	69.4	22.1	45.0
1952	52.2	56.7	68.1	32.3	57.1
1953	53.3	60.8	65.7	25.1	55.4

Source: Direction of International Trade, 1950 to 1953, published jointly by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Data refer to the value of exports from African Countries and of imports by African countries; further details are shown in appendix tables H and I.

a/ British colonies, protectorates and trust territories, together with Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa.

French territories direct a higher percentage of their total exports to the metropolitan country than do Belgian, British or Portuguese territories; this is particularly true of tropical French territories, which in 1950 consigned 70 per cent of their exports to France, compared with less than 58 per cent to Belgium from the Belgian Congo, less than 50 per cent to the United Kingdom from British territories, and 32 per cent to Portugal from Portuguese territories.

In general, metropolitan countries have become more important as the destination of exports from their African territories; exceptions have been Belgium and France in respect of exports from territories south of the Sahara. Portugal has fluctuated in importance as a destination of exports from Mozambique and Angola. The increase in the proportion of exports from British territories to the United Kingdom has been accompanied by a decrease in that to the dollar area; in French North Africa the increase has been associated with a decline in the proportion of exports to OEEC countries other than France,

exports to the dollar area having increased only slightly in importance. Where the share of exports to the metropolitan country has declined, this has been in part due to an increase in exports to the dollar area. For example, the decrease from 58 per cent to 55 per cent in the share of Belgium in the Belgian Congo exports was accompanied by an increase from 13 per cent to 16 per cent in the proportion of exports to the dollar area. While the share of France in the exports of French territories south of the Sahara fell from 70 per cent to 66 per cent, the dollar area's share rose from less than 3 per cent to more than 4 per cent.

It would appear that, there have been two forces at work in African exports. Firstly, there has been an attempt to increase exports to the dollar area as a means of increasing dollar holdings of the currency area to which the country belongs. Secondly, and as a complementary measure, there has been a tendency for the metropolitan country to derive a large share of commodities normally imported from the dollar area from their oversea territories. To a lesser extent, European countries without dependencies in Africa have also tended to increase their purchases of dollar commodities from Africa. Table 49 shows that, with the exception of Belgium, European countries have drawn an increasing percentage of dollar commodities from Africa. It seems likely that this trend will continue as increased production of dollar-saving goods is stressed in certain development plans.

The principal dollar-saving commodities produced in Africa are sugar, tobacco, coffee, cotton and copper; the increasing importance of Africa as a source of supply to European countries is indicated in table 49, which shows that France, Portugal and the United Kingdom, in particular, are deriving an increasing proportion of certain dollar-saving items from these sources.

Exports from African countries to one another account for about 12 per cent of the total value of African exports. The figures refer to recorded trade only, omitting transactions across territorial boundaries which are not reflected in the trade accounts and which, either as normal exports or as goods carried by migrant labourers, may be considerable. Since most African countries are exporters of primary products, principally to industrialized countries outside Africa, and importers of manufactures, mainly from these countries, having very little industrial capacity of their own, trade within Africa is limited; a further limitation is imposed by the poverty of communications.

Among identifiable flows of trade within Africa the most important is that concerning the Union of South Africa. Communications of that country with adjacent areas are relatively well developed and its increased industrialization finds an outlet in less industrialized areas of Africa while providing a market for their raw materials. Table 50 shows that between 1948 and 1951 the exports of the Union of South Africa to the rest of Africa more than doubled in value; preliminary figures for 1953 suggest a further increase, of the order of 12 per cent above the 1951 levels. Even taking account of devaluation and the rise in prices occasioned by hostilities in Korea, this represents a substantial increase in the volume of exports.

Table 49. Imports of Dollar Commodities from Africa
by Selected Countries, 1951 to 1953
(Percentage of total imports)

Importing country and year	Sugar	Unmanufactured tobacco	Coffee	Copper	Cotton
<u>United Kingdom:</u>					
1951	9.4	18.0	53.4	54.0	29.1
1952	11.5	32.6	56.9	60.6	37.9
1953	10.6	21.8	82.2	65.9	27.2
<u>France:</u>					
1951	38.8	38.6	68.1	33.6	10.5
1952	22.9	34.5	62.4	25.9	15.6
1953	32.7	44.1	51.2	39.2	14.8
<u>Belgium-Luxembourg:</u>					
1951		0.8	19.2	92.3	23.6
1952		2.6	15.2	94.5	14.3
1953		3.1	15.6	91.2	16.7
<u>Portugal:</u>					
1951	55.9	5.7	96.6	11.6	54.1
1952	61.1	3.9	99.3	8.8	66.5
1953	71.6	4.2	99.5	19.1	85.5
<u>Germany:</u>					
1951		0.1	17.9	15.7	7.5
1952		1.0	15.5	6.4	11.5
1953		1.4	16.4	9.6	15.0
<u>Netherlands:</u>					
1951	-	6.0	33.2	-	2.2
1952	-	6.3	32.7		2.8
1953	-	6.1	35.4	-	6.0

Source: United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1951 to 1953. Data represent the value of imports from Africa (excluding Egypt) as a percentage of total imports of the given commodity.

Table 50. Union of South Africa: Exports to other African Countries,
by Destination, 1948 to 1953
(Thousands of South African pounds)

Destination	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Angola	78.6	99.4	81.1	140.6	173.1	233.1
Belgian Congo ...	1,217.7	1,461.7	1,810.3	2,705.8	3,244.2	3,218.9
British East Africa	2,055.3	1,538.4	2,449.0	3,341.2	3,413.6	3,665.1
British West Africa	567.9	597.1	873.0	1,123.8	1,005.1	1,338.0
British Africa, n.e.s	399.7	424.6	545.5	768.7		
Canary Islands	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	..000	
Ethiopia	1.0	2.4	20.2	24.6	..000	
Federation of Rhodesias and Nyasaland	14,362.2	17,289.3	23,570.0	35,554.0	34,995.7	37,546.1
French Equatorial Africa	66.5	37.6	35.8	42.9	b/	b/
French West Africa	31.6	0.1	6.1	7.4		
French Africa, n.e.s	47.6	31.8	52.8	1.2	241.5	2/ 235.3y
Italian East Africa .	63.7	105.3	47.7	75.2	16.4	...
Liberia	3.6	0.5	Q1 ₄	3.1	..	..
Libya	1.8	0.6	1.4	3.4		
Madagascar and Rduinion	120.9	66.1	49.3	129.1	b/	b/
Morocco ..	307.6	368.0	546.5	358.4	79.5	53.3
Portuguese East Africa	1,725.6	1,551.5	1,925.2	2,365.4	2,208.2	2,539.6
Portuguese WLst Africa	0.3			1.6		
South West Africa	5,384.5	6,260.1	7,516.9	10,270.4	12,073.7	14,159.7
Sudan	143.7	233.5	174.8	354.7	342.2	232.9
Total	26,580.0	30,066.1	39,706.2			
	57,241.8	...				

Source: Department of Customs and Excise, Trade and Shipping (Pretoria);
Monthly Abstract of Trade Statistics (Pretoria). Data exclude
re-exports.

a/ Including French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Madagascar,
R6union and French territories outside Africa. In 1951 exports to French
territories outside Africa amounted to £3,200.

b/ Included with French Africa, n.e.s.

Analysis of the commodity composition of exports of the Union of South Africa to other African countries (table 51) shows the increasing importance of metals and manufactures, leather and rubber and their manufactures, and textiles and apparel. Exports of agricultural machinery increased from £388,000 to £606,000 during the four year period 1948 to 1951, while exports of mining machinery, valued at £2.4 million in 1951, were three times as high as in 1948. Exports of motor vehicles amounted to £4.1 million in 1951 compared with £1.6 million in 1948; exports of tires and tubes, valued at almost £4 million in 1951, quadrupled during this period. Cement exports rose over sixfold, to

Table 51. Union of South Africa: Exports to other African 2/
Countries, by Commodity Groups, 1948 to 1951
(Thousands of South African pounds)

Commodity group	1948	1949	1950	1951
Food	5,056.4	4,614.9	5,614.3	10,072.0
Other animal, agricultural and pastoral products	679.5	837.9	1,028.2	1,519.1
Alcs, spirits, wines and beverages	635.8	726.9	915.4	1,018.2
Tobacco	347.8	442.4	464.7	500.4
Fibres, yarns, textiles and apparel	2,413.9	3,187.2	4,355.0	6,509.0
Metals and manufactures ..	7,679.5	8,952.3	12,128.5	17,003.5
Minerals, earthenware and glassware	2,146.3	2,574.4	2,999.4	2,798.7
Oils, waxes, paints and varnishes	1,115.9	1,044.7	1,227.6	2,193.6
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	903.1	1,027.7	1,322.9	1,722.1
Leather, rubber and manufactures	2,215.1	2,5 ¹⁴ 8.7	4,102.8	6,502.0
Wood, cane, wicker and manufactures	977.6	1,072.1	1,171.0	1,806.4
Books, paper and stationery ..	706.2	819.1	1,120.6	1,880.5
Jewellery, etc.	244.8	315.9	886.4	526.5
Miscellaneous	1,458.0	1,901.9	2,369.5	3,189.7
Total	26,580.0	30,066.1	39,706.2	57,241.8

Source: Department of Customs and Excises, Trade and Shipping.
Data exclude re-exports.

a/ Excluding Egypt.

£416,000 in 1951, and exports of structural steel also increased. Exports of fertilizers and paints, which doubled in value during the four-year period, were among other items of capital equipment whose expanded export is a reflection both of development schemes of African countries and of industrial development in the Union of South Africa. Among consumer goods, cotton textiles increased in value

from £77,000 in 1948 to £643,000 in 1951, while exports of cotton yarn to African countries which were negligible in 1948, amounted to £119,000 in 1951. Footwear and outerwear were among other items to show an appreciable increase.

Another important flow in the trade of African countries with one another arises from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia in French North Africa. This trade has shown a steady expansion from 1950, but whereas trade among these countries has expanded, their exports to other African countries, after increasing by about one-third between 1950 and 1951, rose only slightly in the following year and decreased in 1953 (table 52).

Table 52. French North Africa: Exports to other African Countries, 1950 to 1953
(Millions of metropolitan French francs)

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953
Exports to other French North African countries ...	9,818	12,492	13,431	15,686
Exports to rest of Africa . . .	7,736	10,269	10,762	9,741
Total	17,554	22,761	24,193	25,427

Source: Official statistics of the exporting countries.

The Commodity Pattern of Trade

Imports

Since imports into Africa are so diverse and the majority of African countries have not, so far, reclassified their accounts according to the United Nations, Standard International Trade Classification, the export trade of the principal supplying countries is used here as a basis for examining the commodity pattern of the continent as a whole. Over 90 per cent of African imports (excluding imports from countries within Africa) are derived from OEEC countries, North America, Japan and India, and all these areas, with the exception of India, publish accounts based on the Standard International Trade Classification; export accounts of these countries therefore provide an acceptable basis for determining the pattern of African imports. Owing to differences in valuation, timing and coverage, the figures shown in table 53 and appendix table J differ from the figures on African imports from these countries shown in appendix table G.

Table 53 illustrates the declining importance of textiles in the imports of Africa as a whole, owing in part to increasing manufacture of textiles in most African countries; in the Union of South Africa, for example, output of cotton piece-goods has more than doubled since 1950, while in the Belgian Congo the increase has been of the order of 29 per cent. Lower prices of imported textiles have also contributed to the over-all decrease in value. Generalization is different since the type of piece-goods in demand varies from country to country and even from region to region, but the quantity of textile imports into Africa appears to have risen from 1951 to 1952, and to have declined in the following year: Imports of cotton piece-goods into British West Africa, for example, increased from 227 million square yards in 1951 to 297 million square yards in 1952, then declined

a/
Table 53. Commodity Pattern of Imports, - 1951 to 1954.
(Millions of United States dollars)

Commodity and classification b/	1951		1952		1953		1954		First half	
	Value	Per cent of total	Value	Per cent of total	Value	Per cent of total	Value	Per cent of total	Value	Per cent of total
Food, beverages and tobacco (0,1)	321.5	9.1	374.5	9.9	379.7	10.3	209.8	10.3		
Basic Materials (2,4)	99.4	2.8	81.6	2.2	82.9	2.2	53.3	2.6		
Mineral fuels (3)	110.1	3.1	163.3	4.3	163.4	4.4	79.7	3.9		
Chemicals (5)	186,9	5.3	197.4	5.2	189.1	5.1	113.4	5.6		
Textiles (65)	761.5	21.6	634.6	16.8	593.4	16.0	271.9	16.2		
Metals and manufactures (68,69)	434.8	12.4	506.5	13.4	402.4	10.9	205.9	10.1		
Machinery and transport equipment (7)	975.9 33.0		27.7	1,151.2	30.5	1,231.1	33.3	673.0		
Other manufactures (remainder of 6 and 8)	519.2	14.8	525.4	13.9	482.1	13.0	289.5	14.2		
Miscellaneous (9)	110.5		3.1	137.4	3.6	176.3	4.8	85.4		
	4.2									
Total	3,519.9		100.0	3,771.9	100.0	3,700.3	100.0			
	2,039.9	100.0								

Source: Based on United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics.

a/ Exports to Africa (excluding Egypt) from North America, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan and OEEC countries other than Greece.

b/ Classifications represent sections and divisions in United Nations, Standard International Trade Classification.



slightly to 290 million square yards in 1953. 3/ In British East Africa the fluctuations in imports were more marked, from 90 million square yards in 1951 to 134 million square yards in 1952 and 113 million square yards in 1953. The pattern was similar in the Belgian Congo, but in French North Africa the downward trend was continuous, while in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland imports fell in 1952 and rose again in the following year. Unit prices of imports of cotton goods, too, have varied with the type of import, but in general the trend has been toward lower prices, particularly since 1952. The index of the unit price of bleached cotton piece-goods imported into the Sudan declined from 100 in 1951 to 96 in 1952 and 75 in 1953; the corresponding figures for imports of dyed cotton piece-goods were 100, 94 and 84. In French North Africa, the price index declined from 100 in 1951 to 88 in 1952 and 77 in 1953, while in the Cold Coast the index rose slightly, to 103 in 1952, but fell to 86 in the following year.

Exports by industrialized countries of the food, beverage and tobacco group of commodities increased in value during the period and accounted for a larger share of their exports to Africa. Among the items in the group, exports of food increased steadily, from \$242 million in 1951 to \$294 million in 1953; exports of tobacco and beverages, on the other hand, fell in 1952 to \$74 million from \$81 million in the previous year, but rose again to \$86 million in 1953. So far as food is concerned, the figures probably understate the importance of food in the import pattern of Africa since they relate chiefly to exports of manufacturing countries. Appendix table J shows that foodstuffs are less important in the import pattern of the Union of South Africa than in the case of French North Africa or the remainder of the continent.

Since Africa is predominantly an exporter of primary products, imports of raw materials are relatively unimportant; there is, however, a marked difference in the value of raw material imports of the Union of South Africa and French North Africa and of the remainder of Africa, industrialization being more advanced in the first two areas, particularly in the former. Since table 53 and appendix table J are based on exports of industrialized countries, they tend to understate the importance of raw material imports into the more industrialized areas of Africa.

The importance of chemicals within the over-all import pattern has shown little change, accounting for about one-twentieth of the exports of industrialized countries to Africa. The value of chemical exports to the Union of South Africa has declined, reflecting increased chemical production in that country, whereas elsewhere the tendency has been for chemical imports to expand.

The most striking changes in the import pattern have been, on the one hand, the increase in the value and proportionate share of machinery and transport equipment and of mineral fuels, and, on the other hand, the decrease both in terms of value and of proportionate share, of metals and manufactures. Both these trends are confirmed by the import statistics. Imports of motorcars, trucks and parts into French North Africa, for example, increased in value from 24 billion francs in 1951 to 30 billion francs in 1953; imports of assembled motorcars by the Union of South Africa increased from ESA 0.8 in 1951 and 1952 to £1.0 million in 1953, while imports of assembled trucks also increased, and imports of motor vehicle chassis remained fairly constant.

3/ Based on Manchester Cotton Board, Quarterly Statistical Review.

Imports of motorcars and commercial vehicles into certain British African areas 4/ increased in number from 22,440 in 1951 to 22,740 in 1952, but fell to 20,60 in the following year; imports of chassis, etc., into these countries showed an increase in value from £7 million in 1951 to almost £12 million in 1952 and 1953. The increase reflects not only the growing importance of road transport in Africa, but also the increasing tendency for vehicles to be imported in parts and assembled in the country of import. Imports of machinery into French North Africa rose, imports of agricultural machinery, in particular, almost doubling in value between 1951 and 1953. Imports of machinery into certain British areas 5/ also increased, from £2 million to £3 million in the same period. Imports by the Union of South Africa, on the other hand, showed a decrease in value, reflecting the growing importance of domestic production.

The trend in imports of metals and metal manufactures by Africa, shown in table 53, is also confirmed by the import accounts of the principal African countries. Imports into the Union of South Africa declined in value from £36.5 million in 1951 to £30.1 million in 1952 and then fell heavily, to £15.5 million, in the following year. This decline was partly compensated by an increase of about 50 per cent from 1951 to 1953 in domestic production of pig-iron and ferroalloys. Imports into French North Africa, valued at 20 billion francs in 1951, fell to 15 billion francs in 1953 after reaching 25 billion francs in 1952. In certain British areas, the rise in import valuation from 1951 to 1952 was more marked - £1.3 million to £1.7 million - and the decline much less - to £1.6 million in 1953. 6/ In the Belgian Congo, several metal items declined heavily from 1952 to 1953; for example, the value of imported steel bars dropped from 537 million francs to 159 million francs, and of steel pipes from 348 million francs to 267 million francs, but imports of galvanized beams increased, as did also imports of railway equipment.

