

# **SUMMARY OF RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA**

**Supplement to  
WORLD ECONOMIC REPORT, 1950-51**



**UNITED NATIONS**

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## FOREWORD

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 367 B (XIII) of 14 August 1951, requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to report on economic developments in Africa as part of the world economic report. The present "Summary of Recent Economic Developments in Africa" is accordingly submitted to the Council in conjunction with the World Economic Report, 1950-51.

The first chapter of this summary contains a brief account of changes in 1949 and 1950 in those sectors of the African economy in which significant year-to-year economic fluctuations have been taking place; certain available data for part of 1951 are also included. Chapter 2 of the report reviews the progress of public investment in the African dependencies, as indicated by expenditures under various development plans. Statistical data relating to these subjects are contained in appendix tables, which are referred to in the text.

The Council's resolution singled out certain aspects of the economic situation in Africa for special attention in the annual review. Among these were measures being taken under the technical assistance and other programmes of the United Nations and specialized agencies, and the co-ordination of inter-governmental action in the region, which are dealt with in chapter 3 of the present summary. In the short period available since the Council's request, it has not been possible to give appropriate treatment to other aspects mentioned in the resolution. However, work has been going forward on a report dealing with the essential features of indigenous agriculture in various parts of Africa, which, it is hoped, will meet more fully the request of the Council.

The summary was prepared by the Division of Economic Stability and Development of the Department of Economic Affairs, with substantial assistance from the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and the secretariat of the Technical Assistance Board of the United Nations.

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## EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

The following symbols have been used throughout the text and tables:

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available

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., 1950/51

Use of a hyphen (-) between dates representing years, e.g., 1934-38, 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., 1947 to 1949 means 1947 to 1949, inclusive.

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

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

Pre-war usually refers to 1934-38 or 1937.

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

## Chapter 1

GENERAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS  
in 1949 and 1950Agricultural Production<sup>1/</sup>

Production of most agricultural commodities in Africa<sup>2/</sup> during 1950 did not appear to differ significantly from that of the previous year, though there were considerable fluctuations in the output of individual crops (see table 1). The maize harvest was the smallest since 1947, while wheat production rose by 10 per cent, owing largely to the exceptional 1950 crop in the Union of South Africa, which nearly doubled the output of 1949. Low barley output resulted mainly from the small French North African crop, which was some 600,000 metric tons less than in 1949. Harvests of oats were approximately the same in 1950 and 1949, but the 1950 rice crop was smaller.

Among the oil-seeds,<sup>3/</sup> the output of ground-nuts was about 9 per cent below 1949; olive oil and linseed oil production decreased substantially; and the cotton-seed crop was no greater than 1949 output. Production of castor beans, on the other hand, which has been expanding notably in the post-war period, totalled some 43,000 metric tons in 1950 - nearly 10 per cent of world output.

Increased production by all the major producers of cocoa and coffee raised the output of these crops appreciably above 1949 quantities. The 1950 tea harvest, however, was about the same as in 1949.

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<sup>1/</sup> Figures for production of agricultural commodities in Africa are incomplete and relate mainly to exports. There are no reliable estimates of production for most of the non-export crops, and data are available only for exports for many products which are grown both for export and for local consumption.

<sup>2/</sup> For the purposes of this Summary, Africa is defined as the entire continental land area except Egypt, together with outlying islands in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, of which the chief are Madagascar, Reunion, Mauritius and Zanzibar. In cases where it has not been possible to deduct figures for Egypt from totals, this inclusion is noted.

<sup>3/</sup> See table 2 for data on the production of individual crops by major producers.



Output of fibres remained steady in 1950, with cotton production 4 per cent higher than in the previous year, the wool clip 7 per cent larger and sisal output about equal in the two years. Cotton exports in 1950 accounted for nearly 10 per cent of world trade, though the region's share in world production was only 5 per cent. Output of wool in the Union of South Africa, the region's major producer, has been gradually increasing in post-war years, although the 1950 output was still approximately 9 per cent below the pre-war average. All the principal producers of sisal have been increasing output in the post-war period under the stimulus of strong demand and uniformly rising prices.

Exports of African agricultural products varied with specific crops (see table 3). In 1950, exports of oil-seeds and oils as a group were slightly lower than in 1949, but shipments of processed oils, particularly ground-nut and cotton-seed oil, rose substantially as a result of greater processing capacity in the major producing countries. Coffee exports in 1950 were higher by about one-fifth than in the previous year, and exports of tea showed a higher rate of increase. However, shipments of cocoa remained at approximately the same levels in the two years. Exports of tobacco and citrus fruit in 1950 maintained the steadily increasing trend characteristic of the post-war period.

The agricultural commodities entering into African export trade were subject to varying movements of world prices in 1950. A small number of products, notably cocoa, coffee, sisal, tobacco and wool, showed marked increases in terms of United States dollars. Some prices, however, notably those for tobacco and wool, had declined heavily by the second half of 1951. On the other hand, prices of fats and oils in 1950 either rose very little over those of 1949 or continued the slight downward trend of that year. In the first six months of 1951, the world prices of most of the products in this group of exports from Africa were considerably above the average for 1950. Thus, for example, the average price of palm oil in the United States increased from \$388 per metric ton in 1950 to \$645 in the first half of 1951 (table 4).

### Mineral Production

Production in 1950 of many of the principal minerals of Africa, as well as some of the minor ones, was appreciably above that of 1949. A few fell below 1949 quantities, for example, bauxite, tungsten and vanadium (see table 5).

Output of gold<sup>4/</sup> in 1950 was slightly less than in 1949, while silver production rose by about one tenth. Considerably greater output of diamonds in the Belgian Congo and the Union of South Africa raised the region's total production substantially above 1949. Increased output was recorded for all the principal non-ferrous mineral ores - copper lead, tin and zinc. Production of copper ore and zinc ore has risen spectacularly in the Belgian Congo. However, tin production in Nigeria, the second leading producer in Africa, continued the downward trend of the post-war period.

Higher output was uniformly achieved in 1950 in the production of antimony, cobalt and manganese ores. A decline in the production of antimony ore in Algeria, the second largest producer, was more than offset by increased output in the other producing countries, particularly the Union of South Africa, which almost doubled 1949 production. All major producers raised their output of cobalt considerably in 1950.

African production of iron ore and coal in 1950 was higher by 2 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively, than in 1949. The regional share of world supplies, however, remained insignificant for both of these minerals. The Union of South Africa, which in 1950 accounted for over 88 per cent of total African production of coal, has been increasing output steadily in the post-war period.

French North Africa, which produces almost the entire African output of phosphate rock and nearly one-third of world supplies, raised output in 1950 substantially above 1949 quantities. All three countries - Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia - showed increased output. Total African production of asbestos, another non-metallic mineral of which the region is an important world producer, also increased in 1950 over the previous year, though two of

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<sup>4/</sup> See table 6 for data on the production of specific minerals by major producers.

the three major producers reduced their output. However, a rise in the production of asbestos in the Union of South Africa more than offset these declines.

### Foreign Trade

In Africa as a whole, exports (valued in United States dollars) were slightly higher in 1950 than in 1949. Imports, however, were lower by more than \$700 million, or approximately 15 per cent, resulting in a considerably smaller import surplus in 1950 than in 1949. The import surplus declined heavily in the Union of South Africa and also dropped somewhat, though to a lesser extent, in North Africa.<sup>5/</sup> In inter-tropical Africa,<sup>6/</sup> despite a slight fall in the dollar value of exports, there was a small export surplus of \$30 million, compared with an import surplus of approximately \$255 million in the preceding year. The relevant facts are summarized in table 7.

In terms of local currencies, the value of imports and exports of the individual countries was in most cases higher in 1950 than in 1949, though, in general, exports increased much more than imports (table 8). This was partly the result of currency devaluations which took place in most African countries in the latter part of 1949, and of increases in world prices of many African exports and of some imports.

Generally speaking, export values in the countries chiefly exporting cocoa, coffee, sisal and wool rose as a result of price increases in 1950 as compared with 1949, rather than of increases in the quantities exported. On the other hand, world prices of certain products, such as vegetable oils, exported in large quantities from western, central and northern Africa, and of grains, exported in considerable quantity from northern Africa, either

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<sup>5/</sup> Including Algeria, Canary Islands, French Morocco, Libya, Spanish Morocco, Tangier and Tunisia.

<sup>6/</sup> In general, the part of Africa which lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, that is, Africa south of the Sahara, exclusive of South West Africa and the Union of South Africa.

failed to rise significantly or even fell. Mineral exports were, in most cases, larger both in quantity and in value than in 1949, and would probably have been even greater in 1950 had it not been for lack of transport facilities, especially in central and southern Africa (see tables 9 and 10).

Values of imports into most African countries were higher in 1950 than in 1949, though not very markedly so. In the Belgian Congo, Kenya and Uganda, Nigeria and the Union of South Africa there was a fall in imports. In the French territories as a whole, the value of imports increased by approximately 76,800 million francs, and the value of exports by approximately 64,500 million francs. The total import surplus of these territories was approximately 140,000 million francs in 1949 and 152,000 million francs in 1950. In the British dependent territories as a group, imports increased by approximately £12 million. Exports, however, increased by much more. Thus, an export surplus of approximately £13 million in 1949 was increased in 1950 to approximately £73 million. This contrast between the French territories and the sterling area territories is even more marked if the figures for Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa are included.

If account is taken of the effects of currency devaluation on import prices in local currencies, and of increased world prices of some imported products, it is probable that in territories of the United Kingdom, and also in the Belgian Congo, the quantum of imports was less in 1950 than in 1949. In the Belgian Congo and most of the British territories, the quantity of imported textile goods fell appreciably, though in the case of most of the French territories, the volume of textile imports was larger in 1950 than in 1949.

The fact that, in terms of local currencies, the value of imports into most African countries increased only slightly or even declined in 1950 may be explained partly by increases in import prices associated with currency devaluation. Although imports into African countries from the United States (table 11) were, in general, only slightly smaller in terms of local currencies in 1950 than in 1949, in terms of dollars, they were very much less; and it may be inferred, therefore, that the quantum of imports from the dollar area

in 1950 was considerably below the 1949 level.<sup>7/</sup> By far the greater proportion of the imports of most African territories, however, came from the metropolitan countries or from others which devalued their currencies, and other factors besides currency devaluation tended to limit imports.

In the Union of South Africa, in which there was a considerable decline in imports, both from the dollar area and from other sources, the main reason is probably to be sought in the import controls applied in mid-1949 and not relaxed until the second half of 1950. These restrictions probably exerted their greatest influence on 1950 shipments. Supply difficulties, particularly in regard to iron and steel products and items of capital equipment, may have been important in limiting imports after the middle of 1950. Such difficulties affected imports from the United Kingdom more than imports from other western European countries, and therefore concerned United Kingdom territories to a greater extent than others. In some cases, import licensing has been reinforced by other measures. In certain British territories, for example, marketing boards have accumulated a large part of the increased export income. In some cases, increases in export taxes have exerted an influence in the same direction. The decline in imports of textile goods in the Belgian Congo was due in part to the liquidation of stocks previously acquired and in part to an increase in local production.