This decline in imports of metal and manufactures is difficult to explain satisfactorily. It would appear that 1953 marked a period in many development plans where the greater part of basic re-equipment was nearing completion and part of the decline may be attributed to this. A further possible explanation is the fact that in some territories, stocks of capital goods were accumulated in 1952 to ensure that development would proceed unhindered, and the amount of necessary purchasing was thereby reduced.

There was also a decline in imports of "other Manufactures", including manufactures of leather, rubber, wood and paper, pre-fabricated houses and clothing. In the case of the Union of South Africa, the decline was greater than in other African countries, reflecting the growth of industrialization in the former.

Exports

The greater part of African exports is accounted for by a comparatively small number of items. The value of exports of copper in 1953, for example, exceeded \$400 million, and of oil-seeds, \$450 million; cocoa, coffee and cotton

4/ Reported in United Kingdom, Digest of Colonial Statistics (London).

5/ Ibid.

6/ Ibid.

exports were each valued at well over \$200 million, (cotton exports were valued at \$324 million in 1951) and sugar, wine, and fruits and nuts, at more than \$100 million each (table 54). These and other primary products made up the bulk of Africa's exports, though manufactures, mainly from the Union of South Africa, are tending to increase. Changing values in individual exports from 1950 to 1953 have been largely due to price changes, though there has, in general, been a tendency for the volume of exports, particularly of minerals, to increase.

The outbreak of Korean hostilities, which led to great expansion in the demand for primary products, caused the prices of almost all the principal African exports to rise substantially, reaching their peak in the first quarter of 1951. Thereafter there was a general decline in raw material prices, though the severity and duration of the decline varied among commodities (table 55). The price index for cotton, for example, reached 167 in the second quarter of 1951 (January to June 1950 = 100) declined to 130 in the following quarter and, after recovering to 136 in the fourth quarter of 1951, declined steadily, to 96 in early 1953. In the case of hides and copra the price decline was more steep but of shorter duration: wool prices, which had risen very sharply in late 1950 and early 1951 after declining steadily to mid-1952, recovered and then increased in 1953 by some 20 per cent. Rubber prices continued to fall to the end of 1953 whereas coffee prices were relatively unaffected by the Korean crisis, and copper, sugar and ground-nut prices had an upward trend. The world cocoa price was about 10 per cent higher in 1951 than in 1950 and, after a slight decline in 1952, rose again, increasing continuously to mid-1954, when it was about twice the 1950 level. Despite the break in raw material prices in the first quarter of 1951, the value of African exports continued to rise, reaching a peak in the second quarter; after a drop in the third quarter, they recovered somewhat, largely because of seasonal factors, in the fourth quarter. Since then a more regular export pattern, with high values in the first and fourth quarters, has become discernible for Africa as a whole (table 43).

The generally lower level of demand for certain African products which was evident in 1952 was compensated by higher demand and prices with respect to others. In 1953 world industrial production, which is usually the main determinant of the level of exports in primary producing countries, rose by more than 7 per cent above the 1952 level. In the United States part of the demand for raw materials was met from stocks, but rising industrial activity in Europe was sufficient to maintain demand for African products above the 1952 level so that, even in a year of generally lower raw material prices, African exports in the aggregate were higher than in 1952. In 1954 raw material prices in general were maintained; and with the high level of world industrial production and record production in Europe, African exports were about 4 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1953.

The export experience of individual African countries has varied with the items entering into their trade. In general, countries exporting mineral ores or metals have fared better than the others. Thus, exports from the Belgian Congo have shown a continuous rise in value, mainly on account of increases in exports of diamonds, cobalt, copper and tin ore, which offset a very heavy fall in the value of exports of palm oil. In Algeria, increased exports of iron ore compensated for large decreases in the value of exports of cereals and fruit. In the Gold Coast, exports of bauxite from 1951 to 1953 helped to offset the decrease in the value of cocoa exports. Further, the large annual rise in the value of exports from Northern Rhodesia has been almost entirely due to the increased value of copper exports, while exports of chrome ore and raw asbestos have combined with increased exports of unmanufactured tobacco to increase exports from Southern Rhodesia.

Table 54. Commodity Pattern of Exports, a/ 1950 to 1953
(Millions of United States dollars)

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953
Cereals	75.9	95.9	109.0	84.8
Fibres:				
Cotton	194.7	323.7	296.3	238.8
Sisal	58.5	110.3	91.8	54.8
Wool and hair	197.5	239.3	177.1	203.7
Beverages:				
Tea	11.5	13.2	12.2	11.1
Cocoa		271.1	339.6	315.3
Coffee	201.3	280.3	292.3	312.7
Wine	157.5	143.8	163.7	145.6
Other agricultural and pastoral products:				
Fruits and nuts	90.2	102.3	99.4	110.5
Hides and skins	99.0	130.3	85.5	89.8
Oil-seeds		354.5	391.0	429.1
Rubber	12.5	38.0	25.5	18.9
Sugar	61.7	81.3	91.0	102.4
Timber	45.2	71.6	48.7	67.7
Tobacco	73.6	68.8	81.9	89.3
Minerals:				
Asbestos	28.8	33.9	1+4.9	36.6
Cobalt	16.0	22.9	33.6	40.7
Copper	200.9	273.9	366.4	406.9
Diamonds	106.3	138.4	137.6	132.6
Iron ore	28.8	38.2	70.7	91.1
Manganese	30.4	43.0	55.5	62.2
Phosphates	52.9	75.1	73.5	68.8
Tin	44.7	61.7	57.5	60.1
Zinc	15.9	38.2	32.6	22.0
Jewellery, etc.	22.4	67.9	56.0	81.2

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*; and official statistics of the exporting countries.

a/ Excluding Egypt.

Table 55. Indices of Prices of Principal Exports, 1950 to 1953
(January to June 1950=100)

Commodity	1950	1951	1952	1953
Wheat Sugar Coffee	99	102	114	103
Cocoa	102	107	110	112
Tea	107	114	113	113
Ground-nuts	120	133	132	139
Copra	100	103	121	113
Rubber	106	109	80	111
Tobacco	174	268	147	105
Hides	98	83	95	106
Wool	129	155	74	73
Cotton	130	173	96	112
Sisal	114	147	121	96
Iron ore	115	181	116	72
Copper	101	108	112	126
	111	138	163	160

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; United Kingdom Board of Trade, Sterling Area Trade Summary (London). For further details see appendix table K.

Trends of cocoa, coffee and sugar prices were upward from 1950 to 1953, and countries exporting large quantities of these items have increased their earnings from these sources. The value of French West African exports of cocoa and coffee increased by over 50 per cent (\$34.5 million) from 1950 to 1953; exports of coffee from Angola increased by over 150 per cent (\$40 million) in the same period and were largely responsible for the over-all increase of \$47 million in total exports; Nigerian exports of cocoa rose in value as did those from the Gold Coast, except in 1952 when there was a fall in the quantity exported. Increases in exports from Mauritius and Réunion are largely a reflection of the increased price of sugar.

Cotton was among the export items which declined in price; exports from the Sudan, largely composed of cotton, fell from the high point attained in 1951, though still remaining above the 1950 level. In Uganda, on the other hand,

cotton exports increased in value from 1951 to 1952 because of increased quantities exported, but declined heavily in 1953 and were one of the principal factors in the decrease in total exports. In French Equatorial Africa earnings from cotton dropped significantly in 1953. Sisal, which is important in Tanganyikan exports, suffered a marked decline in price after 1951, and earnings from this source fell more than \$30 million. Rubber was another item which declined heavily in price after 1951 and led to reduced export earnings from this source in the Belgian Congo and Nigeria.

Balance of Payments

While trade in merchandise gives rise to the major part of Africa's foreign trade payments and receipts, transactions on invisible account are also of substantial importance. The Union of South Africa normally has a large visible trade deficit, largely covered by the sale of gold; during the years 1951 to 1953, for example, gold sales were about one-half the value of ordinary exports. In the past, gold sales have usually been sufficient to offset the adverse balance on visible trade account, but invisibles, particularly transportation and insurance charges, have resulted in an adverse balance of payments. Through its External Trade Division, the Union of South Africa has been endeavouring, in conjunction with organized trade and industry as well as other interested associations, to increase the volume of exports. Recent expansion of the country's trade representation in Africa, and improvement in shipping between the Union of South Africa and west African ports under the direct sponsorship of the Government are further instances of this endeavour. The country's gold and foreign exchange reserves had been falling since 1951, but the decline came to an end after 1953, and preliminary figures suggest an increase in reserves in the first half of 1954 (table 56). In the long run, exports of uranium and gold may be expected to increase, and imports may fall as local production of oil and manufactured goods rises and as expenditure on development is reduced, though this may be partly offset to the extent that increasing incomes may give rise to demands which cannot be met by domestic production.

Balance of payments data for British West African countries are fragmentary, covering only receipts and payments on current account. The current account statement for British West Africa reflects investments in the United Kingdom of surpluses accruing to marketing boards (table 57).

The balance of payments statement for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (table 58) illustrates the growth of the adverse trade balance in the years 1951 and 1952 and its subsequent reversal in the following year, owing in the main to the restriction on imports imposed following the conference of Commonwealth finance ministers in 1952, but assisted by a reduction in freight rates, which fell from 18.5 per cent of imports in 1952 to 13.6 per cent in 1953. Expenditures abroad by tourists and travellers increased steadily during the period (table 59).

The capital account in the balance of payments shows that the Federation has enjoyed a large flow of capital from abroad during the period 1950 to 1953. Official long-term capital receipts (principally by governments and Rhodesia Railways) amounted to £12 million in 1950, increased to £21 million

Table 56. Union of South Africa: Balance of Payments, 1950 to 1954 (Millions of South African pounds)

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 First half
<u>Goods and services:</u>					
Exports, f.o.b.	209	281	277	288	154
					Imports, f.o. b
Balance	- 96	-186	-138	-135	- 73
Non-monetary gold movements (net)	147	150	152	153	77
Other current items	- 53	- 69	- 73	- 77	- 40
Total	2	-105	- 59	- 59	- 36
<u>Private financing:</u>					
Donations, capital movements, net errors and omissions	55	61	39	26	34
Cumulative total ...	53	- 44	- 20	- 33	
<u>Official financing:</u>					
Total long-term liabilities (net)	17	9	15	4	17
Short-term liabilities (net)	1	3	2	2	2
Foreign exchange assets (increase -)	- 46	36	-	33	9
Total short-term capital	45	33	- 2	31	- 11
Monetary gold (increase -)	25			7 - 2	- 4

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics (Washington, D.C.)

in 1952 declining to about £17 million in 1953. With the exception of £7 million in 1952 and £6 million in 1953, virtually the whole of the long-term capital was derived from the United Kingdom, which was also the principal source of long-term private capital receipts.

Other invisible items included interest, dividends and profits, receipts of which increased in 1952 and 1953, partly because a number of large companies moved their headquarters to Rhodesia. Income payments abroad also rose as a result of higher interest payments on government and municipal debts and increases in mineral royalties, but the rate was lower than for receipts from exports of goods and services, and income from abroad, with the result that from 1950 to 1953, the ratio of income payments to current business receipts declined continuously, from 28.5 per cent to 24 per cent. Current transfers, which comprise the remainder of the balance on current account consisted principally of migrants' remittances, pension and other transfers by the Government, and receipts of Colonial Development and Welfare grants. Increased outward remittances by immigrants and migrant labourers and a steady rise in emigrants' funds have outweighed the increase in inward transfers with the result that the favourable balance under this head has declined progressively since 1951.

In the Belgian Congo, the balance of payments on current account, which was favourable in 1950 and 1951, became adverse in 1952 and 1953; the balance on capital account, which has been favourable since 1950, was sufficiently large to offset the adverse current account balance, but the amount of the over-all favourable balance has declined (table 60).

Table 57. British West Africa: Balance of Payments on Current Account, 1950 to 1953 (Millions of pounds sterling)

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953 (provisional)
Imports, f.o b	103	138	160	160
Exports, f.c b	169	222	223	223
United Kingdom grants to colonies	4		2	5
Other invisible items (net)	-28	-36	-37	-30
Balance	42	50	30	36

Source: The Colonial Territories, 1953-54, Cmd 9169; Sterling Assets of the British Colonies (Colonial No. 298, London).

Table 58. Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Balance
of Payments, 1950 to 1954
(Millions of pounds sterling)

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 Jan.-June
<u>Current transactions:</u>					
Goods:					
Receipts	92.5	117.0	150.5	118.9	75.6
Payments	95.5	133.7	141.4	131.7	66.8
Balance	- 3.0	- 16.7	- 10.9	7.2	8.8
Services:					
Receipts	5.4	5.9	6.8		
Payments	9.1	11.4	12.5	6.2	2.8
Balance	- 3.7	- 5.5	- 5.7		
				13.7	7.4
				- 7.5	- 4.6
Income:					
Receipts	2.6	2.9	5.7		
Payments	28.6	35.4	56.2		
Balance	- 26.0	- 32.5	- 30.5	6.2	2.4
				36.4	14.0
				- 50.2	- 11.6
Transfers:					
Receipts	8.8	10.1	10.1		
Payments	4.2	4.8	5.5		
Balance	4.6	5.3	4.6	10.2	5.1
Total					
Receipts	109.3	135.9	153.1	161.5	85.9
Payments	137.5	185.2	195.6	188.5	91.7
Balance	- 28.2	- 49.3	- 42.5	- 27.0	- 5.8
<u>Capital transactions:</u>					
Recorded long-term:					
Receipts	18.0	19.4	26.3	31.0	10.8
Payments	5.6	5.0	7.0	6.3	1.3
Balance	12.5	14.4	19.3	24.7	9.5
Recorded short-term:					
Receipts	5.2	13.0	11.1	9.1	7.5
Payments	9.8	10.6	10.9	15.5	20.9
Balance	- 4.6	2.4	0.2	- 6.5	- 13.6
Other, including errors and omissions (net)					
	20.3	32.5	23.0	8.8	9.9
Total	28.2	49.3	42.5	27.0	5.8

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

Table 59. Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Payments for Imports of Goods and Services, 1950 to 1953 (Millions of pounds sterling)

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953
Payments for imports of merchandise ...	81.2	115.0	120.1	115.9
Freights and insurance to the border ..	14.2	18.6	21.2	15.8
Expenditure abroad by tourists and travellers				
Other payments for goods and services	2.8	3.4	5.5	3.3
Total payments for goods and services	104.6	145.1	153.9	145.4

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

Table 60. Belgian Congo: Balance of Payments, 1950 to 1953 (Millions of Belgian Congo francs)

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>Current transactions:</u>				
Merchandise	6,972	6,196	4,022	5,109
Non-monetary gold	633	682	716	650
Foreign travel		- 159	- 229	- 615
Transport and insurance	-1,123	-2,158	-2,831	-3,596
Investment income	-1,295	-1,316	-1,778	-2,212
Government transactions	- 352	- 199	- 68	267
Miscellaneous	- 858	-1,147	-1,237	- 706
Donations	- 890	- 538	- 396	- 566
Balance	3,087	1,361	-1,801	-1,668
<u>Capital transactions:</u>				
Private	378	931	763	125
Official ..	2,557	- 164	2,461	2,602
Balance	2,935	767	3,224	2,727
Errors and omissions	- 158	1,594	508	- 232
Net change in reserves	5,864	3,722	1,931	827

Source: International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Yearbook, vol. V (Washington, D.C.); Bulletin de la Banque Centrale du Congo Beige et du Ruanda-Urundi (Brussels), May 1954.

Among the adverse items in the balance on current account which have shown increases during the period are travel, transport, and insurance and investment. Increases in transport and insurance reflect the growing volume of trade; about one-fifth of Belgian Congo expenditures under this head in 1953 were for carriage of imports and exports on adjacent railway systems; of the total of 691 million Belgian Congo francs expended, 63 million francs were for Rhodesia Railways, 85 million for East Africa railways and 543 million for the Angola railway. The increase in the debit balance on investment reflects the rise in interest and dividend payments abroad.

Private capital investment has played a role of decreasing importance in the Belgian Congo economy, where the flow of official capital has grown, particularly during 1952 and 1953 (table 61). The inflow of private capital in 1951 may be in part accounted for by investment of short-term funds; it may also in part reflect longer-term investment encouraged by high prices for primary commodities early in 1951.

Table 61. Belgian Congo: Capital investments, 1951 to 1953
(Millions of Belgian Congo francs)

Item	1951	1952	1953
<u>Private capital:</u>			
Receipts	1,252	1,058	1,581
Payments ...	321	295	1,456
Balance	931	763	125
<u>Public capital:</u>			
Receipts	230	2,576	2,623
Payments	394	115	21
Balance	-164	2,461	2,602
Net balance	767	3,224	2,727

Source: Bulletin de la Banque Centrale du Congo Beige et du Ruanda-Urundi, May 1954.

Chapter 7

FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Ordinary Revenue

Since 1950 there has been a large and steady increase in the ordinary revenues 1/ of all African countries. The ordinary revenue of the Gold Coast in 1953/54 was 137 per cent higher than in 1950/51; that of Northern Rhodesia in 1953 was estimated at 160 per cent in excess of the 1950 revenue; in French Morocco the increase over the same period was of the order of 76 per cent. In the Union of South Africa the increase in ordinary revenue between 1950/51 and 1953/54 was almost 60 per cent; in the Belgian Congo between 1950 and 1953 the increase was over 90 per cent (tables 62 and 63).

Table 62. Indices of Ordinary Revenue of Selected Countries,
1951 to 1954
(1950 = 100)

Year 2/,	Tunisia French Morocco -	Northern Rhodesia	Gold Coast	Kenya	Belgian Congo	Union of South Africa	
1951	..... 136	123	133	153	132	150	125
1952	..... 163	130 IV	219	200	155	154	140
1953	..... 176	142 12/	260	237	161	194	157
1/ 1954 12/	105	152		205	...	1) ⁴ 8W	...