#### Inflationary Pressures

Although there were some increases in prices and in the cost of living within most African countries in 1950 and 1951, inflationary tendencies arising from the improvement in foreign trade balances were very largely offset by other factors. For various reasons increased export receipts did not greatly add to consumers' incomes. In areas where an increase in income derived from export crops would normally tend to be widely distributed, the policies of the marketing boards, which have built up large surpluses and invested only a fraction on development, have been anti-inflationary in their

<sup>7/</sup> The value of exports to the United States is shown in table 12.

effects. The surplus funds held by many of the boards increased considerably in 1950 and 1951. Increases in existing export taxes or the imposition of new taxes have also, in some cases, tended to offset the inflationary pressure set up by the sharp rise in export prices. In the case of the mineral exports and some of the agricultural exports of large-scale producers, a large part of the increase in export revenue has been absorbed in profits or in other ways without giving rise to greatly increased pressure of consumer demand.

Although public investment in development plans and in other projects was, on the whole, at a somewhat greater rate in 1950 than in 1949, in most cases it was not on a sufficient scale to increase consumer incomes significantly. Information concerning wage movements is generally lacking but, with the exception of limited groups of workers in favoured situations, wages in most of Africa respond rather slowly to changes in general prices. Thus, though there have been some increases in wage rates, the evidence indicates that, in general, wages have lagged behind the rise in living costs.

To the extent that published figures are available, indices of retail prices and the cost of living indicate that the cost of living in most parts of Africa rose during 1950 and continued to rise in 1951, as is indicated in table 13. In most instances these cost of living indices, which are heavily weighted by imported goods, have only limited significance since they generally apply to very small sections of the population, mainly in urban areas, and frequently to special groups, such as European workers. Generally there is scant information concerning both the quantities and the prices of foodstuffs produced mainly for local consumption and exchanged on local markets. It is not possible, therefore, to determine to what extent price increases affected the greater part of the population. However, increases in the prices of textile goods and of other consumer goods which are imported must have affected large sections of the population in some degree.

In the relatively industrialized Union of South Africa, the general index of wholesale prices rose from an average of 191 in 1949 to 204 in 1950, and in July 1951 stood at 236 (1937 = 100). For the same periods the cost of living index was 159, 165 and 178, respectively. The price index for imported goods rose much more sharply than that for locally produced goods;

there is evidence, however, that stocks of many imported items were high when import restrictions were increased in 1949. Import control, particularly during the period of greatest restriction, was highly selective - in favour of capital goods and raw materials for local industry. In the latter part of 1950 import restrictions were again relaxed, leading to a considerable increase in imports of both capital goods and consumer goods in the first six months of 1951 compared with the first six months of 1950. However, though the supply of imported goods was thus maintained, prices were generally higher. Industrial production of both consumer and capital goods increased in 1950 compared with 1949. With the main exception of meat, production of which fell heavily between the beginning of 1949 and the end of 1950, the output of locally produced foodstuffs was as high in 1950 as in 1949, or higher.

The budget deficit of the central Government of the Union of South Africa on current and capital account combined was £A27.5 million in the fiscal year 1950/51, compared with £A67 million in the preceding year, and an estimated £A56.2 million for 1951/52. Estimates of both current and capital expenditures for 1951/52 are considerably higher than for the preceding year, but the increase is expected to be covered in part by higher tax receipts.

Private investment appears to have been maintained at a high level. The average monthly output of cement in 1950 was approximately 35 per cent above 1949 production and was even higher in the first six months of 1951; steel output in 1950 was approximately 28 per cent above 1949 and continued to rise during the first half of 1951. Employment in both primary and secondary industries was maintained at a high level, with shortages of many types of skilled labour. There were some wage increases, and higher cost of living allowances were granted to several groups of workers, both European and non-European, including non-European workers in government service. The data, however, are not sufficient to determine changes in real wages.

## Chapter 2

## PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN THE DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Progress of Development Plans

Investment in 1950 under the ten-year development plans of the dependent territories in Africa was generally at a higher rate than in previous years, both in the area as a whole and in most of the individual territories. Work on the ten-year development plan of the Belgian Congo was begun in 1949, while in most of the British and French territories work on projects under the plans was started as early as 1946 or 1947. Although information regarding public development expenditures in the Portuguese territories is less precise, estimates of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation indicate that expenditures on development projects were at a slightly higher rate in 1950 than in the previous four years.

The increase in expenditures reflects the rise in costs since the time the plans were first drawn up and also the increased number of projects being undertaken. In most cases, however, even the increased rate of expenditure falls short of budgetary provisions.

The execution of the plans has been influenced both by external changes and by conditions arising in the territories themselves. Although costs have in almost all cases increased since the first estimates were drawn up, major obstacles to the progress of the plans in the early years arose from shortages of material and lack of technicians. By 1949 or early 1950, however, supplies of capital equipment and materials were more readily available. The scarcity of qualified technicians persisted in many areas, but in general was less acute than in the years just after the war. Thus, for example, in regard to French territories south of the Sahara, it was stated that "... 1950 may perhaps be considered the first year in which the economic and social development plans of the oversea territories attained



their normal rhythm, with the exception of Madagascar where the programmes up to the present have moved very slowly".<sup>1/</sup>

In the case of the British territories, it was reported that greater supplies of capital and consumer goods had become available in 1949/50, there had been some improvement in the recruitment of technical staff and the time had almost come when finance might be regarded as an important limiting factor in development.<sup>2/</sup>

Following the outbreak of the conflict in Korea and the intensification of defence programmes, not only was there a further rise in the cost of equipment and material, but in the case of the United Kingdom, supplies of capital equipment again became less readily available. Thus, many colonial importers found difficulty by the end of 1950 in placing orders or securing early delivery for steel from the United Kingdom, and steel producers early in 1951 found it necessary to reduce export commitments. Continental European exporters might have provided an alternative supply, at least in part, but only at considerably higher prices than for imports from the United Kingdom. Moreover, in December 1950 and January 1951 shortages of shipping and increases in freight rates added to supply difficulties. It was considered that physical rather than financial shortages were likely to continue to restrict the progress of development plans in the immediate future, though the competing claims of the defence programme and the adverse trend in the balance of payments of the United Kingdom led to an official statement that funds for colonial development, whether in the form of grants or loans, were likely to become more restricted in the near future.<sup>3/</sup> In the Belgian Congo and in the French territories south of the Sahara, credits made available for development plans were in excess of immediate possibilities for executing the plans, because of shortages of material and of labour, particularly technicians.

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1/ Commissariat Général du Plan de Modernisation et d'Équipement, Quatre ans d'exécution du plan de modernisation et d'équipement de l'Union Française, Réalisations 1947-1950 et Programme 1951 (Paris, 1951).

2/ The Colonial Territories, 1950-1951, Cmd 8243 (London, 1951).

3/ Ibid.

Increases in costs and scarcities in equipment and technical staff necessitated revisions of plans in many cases. The most substantial revisions had been undertaken in British territories, partly because these plans were drawn in expectation of frequent review in the light of local budgetary changes. The Belgian and French plans, on the other hand, had established more definite targets based on development needs over a ten-year period. Revisions of the original plans for British territories were completed by the Governments of the Gold Coast, Mauritius, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone and Tanganyika. In Nigeria, the revised estimate of £90 million for the full implementation of the 1946 plan, which took into account not only changes in cost but also availability of staff and materials, anticipated an expenditure of £34 million over the five years ending in 1956. An expenditure of £74 million over the ten-year period ending in 1956 was visualized in the Gold Coast, and the revised plan for Tanganyika included projects involving an estimated expenditure of £24 million between 1950 and 1956.

The rate of progress in the execution of plans was also impeded in some cases by a shortage of local labour. In the Belgian Congo, the scarcity of local labour was officially given as a reason for the comparatively slow rate of execution of development plans. A significant aspect of the labour shortage in relation to the plans was mentioned by the governor of the Banque du Congo Belge, who stated that the rural population was able to dispose of its agricultural products at remunerative prices and showed little interest in seeking work on enterprises which offered only temporary employment. Thus, for example, an effective labour force of a thousand to twelve hundred workers was needed for the construction of the Zongo barrage, but it proved difficult to assemble even one hundred labourers for this purpose.<sup>4/</sup> Labour shortages were also of importance in Northern Rhodesia, where the maximum annual rate of expenditure on public development plans was reached in 1949.<sup>5/</sup>

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<sup>4/</sup> Agence Economique et Financière, 31 May 1951.

<sup>5/</sup> For a discussion of current and potential labour supplies in Africa, see United Nations, Review of Economic Conditions in Africa, Supplement to World Economic Report, 1949-50 (Sales No.: 1951.II.C.1; New York, 1951), Chapter 6, pages 73 to 83.

Revisions in development plans were also necessitated by technical considerations. In almost every territory it was found necessary to make adjustments and to study many projects further before contracts could be let. In some cases, original plans were not drawn up in sufficient detail, and further study showed certain projects to be impracticable; changes in priorities also had to be made. This was particularly evident with respect to road construction programmes, which were important in the plans of almost all the territories.

Many capital expenditure items, particularly those for social services, involve recurrent expenditures which become an annual charge on the regular budgets of the territories. As the volume of investment in the plans grows, this factor requires increasing consideration. The annual recurrent budgetary expenses arising from social investment in French territories south of the Sahara may amount to 20 or 25 per cent of the value of such investment; on the average, the increase in annual local budgetary expenditures arising from public development plans is estimated at about 11 per cent of the total value of the public investment. Thus, the implementation of the ten-year plan is likely to more than double the normal annual budget expenditure.<sup>6/</sup> The question of the extent to which the taxable capacity of the territories may be increased as a consequence of the developments brought about by investments within and outside the plans is entering more immediately into official calculations. Revisions of plans in territories of the United Kingdom have been motivated partly by a desire to bring the increases in recurrent budgetary expenditures arising from public investments in social and other developments into line with normal expectations of budgetary revenue.

In the revised British plans there is a general tendency to give greater emphasis to development projects which may be expected to yield

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<sup>6/</sup> Report of the Director General of the Central Fund for Overseas France, Aspects financiers et budgétaires du développement économique de l'Union Française (Paris, 1951).

more direct and more immediate returns. There is also a definite trend towards integration of public development expenditures into the general budgets. Thus, for example, the Government of Uganda in 1949 consolidated the grants received from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund into the general revenue, to meet the increased recurrent expenditures associated with the development plans. Although no other British territory has gone so far as Uganda in integrating its development plan and its contributions from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund into its regular budget, all the revised plans have moved in this direction.

The actual sums invested in the plans are given in the brief account that follows.