Source: Service Tunisien de Statistique, Annuaire Statistique de la Tunisie, 1951-52 (Tunis, 1953); Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer, Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique d'Outre-Mer (Paris); Ministère des Colonies, La situation économique du Congo Beige en 1953 (Brussels, 1954); Union of South Africa, Bureau of Census and Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (Pretoria); Northern Rhodesia, Gold Coast and Kenya: Government budget estimates.

2/ Financial years 1950/51 to 1953/54 for the Gold Coast, Tunisia and the Union of South Africa, based on 1950/51 = 100.

12/ Based on estimates.

1/ Revenue arising within the country.

Between 80 and 90 per cent of all ordinary revenue is derived from direct and indirect taxation in the Belgian Congo, French territories south of the Sahara, the Gold Coast, Northern Rhodesia and Uganda. In French North Africa, the percentage of ordinary revenue derived from taxation was rather less in 1955 - 69 per cent in Morocco and 64 per cent in Tunisia; in their case, however, revenue from monopolies - essentially a form of indirect taxation - is not included in tax revenue, and the proportion of tax receipts to total ordinary revenue is thereby understated. Because of these and other differences in the concept of ordinary revenue, comparisons among countries in other than very broad detail should be made with caution. The remainder of ordinary revenue is derived from rents from government property, payments for mining concessions and income from government services, such as posts, telegraphs and telephones, and government monopolies.

Although, in terms of absolute value, the increase in tax revenue has considerably exceeded that in non-tax revenue, the increase in the latter has been proportionately greater in several countries (see tables 64 and 65). This reflects, in the main, increases in revenue from government property, including postal and telegraph services, royalties and leases. Thus, in Northern Rhodesia mining royalties, which in 1950 were estimated to yield Z450,000, were expected to yield £2.3 million in 1953 as a result of an agreement in 1950 giving the Government 20 per cent of the net income from the mining rights of the British South Africa Company. The purchase by the Nigerian Government of the rights of the United Africa Company in mining royalties in the northern provinces swelled revenue from non-tax sources. In Kenya, revenue from licences and fees showed a steady increase; earnings from government departments and revenue from the Sisal, Coffee and Pyrethrum Beards also increased. Interest on East African war bonds, amounting to over Z900,000, and a grant by the United Kingdom Government towards special police guards in 1953 also helped to swell non-tax revenue. In French North Africa, the proportionately larger increase in non-tax revenue reflects, in part, increases in revenue from monopolies. In the Belgian Congo, the Colonial Transportation Office (Office d'Exploitation des Transports Coloniaux), whose profits until July 1952 had accrued to general revenue, was granted financial and budgetary autonomy. The effect of this measure on ordinary revenue may be gauged from the fact that revenue from public undertakings declined from 588 million Belgian Congo francs in 1951 to an estimated 27 million francs in 1953. The decline in revenue on this count has been partially offset by increases in interest on investments.

In the Union of South Africa, different trends are discernible in government and provincial revenue collections. In the former, taxation has formed an increasing proportion of ordinary revenue; in the latter, it has become less important, whereas in 1950/51 tax collections amounted to ZSA 124,960,000 and accounted for about 77 per cent of ordinary government revenue (excluding the national road fund, the Native Trust Fund and broadcasting receipts), by 1953/54 direct taxes of :Ca 205,154,000 accounted for over 81 per cent of ordinary revenue. This has been due to increases in both direct and indirect taxation, provided for in the budgets for the years 1952/53 and 1953/54. Taxation contributed 90 per cent of provincial revenues in 1950/51, but revenue from this source in 1953/54 amounted to less than 85 per cent of total revenue collections.

Table 63. Ordinary Revenue of Selected Countries, 1950 to 1954
(National currencies)

Item	Millions of French francs		Thousands of pounds sterling			Millions of Belgian Congo francs	Thousands of South African pounds
	French Morocco	Tunisia Lt/	Northern Rhodesia	Gold Coast aJ	Kenya	Belgian Congo	Union of South Africa it/ h/
Total ordinary revenue:							
1950	57,175	25,744	11,890	19,982	13,244	5,532	187,897
1951	50,832	31,688	15,836	30,602	17,468	8,013	228,535
1952	61,005	33,574 2/	26,065	40,003	20,5 ⁸	8,235	262,595
1953	65,633	36,684 E/	50,911 4/	47,353	21,352	7,884 2/	293,347
1954 2/	68,692	39,475 2/	eJ	41,038		7,880	
Total tax revenue:							
1950	27,207	15,559	9,932	17,360	10,394	437	148,688
1951	37,006	19,554	12,914	27,274	13,611	6,480	178,150
1952	42,523	20,547 2/	21,586	35,604	15,610	6,612	216,327
1953	44,950	23,570 2/	25,484	40,080	16,402	6,435 1) /	240,480
1954 E/	46,213	26,220 2/	S/	54,964		6,296	
Non-tax revenue:							
1950	9,968	10,185	1,958	2,622	2,850	985	39,209
1951	13,826	12,134	2,922	3,328	3,857	1,533	50,385
1952	18,482	13,027	4,479	4,399	4,958	1,623	46,268
1953	20,683	13,114	5,427	7,273	4,950	1,449	52,867
1954 2/	22,479	13,255		6,074		1,584	...
Tax revenue as percentage of total ordinary revenue:							
1950	73	60	84	87	78	82	79
1951	73	62	82	89	78	81	78
1952	70	61	83	89	76	80	82
1953	68	64	82	85	77	82	82
1954	67	66	---	!/ 85		80	.

Source: See table 62.

Data for financial years 1950/51 to 1953/54.

h/ Central and provincial government revenues, excluding the national road fund, the Native Trust Fund and broadcasting receipts. In 1953/54 these amounted to ZSA 7,704,000, ZsA 1,283,000 and ZSA 968,000, respectively.

2/ Estimated. In the case of the Belgian Congo, the actual ordinary revenue amounted to 10,354 million Belgian Congo francs in 1953. In the absence of full details for this amount, the analysis was based on the estimated revenue.

4/ Revised estimate; actual revenue in 1953 amounted to £31,234,000 of which £25,671,000 (82 per cent) was tax revenue 2/ Owing to federation, revenue for 1954/55 is not readily comparable with earlier years.

Table 64. Indices of Revenue from Taxation and Other Sources in Selected Countries, 1950 to 1954
(1950 = 100)

Item	French		Northern Gold		Belgian Union of		
	Morocco	Tunisia 2/	Rhodesia	Coast 21	Kenya	Congo	South Africa 2/
<u>Tax revenues:</u>							
1951 ...	136	126	130	157	131	149	120
1952 ...	156	132	217	205	150	152	145
1953 ...	165	151	256	231	158	148	162
1954 12/	170	169		201		145	
<u>Other revenues:</u>							
1951 ...	139	119	149	127	135	156	129
1952 ...	185	128	229	168	173	165	118
1953 ...	207	129	277	277	174	147	135
1954 LI	226	130	...	232	...	161	...

Source: See table 62.

2/ Data for financial years 1950/51 to 1953/54.

12/ Based on estimates.

In most African countries the greater part of tax revenue is still derived from indirect rather than direct taxes. This is a reflection not only of the paucity of incomes, but also of difficulties in enumeration and assessment. As the money sector of the economy develops, some easing of the assessment problem is to be expected, and the proportion of revenue derived from direct taxation may be expected to rise. The position in Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa differs from that in other African countries in that a larger part of tax revenue is collected in the form of direct taxes. In Northern Rhodesia the proportion of tax revenue accounted for by direct taxes was 86 per cent and it was anticipated that this would rise in 1953. The greater part of this revenue is derived from the mining companies. In the Union of South Africa direct taxation accounts for about two-thirds of total tax revenue, compared with 64 per cent in 1950/51. In 1953/54, 67 per cent of government tax revenue and 71 per cent of provincial tax revenue was derived from this source, compared with 64 per cent in 1950/51. The high percentage of revenue derived from taxation reflects a higher degree of economic development in the Union of South Africa.

The form of direct taxation varies from country to country. In the sterling countries, the income tax is the main direct tax; in recent years it accounted for 99 per cent of Northern Rhodesian revenue from direct taxation and about 80 per cent of the direct tax revenue of the Gold Coast and Kenya. Taxes on Indigenous inhabitants take the form of a poll tax or Native tax, supplemented

Table 65. Tax Revenue of Selected African Countries, 1950 to 1954 (National currencies)

I t	Millions of French francs		Thousands of pounds sterling			Millions of Belgian Congo francs	Thousands of South African pounds
	French Morocco	Tunisia	Kenya	Rhodesia	Coast fl'	Northern	Gold
Direct taxation:							
1950	8,984	3,969	8,023	4,564	4,012	1,639	94,609
1951	11,503	5,703 /	10,298	5,295	5,114	2,31 ⁴	115,780
1952	13,672	5,783 ² /	18,492	8,522	5,661	1,98	145,634
1953 ^W	16,390	6,222 ² /	22,207	8,035	7,245	2,202/	162,931
1954	15,034	6,3604/	...	7,500	...	2,434-/	...
Indirect taxation:							
1950	18,223	11,590	1,909	12,796	6,382	2,708	54,079
1951	25,503	13,851 /	2,616	21,979	8,497	4,166	62,370
1952	28,851	14,76+	3,094	27,082	9,949	4,625 ,	70,693
1953	28,560	17,348-/	3,277	32,045	9,157	4,23321,	77,549
1954	31,179	19,860 ² /	...	27,464	...	3,862 ⁷	11.01.
Total tax revenue:							
1950	27,207	15,559	9,932	17,360	10,394	4,347	148,688
1951	36,006	19,554	12,914	27,274	13,611	6,480	178,150
1952	42,523	20,547.V	21,586	35,604	15,610	6,612 ,	216,327
1953 I)/	44,950	23,570;/	25,484	40,080	16,402	6,435 ² /	240,480
1954	46,213	26,2.002 ¹	...	34,964	...	6,296 ² /	...
Direct taxation as percentage of total tax revenue:							
1950	33	26	81	26	39	38	64
1951	31	29	80	19	38	36	65
1952	32	28	86	24	36	30	67
1953	36	26	87	20	44	34	67
1954	33	25	...	21	...	39	...

Source: See table 62.

a/ Data for financial years 1950/51 to 1953/54.

b/ Combined government and provincial tax revenues, excluding the national road fund, the Native Trust Fund and broadcasting receipts.

2/ Estimated.

in some cases by a tax on cattle; estate duties are also levied in certain areas. Although the poll tax is generally a flat rate per head, the prosperity of the area is taken into account in assessing the rate so that more prosperous areas bear a larger share of tax. In many areas the Native tax is paid to the Native Authority rather than the central government.

In French Morocco the main direct taxes are the tertib, levied on agricultural produce and livestock, a supplementary licence tax, which is a form of commercial profits tax, and a levy on salaries and similar income. In 1951, the tertib accounted for 41 per cent of total direct tax revenue, the supplementary licence tax, 11.11. per cent and the levy on salaries, 15 per cent. 2/ Tunisia has direct taxes corresponding to the tertib and the levy on salaries in Morocco but, in addition, levies a personal tax, corresponding to a general income tax. In 1953/54 it was estimated that the personal tax would account for 16 per cent of total direct tax revenue, the levy on salaries and land taxes accounting for 55 per cent and 29 per cent, respectively.

In the Belgian Congo the principal direct tax is the income tax; it was estimated that this tax accounted for 77 per cent of total direct tax revenue in 1953. Personal taxes were estimated to account for a further 9 per cent, and the balance of direct tax revenue - 14 per cent - was from Native taxes; the principal element in these is the head tax, which varies according to the prosperity of the region. Thus, in 1954, the Native tax in Leopoldville was 250 Belgian Congo francs per head while that levied on Pygmies in Stanleyville province was 10 Belgian Congo francs per head.

In the Union of South Africa a distinction is drawn between central government taxes and provincial taxes. In the former category are income taxes and super-taxes which are levied on all residents of the country earning more than a certain amount per annum. Except for the tax on gold-mining companies, which is based on the ratio of profits to gold recovered, the company tax and the non-resident shareholders' tax are payable at flat rates. Provincial taxes comprise income taxes on individuals resident in a province, which are levied as percentages of the normal and the super-tax, payable in accordance with the Income Tax Act and varying in each province; personal taxes, which are levied on every adult at rates graduated according to income, varying in each province; provincial company taxes on companies (other than those engaged in mining) at flat rates; personal taxes based on taxable incomes as determined for central income tax purposes, varying according to province of residence, income and family status; general taxes, or poll taxes, leviable at flat rates; local taxes, or hut taxes, payable at flat rates; quit rents, paid in respect of certain lands; and provincial hospital taxes.

Although the income tax law does not distinguish between Europeans and non-Europeans the number of the latter in receipt of incomes subject to income tax is limited, and for all practical purposes they fall within a different system of

2/ Information for 1951 and 1952 transmitted under Article 73e of the United Nations Charter.

/ Bulletin Administratif du Congo Beige, 5 December 1953 (Leopoldville), page 1921.

taxation from that applicable to Europeans. Whereas the income tax payable by the majority of Europeans is graduated, general taxes and local taxes payable by the majority of indigenous inhabitants are at flat rates and take no account of differences in wealth and family status.

During the years 1950 to 1954, there was a general trend towards increased taxation. Company taxes, for example, increased from 22 1/2 per cent to 25 per cent, and in the assessment year ending June 1953 an additional 2 1/2 per cent compulsory savings levy was introduced, the proceeds of which were to be repayable in five years at 4 per cent interest. This was abolished in the following years when the marginal rates of normal and super-taxes were reduced from 75.4 per cent (fifteen shillings and one penny in the pound).

Table 66 shows the value of the increased yield from direct taxation during the four years 1951 to 1954 (1950 = 100). In many countries the yield from direct taxation almost doubled between 1950 and 1953, while in the case of Northern Rhodesia the 1953 estimated yield was almost three times as high as in 1950. In the Union of South Africa, where the system of taxation has been in operation for some time, the yield from direct taxation increased by almost three-fourths between 1950/51 and 1953/54.

Table 66. Indices of Direct Taxes in Selected Countries,
1951 to 1954
(1950 = 100)

Year	French		Northern Gold		Belgian Union of		
	Morocco	Tunisia 2/	Rhodesia	Coast	Kenya	Congo	South Africa 2/E/
1951	128	144	128	116	127	141	122
1952	152	146 12/	230	187	141	121	154
1953	182	157 1/	277 IV	176	181	134 12/	172
1954	167	160 1/	...	164	...	149 1c/	...

Source: See table 62.

2/ Financial years 1950/51 to 1953/54.

IV Based on estimates.

.2/ Government and provincial revenue.

Revenue from indirect taxation consists mainly of customs and excise receipts. In the Gold Coast these accounted for 98 per cent of indirect tax revenue in the financial year 1952/53; in Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo the share was 90 per cent or more; while in French Morocco and Kenya they accounted

for about two-thirds of all indirect tax revenue (table 67). In Tunisia, where export duties were increased in 1953, customs duties yielded only about one-fifth of indirect tax revenue. In French Equatorial Africa customs duties in 1953 accounted for 55 per cent of ordinary revenue. 11/

In most of these countries customs duties, rather than excise duties, are the main source of revenue. In the Gold Coast, for example, in 1953/54 excise duty together with local duty on cocoa was estimated to account for less than £0.5 million in a total yield from customs and excise duty of £23.4 million. In Nigeria and Northern Rhodesia excise duty accounted for about one-tenth of combined customs and excise receipts. In French Morocco, consumption duties amounted to about one-quarter of combined consumption and customs duties. In the Union of South Africa, however, where industrialization is more advanced, excise duty was the more important component, accounting for about 60 per cent of the yield from the combined duties.

Import duties usually yielded a larger measure of revenue than export duties, although in the Belgian Congo the yield from export duties in recent years has consistently exceeded that from import duties, while in the Gold Coast, owing to the high rate of duty on cocoa exports and favourable cocoa prices, revenue from export duty has exceeded the yield from import duty since 1950. Since import duties are levied principally on consumer goods, they affect the life of all the inhabitants, regardless of ability to pay and for this reason the majority of governments exempt or tax at very low rates necessities while taxing luxuries more heavily. Capital items for development are generally imported duty-free or under arrangements which permit the refund of duties when the materials are used in construction within the country.

Since African countries are dependent to a large extent on imports from abroad, the customs tariff has an important bearing on domestic costs. Taxation of essentials, particularly in the consumer goods field is reflected quickly in living costs and wages. Comparison of French, Portuguese and United Kingdom tariffs, port dues and so on, suggests that the higher rates in French areas are one of the major causes of the higher cost structure in these countries. 5/

The use of import duties as protective tariffs has not been widely practiced, and though a measure of protection is afforded when the rate of import duty is greater than the excise duty on locally manufactured articles this has been largely incidental. Assistance to developing industries has more frequently been provided by remissions of import duties on materials and machinery imported for industrial use, The loss of revenue caused by fiscal aid of this kind may exceed the amount of financial assistance afforded to the particular industry in cases - for example, imports of fuel - where the imports can be used not only by the industrial producer but by independent consumers. Some countries endeavour to prevent this by charging duty on entry but allowing a refund when the imports are used for ends it is desired to encourage.

11/ Marchés Coloniaux (Paris), 18 September 1953.

.V Industries et Travaux d'Outre-Mer (Paris), December 1953 to February 1954.