#### Belgian Congo

The extraordinary budget of the Belgian Congo for 1950 provides for anticipated expenditures on projects within the ten-year plan to the amount of approximately 7,200 million Belgian Congo francs, to be spread over the three fiscal years 1950, 1951 and 1952 (table 14). By the end of 1950, a total of approximately 705 million Belgian Congo francs had been invested in the plan, of which 516 million was spent in 1950 and the remainder in 1948 and 1949. A further 751 million francs for projects provided in the 1950 budget was invested in the first six months of 1951. In addition, 72 million francs was invested on projects included in the 1951 budget. Thus by 30 June 1951 a total of somewhat more than 1,500 million Belgian Congo francs had been invested in the plan.

#### French territories

Expenditure on the ten-year development plans for French North Africa had reached a total of 195,500 million francs by the end of 1950 (tables 15 and 16). Of this amount, 88,700 million was invested in 1949 and 106,800 million in 1950. Thus, the rate of expenditure in 1950 was some 17 per cent greater than in 1949. Estimates for 1951 indicated an expenditure of 122,700 million francs on the development plans for French North Africa.

In the French territories south of the Sahara, total commitments authorized for development plans amounted to about 207,000 million francs by 30 June 1951<sup>7/</sup> (table 17). On this date, the cumulative anticipated expenditure was 141,000 million francs and the actual cash disbursements 85,000 million francs. Of these amounts, the anticipated expenditure for the period from 1 July 1950 to 30 June 1951 was 53,500 million francs and actual disbursements, 39,000 million francs. Because of accounting methods, however, the figure for actual disbursements at any given time somewhat understates the expenditures, which lie somewhere between anticipated expenditures and actual disbursements.

#### United Kingdom territories

Since the development plans of the territories of the United Kingdom are not centralized, it is difficult to present an over-all account of expenditures. However, an estimate by the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation based on exchange rates at 1 January 1951, indicated that by 31 December 1950 the equivalent of US \$279 million had been spent on the ten-year development plans for British dependent territories in Africa (table 18). Of this total, an estimated \$124 million was spent in 1950, indicating, for the territories as a whole, a considerably higher rate of expenditure in 1950 than in previous years.

#### Portuguese territories

The Organisation for European Economic Co-operation estimated that by 31 December 1950 the equivalent of US \$157 million had been spent on public investment projects in the Portuguese territories; of this amount \$38 million was invested in 1950.<sup>8/</sup>

<sup>7/</sup> To be financed by the Investment Fund for the Economic and Social Development of the Oversea Territories (FIDES).

<sup>8/</sup> The figure of \$157 million was based on estimates of government expenditures by the territories and the metropolitan country that might be regarded as earmarked for investment during the years 1946 to 1950. It therefore includes a wider range of expenditure than is covered in the ten-year plans of the territories of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom.

Other Public and Semi-public Investment

There has been a large volume of public and semi-public investment apart from the ten-year development plans, and this is expected to continue to expand. According to a recent estimate, the equivalent of approximately US \$1,297 million was invested between 1946 and the end of 1950 by public and semi-public authorities in African dependent territories south of the Sahara. Of this amount, the equivalent of \$537 million was invested in projects outside the ten-year plans and \$760 million within them.<sup>2/</sup> Further, in French North Africa approximately \$560 million was invested by the end of 1950 in projects within the ten-year plans; this represents the entire extraordinary budget and certain special expenditures outside the budget.

In the French territories, public investments not included in the plans were relatively small and were accounted for mainly by expenditures for postal, telecommunication, air navigation and other services administered by the metropolitan Government, and by investments of semi-public bodies, such as the Caisses de Soutien. Public investments on projects not covered by the ten-year plan were relatively high in the Belgian Congo until the end of 1950, largely because the plan came into effective operation only in 1949. For the period 1946 to 1949 appropriations of the four annual extraordinary budgets amounted to 8.392 million francs, most of which were for investment. Since 1950, public and semi-public investments not included in the ten-year plan are largely accounted for by outlays of the Colonial Transport Office (OTRACO), and by certain expenditures for the development of electric energy and public water supplies.

In the British territories, on the other hand, even when expenditures on the plans were at a maximum rate, a considerable amount of development expenditure by public and semi-public authorities was provided for outside the framework of the plans. Thus, for example, investments for development purposes by various produce marketing boards which have acquired considerable surplus funds are excluded from the plans, as are also investments of the Colonial Development Corporation and of the Overseas Food Corporation. In

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<sup>2/</sup> Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, Investments in Overseas Territories in Africa, South of the Sahara (Paris, 1951).

addition, many special schemes, some of considerable magnitude, are to be provided for outside the ten-year development plans. In the Gold Coast, for example, the Volta River project involving the construction of a dam on the Volta and the production of hydroelectric power estimated to require an investment of £65 million of public funds, is provided for outside the revised ten-year development plan which, as has already been stated, is expected to cost £74 million. According to estimates by the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, referred to above, expenditures in British dependent territories in Africa on developments not included in the plans amounted to a total of US \$277 million from 1946 to the end of 1950.

## Chapter 3

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL CO-OPERATION

International assistance to Africa and increased inter-governmental co-operation in respect of African matters represent noteworthy developments in the post-war period.

The United Nations and the specialized agencies have sent a number of technical assistance missions to Libya, Ethiopia, Liberia and the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration. In addition, a total of ten fellowships have been awarded by the United Nations to candidates from Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Tanganyika in the fields of economic development, social welfare and public administration.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has granted loans for economic development to the Belgian Congo, Ethiopia, Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

In recent years the scope of inter-governmental co-operation relating to Africa has been significantly enlarged. Conferences among members of interested governments are held frequently, and various inter-governmental organizations have been created to deal with the many problems confronting governments concerned with developing their countries.

A special form of inter-governmental co-operation - the type of operation initiated by the Economic Cooperation Administration - has been greatly extended with respect to Africa since 1949. Under ECA, technical assistance and financial aid have been given various African and metropolitan governments to help explore and develop the resources of the countries concerned.

Assistance by the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

The United Nations and the specialized agencies are extending many types of aid to African countries under the expanded programme of technical assistance. A brief summary of the projects follows.



Technical AssistanceLibya

Under resolutions 397 (V) and 398 (V) of the General Assembly, the United Nations and the specialized agencies were called upon to render technical assistance to Libya during the period before independence was achieved. The organizations devoted their efforts chiefly to assisting the authorities in two fundamental tasks: first, to broaden and diversify the existing economy; and second, to create the administrative services necessary for independence.

In July 1950, a small exploratory United Nations mission visited Libya to review the country's economic and social problems and to consider, with the United Nations Commissioner in Libya, the possibility of supplying technical assistance. In January 1951 a technical assistance mission requested by the United Kingdom as the Administering Power went to Libya for the purpose of making an appraisal of the economic possibilities of the country. On the basis of reports of this mission, teams of experts were to draw up a plan for the future economic and social development of the country. Under various agreements between the United Nations and specialized agencies on the one hand, and the United Kingdom and France on the other, experts in the fields of economics, agriculture, education, health and public administration have been in Libya for the purpose of making a general appraisal of the economic conditions and potentialities of the country and of initiating special studies. A chief economist was appointed to co-ordinate the work of the experts and to draw up a development programme on the basis of individual expert's reports, in consultation with the United Nations and specialized agencies concerned.

The reports of the experts cover, among other things, agriculture, development of the Libyan wool industry, animal husbandry, fisheries, water resources, forestry, tanning, manpower training for agriculture, public health, sanitary problems, agricultural credit, and public finance and fiscal policies.

In addition to the individual experts' studies, certain other measures of technical assistance have been extended to Libya. Among these is the provision by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of three teachers and one expert for the Teacher Training and

Production Centre, and the provision of a large number of student scholarships and fellowships for the training of Libyans in various fields of public administration, economic development and social welfare.

When Libyan independence was proclaimed on 24 December 1951, the Libyan Government and the organizations represented on the Technical Assistance Board signed a basic agreement and four supplementary agreements providing for the appointment of a resident technical assistance representative in Libya and for the continuation of current technical assistance activities.

### Ethiopia

Since 1948 the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has had a Veterinary Mission in Ethiopia concentrating mainly on vaccination of cattle against rinderpest. The work of this mission has been continued and extended under the expanded programme of technical assistance. The mission at present consists of four FAO experts assisted by local technicians, with field teams maintained in twelve areas. An important aspect of the work of the mission is the training of local technicians in the use of vaccines. The recent growth of this programme is indicated by the fact that in 1950 a total of 140,000 cattle were vaccinated against rinderpest while in 1951 over one million were so vaccinated. While the control of rinderpest has been the main activity of this mission, beginnings have been made in the control of contagious pleuro-pneumonia and other cattle diseases. The work of the mission is to be continued during 1952, and it is hoped that it will be possible to vaccinate several million head of cattle per year.

Under agreements concluded in February 1951, FAO has provided an agricultural adviser to work in close contact with the Minister of Agriculture to advise on improvements in agricultural administration, research and training and on problems of crop cultivation and of fertilizers. Supplies of disease-resistant potatoes, soya beans and hybrid maize have been distributed. Experts are to be provided by FAO to assist in the improvement of cotton cultivation in selected areas and in the study of the possibilities of coffee production in the areas producing wild coffee. In addition, an FAO forestry expert has been at work in the country for several months and has

prepared a plan of conservation and reforestation. As a result of the work of this expert, steps are to be taken for the training of Ethiopian personnel through fellowships abroad.

In 1950 the Government of Ethiopia requested the International Civil Aviation Organization to provide technical assistance in the training of Ethiopian nationals in all phases of air transport and operations. Consequently, a small civil aviation training school was established at Addis Ababa to provide instruction in radio communications, aero-engine maintenance and meteorology. This school began operations about the middle of 1951 and has already trained twelve mechanics to work in the repair shops of Ethiopian airlines, as well as some twenty-five radio mechanics and twenty-five meteorological observers.

ICAO has also agreed to grant fellowships to five Ethiopians to qualify as pilots for Ethiopian airlines. By January 1952 the five appointed candidates had all qualified for the British junior commercial pilot's licence, and they are to continue their studies in 1952 in order to qualify for the senior commercial pilot's licence.

The World Health Organization has co-operated with the Government of Ethiopia in the preparation of a project for venereal disease control and in providing a public health administrator to help the Government strengthen its health services. WHO is also giving assistance in the control of tuberculosis and leprosy.

### Liberia

The Government of Liberia has formulated development programmes to increase production and to improve living standards. For the social and educational plans which accompany these programmes, it requested the assistance of the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization.

Under an agreement signed in August 1950, UNESCO provided eight educational and scientific experts early in 1951. Among these were four teachers to increase the existing faculty in biology, chemistry, physics and mathematics. These experts have worked both on immediate teaching problems and on long-term problems of building a university. Considerable attention

has been given to planning and preparing for the establishment of a demonstration and training centre in the field of fundamental education to survey the needs of the Liberian village populations. In addition, an educational psychologist provided by UNESCO spent most of 1951 working with the mission on psychological and general aptitude testing. Also, an expert in technical education from Haiti joined the mission in August 1951 to survey the technical personnel needs of Liberia in relation to the economic development of the country and to make appropriate recommendations. Eight fellowships were granted by UNESCO in connexion with this project during 1951.