Table 67. Comparison of Indirect Taxes in Selected Countries,
1950 to 1954

(National currencies)

Item	Millions of French francs		Thousands of pounds sterling			Millions of Belgian Congo francs
	French Morocco	Tunisia	Northern Rhodesia	Gold Coast	Kenya	Belgian Congo
<u>Indirect tax revenues:</u>						
1950 ..	18,253	11,590	1,909	12,796	6,382	2,708
1951 ..	25,503	13,851	2,616	21,979	8,497	4,166
1952 ...	28,851	14,764	3,094	27,082	9,949	4,625
1953 ...	28,560	17,348	3,227	32,045	9,157	4,233
1954 ...	31,179	19,860		27,464		3,862
<u>Customs duties:</u>						
1950 ...	11,807	2,421	1,724	12,220	4,024	
1951 ...	16,595	3,002	2,395	21,366	5,857	3,858W
1952 ...	18,563	3,150	2,837	26,413	6,870	4,278
1953 ...	17,493	3,200	3,005	31,362		3,792
1954 ...	17,750		2/6,158			3,712 2/
		3,267		26,695	2/ ...	
<u>Customs duties as percentage of indirect tax revenues:</u>						
1950	65	21	90	95	63	...
1951	65	22	92	97	69	93
1952	64	21	92	98	69	92
1953	61	18	93	98	67	90
1954	57	16	...	97	...	96

Source: See table 62.

2/ Including excise duties. In the Belgian Congo in 1953 excise duties amounted to 188 million francs, less than 5 per cent of customs duties.

In some areas, import tariffs favour the metropolitan country; in others, for example, the Congo Basin treaty countries, no discrimination occurs. While the former group may derive certain benefits from trading principally within their own currency area, the principle of discrimination is contrary to recommendations for free trade contained in international instruments, and frequently involves the importing country in paying more heavily for imports than might be the case if the goods could be purchased in other markets and imported at the same rate of duty as that applicable to similar imports from the metropolitan country.

With the increase in late 1950 in the prices of most African raw materials, existing export duties, mainly ad valorem and frequently graduated, yielded larger revenues; in some countries export duties were newly introduced and in others existing rates of duty were raised appreciably. This increase in taxation of exports was prompted not only by the need for increased revenue to meet recurrent costs arising from development but was also an attempt to counter inflationary tendencies which became discernible following the Korean crisis.

Export duties have been levied on a comparatively small range of commodities and in many instances the greater part of the revenue has arisen from a single item. Thus, in the Gold Coast in the financial year 195²/53, of £16.8 million derived from export duties, £16.4 million came from cocoa exports, equal to about 40 per cent of total revenue, while it is estimated that in the Sudan one-third of the total revenue is from cotton, cotton-seed and its derivatives. This dependence on a limited number of export items for a high proportion of revenue makes it necessary for authorities to watch carefully the effects of export taxes on production, particularly in cases where, owing to the delay between planting and harvest, the effects are not immediately discernible.

Owing to the lack of adequate national income data for African countries, little can be said about the relationship of taxation to national income. It is clear, however, that compared with European countries, where the proportion of tax revenue to national income ranges from 20 per cent upwards, the proportion in most African countries is low. In Nigeria in 1950/51 it was of the order of 4 per cent, or 8 per cent if surpluses accruing to the Marketing Boards are classed as tax revenue; in the Belgian Congo the ratio of tax revenue to national income is of the order of 12 per cent. In Northern Rhodesia, where direct taxes are more easily collected than in other parts of Africa, owing to the existence of large mining concerns, and in the Union of South Africa, the ratio of tax revenue to national income is of the order of 20 per cent, but these are both exceptional cases. The generally low ratio of tax revenue to national income suggests that there is scope for Africans to make a larger contribution towards their development than is at present the case. While marked extension of direct taxation seems impracticable in present conditions, the more prosperous sections of the economy might be able to support higher rates of taxation. National income studies, already undertaken in the Union of South Africa, the

House of Representatives, Second Session, No. 7, (Khartoum) page 272.

I/ United Kingdom Colonial Office, The National Income of Nigeria, by A. R. Prest and I. G. Stewart, Colonial Research Studies No. 11 (London, 1953).

Belgian Congo and certain British colonial territories, should help towards determining the feasibility of higher taxes. Where graduated direct taxes are in existence, an improvement in methods of assessment and careful scanning of returns might result in better tax yields.

Ordinary Expenditure

Expenditure has increased steadily in most African territories between 1950 and 1954. In the Gold Coast, the increase in ordinary expenditure in these years was of the order of 145 per cent, after allowing for appropriations amounting to £28 million - a sum over one and a half times ordinary expenditure in 1950 - for development purposes. Expenditure in French Equatorial Africa doubled during the period (table 68).

In arriving at ordinary expenditure, appropriations for revenue equalization funds, development, road and other funds, and other non-recurrent expenditure have been omitted where possible, even though these had been included in ordinary expenditure in the original data. This has not been possible in all instances, however, and therefore the figures for different countries are not comparable.

The increase in expenditure is accounted for in part by rising prices, wages and salaries, and by the increase in recurrent expenses arising from development. A further factor which has operated to increase expenditure arises from greatly expanded financial assistance from abroad which, to the extent that it has not been in the form of grants, has added to the public debt of the countries and hence to debt repayments, which have been rising steadily in recent years. Owing to comparatively small money incomes in these countries, it has not been possible to raise domestic loans on any appreciable scale. Even where loans are raised internally they are, to a very large extent, supplied by banks and other bodies which derive their funds from head offices mainly in the metropolitan countries. In certain countries special considerations have affected expenditure. In the Comoro Islands, exceptional expenditures, largely in the form of subsidies from the metropolitan Government, have been necessary following the damage caused by a cyclone in December 1950; in Northern Rhodesia, a change in the constitution necessitated payment towards Federal funds in 1953 which had not previously entered into expenditure.

While detailed comparison among countries cannot be made with accuracy, broad examination suggests that in the majority, the breakdown of expenditure by service is approximately as follows: 20 to 25 per cent for general administration; 20 to 30 per cent for social services; 15 to 20 per cent for economic services; and 15 to 25 per cent for public works.

In most of these countries there has been a trend towards a relative increase in economic and social expenditure coupled with a slight decline in the relative share of general administrative services. In the Belgian Congo, for example, while general administrative expenditure increased by about 60 per cent between 1950 and 1953, both social and economic expenditure increased by over 100 per cent; the share of ordinary expenditure accounted for by general administration decreased from 28 per cent in 1950 to 24 per cent in 1953 while the shares of social and economic expenditures increased from 21 and 32 per cent, respectively, in 1950 to 23 and 34 per cent in 1953.

Table 68. Ordinary Expenditure in Selected Countries,
1950 to 1954

(National currencies)

Currency and country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<u>Millions of French francs:</u>					
French Morocco	31,946	34,496	47,040	2/ 55,850	2/ 68,688
Tunisia	30,541	36,926		40,150	2/ 41,975
<u>Millions of CFA francs:</u>					
French Equatorial Africa	6,819	8,633	12,501	• 14,117	...
French West Africa 12/	33,527	34,063	43,723	37,292	...
Madagascar E./	7,759	9,408	11,745	12,240	...
Comoro Islands	94	119	157	160	...
<u>Millions of Belgian Congo francs:</u>					
Belgian Congo	4,889	6,386	7,004	7,668	2/ 7,499
<u>Thousands of pounds sterling:</u>					
Gold Coast ..,i,/	10,793	15,773	22,513	26,481	27,158
Kenya 2/	8,888	11,635	14,076	16,562	...
Northern Rhodesia	10,592	15,831	16,648	28,222	11,938 <u>a/f/</u>

Source: National accounts, and information transmitted under Article 73e of the United Nations Charter.

2/ Estimated.

:2/ Excluding expenditure on investment and equipment amounting (in millions of CFA francs) to 5,016,7,453 and 9,989, in 1951, 1952 and 1953, respectively.

Including provincial budgetary expenditures.

CS Excluding appropriations for development purposes as follows (in millions): £14.6, £13.7, £28.0 and £15.5, in 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954, respectively.

2/ Recurrent expenditure only.

1/ January to June 1954.

Expenditure in the Union of South Africa is either from revenue or from loans. The central Government's ordinary expenditure from revenue increased by over 40 per cent between 1950/51 and 1953/54; there was also a steady growth in provincial government expenditure. Education plays an important part in expenditure; in 1952/53 it accounted for almost ESA 52 million - or 18 per cent - of combined central government and provincial expenditures. Of the central government share - ESA 13 million - more than half was for native education. A further ESA 24 million of central government expenditure was devoted to agriculture, irrigation and forestry, ESA 5 million was expended on social welfare and almost ESA 4 million on hospitals. Posts and telegraphs and commerce and industries also accounted for large amounts. Among provincial expenditures ESA 19.3 million on hospitals and over ESA 10 million on roads and bridges - excluding expenditure from the National Road Fund, which amounted to ESA 4.6 million - were the main items in 1952/53.

Table 69 shows the growth of the public debt in the Union of South Africa since 1949. The external debt in 1949 amounted to £.106 million; the internal debt at the same date was ESA 178 million. During the war a reduction in the deficit on trading combined with continued gold production enabled the Government to repatriate a large amount of its external debt, which by 1949 had fallen to ESA 13 million. Renewed borrowing abroad raised the external debt to ESA 62 million in March 1954. The internal debt, on the other hand, has shown a rapid increase, partly due to external debt resumption, and later to war conditions. Since the war the rapid pace of general development, partly financed from government sources, has led to a further large increase in internal debt, to £823 million in 1954.

Table 69. Union of South Africa: Public Debt,
1949 to 1954

(Millions of South African pounds)

Year ending March	Total	Internal debt	External debt
1949	662.1	648.6	13.4
1950	73 ⁴ .7	704.7	30.0
1951	776.3	742.6	33.7
1952	802.7	754.4	48.3
1953	842.4	794.1	48.3
1954	884.9	823.2	61.7

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

The preponderance of internal debt in the public debt position is in marked contrast to the position in other African countries and reflects the more advanced economic position of the Union of South Africa.

Chapter 8

INVESTMENT

It is not possible on the basis of existing data to estimate the total volume of investment in Africa, it is clear that there has been an appreciable increase since 1950. Expenditures under development plans in most dependent territories began to increase significantly in 1951 and continued to expand annually, while such data as are available on semi-public and private investment suggest increases in both sectors. During this period Africa has received loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development totalling over \$200 million, of which about \$170 million had been disbursed by June 1954.

The flow of public investment from France to French North Africa and to its other African territories and departments amounted to over 663 billion metropolitan francs in the five-year period 1950 to 1954. In French North Africa metropolitan public investments declined from 61 billion francs in 1950 to 51 billion in 1952 but have since increased steadily, to over 63 billion francs in 1954. The flow of public investment from France to its oversea territories and departments increased from 50 billion francs in 1950 to over 91 billion in 1952 and then declined steadily, to 75 billion francs in 1953.

United Kingdom investment in African territories includes the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, loans raised in the London market and Colonial Development Corporation expenditures. Loans raised in London by British African territories from April 1950 to March 1954 amounted to over £100 million, of which almost £30 million was raised in 1950/51. This does not, however, reflect investment in the colonial territories in this period, since there is no direct relationship between the date of the loan and its expenditure. Colonial Development and Welfare Fund issues have been fairly constant, at about £6 million annually. The fact that official British investment in African dependent territories has been less than that of France reflects both the differences in colonial policy, as a result of which British territories make a larger contribution towards their development from domestic resources, and the more advanced development of the money economies in some British territories. Balance of payments estimates show that there was a net outflow from the Belgian Congo over the four-year period 1950 to 1953 amounting to 2.25 billion Belgian Congo francs, consisting of an outflow of capital amounting to 3.05 billion and 2.37 billion francs in 1950 and 1951 respectively, and an inflow of 1.47 billion and 1.7 billion francs in 1952 and 1953, respectively. 1/

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development agreed to loans amounting to over \$200 million to African countries other than Egypt from 1950 to 1954; disbursements under the loans in this period amounted to about \$170 million.

1/ Bulletin de la Banque Centrale du Congo Beige et du Ruanda-Urundi (Brussels), October 1954.

The loans comprise \$110 million to the Union of South Africa for improving transportation and increasing electric energy, of which \$92 million had been disbursed by mid-1954; \$40 million to the Belgian Congo to assist in financing the development plan, of which \$38 million was disbursed; \$28 million to Southern Rhodesia for improving transport and increasing the output of electricity, of which about \$21 million was disbursed; \$14 million to Northern Rhodesia for extending the railway system, of which almost \$13 million was disbursed; and \$8.5 million to Ethiopia, of which \$6 million had been disbursed by the end of June 1954. Estimates of private external investment are incomplete and are not compiled on a common basis. Nevertheless, it is clear that a large proportion of such investment was concentrated in the Union of South Africa which, according to the estimates of the South African Reserve Bank, received more than the equivalent of Ea) million in the five years 1950 to 1954. In United Kingdom dependent territories estimates suggest that private investment from abroad was of the order of \$280 million over the four-year period 1950 to 1953. Private investment in Africa from United States sources is estimated to have been about \$230 millions in the period 1950 to 1952.

As a result of budget surpluses many African countries have made an increasingly important contribution towards their own development; this is particularly the case in French North Africa, British Africa in general and the Belgian Congo. In addition to their extensive investments, some of these countries have had a surplus of funds which could not be spent immediately on development projects because of shortages of qualified personnel and other essential factors of production. These surpluses were held abroad, mainly in the metropolitan countries. 2/

In addition to investment from local funds in the public sector, there have been large investments in both semi-public and private sectors from local resources. In United Kingdom areas, investment in the semi-public sector has been financed largely from Marketing Board surpluses, while in the Belgian Congo, and in French and Portuguese countries, there has been participation by public funds in joint public and private enterprises. In the Union of South Africa a considerable volume of public funds has been invested in major industrial projects, including a plant producing coal from oil, electricity supply and transport.

Very little information is available regarding private investment from domestic sources, particularly in agriculture and trade, which are the main fields of investment in the greater part of Africa. In the Union of South Africa private domestic investment represents a large part of total investment. For certain countries, available estimates of capital formation reflect that part of current output and imports which is not consumed or exported, and as such comprise not only government and semi-public expenditure on development, together with foreign private investment, but also investment from local funds by the private sector of the economy. Estimates of capital formation require more statistical data than are currently available for the majority of African countries and such estimates as are available are limited to a comparatively small part of the continent.

2/ They include the Marketing Board reserves of some British countries, part of which are held as reserves against falls in export prices.

It has been estimated that gross capital formation in all British colonial territories amounted, at current prices, to £240 million in 1950, £300 million in 1951 and £390 million in 1952; provisional estimates for 1953 suggest a further increase to £410 million to £425 million. 3/ Of this it has been estimated that African colonies account for about 45 per cent, or approximately £600 million during the four years 1950 to 1953. In British colonial territories as a whole the estimated ratio of gross capital formation to national income (excluding African subsistence income) in 1951 and 1952 was of the order of 14 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively. This definition of capital formation includes the creation of new physical assets and the replacement of existing ones in the form of the main types of machinery and vehicles (imported or locally constructed), buildings and public works, and expenditure on mines and plantations, preliminary to production, by governments and other official bodies, commercial firms and private individuals. The remainder of funds available for investment is, in the main, in the form of foreign investments - predominantly sterling balances. If the increase in sterling balances in 1952 is added to domestic capital formation, the percentage of national income accounted for rises to 23 per cent. In the Gold Coast, for which separate figures are available, gross capital formation was as follows (in millions of pounds sterling): 1950, 15.1; 1951, 19.6; 1952, 24.2; 1953, 27.4; and 1954, 28.4. 4/ Expressed as a proportion of gross territorial income for the year 1950/51 (excluding allowances for the subsistence sector of the economy), this accounted for about 14 per cent. If to this figure for gross capital investment is added investment abroad, the proportion of gross territorial income accounted for was of the order of 33 per cent for that year. In its report on the economic development of Nigeria, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development estimated that the level of gross investment (including investment abroad) was about 12 per cent of gross domestic product, including allowance for the subsistence sector. 5/ In terms of the gross domestic product of the money economy, this may well approximate the over-all percentage of 23 per cent shown above for British territories as a whole.

As a proportion of gross national product, gross investment in the Belgian Congo has varied between 26 per cent (1953) and 34 per cent (1951) in recent years; in terms of net national income, net investment varied between 21 per cent and 31 per cent in this period (table 70).

Table 70. Investment in the Belgian Congo, 1950 to 1953
(Millions of Belgian Congo francs)

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953
Gross investment	10,764	15,670	15,200	14,000
As percentage of gross national product	30.2	35.8	29.3	26.3
Net investment	7,364	11,870	10,280	9,000
As percentage of national income • •	24.8	31.2	24.6	20.8

Source: Bulletin de la Banque Centrale du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi (Frussels), October 1954.

3/ The Colonial Territories, 1953-54, Cmd 9169 (London, 1954).

4/ Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey for 1952, 1953 and 1954 (Accra).

5/ The Economic Development of Nigeria (Baltimore, 1955).

Investment in Dependent Territories

Sources of investment

The Administrative Powers of the various dependent territories in Africa have differed in importance as sources of investment for their territories. France, through the Investment Fund for the Economic and Social Development of the Overseas Territories (Fonda d'Investissement et de Developpement Economique et Social, FIDES), accepts responsibility for all scientific research, two-thirds of the social development expenditure and one-half of the economic development expenditure; the remainder is provided by the territories themselves, frequently from loans at low rates of interest from the Central Fund for Overseas France (Caisse centrale de la France d'Outre-mer, CCFOM), which in turn is financed by grants from the metropolitan budget and advances from the French Treasury. The Central Fund, together with certain French banks, also make loans to private and semi-public companies in French African areas. In 1952 and 1953, France provided 76 and 80 per cent respectively, of the investment in its oversea territories. In the Belgian Congo, the greater part of the cost of development financing is borne by the territory from budget receipts and from loans. In British countries, too, the greater part of current capital development is being financed from their own resources or from loans, Colonial Development and Welfare funds accounting for about one-fifth of total investment in development plans. Table 71 shows such issues since the inception of the scheme.