Negotiations have been under way on a long-term plan for co-operation between UNESCO and the Government of Liberia for the educational development of the country. A co-operative agency known as the joint UNESCO-Liberian Education Project is expected to be created in 1952 to direct this programme.

In 1951 an ILO expert made a general survey of employment problems in relation to the government's five-year development plan and drew up a programme of technical assistance. As a result of this work, the Government requested ILO to provide further assistance in connexion with its labour legislation and administration. Experts on employment information and personnel administration were sent to Liberia and it was planned to recruit an expert in labour and administrative problems. ILO was also expected to provide an expert in rural arts and crafts to work with the UNESCO mission.

Under agreements between the Government of Liberia and WHO during 1951, the latter agreed to provide a number of fellowships for the training of candidates in medicine. WHO also agreed to provide a public health administrator and a sanitary engineer. In addition, WHO and the Government of Liberia have entered into discussions regarding a five-year campaign for the control of yaws and malaria.

In November 1951, FAO entered into an agreement with the Government of Liberia to send experts in the fields of agriculture and fishery. The agreement provided for an expert to assist the Government in planning and constructing a small rice-processing pilot plant, an agronomist to advise on the expansion of cocoa production, and an agricultural statistician to assist in organizing a statistical service and a crop reporting system. A fishery engineer was to advise on the mechanization of craft and the improvement of equipment, and a

fishery technicologist to assist in the development of a dried or salted fish product suitable for the internal market. In addition, four fellowships were to be given in connexion with the agricultural programme and two in connexion with the fisheries programme.

#### Somaliland

In March 1951, upon the invitation of the Italian Government, ILO sent an expert to Somaliland for two weeks to conduct a study of labour and social conditions and to make recommendations to the Administering Authority. His report, containing recommendations and envisaging further collaboration between the Administering Authority and ILO, particularly in the development of a new labour code, was subsequently submitted to the Administering Authority.

The Government of Italy as the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Somaliland signed agreements with the United Nations and specialized agencies in July and August 1951 for the provision of technical assistance to Somaliland. Specifically, it was arranged that the United Nations, FAO, UNESCO and WHO would send experts to Somaliland for three months to conduct a general survey of the economic and social needs of the Territory, to advise the Administering Authority on a programme to improve economic and social conditions, and to propose measures designed to promote economic and social development. It was further agreed that the mission of experts would determine the additional technical assistance required of the United Nations and specialized agencies to put such a programme into effect.

This mission concluded its work in Somaliland in November 1951, and a comprehensive report of its findings and recommendations is under preparation.

#### Loans by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has made important development loans to the Belgian Congo, Ethiopia, Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. The Bank has also entered into discussions with the Governments of France and the United Kingdom regarding the financing of development in dependent African territories.

On 13 September 1951, two loans totalling \$70 million were arranged between the Bank and Belgium. Of this amount, \$40 million was to be devoted to development in the Belgian Congo. The loan carries interest at 4 1/2 per cent and is repayable in forty semi-annual instalments, beginning 15 March 1957.

Loans by the Bank to Ethiopia totalled \$8.5 million, of which it was planned to allocate \$5 million to rehabilitate roads and to pay for materials, equipment and services required by the Ethiopian Highway Authority. The Authority was set up under the management of administrators and technicians from the United States Bureau of Public Roads after consultation with the Bank. An additional sum of \$2 million, was allocated to the Development Bank of Ethiopia. The balance of \$1.5 million was to be devoted to the establishment and improvement of telecommunications and to finance the import of necessary equipment.

On 23 January 1951, the Bank concluded an agreement with the Union of South Africa for two loans, one of \$30 million for twenty years at 4 per cent and the other of \$20 million for fifteen years at 3 3/4 per cent. The larger loan was made to assist the Electricity Supply Commission in the expansion of its generating, transmission and distribution system. The \$20 million loan was granted for the expansion and improvement of the transport system of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration - specifically, for the improvement of existing facilities and the construction of new lines. It was expected that approximately 80 per cent of the proceeds of the loan would be spent in the United Kingdom and the remainder in the dollar area.

In February 1952 the Bank concluded an agreement for a loan of \$28 millions to Southern Rhodesia, mainly for the expansion of electric power and railway development.

#### Inter-Governmental Co-operation

Inter-governmental co-operation in matters of common interest to Africa occurring outside the framework of the United Nations has taken two main forms: international co-operation on regional problems and co-operation in

connexion with the European Recovery Program. Direct contacts among the Administering Powers and the governments of neighbouring territories in Africa have been instrumental in achieving this co-operation.

#### Co-operation on Regional Problems

Various bilateral arrangements between officials of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom resulted in the tripartite meeting held in Paris in May 1947, at which a programme of technical conferences was drawn up for the period 1947 to 1950. Invitations were extended to the Governments of Portugal, Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa to attend conferences of common interest. The programme covered such topics as transport and communications, labour, indigenous rural economy, food and nutrition, education, trypanosomiasis, soil conservation, forestry, fisheries, veterinary matters and control of agricultural pests, such as locusts.

A salient feature of these conferences was the emergence of recommendations providing for the establishment of permanent centres to co-ordinate the activities of the participating governments. Thus, as a result of a conference held in French Equatorial Africa at Brazzaville in February 1948, an international bureau on tsetse and trypanosomiasis was established at Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo. In addition, following a conference on soil conservation in the Belgian Congo at Goma in November 1948, a bureau on soil conservation and utilization, with headquarters in Paris, was set up. During 1951 two more centres were created: a bureau of epizootic diseases and an African labour institute, the latter as a result of recommendations made at two labour conferences, held at Jos in Nigeria in February 1948, and at Elisabethville in the Belgian Congo in July 1950. Recommendations have also been made at various conferences in regard to food and nutrition, indigenous rural economy, rinderpest, phyto-sanitation and various other topics.

Among the most important international regional conferences in Africa was the African Regional Scientific Conference which was held in the Union of South Africa at Johannesburg in October 1949. Following the

recommendations of the conference, a consultative and advisory Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara was organized during 1950; its terms of reference included the task of suggesting technical conferences and new subjects for research and of maintaining close relations with scientific offices and individual research workers. Sessions of the Council held in November 1950, at Nairobi, Kenya, and in November 1951, at Dakar, French West Africa, were largely devoted to the discussion of organization and methods of work, cartographic questions and the establishment of an African bureau of geology. The Council scheduled a subsequent meeting for August 1952 at Costermansville in the Belgian Congo.

Regional transport problems were discussed at conferences in Lisbon and Johannesburg. At the Johannesburg Conference in October 1950, a proposal to set up a permanent organization was referred to individual governments for further consideration. A recommendation in favour of standardizing the 3'6" railway gauge was unanimously accepted. Other matters discussed included railway rates and fiscal policies, and procedures and transport development projects.

The programme drawn up by Belgium, France and the United Kingdom in 1947 was a significant attempt to organize and co-ordinate joint action on matters of common interest to Africa. A development of importance in this respect was the agreement reached in January 1950 among representatives of the Governments of Belgium, France, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom, to set up a Commission for Technical Co-operation for Africa South of the Sahara (CTCA). The principal functions of this commission include co-ordination of the activities of the various international offices, implementation of the conclusions of technical conferences and organization of future conferences. Moreover, the commission is expected to prepare joint requests to the specialized agencies of the United Nations for technical assistance, on the basis of proposals put forward by the permanent organizations for co-operation among African countries, and to note individual requests which governments address to the specialized agencies. The commission is assisted by a permanent Secretariat. Four technical information offices operate under the aegis of the commission: the bureau on tsetse and



trypanosomiasis at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo; the bureau on soil conservation and utilization in Paris, France; the bureau of epizootic diseases in Nairobi, Kenya; and an Inter-African Labour Institute. To date the commission has held five sessions - in Paris, Brussels, Lisbon, London and Cape Town. At its second session in Brussels in June 1950 a three-year programme was drawn up covering forestry statistics, construction and housing data, rural welfare, protection of fauna and flora and the organization of co-operatives.

International technical conferences under the auspices of CTCFA included a joint WHO-CTCFA malaria conference at Kampala, Uganda, in December 1950, for consideration of anti-malaria measures applicable to the region, and two medical conferences in French West Africa, at Dakar, for discussion of medical teaching and the control of infectious diseases in Africa. Another conference on infectious diseases was scheduled to be held in 1954.

A statistical conference was convened by CTCFA at Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia in July 1951; this was concerned chiefly with agricultural statistics, methods of measuring and estimating annual population increase and the establishment of a permanent international bureau in Africa for the exchange of statistical information.

#### Co-operation under the European Recovery Program

Co-operation in regard to economic affairs has taken place principally in connexion with the European Recovery Program. As early as 1948 a working group, including representatives of Belgium, France, Portugal and the United Kingdom, was established within the framework of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation to study the role of oversea territories in the economic recovery of Europe, the development needs of the territories and the possibilities of co-operation among the Administering Powers and the governments of African territories. The group recommended that special attention be devoted to co-operation and research, especially in respect of transport problems and policies relating to the production and marketing of primary products. In

May 1949, the working group became the Overseas Territories Committee, which was entrusted with the task of continuing the study of co-ordinated development in dependent territories. The first interim report by the committee outlined the contribution expected from the oversea territories to the European Recovery Program.

Subsequent studies by the committee dealt with many phases of economic collaboration. These studies fell into three broad categories - technical assistance, production and marketing, and economic development. Following a general review of the problems and needs of technical co-operation, the committee agreed to make a more detailed study of future requirements. Such subjects as soil erosion, plant breeding, animal husbandry and the mechanization of agriculture were reviewed by specialized working parties. Owing to the importance of transport problems in Africa, special arrangements were made under the auspices of OEEC to study surface transport in Africa south of the Sahara. A study of African external investment requirements and the means of financing such investment was given prominence because of interest in the economic development of dependent territories.<sup>1/</sup>

Aid has been extended to African territories by ECA in three principal forms: technical assistance in such fields as transportation, agriculture, power, geology and topography, minerals, timber resources, and health and medical services; funds for the purchase of goods required for the development programmes of the African territories; and special contracts providing financial aid, largely by means of counterpart funds for development projects and surveys designed to furnish strategic materials for the United States stockpile.

The United States has supplied experts to African governments to help in developing technological and managerial skills in the territories by advising and training local personnel and conducting relevant basic research.

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<sup>1/</sup> In September 1951, the Overseas Territories Committee published a report entitled "Investments in Overseas Territories in Africa, south of the Sahara" (Paris, 1951).

Thus, among others, projects have been approved for sending United States specialists to the Belgian Congo to aid in transport problems; to Northern Rhodesia as advisers on flood control, land mechanization and irrigation; to British territories in western Africa in connexion with improving health and medical services; and to the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration to help prospect for well sites for the pastoral sector of the economy. As part of this technical assistance programme, the Economic Cooperation Administration has made funds available for African and metropolitan Government experts to study specialized agricultural and livestock techniques in the United States.