Table 71. Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Issues to British African Territories, 1946/47 to 1953/54
(Thousands of pounds sterling)

Territory	1946/47 1948/49	1947/48	1948/49	1949/50	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	total
East Africa....	1,917	2,197	2,621	2,090	2,209	1,731			12,985
Central Africa.	479	844	Tr	792	711	1,091			4,695
West Africa....	4,733	2,931	2,906	3,657	2,074	2,767			19,068
South African High Commission territories....	544	263	360	368	432		348		2,315
St. Helena	58	28	8	10	26	25			155
Total.....	7,731	6,263	6,873	6,917	5,472	5,862			39,216

Source: Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. Cmd 9375 (London).

Assemble Nationale, Projet de Loi de Finances pour l'exercice 1955 (Paris) page 16.

United States direct private investment in African dependent territories, comprising net capital outflow and undistributed subsidiary earnings, which amounted to \$74 million by the end of 1949 increased to \$120 million at the end of 1952. Of this increase of \$46 million, \$29 million was invested in British, \$10 million in French and \$7 million in other dependent territories. Grants and loans under special aid programmes of the United States have contributed towards financing specific development projects in a number of African areas. For example, a loan of \$14 million has been made to Northern Rhodesia to help finance development of Rhodesia Railways.

Local funds for investment are derived principally from budget receipts, Marketing Board and price stabilization funds, industrial development bodies and Native authorities. In the Belgian Congo and in the Gold Coast, some loans have been raised by local subscription and some British territories have reserved a portion of loans raised in the London market for local subscription. A new source of funds in British territories is the financial backing for local currencies maintained in London, of which a small proportion - possibly 20 per cent - may in future be used for taking up local government securities. In French territories, the Native authorities have subscribed to the capital of public and semi-public companies. In the Belgian Congo the budget has contributed to the Societe de Credit au Colonat et b. l'Industrie which encourages the formation and expansion of small and medium-sized firms. A similar function in British territories is performed by the Colonial Development Corporation and local development corporations.

In the sphere of local private investment, an important part is played by the ploughing back of profits by existing companies. The establishment of new companies is encouraged by development boards which are willing to finance schemes, by tax exemptions and by a liberal tariff policy in respect of capital imports. The greater part of private capital investment from abroad is derived from firms with a knowledge of local conditions, and firms already established in the territories.

Expenditure on development plans

Development Plans undertaken in African dependent territories since the war aim to develop existing production and to encourage new forms of wealth with the object of raising the living standards of the indigenous inhabitants. To this end, investment has been effected in basic equipment and in schemes for economic and social betterment. In the initial years the emphasis has been on the development of basic facilities, such as energy resources, communications and port facilities, with a view to providing conditions conducive to economic expansion. Although further expansion in this field is still required, an important consideration in this connexion is the division of expenditure among types of development, particularly since, if development is to have a lasting effect, the area must be able to bear the recurrent charges arising therefrom. In general, the Administering Powers have been aware of these problems, and requirements of education and public health have been measured against revenue producing schemes to ensure best use of available finance. Moreover, plans have been subject to periodic re-examination to ensure that balanced development is maintained.

Between 1950 and 1954 the main obstacles to development have been, first, the comparative shortage of capital imports in the early years caused, in part, by European re-armament and, second, the lack of trained personnel. The fact that, during part of the period subsequent to 1950, there was an outflow of funds from some African countries suggests that the availability of finance was not one of the major Obstacles. Investment in selected territories during the period 1950 to 1953 is reviewed in the following paragraphs.

Expenditure in the Belgian Congo on the Ten Year Plan for development has shown a continuous increase from 1951 (table 72). Total expenditure to the end of 1950 amounted to only 1,732 million Belgian Congo francs but this increased by 1,212 million francs in the following years, and by 1,336 million francs in each of the years 1952 and 1953 so that expenditure in the latter year was over three times that to the end of 1950. Expenditure in the first half of 1954, at 3,700 million Belgian Congo francs was at a higher annual rate than that recorded in 1953 and about one-third in excess of actual expenditures in the first half of 1953.

Of the total sum of 7,661 million Belgian Congo francs in the above table spent from the Administration and INEAC budget, all except 214 million francs, which was actually spent during the life of the 1948 and 1949 budgets from which it was derived, are accounted for by projects in table 73.

Expenditure from the OTRACO budget is devoted to the development of communications and REGISDESO provides water and electricity, so that in all, a substantial proportion of total development expenditure is for the development of basic facilities.

There has been an appreciable increase in investment in the development plans of British African territories (table 74). Some easing of the staffing problem combined with the greater availability of capital goods has contributed to this rise; the increase in recurrent costs arising from the completion of capital works has also raised the figures of development expenditure. In most territories the rise in development expenditure continued to the end of 1953 but in certain territories, for example Tanganyika, some curtailment of expenditure in 1953 was necessitated by decreased revenue.

Rising costs and availability of increased revenue have led to considerable revisions in the original development plans. The organization of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has necessitated some reallocation of funds for development in the former colonies of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; and in Kenya it was decided, as a result of the emergency to re-draw the development plan for the period July 1954 to April 1956 to take into account additional financial assistance of up to £5.5 million granted by the United Kingdom Government.

In French North Africa, with the exception of French Morocco where public investment on development showed a slight increase above the 1952 figure, there was a general decline in 1953 from the record figures of investment in the previous years (table 75).

Table 72. Belgian Congo: 2/Commitments and Expenditure under
Ten-Year Plan, to 31 December 1953
(Millions of *Belgian Congo francs)

	item				
	<u>Administration and INEAC: 12/</u>				
	Commitments				
	Expenditure				
	<u>OTRACO: 2/</u>				
	Commitments				
	Expenditure				
<u>REGIDESO: Id/</u>					
Commitments	218	270	159		
.....	194	231	163		
Expenditure					
.....					
FBEI: 2/	292	174	131		
.....	180	195	138		
Commitments					
.....					
Expenditure	52	31	60	441	584
<u>Total:</u>					
Commitments	3,033	5,218	4,120	6,126	18,497
Expenditure	1,732	2,944	4,281	5,617	14,574

Source: Ministbre des Colonies, La Situation Econcmique de Congo Beige, 1951, 1952, 1953 (Brussels).

2/ Including Ruanda-Urundi.

.12/ Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo.

C/ Office des Transports Coloniaux.

R4gie de Distribution d'Eau et d'Electricite au Congo.

e/ Fonds de Bien-Etre Indigiene.

I/ Office des eit4s Africaines.

Table 73. Belgian Congo: 2/ Ten-Year Plan of Investment Financed
by Administration Budget, to 31 December 1953
(Millions of Belgian Congo francs)

Item	Before 1951	1951	1952	1953	Total to 31 December 1953
Investments	39.6	239.7		532.2	1,153.9
Electricity	24.0			1,965.4	
Urbanization and building	34.0	116.0	318.0	513.4	971.4
Agriculture and fisheries	11.6	442.1	853.7	712.9	2,042.7
Health	16.0	63.2	77.6	165.9	318.5
		53.8	205.5	228.4	503.7
Education	59.2				
Research	4.2	83.8	147.7	258.6	549.3
Immigration	-	20.8	39.9	29.0	93.9
INERAC		199.0			199.0
		34.3	74.7	61.0	203.3
Total	221.9	1,252.7	2,249.3	3,123.1	6,847.0

Source: Centre d'Information et de Documentation au Congo Belge et du Ruanda
Urundi, 1.1er Qu sur le plan d4cennal pour le developpement
4conomique et social du Congo Belge, 1952, 1953, 1954 (Brussels).

2/ Including Ruanda-Urundi.

Table 74. Expenditure on Development Plans in Selected
United Kingdom Territories, 1946/47 to 1954

Country	194 ⁶ / ₄₇ to 1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Gold Coast 2/	8,150	6,895	13,945	19,175	1/ 22,366
Kenya	13,500	4,095	5,352	6,163	
Nigeria 2/	17,375	...	• • •	...	
Northern Rhodesia	8,100	3,239	5,204	5,592	5,060
Tanganyika .	6,465	3,959	5,009	3,699	2,026
Uganda e/ ..	6,132	3,934	4,641	6,467	...

(Thousands of pounds sterling)

Source: Budget estimates of individual countries. Gold Coast: Office of the
Government Statistician, Economic and Statistical Bulletin
(Accra), February 1953.

2/ Twelve months ending March of the following year.

Revised estimate.

Estimate.

Six months ending June.

2/ Non-recurrent expenditure.

Table 75. French North Africa: Public Investment in Development, 1949 to 1953
(Billions of metropolitan francs)

Country and item	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Total
<u>Algeria:</u>						
Budget	32.6	38.9	44.2	48.7	49.2	213.6
Other	7.5	13.6	15.7	31.8	23.1	91.7
Total	40.1	52.5	59.9	80.5	72.3	505.3
<u>Tunisia:</u>						
Budget.....	11.2	14.1/	14.0	13.5	14.4	72.2
Other	3.9	10.7'-ti	5.5	4.8	5.1	29.8
Total	15.1	24.8	19.3	23.3	19.5	102.0
<u>Morocco:</u>						
Budget	19.2	25.7	34.5	36.6	35.5	151.5
Other	17.8	18.2	21.3	23.9	25.3	106.5
Total	37.0	43.9	55.0	60.5	60.8	253.0
Total	92.2	121.2 ^{2/}	135.0	164.3	152.6	665.3
Total at 1953 prices	147.0	182.0	162.0	164.3	152.6	807.9

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), page 343.

^{2/}Including 6 billion francs advanced from the Treasury.

During the period 1951 to 1953, the emphasis in the development plans of French North African territories has continued to be on the expansion of basic facilities. Irrigation and water supply, electricity and communications accounted for over 55 per cent of total expenditure in Algeria and Morocco; in Tunisia, where reconstruction claimed 12 per cent of total expenditure, the share was over 50 per cent (table 76).

As a result of this emphasis on development of basic facilities there has been an expansion of the road network. In Morocco, for example, between 1943 and 1953 the main road network was increased in length by about 10 per cent, there was also an increase in the percentage tarred from 82 per cent in 1948 to 89 per cent. Secondary roads also increased in length by about 10 per cent and the percentage tarred from two-thirds to nine-tenths. In railways the emphasis has been on modernization of equipment rather than extension of track, and a number of steam locomotives have been replaced by diesels. New airfields have been built to cater for increasing air traffic and port facilities expanded. Production of electricity has been considerably increased.

Agriculture, mining and mineral research have received a less important share of development expenditure. Social services accounted for over 23 per cent of expenditure in Algeria and Morocco. In Tunisia, the percentage share of social services in total development was less - about 12 per cent - but part of the expenditure on reconstruction is doubtless of a housing and town planning nature.

In the second series of development plans for French North Africa, covering the period 1954 to 1957, the development of basic facilities still accounts for a large part of total planned expenditure, but there has been an increase in the proportion of funds allotted to directly productive schemes (table 77). Planned expenditure on agriculture, for example, accounts for 12, 14 and 19 per cent in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, respectively, compared with 7, 9 and 11 per cent of expenditure in the period 1951 to 1953; expenditure on mining and mineral research also accounts for a larger percentage of total expenditure than under the first development plan. Among social services, education and public health receive a larger share of planned expenditure than in the period 1951 to 1953 but housing and town planning expenditure is less important in Algeria. The annual average rate of expenditure under the new plans is expected to be about the average rate for the period 1951 to 1953.

Table 76. French North Africa: Expenditure under First Development Plan,
1951 to 1953
(Millions of metropolitan francs)

Project,	A. geria			Morocco			Tunisia 1953						
	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1951	1952	1953					
-griculture	3,699	5,508	5,018	4,424	5,573	6,679	2,032	2,450	2,096				
Irrigation and water supply			8,266	12,045	11,797	7,582	8,565	10,659	5,251	6,528	6,910		
Electric power a/	17,725	18,754	12,196	14,406	11,635	10,883	1,670	2,312	1,274				
mining and mineral research.....	• 2,865	3,289	8,704	5,760	5,772	5,324	2,370	2,510	2,576				
Industrial development		1,078	2,312	1,967	-	-	100	50	-				
Communications....	• 11,153	13,981	12,913	10,238	11,061	10,668	3,808	2,845	1,437				
Tourism.....	-	-	-	-	-	101							
Miscellaneous...-	96	-	-	433	538	804	50	-	34				
Total, economic development...-•	44,882	55,889	52,595	42,843	43,144	45,118	15,281	16,695	14,327				
Education					4,867	5,544	5,029	4,307	4,058	3,829	1,111	1,100	1,249
Public health	2,084	1,912	2,431	2,017	2,163	2,530	448	500	379				
Housing and town planning			5,814	13,642	9,296	5,068	8,948	7,865	350	1,150		914	
Total, social development.....		12,765	21,098	16,756	11,392	15,169	14,224	1,909	2,750		2,542		
Administration	2,267	3,476	2,957	1,568	2,236	1,479	568	750	477				
Reconstruction... •-••	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,205	3,100	2,124				
Total expenditures				59,914	80,463	72,308	55,803	60,549	60,820	19,963	23,295	19,47c	

source: Commissariat General du Plan de Modernisation et d'Equipe-
ment, Rapport sur la realisation du
plan de modernisation et d'equipe-
ment de l'Union francaise, 1952 and 1953 and Cing ans
d'execution du plan de modernisation et d'equipe-
ment de l'Union francaise, 1952 (Paris).

a/ Including small amounts for gas in 1951 and 1952.

Table 77. French North Africa: Planned Expenditure under
Second Development Plan, 1954 to 1957
(Millions of metropolitan francs)

Type of Project	Algeria		Morocco		Tunisia	
	Planned expenditure	Per cent of total	Planned expenditure	Per cent of total	Planned expenditure	Per cent of total
Agriculture	36,277	11.9	32,112	14.3	13,38c	19.0
Irrigation and water supply	59,215	19.4	40,678	18.1	16,cc5	22.7
Electric power	44,537	14.6	16,493	7.3	6,930	9.8
Mining and mineral research	40,Ccc	13.3	15,685	7.0	9,620	13.6
Industrial development a/	2,5140	0.8	1,280	c.6	1,ccc	1.4
Communications	55,542	18.2	36,954	16.4	6,7c5	9.5
Tourism			401	0.2		
Miscellaneous					350	0.5
Total, economic development	238,711	78.3	143,603	63.9	53,990	76.6
Education b/	23,242	7.6	15,795	7.0	6,ccc	8.5
Public health	12,CCC	3.9	8,cco	3.6	2,5cc	3.5
Housing and town planning	27,CCO	8.9	29,184	13.0	6,cco	8.5
Total, social development	62,242	2c.4	52,979	23.6	14,5cc	20.5
Administration	4,CCC	1.3	8,5C0	3.8		
Municipalities		-	19,570	8.7	2,CCO	2.8
Total	304,953		224,652		70,490	

Source: Deuxieme Plan de Modernisation et d'Equipement, Rapport General de la Commission d'Etude et de Co-ordination des Plans de Modernisation et d'Equipement de l'Algerie, de la Tunisie et du Maroc 1954, (Paris, 1954).

Including fisheries.

Including expenditure on sport.

Public investment in French tropical Africa showed a constant increase to the end of 1952; the volume of investment was particularly significant in 1951 and 1952, when it was two and three times, respectively, as high as the average level attained in the period 1949 to 1950 (table 78). In 1953, however, investment fell by about half compared with the previous year to about the same rate as in 1951. The reasons given for the fall in investment in 1953 are that 1953 marked the end of an important stage in the first development plan and was a year of transition from the first to the second plan so that there were delays in investment.

Measured in terms of authorized commitments, investment over the entire period 1946 to 1953, inclusive, amounted to 396,786 million metropolitan francs; of this fr 352,023 million were derived from FIDES and the balance of fr 67,763 million from the Caisse centrale. The figures refer to investment in all the overseas territories of which those in Africa south of the Sahara account for over 95 per cent. These territories received fr 271,791 million from FIDES in this period. The allocation of this amount by categories of investment is shown in table 79. The table also shows actual expenditure by FIDES, which amounted to 77 per cent of total authorized commitments during the period.

As in French North Africa, the emphasis in the first development plan has been on the improvement and extension of basic facilities, particularly communications. In the second plan emphasis is placed on expanded production,

Table 78. French Territories South of the Sahara: Public Investment, a/ to 31 December 1953
(Billions of metropolitan francs)

Source of finance	To end of						Total
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	
b							
FIDES/—	8.8	24.0	28.2	52.7	85.6 ²¹	50.4	249.7
Caisse centrale de la France d't.futre-mer	1.4	4.0	5.0	9.5	11.5	11.8	43.2
Total	10.2	28.0	33.2	62.2	97.1	62.2	292.9

Source: Commissariat Ge'ne'ral du Plan de Modernisation et d'Equipement, Rapport sur la rdalisation du plan de modernisation et d'dquipement de l'Union francaise, 1952 and 1953.

a/ Actual disbursements, including small amounts for territories outside Africa.

b/ Investment fund for economic and social development.

c/ Of this amount, 20.5 billion francs consisted of transfers to the treasuries of individual territories.