A number of projects in Africa designed primarily to expand current mineral production of strategic and critical materials and to explore deposits in various parts of the continent have been started by ECA. In certain cases these projects have been co-ordinated with the development programmes already in progress.

Reserve funds of about \$20 million during 1949/50 and approximately \$45 million during 1950/51 were earmarked by ECA for development projects in oversea territories. The greater part of these sums was allocated to Africa. Among the development projects, prominence was given to road construction and agricultural improvement; the former alone accounted for approximately one-half the special reserve fund commitments. Allocations from the development fund were intended for road construction projects in the Belgian Congo, Cameroons under French administration, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Gold Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Sierra Leone; for irrigation and land reclamation in British Somaliland; and for agricultural projects in Algeria, the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, French Morocco and Mauritius.

STATISTICAL INDEX

Table 1. Production of Selected Agricultural Commodities<sup>a/</sup>  
Pre-war<sup>b/</sup>, 1949 and 1950

Commodity	Thousands of metric tons			Percentage of pre-war		Percentage of world production	
	Pre-war	1949	1950 <sup>c/</sup>	1949	1950	1934-48	1950
<u>Cereals:</u>							
Barley.....	2,275	3,562	2,909	157	128	5.5 d/	6.3 d/
Maize.....	4,584	6,150	5,539 e/	134	121	4.2 d/	4.2 d/
Oats.....	310	330	330	106	106	0.7 d/	0.7 d/
Rice.....	1,561	2,232	2,159	143	138	1.0 d/	1.4 d/
Wheat.....	2,616	2,833	3,082	108	118	2.0 d/	2.1 d/
<u>Fibres:</u>							
Cotton.....	190	254	263	134	138	3.2 d/	5.0 d/
Sisal.....	155	210	210	135	135	63.3	67.7
Wool.....	153	124	134	81	88	8.9	7.4
<u>Oil-seeds and oils:</u>							
Castor beans e/.....	12	35	43	303	367	2.7	9.7
Cotton-seed.....	389	503	503	129	129	3.4 d/	5.2 d/
Grounds-nuts.....	1,495	1,966	1,782	132	119	17.0 d/	17.5 d/
Linseed.....	9	154	67	1,711	744	0.3 d/	2.6 d/
Olive oil.....	69	160	75	232	109	7.9	12.5
Sesame seed.....	104	208	..	200	..	6.6 d/	12.1 d/
<u>Other commodities:</u>							
Beans, dried.....	500	760	750	152	150	9.3 d/	12.9 d/
Citrus fruits.....	325	632	717	194	221	3.2	5.0
Cocoa.....	484	487	523	101	108	66.3	67.9
Coffee.....	140	240	280	171	200	5.8	13.3
Potatoes.....	543	756	820	139	151	0.3 d/	0.5 d/
Rubber f/.....	12	46	54	374	445	0.9	2.9
Sugar, raw value.....	1,034	1,300	1,440	126	139	3.9 d/	4.2 d/
Tea.....	9	19	19	211	211	2.0	3.5
Tobacco.....	70	130	130	186	186	2.6 d/	4.2 d/
Wine.....	2,140	1,820	1,850	85	86	11.0 d/	9.6 d/

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Food and Agricultural Statistics (Rome).

- a/ Including entire continental land area of Africa except Egypt, together with outlying islands in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, of which the chief are Madagascar, Réunion, Mauritius and Zanzibar.
- b/ Principally 1934-38.
- c/ Preliminary.
- d/ World total excluding the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
- e/ United States Department of Agriculture, Foreign Crops and Markets (Washington, D.C.) 29 October 1951.
- f/ Net exports; International Rubber Study Group, Rubber Statistical Bulletin (London), September 1948 and September 1951.

Table 2. Output of Principal Agricultural Commodities by Major Producers<sup>a/</sup>  
1934-38, 1949 and 1950<sup>b/</sup>  
(Thousands of metric tons)

Commodity and country	1934-38	1949	1950 <sup>b/</sup>
<b>Citrus fruit:</b>			
Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.....	141	377	443
Union of South Africa.....	147	212	223
Total, Africa.....	325	632	717
World total 10,000		13,200	14,300
<b>Cocos:</b>			
British territories, western Africa <sup>c/</sup>	373	346	381
French territories, western Africa <sup>d/</sup>	81	104	108
Total, Africa.....	484	487	523
World total	730	780	770
<b>Coffee:</b>			
Angola.....	17	37	58
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.....	17 <sup>e/</sup>	29	34
French West Africa.....	8	36	47
Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.....	44	58	65
Total, Africa.....	140	240	280
World total	2,420	2,200	2,100
<b>Cotton:</b>			
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	53	66	86
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.....	33	46	43
Uganda.....	59	61	54
Total, Africa.....	190	254	283
World total <sup>f/</sup>	6,000	6,250	5,260
<b>Ground-nuts:</b>			
Belgian Congo.....	128	146	165 <sup>g/</sup>
Cameroons under British administration and Nigeria.....	356	407	363 <sup>h/</sup>
French West Africa.....	713	850	704
Total, Africa.....	1,495	1,966	1,782
World total <sup>f/</sup>	8,800	10,100	10,200
<b>Oil palm products: <sup>i/ j/</sup></b>			
Belgian Congo.....	110	176	181
French territories, western Africa <sup>d/</sup>	87	81	83
Gold Coast, Nigeria and Sierra Leone..	284	373	400
Total, Africa.....	508	677	707
World total	810	843	873
<b>Olive oil:</b>			
Algeria.....	12	23	18 <sup>h/</sup>
French Morocco.....	10	12	9 <sup>h/</sup>
Tunisia.....	45	118	40 <sup>h/</sup>
Total, Africa.....	69	160	75
World total	870	1,200	600
<b>Rubber: <sup>i/</sup></b>			
Belgian Congo.....	1,154	6,888	8,217
Liberia.....	2,976	28,736	31,620
Nigeria.....	3,185	6,878	13,624
Total, Africa.....	12,223	45,722	54,375
World total	924,609	1,511,380	1,879,699
<b>Sisal:</b>			
Angola and Mozambique <sup>k/</sup> .....	27	38	40
Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.....	120	163	166
Total, Africa.....	155	210	210
World total	245	280	310
<b>Sugar:</b>			
Mauritius.....	310	416	456
Union of South Africa.....	453	509	622
Total, Africa.....	1,034	1,300	1,440
World total <sup>l/</sup>	18,400	22,500	23,100
<b>Tea:</b>			
Kenya.....	4	5	6
Nyasaland.....	4	8	7 <sup>k/</sup>
Total, Africa.....	9	19	19
World total	440	510	550
<b>Tobacco:</b>			
Algeria.....	19	20	19
Nyasaland.....	8	14	16
Southern Rhodesia.....	11	48	40
Union of South Africa.....	9	19	20
Total, Africa.....	70	130	130
World total	2,710	3,030	3,100
<b>Wool (greasy basis):</b>			
French North Africa.....	32	19	24
Union of South Africa <sup>m/</sup> .....	118	102	108
Total, Africa.....	153	124	134
World total	1,728	1,758	1,817

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Food and Agricultural Statistics; International Rubber Study Group, Rubber Statistical Bulletin, September 1948 and September 1951.

<sup>a/</sup> See table 1, footnote a.

<sup>b/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>c/</sup> Including Cameroons under British administration, Gold Coast, Nigeria and Togoland.

<sup>d/</sup> Including Cameroons under French administration, Equatorial Africa, Togoland and West Africa.

<sup>e/</sup> Belgian Congo only.

<sup>f/</sup> Excluding the Soviet Union.

<sup>g/</sup> United States Department of Agriculture, Foreign Crops and Markets, 19 November 1951.

<sup>h/</sup> Unofficial figures.

<sup>i/</sup> Base pre-war year - 1938.

<sup>j/</sup> Exports; in oil equivalents.

<sup>k/</sup> Figures represent exports.

<sup>l/</sup> Cane-sugar.

<sup>m/</sup> Together with Basutoland and West Africa.

Table 3. Exports of Selected Agricultural Commodities a/  
1934-38, 1949 and 1950

Commodity	Thousands of metric tons			Percentage of 1934-38	
	1934-38 <u>b/</u>	1949	1950	1949	1950
<u>Oil-seeds and oils: c/</u>					
Copra.....	43	44	45	102	105
Coconut oil.....	1	14	11	1,400	1,100
Palm kernels.....	287	319	347	111	121
Palm kernel oil.....	-	19	13		
Palm oil.....	221	339	347	153	157
Ground-nuts.....	313	295	259	94	83
Ground-nut oil.....	6	57	58	950	967
Cotton-seed.....	50	37	33	74	66
Cotton-seed oil.....	1	2	3	262	325
Linseed.....	3	24	20	768	632
Total, oil-seeds and oils	925	1,150	1,136	124	123
<u>Other commodities:</u>					
Citrus fruit.....	172	397	464	231	270
Cocoa.....	462	504	510	109	110
Coffee.....	130	250	275	192	212
Cotton.....	184	240	265	130	144
Sugar.....	560	746	729	133	130
Tea.....	7	13	16	186	229
Tobacco.....	32	64	73	200	228
Wool <u>d/</u> .....	122	100	120	82	98

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

a/ See table 1, footnote a/.

b/ 1938, in the case of oil-seeds and oils.

c/ In oil equivalents.

d/ Including exports of Basutoland and South West Africa through south African ports.

Table 4. Prices of Selected Agricultural Commodities  
1937 and 1940 to 1951  
(United States dollars per specified unit)

Commodity	1937	1949	1950	1951 <u>a/</u>
<u>Oil-seeds and oils (per metric ton): b/</u>				
Copra.....	82	192	222	264
Coconut oil.....	198	384	406	467
Linseed.....	74	143	127	166
Linseed oil.....	238	543	406	505
Ground-nuts.....	73	229	243	239
Ground-nut oil.....	190	305	381	521
Cotton-seed.....	22	47	95	111
Cotton-seed oil.....	176	256	346	494
Castor oil.....	225	396	450	782
Palm oil.....	190	421	388	645
<u>Other commodities:</u>				
Cocoa (per pound).....	0.110	0.215	0.322	0.380
Sisal (per kilogramme; c.i.f. London).....	0.133	0.362	0.401	0.628 <u>c/</u>
Tea (per pound).....	0.276	0.564	0.521	..
Tobacco (per pound).....	0.204	0.459	0.516	0.365

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

a/ Average of six months.

b/ Prices in the United States.

c/ Average of three months.



Table 5. Production of Minerals and Metals a/  
1937, 1949 and 1950

Mineral	Thousands of metric tons			1937 = 100		Percentage of world production	
	1937	1949	1950	1949	1950	1937	1950
<u>Metallic mineral ores (metal content):</u>							
Antimony.....	1.4	6.7	10.8	482	770	3.3 <u>b/</u>	28.3 <u>b/</u>
Bauxite.....	51.0 <u>c/</u>	158.0	130.0	310 <u>d/</u>	255 <u>d/</u>	--	1.7 <u>e/</u>
Chroms.....	210.8	312.4	375.9	148	178	43.1 <u>e/</u>	47.0 <u>e/</u>
Cobalt.....	3.0	5.0	6.2	167	209	84.9	87.4
Copper.....	423.6	446.1	500.4	105	118	19.3 <u>e/f/</u>	22.2 <u>e/f/</u>
Gold (millions of fine ounces).....	14.0	13.5	13.4	96	96	46.7 <u>e/f/</u>	55.4 <u>e/f/</u>
Iron.....	3,097.0	3,879.0	3,931.0	125	127	3.8 <u>e/g/</u>	4.2 <u>e/g/</u>
Lead.....	52.1	100.6	108.5	193	208	3.2 <u>e/h/</u>	7.2 <u>e/h/</u>
Manganese.....	591.9	760.2	820.4	129	139	39.2 <u>e/f/</u>	54.2 <u>e/f/</u>
Nickel.....	0.3 <u>i/</u>	0.6	0.8	200	297	0.3	0.7
Silver.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	145	155	1.9 <u>e/</u>	4.7 <u>e/</u>
Tin in concentrates.....	22.0	24.0	24.5	109	111	10.5 <u>e/</u>	14.4 <u>e/</u>
Tungsten.....	0.3	0.5	0.3	135	98	1.5	2.0 <u>j/</u>
Vanadium.....	825.0	316.0	295.0	38	36	42.4	16.7 <u>k/</u>
Zinc.....	37.0	102.1	129.1	276	349	2.1 <u>e/l/</u>	6.8 <u>e/l/</u>
<u>Non-metallic minerals:</u>							
Asbestos.....	77.6	168.4	174.5	217	225	16.2 <u>e/</u>	16.4 <u>e/</u>
Barite.....	2.8	20.4	..	728	..	..	..
Coal, excluding lignite.....	17,065.0	28,737.0	30,035.0	168	176	1.5 <u>e/m/</u>	2.5 <u>e/m/</u>
Diamonds (millions of metric carats) <u>n/</u> .....	9.3	13.8	14.9	148	159	97.1	98.4 <u>j/</u>
Fluorspar.....	7.5 <u>i/</u>	5.9	7.7	78	102	1.5	1.0
Phosphate rock.....	3,780.0	5,716.0	6,155.0	151	163	35.5 <u>e/</u>	31.9 <u>e/</u>

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations; United States Department of the Interior, Minerals Yearbook, 1939 and 1949 and Minerals Yearbook (Preprints), 1950 (Washington, D.C.); International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics (Washington, D.C.), November 1951.

a/ See table 1, footnote a/.

b/ World total excluding Korea, Spain and a few minor producers.

c/ 1942.

d/ 1942 = 100.

e/ World total excluding the Soviet Union.

f/ World total excluding Spain.

g/ World total excluding Poland.

h/ World total excluding China, Poland and Portugal.

i/ 1938.

j/ 1948.

k/ 1947.

l/ World total excluding China and Poland.

m/ World total excluding China.

n/ Including industrial diamonds.

Table 6. Output of Principal Minerals by Major Producers a/  
1937, 1949 and 1950  
(Thousands of metric tons)

Commodity and country	1937	1949	1950 b/	Commodity and country	1937	1949	1950
<u>Antimony ore (metric tons): c/</u>				<u>Iron ore: c/</u>			
Algeria.....	1,087	1,338	1,359	French North Africa.....	1,492	1,930	1,970
French Morocco.....	23	700	706	Sierra Leone f/.....	367	594	697
Spanish Morocco.....	208	156	367	Spanish Morocco.....	943 f/	577	525
Union of South Africa.....	12 d/	4,500	8,310	Union of South Africa.....	295	749	707
Total, Africa	1,397	6,735	10,761	Total, Africa	3,097	3,879	3,931
<u>Asbestos:</u>				<u>Lead ore: c/</u>			
Southern Rhodesia.....	52	72	65	French Morocco.....	15	37	45
Swaziland.....	..	31	30	Northern Rhodesia.....	4	14 g/	14 g/
Union of South Africa.....	26	64	79	South West Africa.....	10	32	27
Total, Africa	78	168	174	Tunisia.....	12	15	18
<u>Chrome ore: c/</u>				Total, Africa			
Southern Rhodesia.....	135	122	146	52	101	108	
Union of South Africa.....	75	182	223	<u>Manganese ore: c/</u>			
Total, Africa	211	312	376	French Morocco.....	28	98	115
<u>Coal (excluding lignite):</u>				Gold Coast g/.....			
French North Africa e/.....	121	599	619	Union of South Africa.....	278	385	376
Nigeria.....	369	599	599	Total, Africa	269	262	316
Southern Rhodesia.....	1,029	1,918	2,128	Total, Africa			
Union of South Africa.....	15,491	25,496	26,473	592	760	820	
Total, Africa	17,065	28,737	30,035	<u>Phosphate rock:</u>			
<u>Cobalt (metric tons): c/</u>				Algeria.....			
Belgian Congo.....	1,500	4,350	5,148	French Morocco.....	631	648	685
French Morocco.....	581	209	390	French Morocco.....	1,378	3,626	4,022
Northern Rhodesia.....	884	402	670	Tunisia.....	1,771	1,442	1,448
Total, Africa	2,965	4,961	6,208	Total, Africa	3,780	5,716	6,155
<u>Copper ore: c/</u>				<u>Silver (metric tons):</u>			
Belgian Congo.....	151	141	176	Belgian Congo.....	92	141	139
Northern Rhodesia.....	250	263	280	French Morocco.....	7	23	34
Total, Africa	424	446	500	South West Africa.....	12	20	28
<u>Diamonds (thousands of metric carats): f/</u>				Union of South Africa.....			
Angola.....	626	770	555	34	36	35	
Belgian Congo.....	4,925	9,650	10,148	Total, Africa	160	232	249
Gold Coast.....	1,578	914	932	<u>Tin ore: c/</u>			
Sierra Leone.....	913	494	655	Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.....	9	14	15
Union of South Africa.....	1,030	1,265	1,732	Nigeria.....	11	9	9
Total, Africa	9,336	13,783	14,869	Total, Africa	22	24	24
<u>Gold (thousands of fine ounces):</u>				<u>Zinc ore: c/</u>			
Gold Coast.....	559	677	689	Belgian Congo.....	3	55	76
Southern Rhodesia.....	804	528	511	French Morocco.....	5	3	11
Union of South Africa.....	11,735	11,705	11,664	Northern Rhodesia.....	19	23 h/	23 h/
Total, Africa	13,991	13,461	13,436	Total, Africa	37	102	129

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations; International Tin Study Group, Statistical Bulletin (The Hague), July 1951; International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, November 1951; South African Reserve Bank, Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics (Pretoria), June 1951; United Nations, Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Summary of information transmitted by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1951); *ibid.* (Belgium); *ibid.* (France).

a/ See table 1, footnote a.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Metal content.

d/ 1938.

e/ Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

f/ Including industrial diamonds.

g/ Exports.

h/ Smelter production.

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Table 7. Dollar Value of Imports and Exports, by Principal Areas  
1948 to 1950

(Millions of United States dollars)

Area <u>a/</u>	1948	1949	1950
<u>Total, Africa:</u>			
Imports.....	4,729	4,718	3,997
Exports.....	3,226	3,345	3,468
Balance	-1,503	-1,373	- 529
<u>Africa, excluding Union of South Africa and South West Africa:</u>			
Imports.....	3,113	3,356	3,011
Exports.....	2,624	2,723	2,702
Balance	- 489	- 633	- 309
<u>North Africa: <u>b/</u></u>			
Imports.....	1,280	1,179	1,131
Exports.....	839	801	792
Balance	- 441	- 378	- 339
<u>Inter-tropical Africa: <u>c/</u></u>			
Imports.....	1,833	2,177	1,880
Exports.....	1,785	1,922	1,910
Balance	- 48	- 255	30
<u>Union of South Africa: <u>d/</u></u>			
Imports.....	1,616	1,362	986
Exports.....	602	622	766
Balance	- 1,014	- 740	- 220

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, May 1952.

a/ See table 1, footnote a/.

b/ Including Algeria, Canary Islands, French Morocco, Libya, Spanish Morocco, Tangier and Tunisia.

c/ In general, that part of Africa which lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, that is, Africa south of the Sahara, exclusive of South West Africa and the Union of South Africa.

d/ Together with South West Africa.

Table 8. Value of Imports and Exports of Selected Countries, in Local Currencies  
1949 to 1951

Country and monetary unit	1949			1950			1951 (First half)		
	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance
<u>Millions of CFA francs: a/</u>									
Algeria b/.....	129,356	94,330	- 35,026	151,797	112,946	- 38,851	92,698	63,985	- 28,713
Cameroons, French administration.....	8,776	6,741	- 2,035	10,562	8,191	- 2,371	7,851	7,144	- 707
French Equatorial Africa.....	11,310	6,501	- 4,809	13,394	7,254	- 6,140	8,275	3,642	- 4,633
French Morocco b/.....	103,321	53,516	- 49,805	115,233	66,403	- 48,830	69,884	42,930	- 26,954
French Somaliland.....	1,940	1,490	- 450	2,719	1,384	- 1,335	1,528	1,188	- 340
French West Africa.....	34,480	27,401	- 7,079	42,170	30,965	- 11,205	28,479	25,012	- 3,467
Madagascar.....	11,789	7,369	- 4,420	15,008	12,141	- 2,867	9,773	5,561	- 4,212
Réunion.....	3,500	3,020	- 480	4,579	3,321	- 1,258	2,364	2,142	- 222
Togoland, French administration.....	1,454	845	- 609	1,624	1,528	- 96	1,049	1,501	452
Tunisia.....	42,369	27,396	- 14,973	51,210	37,529	- 13,681	32,375	22,541	- 9,834
<u>Millions of CB francs:</u>									
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.....	10,320	10,636	316	9,622	13,033	3,411	7,046	8,782	1,736
<u>Thousands of pounds sterling:</u>									
British Somaliland.....	844	565	- 279	1,217	726	- 491	728	388	- 340
Gambia.....	2,206	2,534	328	2,922	2,286	- 636	1,950	2,337	387
Gold Coast.....	45,828	43,257	- 2,571	48,004	67,984	19,980	27,829	57,810	29,981
Kenya and Uganda c/.....	49,583	36,534	- 13,049	47,063	48,230	1,167	33,974	40,713	6,739
Mauritius.....	11,492	12,593	1,101	12,534	11,288	- 1,246	6,031	5,671	- 360
Nigeria d/.....	60,721	80,329	19,608	60,628	87,246	26,618	36,415	73,267	36,852
Northern Rhodesia d/.....	21,266	33,121	11,855	26,710	49,940	23,230	16,335	32,126	15,791
Nyasaland.....	5,722	4,849	- 873	7,870	5,173	- 2,697	3,408	2,725	- 683
Sierra Leone.....	5,941	4,681 e/	- 1,260	6,746	6,930	184	3,629	4,591	962
Tanganyika f/.....	25,522	19,708	- 5,814	24,170	24,075	- 95	11,514	17,423	5,909
<u>Millions of Portuguese escudos:</u>									
Angola.....	1,333	1,793	460	1,666 g/	2,169 g/	503	945 g/	1,319 g/	374
Mozambique.....	1,755	967	- 788	1,654	1,064	- 590	933	495	- 438
<u>Thousands of specified units:</u>									
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (Egyptian pounds).....	23,503	27,428	3,925	26,551	33,112	6,561	15,966	28,976	13,010
Ethiopia (Ethiopian dollars) h/.....	87,984	71,251	- 16,733	73,407	70,872	- 2,535	52,614	74,493	21,879
Southern Rhodesia (pounds sterling) d/.....	54,489	29,166	- 25,323	58,761	41,765	- 16,996	38,878	20,874	- 18,004
Union of South Africa (South African pounds) g/.....	315,232	156,841	- 158,391	307,376	252,244	- 55,132	229,100	179,551	- 49,549

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and Statistical Yearbook, 1951; imports c.i.f. and exports f.o.b., unless otherwise noted.

a/ Figures include gold.

b/ Millions of metropolitan francs.

c/ Excluding trade with Tanganyika.

d/ Imports f.o.b.

e/ Excluding diamonds.

f/ Excluding trade with Kenya and Uganda.

g/ Including gold and bank-notes.

h/ Excluding silver, token coin and platinum; year ending 10 December.