Table 79. French Territories South of the Sahara:
 Authorized Commitments, by Categories of
 Expenditure, 1946 to 1953
 (Millions of metropolitan francs)

Purpose	Cameroons, Equa- French West tonal adminis- Africa Africa tration			5,629	1,747	1,304	
	386	31	25				
Production	23,988	6,896	2,996	35,518	5,331	5,674	
Energy	7,540	1,549	2,337				
Communications	78,620	31,698	32,367	24,401	5,254	4,615	
Social develop- ment	20,873	9,535	4,016				
Miscellaneous	119	156	35 ⁸				
Total authorized commitments	131,141	49,834	42,074				
Total actual dis- bursements	106,496	34,534	32,475				
				Togoland, French adminis- Togoland, French adminis- Somali- land Comoro Islands			
				5,162	578	192	245
				256	-	1,187	1
				24,084	2,974	2,967	1,307

	Per cent of total commit- ments	271,791 icc
40,057	15	208,384
12,870	5	
174,017	64	
43,755	15	
1,090	1	

Source: Authorized commitments: Commissariat Gndral du Plan de Modernisation et d'Equipement, Rapport annuel sur l¹-execution du plan de modernisation et d'equipement de l'Union francaise, 1954 (Paris), page 365; actual disbursements: Ministere de la France d'Cutre-Mer, Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique d'Cutre-Mer, May-June, 1954 (Paris).

one of the principal aims being a substantial increase in agricultural production for local consumption. Planned expenditure on the rural economy is accordingly to increase to 62 billion metropolitan francs, or 18 per cent of total expenditure, compared with 14 per cent (fr 46 billion) under the first plan. Expenditure on research is also to be expanded, particularly in the field of mining. Further expansion of communications, though on a reduced scale is planned, such expansion being intended as an aid to increased production. In education the emphasis is to be on primary education and in public health the aim is to expand existing facilities while ensuring a minimum of waste. Table 80 shows the minimum programme envisaged by the commission set up to report on investment needs in the second period and covers only recommended investment by France. It is anticipated that private investment in French territories south of the Sahara will amount to fr 105 billion in the period 1954 to 1957.

Table 80. French Oversea Territories: Metropolitan Investments in Second Development Plan, 1954 to 1957
(Billions of metropolitan francs)

Sector of economy	Proposed investment	
	Amount	Per cent of total
Rural economy	60	17
Principal mining projects, industrial and hydroelectric schemes (including provision for roads)	80	25
Scientific and technical resources, including cartography	14	4
Mining, geological and petroleum research	24	7
Transport and communications	74	21
Education	18.8)	6
Mass education	6)	
Broadcasting	2.5	1
Public health and medical care	23.6	7
Urbanization and housing	34	10
Loans to private concerns	16	5
	Total	347.6 ² / 100

Source: Commissariat, Ge'ne'ral du Plan de Modernisation et d'Equipe'ment, Rapport G4ndral de la Commission d'Etude et de Co-ordination des plans de modernisation et illequipe'ment des territoires d'Cutre-mer (Paris, 1954).

a/ Excluding 22 billion francs for expenditure by Ministry of Public Works on main line airfields.

Semi-public investment

Data on semi-public investment are fragmentary and are inadequate to determine the order of magnitude of investment from this sector of the economy. It is, however, clear that the investment has been substantial. In the Belgian Congo, for example, the gross public and semi-public investment of 6,770 million Belgian Congo francs in 1953 is estimated to have comprised fr 4,220 million in governmental investment (including fr 3,126 million on the development plan) and fr 2,550 million in semi-public investment. 7/ Credits opened by the Sociétdé de Crédit au Colonat et à l'Industrie amounted to fr 414 million from 1950 to 1953, inclusive, the annual total of credit rising from fr 55.5 million in 1950 to fr 94.5 million in 1951 and fr 140.7 million in 1952. There was a decrease in credits in 1953 to fr 123.6 million. In French territories there are a large number of joint agencies (Sociétdés d'économie mixte) concerned with food production, mineral research and mining, development of electric power, etc.; these are, in part, financed by the Caisse centrale and play an important role in development in French territories.

In United Kingdom territories, particularly in West Africa, semi-public investment outside the development plans is assuming increasingly important proportions. This investment is chiefly effected through the agency of development boards which are financed largely by marketing boards. In Nigeria, for example, actual investment by regional production development boards from 1949 to 1952, inclusive, amounted to a total of over Z4 million and was estimated to increase to over £3 million in 1953 and to almost £5.5 million in the following year. Projects assisted in this way include small rubber and oil plantations, often in conjunction with co-operative societies, citrus plantations, and processing factories and oil mills. The construction of roads for transporting produce is also a function of the development boards. In Northern Rhodesia, the Industrial Loans Board invested C513,000 in the period 1951 to 1953, of which over 40 per cent was in engineering and 30 per cent in building construction.

Private investment

Very little is known of the volume of private investment in the dependent territories of Africa; few figures are available and, owing to differences in definition they are not comparable for different countries.

In the Belgian Congo, gross private fixed investment amounted to 5,763 million Belgian Congo francs in 1950 and increased to fr 6,760 million and fr 9,580 million in 1951 and 1952, respectively, but decreased slightly in 1953 to fr 9,500 million. IV These figures refer to local investment only. External investment, public and private, amounted to fr 3,050 million and fr 2,370 million in 1950 and 1951, respectively. In 1952 and 1953 the balance of payments of the Belgian Congo indicated a net inflow of capital.

It was estimated that private investment in French North Africa between 1949 and 1952 was of the order of 350 billion metropolitan francs, a great deal

7/ Bulletin de la Banque Centrale du Congo Beige et du Ruanda-Urundi (Brussels), October 1954,

8/ Bulletin de la Banque Centrale du Congo Beige et du Ruanda-Urundi, October 1954.

of which was raised on the French market. 9/ In Tunisia over 1,100 firms were established between 1950 and 1955 with a nominal capital of 4,590 million francs; during the same period, 534 established firms invested fr 25,685 million, making a total of fr 30,275 million, of which 80 per cent was in industrial enterprises. Since these figures are based partly on nominal capital they do not accurately measure the volume of actual investments. However, they indicate that private investment between 1950 and 1953 was greater than in the preceding three-year period, 1947 to 1949, when, on the same basis, it amounted to fr 19,400 million, of which over fr 14 billion was for industry. 10/

In Madagascar private investment in 1949 amounted to CFA fr 650 million and rose in 1950 to CFA fr 944 million, then to CFA fr 1,219 million and CFA fr 2,437 million in 1951 and 1952, respectively. In French West Africa and in Togoland under French administration, private investment is estimated to have totalled CFA fr 6,832 million in the three years, 1950 to 1952, while in French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons under French administration, the corresponding figures for private investment were CFA fr 6,125 million and 3,783 million respectively. 11/

Private investment in all United Kingdom dependent territories other than Hong Kong has been estimated at £70 million in 1953 and £150 million for the period 1950 to 1952; these amounts exclude loans raised in London, which for African territories alone amounted to £16 million in 1953, and loans by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The share of African territories in these totals is not separately stated, but if it is assumed that their share in total private investment is in the same ratio as their share in total capital formation - about 45 per cent - private investment in British Africa over the period 1950 to 1953 may have been of the order of £100 million. In the three years 1950 to 1952, investments of \$46 million, of which \$23 million arose from undistributed earnings, were made in African dependent territories from private sources in the United States.

Investments in other countries

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland came into being in September 1953, towards the end of the period under review, and involved modification of existing development plans in the former separate territories of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia. Certain items of development expenditure were embodied in a federal plan covering the period 1954/55 to 1956/57. The plan, which it is estimated will cost £70 million, contains provisions for a major hydroelectric scheme and for the expenditure of over £30 million on communications and transport. It is anticipated that expenditure in each of the years 1954/55 and 1955/56 will amount to £24 million, leaving £22 million for the final year of the plan.

9/ Encyclopedie Mensuelle d'Outre-Mer (Paris), May 1953.

10/ Residence Generale de France a Tunis, Bulletin economique et sociale de la Tunisie (Tunis), April 1954, page 34.

11/ Industries et Travaux d'outre-Mer (Paris), February 1954. These figures are based partly on nominal capital of new establishments.

The balance of payments ~~statement~~ of these territories shows that from 1950 to the end of 1953 the net inflow of capital from abroad amounted to £147 million. Of this, long-term official capital amounted to almost £42 million and long-term private capital to over £19 million; the former ~~figure~~ includes £5 million to Northern Rhodesia from United States foreign aid programmes for railway development, and drawings approximating £8 million from loans by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The greater part of external private capital investment was from sterling sources, principally the United Kingdom, and was mainly directed towards expansion of the mining industry. It was estimated that current private investment in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland from sterling sources was in the region of £20 million per annum. 12/ Private investment from dollar sources rose from the equivalent of £1 million in 1952 to £3 million in 1953 and was estimated at £5 million in 1954.

The considerable economic development of the Union of South Africa and its continuing industrial expansion in the period under review is reflected in the investment ~~statistics~~. According to the official estimates of national accounts, gross capital formation was ESA 231 million in 1950, ESA 399 million in 1951, ESA 294 million in 1952 and ESA 377 million in 1953. In the same years net capital formation after allowing for depreciation, was ESA 166 million, ESA 327 million, ESA 216 million and ESA 292 million, respectively.

Although there is no development plan for the Union of South Africa similar to development plans in the dependent territories, the public sector accounts for a significant proportion of the total investment. Thus in the few years 1950 to 1953, of the total net investment of ESA 1,000 million, public investment accounted for ESA 386 million, or rather more than one third. Of this total of public investment ESA 100 million was in public corporations, including the plant producing oil from coal.

By far the greater part of this investment, approximately four fifths, has been financed from local sources. According to the estimates of the South African Reserve Bank private investment from abroad amounted to ESA 175 million during the period 1950 to 1953. In addition, approximately ESA 50 million was raised abroad on public account in the same period, the larger part being obtained from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

12/ From speech by Federal Minister of Transport and Communications,
17 November 1954.

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STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table A. Output of Principal Agricultural Commodities* 1950 to 1953
(Thousands of metric tons)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>Cereals:</u>				
Barley	2,910	3,100	3,490	3,880
Algeria	804	560	1,043	910
Ethiopia	600	619		
French Morocco	1,071	1,617	1,220	1,806 ^{a/}
Tunisia	200	50	340	180 ^{b/}
Maize	5,990	5,280	6,690	7,250
French Morocco	127	215	290	300
French West Africa	262	336	492	0.8
Madagascar	73	77	71	
Union of South Africa	2,721	1,864	3,163	3,580
Millet and sorghum	10,670	11,480	11,780	...
Cameroons, French administration	346	358	351	..
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Federation of	1,453	1,691		. . .
French West Africa ...	2,299	2,368	2,614	. . .
Tanganyika	516	610	914	...
Rice (paddy)	2,500	2,380	2,680	2,650
Belgian Congo	147	145	170	177
French West Africa	531	513	577	550
Madagascar	802	816	1,021	1,025
Nigeria	250	. . .		. . .
Sierra Leone	275	245	245	220
Wheat	3,280	3,200	3,660	3,840
Algeria	947	873	1,192 ^{1,1}	1 1C
French Morocco	755	838	795 ^{1,1}	1,115
Kenya c/	129	114	115	122
Tunisia	460	320	687	580
Union of South Africa	709	698	543	576

Table A (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>Fibres:</u>				
Cotton (lint)	310	290	330	370
Belgian Congo /	44	44	53	50 ^{2/}
French Equatorial Africa	21	23	34	30
Mozambique	28	30	40	35
Nigeria	18	21 ^V	182	1
Sudan	100	62	83	e89 ^{12/}
Tanganyika	9	9	14	9
Uganda	63	69	58	80
Sisal	215	245	260	270
Angola	21	23	25	22 ^{2/}
Kenya	41	42	38	39
Mozambique/	18	19	19	22
Tanganyika	124	148	165	168
Wool	70	70	70	75
French Morocco	4	5	6	...
Union of South Africa	50	52	54	58
<u>Oil-seeds and oils:</u>				
Copra	120	90	90	...
Gold Coast/	1	1	5	...
Kenya/	1		...	...
Mauritius	2	1	1	'se
Mozambique/	46	37	45	...
Seychelles	7	8	5	...
Tanganyika •	27	10	12	...
Togoland, French administration	5	6	5	...
Zanzibar	21	10	12	14
Cottonseed	620	570	680	690
Belgian Congo/	91	88	104	...
French Equatorial Africa	60	45	58	65
French West Africa ... *	12	8	13	13
Mozambique	56	60	59	72,
Nigeria	37	44	34 ^{f/}	47L/,
Sudan	176	111	162	1
Tanganyika	15	15	28	(8) 1/
Uganda	126	130	135	140

Table A (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952	1953
Groundnuts	1,980	2,680		
Belgian Congo	162	160		
Cameroons, French administration	96	102		
French :Equatorial Africa ..	78	90		
French West Africa	704	877		
Gambia	66	50		
Nigeria	430	850		
Southern Rhodesia	32	46		
Tanganyika	12	20		
Uganda	140	189		
Union of South Africa	92	111		
British administration	40	44	Gold Coast and Togoland,	44
Olive oil	80	100	80	140
Algeria	17	23	26	25
French Morocco	10	22	12	
Libya	5	6	1	
Tunisia	42	46	39	
.....	92 ^b	11		
Palm kernels/	324	292	302	320
Angola	5	4	6	5
Belgian Congo	38	39	42	39
Cameroons, French administration	13	12	9	10
French West Africa	38	34	29	38
Nigeria	188	159	171	184
Portuguese Guinea	6	6	8	...
Sierra Leone	32	34	35	32
Palm oil"	331	309	339	360
Angola	14	12	11	7
Belgian Congo	125	128	147	159
Cameroons, French administration	...	5	3	1
French West Africa	11	15	10	16
Nigeria	176	152	170	204

Table A (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952	1953
Sesame	270	150	180	...
Belgian Congo ¹	6	6	5	5
Ethiopia	26	35	...	• • •
French West Africa	4	4	4	...
Nigeria ² /	15	12	14	13
Sudan	168	38	63	...
Tanganyika	5	5	6	...
Uganda .....	...	26	29	000
<u>Other commodities:</u>				
Cassava	000	41041		
Belgian Congo	6,277	6,222	6,742	6,751
Cameroons, French administration ..	802	598	701	...
French Equatorial / *Africa ... .	...	540	1,240	...
French West Africa	1,124	1,527	1,544	...
Gold Coast and Togoland, British administration .	512	512	512	...
Madagascar	944 ¹	953	800	...
Nigeria	10,750 ² /	000	000	000
Pemba and Zanzibar	100	76	49	82
Ruanda-Urundi	919	1,463	1,668	1,805
Sierra Leone	36	36	311	37
Tanganyika	813	711	1,642	1,861
Togoland, French administration	230	245	330	
Citrus fruit ...	810	830	790	...
Algeria	268	272	257	
French Morocco	183	184	222121	1902/
Tunisia	32	35	32	41
Union of South Africa	235	238	189	...
Cocoa beans	519	460	510	465 ¹ 2/
Cameroons, French administration	44, /	54	45 ¹ , 21,	56 ² /
French West Africa	60PJ	45	61E/	55
Gold Coast and Togoland, British administration	266	214	251	214
Nigeria and Cameroons, British administration	112	109	111	99

Table A (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952	1953
Coffee beans	281	308	316	350
Angola	47	55	55	64
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi	34	36	31	35
Cameroons, French administration	8	10	12	...
Ethiopia	31	25	36	32
French West Africa	5 ⁸¹ /	64	61	85
Kenya ^o	10	16	12	12
Madagascar	44	31	26	41
Tanganyika	18	18	17	15
Uganda	39	42	37	...
Potatoes	1,010	1,1080	1060	1,200
Algeria	246	246	240	242
Madagascar	90	86	72	...
Ruanda-Urundi	111	144	149	165
Union of South Africa	239	232	212	374
Rubber	55,372	73,152	73,660	77,978
Belgian Congo	8,216	12,167	16,810	18,079
Gold Coast	265	334	301	339
Cameroon ^o , French administration	.....	2,146	2,479	2,700
Liberia	31,621	35,356	35,860	34,864
Nigeria	13,626	21,573	18,418	21,962
Sugar (raw)	1,435	1,340	1,500	1,580E/
Angola	52	51	50	50
Mauritius	457	484	468	512
Mozambique	92	83	90	93
Reunion	106	130	158	171,
Uganda	56	56	56	40E/
Union of South Africa	622	484	608	658
Sweet potatoes and yams	16,500	17,000	18,000	18,000
Belgian Congo	378	386	363	309
Cameroons, French administration	113	94	120	...
French Equatorial Africa	390	205	...	...
French West Africa	1,019	1,466	2,078	0414.

Table (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952	1953
Sweet potatoes and yams (continued)				
Gold Coast and Togoland, British administration	. 482	482	481	...
Madagascar	293	321	377	...
Nigeria, including Cameroons, British administration	9,973	oo.	oo.	..•
Ruanda-Urundi	1,028	1,387	1,490	1,141.2
Tanganyika	254	244	...	...
Toga land, French administration	264	295	347	...
Tea	20	21	20	22
Kenya ^{2/}	7 _{b/}	7, _/	7	6
Mozambique	3-	3E/	4 ¹ 2/	5
Nyasaland	7	7	6	soo
Uganda.	2	2	2	0
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	os.	130 130	130	130
Algeria	19	19	21	26
Northern Rhodesia	3	4	5	4
Nyasaland	16	16	15	14
Southern Rhodesia./	40	45	48	51
Union of South Africa	24	20	17	18
Wine	1,840	1,730	1,610	2,300
Algeria	1,430	1,374	1,232	1,829
French Morocco	...	71	102	59
Tunisia	78	65, ₁	67 /	66. ,
Union of South Africa	251	1892/	2531 ¹ /	288 ¹ 2J

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural and Economic Statistics and Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics (Rome), 1951, 1952 and 1953; International Rubber Study Group, Rubber Statistical Bulletin (London), February 1955. Unless otherwise stated, the years are crop years ending in the year given.