Table 9. Value of Principal Exports of Selected Countries, in Local Currencies  
1949 to 1951

Country, item and monetary unit	1949			1950			1951
	First half	Second half a/	Full year	First half	Second half a/	Full year	First half
<b>Algeria (millions of francs):</b>							
Cereals, excluding wheat.....	1,280	3,489	4,769	2,910	1,904	4,814	5,589
Flour.....	452	1,870	2,322	2,255	3,645	5,900	3,041
Iron ore.....	1,413	1,736	3,149	1,760	2,381	4,141	2,738
Wheat.....	731	413	1,144	1	732	733	246
Wine.....	21,646	21,368	43,014	22,757	29,740	52,497	18,256
Total exports	43,827	50,503	94,330	50,585	62,361	112,946	63,985
<b>Belgian Congo (millions of CB francs):</b>							
Cassiterite.....	458	463	921	475	536	1,011	811
Cobalt, alloys.....	138	100	238	170	186	356	198
Cobalt, granulated.....	95	148	243	180	192	372	242
Coffee.....	207	355	562	423	849	1,272	566
Copper.....	1,483	1,214	2,697	1,448	1,749	3,197	2,286
Cotton.....	602	795	1,395	673	1,099	1,772	758
Diamonds.....	232	247	479	253	243	496	292
Palm oil.....	515	645	1,168	593	717	1,310	1,055
Total exports	5,233	5,403	10,636	5,556	7,477	13,033	8,782
<b>Cameroons, French administration (millions of CFA francs):</b>							
Cocoa.....	2,034	1,094	3,128	2,615	1,362	3,977	4,274
Coffee.....	308	392	700	423	659	1,082	818
Total exports	3,668	3,073	6,741	4,467	3,724	8,191	7,144
<b>French Morocco (millions of francs):</b>							
Fish, canned.....	4	7,978	7,982	3,336	5,646	8,982	3,583
Maize and barley.....	2,977	3,584	6,561	4,134	1,443	5,577	5,333
Phosphates.....	4,866	1,698	6,564	6,139	6,638	12,777	7,846
Total exports	23,647	29,869	53,516	31,189	35,214	66,403	42,930
<b>French West Africa (millions of CFA francs):</b>							
Cocoa.....	2,387	1,750	4,137	3,530	1,183	4,713	5,110
Coffee.....	1,519	2,722	4,241	4,036	3,107	7,143	6,426
Ground-nut oil.....	702	4,214	4,916	2,406	2,835	5,241	6,502
Ground-nuts, shelled.....	5,210	1,366	6,576	5,193	588	5,781	4,567
Total exports	15,533	11,868	27,401	18,881	12,085	30,965	25,012
<b>Gold Coast (thousands of pounds sterling):</b>							
Bauxite.....	125	150	275	69	153	222	81
Cocoa.....	22,297	11,722	34,019	31,927	22,678	54,605	48,491
Diamonds.....	627	763	1,390	1,010	767	1,777	1,242
Manganese.....	1,763	2,240	4,003	2,270	2,738	5,008	3,530
Timber.....	1,146	1,012	2,158	1,614	2,236	3,850	2,628
Total exports	25,230	18,027	43,257	38,100	29,884	67,984	57,810
<b>Kenya and Uganda (thousands of pounds sterling):</b>							
Coffee.....	2,583	1,818	4,401	6,431	5,430	11,881	10,028
Cotton.....	9,868	7,721	17,589	9,526	7,400	16,926	17,641
Hides and skins.....	767	890	1,657	1,279	1,398	2,676	2,213
Sisal, fibre and tow.....	1,290	1,630	2,920	1,687	2,471	4,168	3,338
Tea.....	446	494	940	790	788	1,578	727
Total exports	19,340	17,194	36,534	24,180	24,050	48,230	40,710
<b>Madagascar (millions of CFA francs):</b>							
Coffee.....	958	755	1,713	2,460	4,101	6,561	2,079
Meat, preserved.....	719	614	1,333	235	161	396	355
Total exports	3,490	3,879	7,369	4,559	7,582	12,141	5,561

Table 9. (continued)

Country, item and monetary unit	1949			1950			1951
	First half	Second half a/	Full year	First half	Second half a/	Full year	First half
<b>Nigeria (thousands of pounds sterling):</b>							
Cocoa.....	10,538	4,159	14,697	7,838	11,146	18,984	26,375
Cotton.....	262	1,186	1,448	841	2,134	2,975	4,362
Goat skins.....	1,100	1,165	2,265	1,608	1,908	3,516	2,023
Ground-nuts.....	6,232	12,684	18,916	6,162	8,828	14,990	5,815
Hides, cattle.....	605	527	1,132	907	1,206	2,113	2,218
Palm kernels.....	5,685	11,228	16,913	6,489	10,451	16,940	10,242
Palm oil.....	2,403	9,507	11,910	4,611	6,680	11,291	7,094
Rubber.....	314	277	591	511	1,978	2,488	4,557
Timber logs.....	..	..	846	..	..	2,226	2,413
Tin ores.....	2,569	2,116	4,685	1,944	2,194	4,138	4,289
Total exports	31,635	48,694	80,329	34,405	52,841	87,246	73,267
<b>Northern Rhodesia (thousands of pounds sterling):</b>							
Copper, blister.....	11,307	9,556	20,863	14,481	17,107	31,588	17,311
Copper, electrolytic, cathode form.....	601	267	868	359	1,094	1,453	3,585
Copper, electrolytic, wire bar.....	3,085	2,953	6,038	3,722	5,867	9,589	5,970
Zinc ingots.....	1,206	725	1,931	1,088	1,543	2,631	2,671
Total exports	17,610	15,511	33,121	21,710	28,230	49,940	32,126
<b>Southern Rhodesia (thousands of pounds sterling):</b>							
Asbestos.....	2,176	1,807	3,983	2,868	2,322	5,190	2,636
Chrome ore.....	593	662	1,255	879	782	1,661	1,280
Tobacco.....	3,436	8,229	11,665	5,070	12,196	17,266	5,207
Total exports	11,640	17,526	29,166	16,420	25,345	41,765	20,874
<b>Tunisia (millions of francs):</b>							
Barley.....	..	..	..	1,617	2,182	3,799	1,502
Olive oil.....	883	2,146	3,029	7,067	4,483	11,550	2,706
Phosphates.....	1,966	2,057	4,023	1,799	2,417	4,216	2,996
Wheat.....	178	2,495	2,673	1,442	1,097	2,539	1,394
Total exports	9,792	17,604	27,396	18,843	18,686	37,529	22,541
<b>Union of South Africa (thousands of South African pounds):</b>							
Antimony.....	242	215	457	321	480	801	1,145
Asbestos.....	1,509	2,092	3,601	2,605	2,488	5,093	3,101
Chrome ore.....	498	488	986	600	810	1,410	832
Coal, cargo.....	1,246	1,878	3,124	2,038	2,599	4,637	2,334
Copper, blocks and ingots.....	1,925	1,740	3,665	1,947	3,523	5,470	3,103
Diamonds, cut and polished.....	1,848	3,012	4,860	3,620	4,493	8,113	4,762
Diamonds, rough and uncut.....	2,221	3,671	5,892	4,210	7,806	12,016	8,081
Gold, semi-processed.....	..	..	9,735	..	..	29,996	24,569
Maize.....	1,304	766	2,070	289	89	378	875
Manganese ore.....	683	1,649	2,332	920	1,052	1,972	1,622
Platinum.....	543	651	1,194	828	1,243	2,071	..
Wool, greasy.....	15,095	13,941	29,036	17,203	35,550	52,753	39,148
Wool, scoured and other.....	2,644	3,299	5,943	3,624	5,479	9,103	8,453
Total exports	69,190	87,651	156,841	92,930	159,314	252,244	179,551

Source: Ministère de la France d'Outre-mer, *Bulletin mensuel de statistique d'Outre-mer* (Paris), August-September and September-October 1951; *Monthly Statistical Bulletin of the Gold Coast* (Accra), September 1951; East African Customs and Excise Department, *Trade and Revenue Report for Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika* (Nairobi); Union of South Africa, Department of Customs and Excise, *Monthly Abstract of Trade Statistics* (Pretoria); Department of Statistics, *Nigeria Trade Summary* (Lagos); *Summary of Nigerian Overseas Trade* (Lagos, 1950); Central African Office of Statistics, *Economic and Statistical Bulletin* (Salisbury), August and February 1951; *Economic and Statistical Bulletin of Southern Rhodesia* (Causeway); Bank of the Belgian Congo, *Bulletin mensuel d'informations générales et revue des marchés de la Banque du Congo belge* (Brussels). Total exports f.o.b., from Statistical Office of the United Nations.

a/ Figures for second half of year represent differences between annual totals and data for first half.