(Footnotes continued on following page)

Table A (continued)

Footnotes:

- 2/ Excluding Egypt.
- 12/ Unofficial estimate.
On farms and estates.
- (.1/ Including Ruanda-Urundi.
- eJ Purchases for export.
- Ei Exports.
- g/ Recorded sales.
- 11/ Including Camerouns under British administration.
- I/ Village crops.
- ₁1/ Zdible oil only.
- 11/ Olive production from plantations, comprising about half of total production.
- 1/ Tripolitania only.
- mi Including French 2, quatorial Africa.
- 11/ Parchment coffee in Ruanda-Urundi.
- 2/ Estate production.
- 2/ Preliminary figure.
- 2/ Tal quel (raw and refined sugar included at actual weight).
- 1./ Twelve months ending April of year shown.

Table B. Output of Principal Minerals by Major Producers,

		1952		1953 estimate	
		1950 to 1953 (Thousands of metric tons)			
Commodity and country		1950	1951		
				9,911	5,035
				1,308	1,900
				839	60
				104	24
<u>Metallic mineral ores (metal content):</u>				448	321
				7,212	2,730
			135	198	458
				120	338
			131	76	117
			4	3	3
			478	467	536
			7	11	11
			224	136	202
			247	261	324
<hr/>					
Antimony	10,745	18,551			
Algeria	1,354	1,464			
French Morocco	689	957			
Southern Rhodesia	24	69			
Spanish Morocco	367	203			
Union of South Africa	8,311	15,858			
Bauxite	130				
French West,frica	9				
Gold Coast/	117				
Mozambique	4				
Chrome	488				
Sierra Leone	3				
Southern Rhodesia	260				
Union of South Africa	225				
Cobalt	6,238	7,073	8,416	9,605	
Belgian Congo	5,148	5,715	6,831	8,278	
French Morocco	420	680	1,000	650	
Northern Rhodesia/	670	678	585	677	
Copper	502	552	574	632	

Angola	2	2	2	2
Belgian CongoS/	176	192	206	214
Northern Rhode9ia/....	281	314	317	368
South West Africa	11	11	14	12
Union of South Africa	33	33	34	35
Gold (kilogrammes)	417,649	411,939	421,529	426,147
Bechuanaland				
	8	15	39	34
Belgian Congoili	10,557	10,958	11,470	11,540
Cameroons, French administration	226	169	81	32
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Federation of/	1,141	766	658	...

Table B (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952	1953 estimate
<u>Metallic mineral ores</u> (metal content) (continued): Gold				
(kilogrammes) (continued)				
French Equatorial Africa ..			1,603	1,685
French West Africa	1,711	1,644	46	50
Gold Coast		61	21,507	22,736
Kenya	149	21,731	318	298
Liberia *****	21,444	615	300/	300t/
Madagascar	714	305	55	51
Mozambique	431	61 21	26	36
Nigeria **.....	60 50	49 27	34	21
Northern Rhodesia	70 45	101	78	103
Sierra Leone	108	15,14	82	44
Southern Rhodesia	15,89	5 46	15,450	15,585 ,
Sudan	9 110	10	50	502/
Swaziland	56	2,007 6		
Tanganyika	2,072	358,202	2,124	2,174
Uganda/ . *	16		5	13
Union of South Africa	362,7		367,603	371,395
Iron	82	4,504	5,463	6,153
Algeria	3,961	1,496	1,636	1,750
French Morocco	1,361	247	299	233
Liberia/	147	695	606	893
Sierra Leone		26	703	848
Southern Rhodesia	711	574	36	35
Spanish Morocco	29	492	572	603
Tunisia	583	856	525	563
Union of South Africa	413		1,086	1,228
Lead	119	150	183	189
Algeria	French 1	3	4	7
Equatorial Africa ... French Morocco	2	3	14	5
Northern Rhodesia ^c /.....	48	68	84	80
South West Africa)	14	14	13	12
Spanish Morocco/	34	40	53	59
Tunisia .....	..... s		1	1
Union of South Africa ^e	19	21	23	24
Magnesite ..	.....	1	1	1
Southern Rhodesia	9	34	35	33
Union of South Africa	12	15	11	10
		19	24	23

Table B (continued)

Commodity	2nd country	1950	1951	1952	1953 estimate
<u>Metallic mineral ores</u> (metal content) (continued):					
Manganese		836	955	1,038	1,052
Angola		5	22	26	32
Belgian Congo		9	36	64	108
Gold Coast a/		376	425	412	393
French Morocco		115	151	172	166
Northern Rhodesia		-	1	1	3
South West Africa		-	2	12	18
Union of South Africa		332	319	351	333
Silver		241	231	289	
Algeria.		1		-	soo
Belgian Congo		139	118	147	154
British West Africa a/ g/		1	2	1	1
French Morocco		34	42	59	...
Northern Rhodesia		5	3	11	16
Southern Rhodesia		3	3	3	3
South West Africa		20	25	29	...
Tunisia		...	2	2	2
Union of South Africa		35	36	37	37
Tin concentrates		23,292	23,854	23,974	25,880
Belgian Congo d/		13,680	13,888	14,016	15,538
Nigeria		8,391	8,676	8,448	8,354
Tanganyika a/		99	62	44	46
Uganda		137	118	107	97
Union of South Africa		53	773	950	1,382
Tungsten		469	736	1,19 ²	1,437
Belgian Congo d/		240	393	607	762
Nigeria		3	13	14	11
Southern Rhodesia		35	107	234	211
South West Africa		4	10	85	1c8
Uganda a/		130	100	94	114
Union of South Africa		57	113	158	231
Vanadium			182	480	667
Northern Rhodesia..		87		43	
South West Africa		182	393	624	541

Table B (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952	1953 estimate
<u>Metallic mineral ores (metal content) (continued):</u>				
Zinc.....	1 3 3	1 5 8		
		1 8 1		
2 2 2				16
				126
Algeria	7	9	12	-
Belgian Congo	76	89	99	3 5
French Equatorial Africa	1	1	-	2 6
French Morocco	11	20	28	1 6
Northern Rhodesia c/	23	23	23	4
South West Africa ...	12	13	16	
Tunisia	3	4	4	
<u>Non-metallic minerals:</u>				
Asbestos	175	201	231	194
French Morocco	1	1	1	1
Southern Rhodesia	65	71	77	80
Swaziland	30	32	32	27
Union of South Africa ...	79	97	121	86
Coal h/	30,037	30,435	32,350	33,132
Algeria	258	247	269	295
Belgian Congo	160	218	253	315
French Morocco	368	394	460	565
Madagascar	2	6	4	5
Mozambique	56	78	150	162
Nigeria	592	560	590	711
Southern Rhodesia	2,128	2,300	2,559	2,618
Union of South Africa--	26,473	26,632	28,065	28,461
Diamonds i/ (thousands of metric carats)	14,832	16,533	18,408	19,776
Angola	539	734	743	729
.....Belgian Congo	10,148	10,565	11,609	12,580
French Equatorial Africa	112	148	157	ilia
French West Africa	125	101	136	180
Gold Coast a/	944	1,768	2,059	2,165
Sierra Leone	656	476	453	482
South West Africa	505	503	538	610
Tanganyika a/ j/	71	9	332	171
Union of South Africa	1,732	2,229	2,383	2,718

Table B (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952	1953 estimate
<u>Non-metallic minerals (continued):</u>				
Petroleum (crude)	43	83	147	188
Algeria	3	7	46	85
French Morocco	39	76	101	103
Phosphate rock.....	6,079	7,172	6,921	6,419
Algeria	677	777	703	603
French Morocco.....	3,872	4,716	3,954	4,197
Tunisia.....	1,530	1,679	2,264	1,719

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1954; United States Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, Cobalt, 1953 (Washington, D.C.); Colonial Geological Surveys, Statistical Summary of the Mineral Industry, 1946-1952 (London, 1954).

a/ Exports.

b/ Twelve months ending 30 June of year stated.

c/ Smelter production.

d/ Including Ruanda-Urundi.

e/ Unofficial estimate.

f/ Twelve months ending 31 August of year stated.

g/ Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone.

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

i/ Including industrial diamonds.

j/ Drop in Tanganyikan exports was due to dispute regarding disposal of the diamonds; when resolved, this resulted in heavy exports in 1952.

Table C. Number of Cattle, 1949/50 to 1952/53
(Thousands of head)

Country	1949/50	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53
Algeria	763	810	846	864
Bechuanaland	1,050	1,027	1,052	...
Belgian Congo	759	637	664	725
Cameroons, French administration..	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
French Equatorial Africa ...	1,650	1,680	1,751	...
French West Africa	6,100	5,969	6,997	6,998
Gold Coast a/	360	335	390	395
Kenya b/ -	612	621	639	665
Madagascar	5,742	5,673	5,748	6,164
French Morocco	1,942	2,028	2,135	...
Northern Rhodesia	878	907	920	926
Southern Rhodesia	3,004	2,981	2,965	2,987
Sudan	4000	4000	4,785	...
Swaziland	417	409	424	421
Union of South Africa	11,513	11,565	11,768	11,655
Tunisia	395	475	401	483

Source: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1954. Figures give the count or estimate nearest to 1 January in the twelve months from 1 October to 30 September (for example, 1 January 1951 is shown as "1950/51").

a/ Including Togoland under British administration.

b/ On farms and estates.

Table D. Number of Sheep, 1949/50 to 1952/53
(Thousands of head)

Country	1949/50	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53
Algeria ^{eeee} ^{*****}	4,541	5,321	6,028	6,014
Bechuanaland	217	198	216	
Belgian Congo	300 a/	486	547	530
French Equatorial Africa a/	835 --	890	970	
French West Africa a/	10,200	7,947	9,847	9,936
Gold Coast	520	316	464	464
Kenya a/	2,852	2,855	2,858	2,866
French Morocco	10,375	10,960	13,923	
Southern Rhodesia	315	306 5 ₁ 60c	317 6 ₁ 00c	537
Sudan	5,600			..
		3,660	3,420	
Tunisia	2,390	34,823	35,480	2,875
Union of South Africa	31,361			

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1954. Figures give the count or estimate nearest to 1 January in the twelve months from 1 October to 30 September (for example, 1 January 1951 is shown as "1950/51").

a/ Provisional.

Table E. Industrial Classification of Wage Earners, 1949 to 1954
(Thousands of workers)

Country and Year	Agriculture and forestry	Mineral and quarrying	Electric power production	Building and construction	Manufacturing	Commerce	Transport	Public Administration	Domestic and other services	Total
Indigenous Employee: 3 ^{2f}										
Felgian Congo:										
1950	238.8	111.8	0.0	84.8	114.9	62.1	62.1	...	255.3	962.0
1951	243.7	112.3	...	100.2	150.4	72.7	69.1	0.0	282.6	1,030.9
1952	248.5	111.2	...	115.7	158.1	72.1	67.1	0.4	302.5	1,077.7
1953	254.9	109.0	...	115.7	163.8	74.0	71.7	...	108.7	1,109.6
Gold Coast:										
1950	19.9	35.7	...	20.0	2.1	15.8	10.0	26.9	0.1	130.9
1949	20.0	44.3	1.7	13.7	10.1	19.2	15.2	30.5	9.7	184.3
1951	28.9	44.4	4.82	41.8	11.3	24.0	19.1	31.5	11.8	217.7
1952	25.1	41.0	4.2	44.7	11.8	23.5	18.5	13.4	14.1	216.3
Kenya:										
1949	189.2	8.5	1.3	16.2	27.6	18.1	3.7	92.7	18.8	395.0
1950	201.9	8.3	1.4	16.3	36.2	19.3	5.2	95.1	38.5	422.2
1951	201.2	5.5	1.1	12.7	39.5	15.8	7.8	93.4	34.6	413.6
1952	202.7	5.9	0.0	15.6	43.2	17.0	7.9	101.6	39.9	434.6
1953	211.3	4.7	...	11.7	38.6	18.7	8.0	118.1	40.0	453.0
Nigeria:										
1951	54.2	54.9	2.5	38.8	10.2	20.1	14.5	61.7	18.4	103.4
1952	40.6	61.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308.7
1953	47.3	41.6	4.4	33.5	...	23.5	42.7	64.0	...	...
Eastern Rhodesia:										
1949	...	...	...	4.8	...	...	1.3	0.0	...	0.9
1950	39.9	40.8	...	17.0	20.0	21.2	7.4	17.0	33.6	158.4
1951	44.9	44.6	...	17.0	11.4	40.5	7.6	20.4	16.4	205.9
1952	56.1	45.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234.8
Southern Rhodesia:										
1949	0.0	58.6	2.9	33.4	46.4	...	...	93.8	...	428.0
1950	177.0	59.5	3.1	40.5	52.6	19.0	10.0	...	...	458.6
1951	181.4	62.4	3.7	37.3	56.7	...	...	...	...	481.0
1952	183.1	60.8	3.5	44.8	57.3	...	...	...	...	...
Tanzania:										
1949	144.6	20.0	4.0	31.8	23.7	23.0	24.5	50.6	31.1	349.2
1951	239.2	18.0	0.1	45.7	26.0	19.4	23.9	31.4	51.5	455.4
1953	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	...	0.0	448.0
Uganda:										
1950	...	6.1	0.1	34.6	25.2	2.5	6.4	39.4	8.0	163.1
1951	51.1	5.8	0.0	34.5	24.4	2.5	6.4	19.3	7.2	171.2
1952	64.9	9.3	0.0	39.1	21.6	4.4	7.1	44.5	14.3	207.1
1953	58.0	8.0	...	39.9	25.9	4.6	7.0	47.2	16.3	206.9
1954	58.3	7.0	...	48.4	24.0	5.1	7.1	46.8	23.8	220.5
1955	56.2	7.9	...	45.5	24.4	6.2	7.6	48.4	28.5	224.8
Non-Indigenous Employees										
1.9.12a:										
1949	1.3	0.2	...	2.8	6.2	7.8	2.0	12.5	2.5	5.3
1950	1.5	0.2	0.4	2.9	7.3	9.2	1.9	13.0	2.3	18.3
1951	1.9	0.2	...	2.6	7.3	9.8	2.0	13.4	2.4	39.6
1952	1.8	0.3	...	2.5	7.4	10.6	2.0	14.1	2.5	41.2
1953	1.8	0.2	4.4	2.5	8.2	11.2	2.2	16.6	2.8	45.5
Northern Rhodesia:										
1949	1.0	4.2	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	11.9
1950	1.2	4.1	...	...	...	...	1.2	0.0	...	14.5
1951	1.5	5.0	...	...	...	...	1.3	...	...	17.4
1952	1.4	5.0	...	...	...	...	1.3	...	...	19.5
Southern Rhodesia:										
1949	2.6	2.3	0.7	5.8	7.8	7.1	3.6	7.6	3.3	40.8
1950	2.8	2.4	0.9	6.4	9.7	8.4	4.0	8.0	3.8	46.4
1951	3.0	2.5	1.0	6.7	10.2	10.1	4.5	8.6	4.8	51.4

(Footnotes on following page)

Source: East African Statistical Department, Quarterly Economic and Statistical Bulletin (Nairobi), September 1954 and December 1954; Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Monthly Digest of Statistics (Salisbury), August 1954; Gold Coast, Colonial Reports, 1953, and Office of the Government Statistician, Digest of Statistics (Accra), February 1954; Northern Rhodesia, Labour and Mines Department, Annual Reports for the years 1950, 1951 and 1952 (Lusaka); Belgian Congo: Bureau of Economic Studies, La Situation Economique du Congo Beige, for 1951, 1952 and 1953 (Brussels); and United Kingdom, Information transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the United Nations Charter concerning the Territory of Nigeria for the years 1951, 1952 and 1953.

Including extra-territorial workers.

Including gas, water and sanitary services.

Including storage and communications.

Excluding government workers employed in agriculture and forestry, who have been allocated to the appropriate groups.

Including fishing.

July of year stated.

Metal mining only.

Including processing of agricultural products.

Excluding factory employment which was not separately classified of in 1950.

Wholesale and retail trade only; excluding enterprises employees operated by indigenous inhabitants.

Including casual labour, estimated at 12,000 workers.

Including 253,000 migrants from other countries.

Residual item, including employees engaged in education and in timbering and fuel production.

Including ginning, forestry and fishing.

Including electricity.

Cotton ginning, which provides only seasonal work, employed 18,000 in 1950, 20,840 in 1951, 7,180 in 1952, 6,260 in 1953 and 7,750 in 1954.

Including refineries.

Including building and construction, manufacturing, commerce, transport (excluding railways), government and other services.

Railways only.

Table F. External Trade, 1950 to 1953
(Millions of United States dollars)

Period	Imports, c. i. f.				Exports, f. o. b.			
	Union of South Africa	French North Africa	Rest of Africa 11/	Total 21	Union of South Africa	French North Africa	Rest of Africa 11/	Total
1950	859	910	1,988	3,757	707	636	1,933	3,276
1951	1,314	1,220	2,789	5,323	968	742	2,647	4,357
1952	1,173	1,340	3,139	5,652	944	803	2,686	4,433
1953	1,191	1,240	2,967	5,398	938	778	2,79 ^v	4,506
1950:						148	489	781
First quarter.	178	219	492	889	144			
Second quarter	218	217	526	961	116	139	527	782
Third quarter.	265	199	535	999	192	146	534	872
Fourth quarter	286	271	580	1,137	254	184	573	1,011
1951:								
First quarter.	303	241	627	1,171	258	166	671	1,095
Second quarter	402	316	701	1,419	244	204	802	1,250
Third quarter.	357	313	724	1,394	208	146	666	1,010
Fourth quarter	317	350	792	1,439	258	180	624	1,062
1952:								
First quarter.	326	354	780	1,460	244	213	672	1,127
Second quarter	320	328	797	1,445	227	192	690	1,109
Third quarter.	264	309	795	1,368	210	173	645	1,028
Fourth quarter	267	548	775	1,588	249	225	644	1,118
1953:								
First quarter.	296	286	716	1,298	237	199	697	1,133
Second quarter	298	309	741	1,348	225	191	687	1,103
Third quarter.	304	295	726	1,313	224	173	667	1,064
Fourth quarter	293	359	798	1,430	252	206	737	1,195
1954:								
First quarter.	316	307	729	1,352	221	180	787	1,188
Second quarter	524	322	759	1,405	204	212	745	1,161
Third quarter	515	296	792	1,403	194	195	687	1,076
Fourth quarter	285	546	791	1,422	253	220	755	1,228

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.
Africa, excluding Egypt.

Table G. Distribution of Trade, a/ 1950 to 1953

(Percentage of African imports or exports)

Country	Imports by African countries				Exports from African countries			
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953
OEEC countries b/	64.4	64.1	64.8	65.6	70.1	63.9	71.2	70.0
Belgium and Luxembourg	3.1	4.4	4.6	4.2	6.8	6.2	7.1	6.5
France	28.2	27.3	26.9	25.2	21.3	20.7	21.3	21.2
Germany, western	1.4	2.3	3.0	3.6	4.2	3.4	4.2	4.3
Italy	1.1	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.8	2.5	2.9
Netherlands	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.8
Portugal	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1
United Kingdom	25.4	22.3	22.5	24.5	28.0	29.3	29.0	28.5
Other countries b/	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.6
..	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.6
-		12.1	12.8	11.5	10.0	9.5	9.1	10.8
Dollar area	11.8	11.6	12.2	10.9	9.8	9.5	8.8	10.6
1.-.- North American countries	11.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Africa	10.3	9.7	9.8	10.4	11.9	12.3	11.8	12.1
Eastern Europe	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4
Japan	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5
Other sterling area countries c/	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.7
Rest of world	6.2	6.0	4.9	5.8	3.2	4.8	2.4	2.6

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

2/ Countries included in the calculation 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/ Countries in the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) include the following in addition to those named: Austria, Denmark, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

c/ Excluding countries in Africa on a sterling basis.

Table H. Distribution of Imports, 1950 to 1953

Country and year	Percentage of imports from				
	OEEC countries	Metropolitan country	Dollar area	Sterling area	Africa
<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	59.2	25.6	9.1	7.0
1955	65.1	40.0	23.9	7.5	7.1
<u>British Africa:</u>					
1950 ..	59.2	50.5	5.6	59.4	16.6
1951	58.4	44.0	5.5	53.0	16.4
1952	59.8	46.3	5.8	54.9	16.3
1955	60.2	47.8	5.1	56.8	17.4
<u>French North Africa:</u>					
1950	78.5	71.0	8.2	1.9	6.4
1951	76.9	68.1	7.9	2.2	6.5
1952	78.4	68.4	9.0	2.4	6.0
1953	77.1	66.7	7.3	2.7	6.6
<u>Other French African countries:</u>					
1950	74.0	68.6	9.4	3.1	7.6
1951	77.9	71.9	5.8	3.3	6.5
1952	77.0	66.4	6.9	6.1	7.0
1953	77.6	67.1	5.6	5.1	8.2
<u>Portuguese Africa:</u>					
1950	70.1	39.9	15.8	19.9	6.8
1951	71.3	40.9	14.5	17.0	7.0
1952	72.2	39.3	13.5	18.9	7.0
1953	75.0	39.3	15.3	17.9	6.1
<u>Union of South Africa:</u>					
1950	51.9	41.1 E/ 50; #1/	20.5	46.9	9.1
1951	51.6	34.5 aj	23.4	41.3	8.2
1952	50.0	37.5 .131/	25.5	41.0	9.2
1953	54.3		22.7	42.7	8.8
<u>Total: ?I</u>					
1950	64.2		11.8	30.1	10.3
1951	64.1		12.1	27.3	9.7
1952	64.8		12.8	27.5	9.8
1953	65.6		11.5	29.2	10.4

Source: Direction of 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".

.!1/ Figures refer to the United Kingdom.

.!2/ Africa, excluding Egypt.

Table I. Distribution of Exports, 1950 to 1953

Country and year	Percentage of exports to				
	OEEC	Metropolitan countries	Dollar area	Sterling area	Africa
British Africa:					
1950	61.1	47.6	16.3	53.8	10.4
1951 ..	65.9	51.8	15.2	57.4	10.8
1952	66.0	52.2	15.2	59.7	10.1
1955	65.9	53.5	15.6	59.2	9.8
French North Africa:					
1950	84.5	57.0	2.1	9.8	8.4
1951	82.6	55.6	2.2	12.9	9.1
1952	82.1	56.7	2.5	10.6	9.0
1953	81.6	60.8	2.6	9.3	9.6
Other French African countries:					
1950 ..	80.9	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	79.3	65.7	4.3	2.2	12.5
Portuguese Africa:					
1950	72.4	31.8	11.4	11.5	10.3
1951	75.1	22.1	10.7	15.5	9.8
1952	65.4	32.3	21.1	15.4	9.4
1953	61.4	25.1	26.0	17.5	7.4
Belgian Congo:					
1950	78.6	58.4	13.0	15.0	5.5
1951	65.3	45.0	9.8	9.6	4.9
1952	80.0	57.1	12.9	10.4	4.6
1953	76.7	55.4	16.2	8.6	3.7
Union of South Africa:					
1950	61.2	27.9	It/ 9.6	51.6	22.5
1951	59.7	26.4	!!' 11.1	29.5	22.2
1952	64.3	30.4	a./ 8.2	33.0	21.4
1953	64.0	30.2	-EY 7.9	32.9	22.7
Total: 12/					
1950	70.1		10.0	32.0	11.9
1951	68.9		9.5	35.0	12.3
1952	71.2		9.5	35.2	11.8
1953	70.0		10.8	32.2	12.1

Source: Direction of 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 refer to the United Kingdom.

12 / Africa, excluding Egypt.

Table J. Pattern of African Imports 12/, 1951 to 1954 IV
(Millions of United States dollars)

Commodity and year	Destination			Total
	Union of South Africa	French North Africa	Other African countries	
<u>Food, beverages and tobacco:</u>				
1951	16.5	125.6	179.4	321.5
1952	52.8	151.0	190.7	574.5
1953	38.5	130.1	211.1	379.7
1954	16.7	74.4	118.7	209.8
<u>Basic materials:</u>				
1951	42.1	35.2	22.1	99.4
1952	29.9	28.8	22.9	81.6
1953	31.2	30.5	21.2	82.9
1954	20.7	18.1	14.5	53.3
<u>Mineral fuels:</u>				
1951	15.4	67.2	27.5	110.1
1952	16.9	86.3	60.1	163.3
1953	17.2	83.7	62.5	163.4
1954	8.0	43.6	28.1	79.7
<u>Chemicals:</u>				
1951	53.4	55.0	78.5	186.9
1952	49.4	60.0	88.0	197.4
1953	47.3	58.8	83.0	189.1
1951+	30.7	33.1	49.6	113.4
<u>Textiles:</u>				
1951	237.9	122.8	400.8	761.5
1952	123.2	127.3	384.1	634.6
1953	159.3	126.1	308.0	595.4
1954	95.7	45.2	189.0	329.9
<u>Metals and manufactures:</u>				
1951	112.1	102.4	220.3	434.8
1952	113.7	117.8	275.0	506.5
1953	85.0	83.9	233.5	402.4
1954	43.8	44.9	117.2	205.9
<u>Machinery and transport equipment:</u>				
1951	293.0	233.2	449.7	975.9
1952	303.2	252.8	595.2	1,151.2
1953	379.8	233.0	618.3	1,231.1
1954	185.3	137.8	349.9	673.0
<u>Other manufactures:</u>				
1951	153.2	138.9	227.1	519.2
1952	127.8	148.6	249.0	525.4
1953	116.4	110.9	254.8	482.1
1954	60.3	73.2	156.0	289.5
<u>Miscellaneous:</u>				
1951	11.8	59.7	59.0	110.5
1952	10.6	77.2	49.6	137.4
1953	21.9	77.6	76.8	176.3
1954	10.3	35.3	39.8	85.4
<u>Total:</u>				
1951	935.4	940.0	1,644.5	3,519.9
1952	807.5	1,049.8	1,914.6	3,771.9
1953	896.6	934.6	1,869.1	3,700.3
1954	471.5	505.6	1,062.8	2,039.9

Source: Based on United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics.

(2) Exports from Canada and the United States, Japan and India; and countries in the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, other than Greece, Iceland and Italy; to Africa, excluding Egypt.

/2/ First six months.

Table K. Indices of Prices of Principal Exports, 1950 to 1954
(January to June 1950 • 100)

Year	Agricultural products										Minerals		Textile fibres			
	Cocoa	Coffee	Sugar	Tea	Tobacco	Wheat	Hides	Copra	Groundnuts	Rubber	Copper	Iron ore	Tin	Cotton	Sisal	Wool
											111	101	125	114	113	130
											138	108	168	147	181	173
											163	112	158	121	116	96
											160	126	125	96	72	112
												129	121	105	65	110
1950 ..		120	107	102	99	98	99	129	106	100	174					
1951 ..		133	114	107	91	83	102	155	109	103	268					
1952 .				132	113		110	83	95	114	74					
147																
1953	139	122	112	92	106	103	73	111	113	105						
1954		216	164	112	...	...	81	58	94	118			101	128	118	139
108													99	173	139	183
1950:																
Third quarter...	147	115	105	...	97	98	152	110	103	205	126	108	218	153	177	275
Fourth quarter..	135	111	106		95	98	163	114	98	289	137	108	177	167	191	191
											146	108	136	110	188	116
											142	108	135	156	166	114
1951:																
First quarter...	141	116	106	114	85	100	184	141	98	542						
Second quarter..	143	114	107	95	91	100	166	111	98	263	142	108	154	137	178	92
Third quarter...	131	112	110	83	85	100	161	92	102	242	150	108	159	128	119	89
Fourth quarter..	117	114	106	85	Cy	109	120	93	117	226	179	112	159	117	95	100
											179	119	159	104	81	105
1952:																
First quarter...	134	115	105	86	98	114	67	77	124	195						
Second quarter..	142	111	111	75	99	114	66	69	124	147	179	118	159	96	75	105
Third quarter...	133	114	112	86	97	114	82	70	120	137	163	127	127	98	71	116
Fourth quarter..	120	113	112	89	86	13.4	83	103	119	126	150	129	105	99	72	110
											149	129	109	101	72	115
1953:																
First quarter...	118	119	111	97	111	114	65	126	118	121						
Second quarter..	127	118	112	88	115	109	74	107	116	105	146	129	115	105	74	110
Third quarter...	146	127	114	89	108	101	83	99	114	100	153	129	125	106	70	118
Fourth quarter..	164	125	112	93	92	92	71	112	106	89	155	129	124	106	63	111
											177	129	120	104	55	99
?IV!:																
First quarter...	206	164	111	113	113	87	55	106	107	84						
Second quarter..	237	181	112	111	...	82	60	93	108	100						
Third quarter...	237	164	112	121	...	78	63	85	114	111						
Fourth quarter..	182	147	111	154	...	77	56	91	142	141						

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; United Kingdom, Board of Trade Journal, for 1953 and. 1954 (London).

Table L. Indices of Quantum of Imports and Exports
of Selected African Countries, 1950 to 1953

(19)48 = 100)

Country					Imports			
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953
Algeria a/	111	131	129	124	129	131	142	137
Angola		157	180	204	192	132	134	122
Belgian Congo 2/	89	130	168	162	108	111	118	126
Cameroons, French administration a/	106	153	146	123	98	107	108	134
Ethiopia 12/ c/	97	114	139	194	87	101	102	137
French Equatorial Africa	153	190	197	153	83	92	94	96
French Morocco	168	131	136	140	121	127	130	141
French West Africa a/	117	152	135	139	103	97	105	124
Gold Coast b/ di	152	168	168	200	123	111	108	117
Kenya b/ e/	100	115	122	114	106	113	131	106
Madagascar		120	177	151	166	107	100	123
Nigeria b/ d/	145	159	206	209	123	118	123	137
Southern Rhodesia d/ e/ f/	126	155	148	134	127	114	136	139
Sudan		121	137	195	194	118	153	104
Tanganyika 12/ e/	100	115	122	114	128	140	185	176
Togoland, French administration	131	176	150	138	130	164	143	191
Tunisia		96	98	94	96	286	194	196
Uganda b/ e/	100	115	122	114	143	157	161	147
Union of South Africa b/ d/	78	99	85	92	115	127	131	140

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1954.

a/ 1949 = 100.

121 National exports.

c/ Beginning 1952, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

sl/ General imports.

e/ Exports include gold.

Ei General exports.

Table M. Indices of Unit Values of Imports and Exports and Terms of Trade, 1950 to 1953
(1948 = 100)

Country	Imports				Exports				Terms of trade			
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953
Angola	93	98	99	97	170	199	194	211	183	203	196	218
Belgian Congo	103	115	116	108	118	146	137	132	115	126	118	122
Ethiopia b/ c/	70	80	82	67	89	127	130	125	127	159	159	187
French Morocco a/	104	118	128	119	102	128	137	124	98	108	107	104
Gold Coast E/ d/	101	121	126	114	112	146	141	135	111	121	112	118
Kenya c/ e/	100	124	133	121	164	220	200	182	164	177	150	150
Nigeria	105	130	137	122	115	157	163	142	110	121	119	116
Southern Rhodesia 1/2/L7	110	132	140	137	132	154	159	166	120	117	114	121
Sudan	99	137	143	117	113	164	164	111	114	120	115	95
Tanganyika c/ 2/	100	124	133	121	135	205	186	145	135	165	140	118
Uganda a/ e/	100	124	133	121	167	250	245	190	167	202	184	157
Union of South Africa c/1/	112	135	140	131	140	170	157	155	125	126	112	118

NOTE:

Source: Based on United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1954. 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.

a/ Base 1949 = 100.

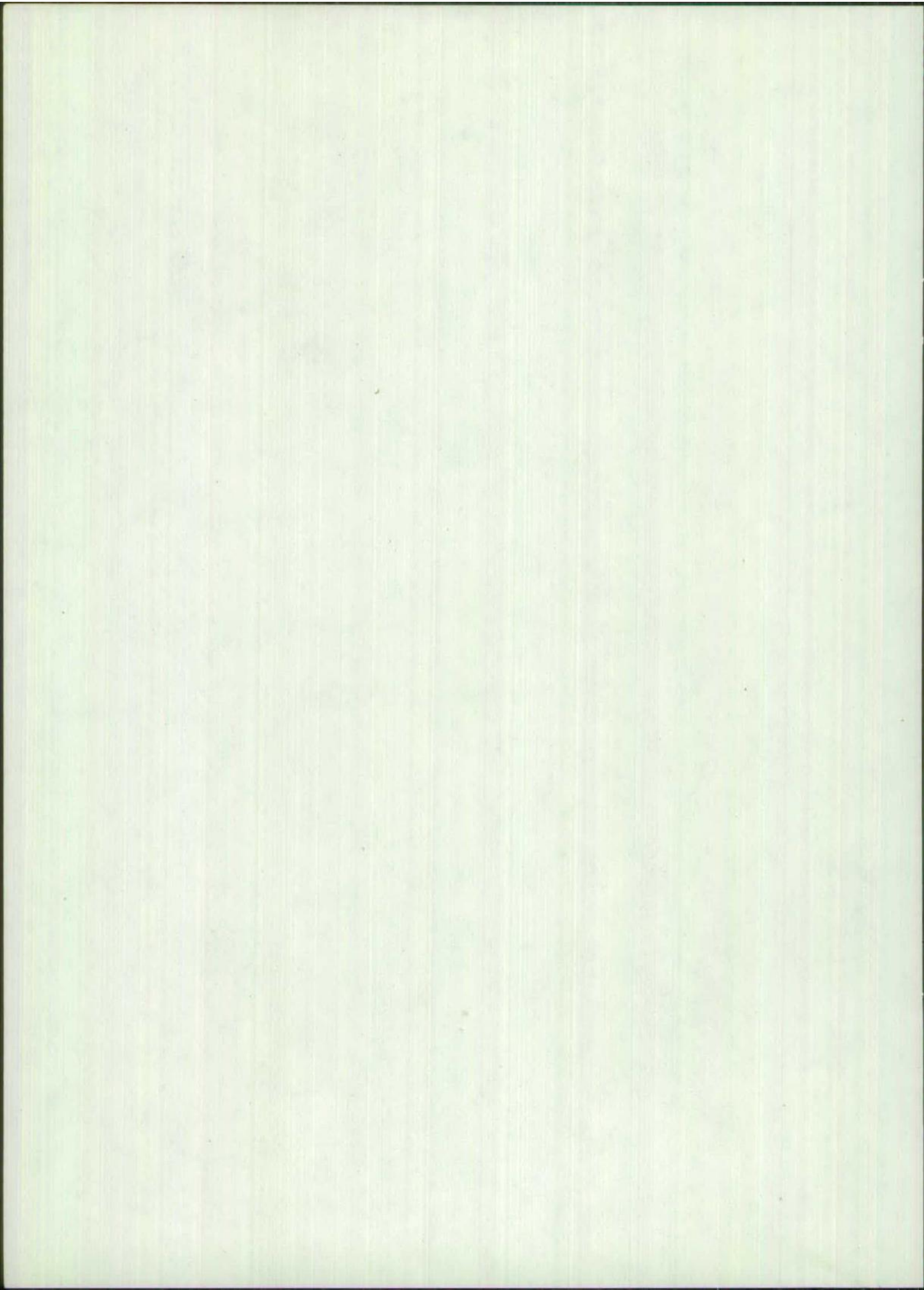
b/ Beginning 1952, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

c/ National exports.

d/ General imports.

2/ Exports include gold.

f/ General exports.



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