Table 10. Volume of Principal Exports of Selected Countries  
1949 to 1951  
(Thousands of metric tons)

Country and item	1949			1950			1951
	First half	Second half a/	Full year	First half	Second half a/	Full year	First half
<b>Algeria:</b>							
Cereals, excluding wheat.....	68.5	173.4	241.9	156.8	96.5	253.3	201.0
Flour.....	9.3	38.9	48.2	45.7	66.8	112.5	82.2
Iron ore.....	1,211.7	1,412.9	2,624.6	1,159.0	1,324.2	2,483.2	1,404.9
Wheat.....	26.7	16.5	43.2	--	22.9	22.9	7.8
Wine.....	443.5	430.6	874.1	481.8	739.6	1,221.4	511.2
<b>Belgian Congo:</b>							
Cassiterite.....	6.7	7.0	13.7	7.7	8.6	16.4	7.7
Cobalt, alloys.....	3.2	2.4	5.6	3.3	3.3	6.6	3.3
Cobalt, granulated.....	0.8	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.3	2.4	1.3
Coffee.....	13.2	18.2	31.4	13.8	19.4	33.2	12.7
Copper.....	77.9	73.5	151.4	82.7	84.3	167.0	92.6
Cotton.....	20.3	26.5	46.8	20.4	30.3	50.7	17.8
Diamonds b/.....	4,944.0	4,879.0	9,823.0	5,105.0	4,565.0	9,670.0	5,255.0
Palm oil.....	51.6	69.5	121.8	65.2	65.0	130.1	62.4
<b>Cameroons, French administration:</b>							
Cocoa.....	31.6	15.5	47.1	32.8	10.9	43.7	34.8
Coffee.....	3.8	4.4	8.2	3.3	4.4	7.7	4.7
<b>French Morocco:</b>							
Fish, canned.....	0.9	39.2	40.1	19.5	38.1	57.6	18.8
Maize and barley.....	219.4	245.9	465.3	260.4	73.0	333.4	196.6
Phosphates.....	1,846.3	1,645.2	3,491.5	2,000.7	2,141.6	4,142.3	2,318.9
<b>French West Africa:</b>							
Cocoa.....	32.7	23.4	56.1	47.8	14.0	61.8	46.8
Coffee.....	24.4	39.3	63.7	31.6	26.1	57.7	42.8
Ground-nut oil.....	8.3	47.1	55.4	33.7	37.7	71.4	70.7
Ground-nuts, shelled.....	165.9	42.0	208.1	182.2	18.0	200.3	117.4
<b>Gold Coast:</b>							
Bauxite.....	67.1	79.2	146.3	38.6	78.2	116.8	45.7
Cocoa.....	169.4	98.4	267.8	182.6	89.1	271.7	185.6
Diamonds b/.....	540.0	426.0	966.0	533.0	399.0	932.0	459.0
Manganese.....	360.7	380.0	740.7	349.5	371.9	721.4	410.5
Timber.....	96.5	94.5	191.0	118.9	150.4	269.3	129.0
<b>Kenya and Uganda:</b>							
Coffee.....	22.7	9.5	32.2	24.8	18.0	42.8	27.9
Cotton.....	38.9	32.9	71.8	35.7	29.7	65.4	36.9
Hides and skins.....	3.0	3.4	6.4	4.5	3.5	8.0	3.7
Sisal, fibre and tow.....	16.0	18.9	34.9	16.6	20.9	37.5	19.5
Tea.....	1.8	1.9	3.7	2.5	2.7	5.2	2.0

Table 10. (continued)

Country and item	1949			1950			1951
	First half	Second half <sup>a/</sup>	Full year	First half	Second half <sup>a/</sup>	Full year	First half
<b>Madagascar:</b>							
Coffee.....	4.3	21.3	25.6	18.2	26.7	44.9	11.9
Meat, preserved.....	6.6	5.8	12.4	2.3	1.4	3.7	2.9
<b>Nigeria:</b>							
Cocoa.....	81.8	23.5	105.3	73.8	27.7	101.5	87.3
Cotton.....	4.4	5.8	10.2	4.8	8.0	12.8	12.9
Goat skins.....	1.6	1.8	3.4	1.9	2.5	4.4	2.0
Ground-nuts.....	213.4	170.6	384.0	173.3	142.7	316.0	85.3
Hides, cattle.....	3.0	2.8	5.8	3.8	4.4	8.2	5.1
Palm kernels.....	178.7	203.3	382.0	174.7	248.0	422.7	165.6
Palm oil.....	74.6	98.1	172.7	74.9	100.9	175.8	78.2
Rubber.....	4.2	3.6	7.8	5.5	9.4	14.9	13.3
Timber logs <sup>c/</sup> .....	..	..	4,392.0	..	..	9,217.0	8,391.0
Tin ores.....	6.2	6.7	12.9	5.6	6.0	11.6	5.3
<b>Northern Rhodesia:</b>							
Copper, blister.....	97.5	86.3	183.8	111.2	109.9	221.1	98.6
Copper, electrolytic, cathode form.....	5.0	2.9	7.9	2.6	6.7	9.3	19.3
Copper, electrolytic, wire bar.....	27.3	28.1	55.4	27.3	36.1	63.4	32.0
Zinc ingots.....	12.3	10.8	23.1	12.1	10.9	23.0	11.2
<b>Southern Rhodesia:</b>							
Asbestos.....	36.4	29.7	66.1	36.6	30.4	67.0	32.7
Chrome ore.....	107.4	98.4	205.8	125.1	116.7	241.8	180.3
Tobacco.....	8.8	22.0	30.8	11.7	28.8	40.5	10.2
<b>Tunisia:</b>							
Barley.....	..	..	..	82.1	106.9	189.0	62.9
Olive oil.....	3.4	14.1	17.5	50.7	23.2	73.9	9.7
Phosphates.....	961.5	926.3	1,887.8	730.7	957.7	1,688.4	1,177.2
Wheat.....	6.8	100.6	107.4	49.3	94.6	143.9	42.6
<b>Union of South Africa:</b>							
Antimony.....	3.6	3.5	7.1	5.4	6.9	12.3	9.4
Asbestos.....	37.3	46.3	83.6	47.7	44.1	91.8	53.2
Chrome ore.....	174.3	134.6	308.9	211.3	275.3	486.6	275.4
Coal, cargo.....	726.0	1,128.6	1,854.6	1,098.3	1,430.3	2,528.6	1,257.5
Copper, blocks and ingots.....	15.3	14.8	30.1	13.5	20.9	34.4	14.7
Diamonds, cut and polished <sup>b/</sup> .....	32.1	47.5	79.6	51.1	62.4	113.5	58.0
Diamonds, rough and uncut <sup>b/</sup> .....	648.7	430.9	1,079.6	870.8	2,049.0	2,919.8	2,545.3
Maize.....	61.8	37.4	99.2	15.4	4.2	19.6	28.1
Manganese ore.....	283.4	405.5	688.9	347.4	400.2	747.6	316.3
Platinum <sup>d/</sup> .....	38.5	47.3	85.8	46.8	55.8	102.6	..
Wool, greasy.....	45.1	36.0	81.1	35.9	42.7	78.6	36.3
Wool, scoured and other.....	4.9	5.4	10.3	4.9	5.9	10.8	4.8

Source: See table 9.

<sup>a/</sup> Figures for second half of year represent differences between annual totals and data for first half.

<sup>b/</sup> Thousands of carats.

<sup>c/</sup> Thousands of cubic feet.

<sup>d/</sup> Thousands of fine ounces.



Table 11. Value of Imports of Selected Countries from the United States,  
in Local Currencies, 1949 and 1950

Country and monetary unit	1949		1950	
	Value	Per cent a/	Value	Per cent a/
<u>Millions of CFA francs:</u>				
Algeria b/.....	7,964	6.2	6,967	4.6
Cameroons, French administration.....	1,059	12.1	967	9.2
French Equatorial Africa.....	1,673	14.8	1,727	12.9
French Morocco b/.....	12,538	12.1	9,448	8.2
French Somaliland.....	70	3.6	115	4.2
French West Africa.....	3,391	9.8	3,924	9.3
Madagascar.....	817	6.9	1,041	6.9
Réunion.....	99	2.8	123	2.7
Togoland.....	119	8.2	114	7.0
Tunisia b/.....	2,757	6.5	2,879	5.6
<u>Millions of CB francs:</u>				
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.....	2,881	27.9	2,379	24.9
<u>Thousands of pounds sterling:</u>				
Gold Coast.....	2,508	5.6	2,676	5.6
Kenya and Uganda.....	4,799	10.2	3,431	7.7
Nigeria.....	2,436	4.0	2,487	4.1
Northern Rhodesia.....	2,177	10.2	1,959	7.3
Nyasaland.....	333	5.8	170	2.7
Sierra Leone.....	181	3.0	132	2.0
Tanganyika.....	2,129	8.3	1,605	6.6
<u>Millions of Portuguese escudos:</u>				
Angola.....	271	20.3	282	16.9
Mozambique.....	306	17.4	249	15.1
<u>Thousands of specified units:</u>				
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (Egyptian pounds).....	494	2.1	609	2.3
Southern Rhodesia (pounds sterling).....	3,829	7.0	2,886	4.9
Union of South Africa (South African pounds).....	81,302	25.8	49,237	16.0

Source: United Nations, Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: Summary of information transmitted by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Supplementary statistics); Ministère de la France d'Outre-mer, Bulletin mensuel de statistique d'Outre-mer, September-October 1950 and August-September 1951; Bank of the Belgian Congo, Bulletin mensuel d'informations générales et revue des marchés de la Banque du Congo belge, May and June 1951; Department of Statistics, Monthly Statistical Bulletin of the Gold Coast, September 1951; East African Customs and Excise Department, Trade and Revenue Report for Kenya-Uganda, December 1948; East African Customs and Excise Department, Trade and Revenue Report for Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika (Nairobi), December 1949 and December 1950; Tanganyika Bluebook, 1948 (Dar es Salaam); Department of Statistics, Nigeria Trade Summary, December 1948 and Summary of Nigerian Overseas Trade, 1950; Central African Office of Statistics, Economic and Statistical Bulletin, (Northern Rhodesia), February 1951 and Economic and Statistical Bulletin of Southern Rhodesia, 21 February 1951; Sierra Leone, Monthly Trade Statistics, (Freetown), December 1949 and December 1950; Sudan Foreign Trade Report (Khartoum) 1949; Sudan Government, Department of Economics and Trade, Foreign Trade and Internal Statistics (Khartoum), January 1951 and July 1951; Boletim do Instituto Nacional de Estatística X-Ultramar (Lourenço Marques), June 1951; Union of South Africa, Department of Customs and Excise, Monthly Abstract of Trade Statistics (Pretoria), December 1948 and December 1950.

a/ Percentage of the total imports of the given country.

b/ Millions of metropolitan francs.

Table 12. Value of Exports of Selected Countries to the United States, in Local Currencies, 1949 and 1950

Country and monetary unit	1949		1950	
	Value	Per cent <u>a/</u>	Value	Per cent <u>a/</u>
<u>Millions of CFA francs:</u>				
Algeria <u>b/</u> .....	1,091	1.2	1,456	1.3
Cameroons, French administration.....	122	1.8	229	2.8
French Equatorial Africa.....	8	-	11	-
French Morocco <u>b/</u> .....	1,293	2.4	1,083	1.6
French Somaliland.....	--	--	--	--
French West Africa.....	750	2.7	657	2.1
Madagascar.....	235	3.2	699	15.8
Réunion.....	11	--	68	2.0
Togoland.....	--	--	--	--
Tunisia <u>b/</u> .....	454	1.7	962	2.6
<u>Millions of CB francs:</u>				
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.....	1,271	11.9	1,726	13.3
<u>Thousands of pounds sterling:</u>				
Gold Coast.....	12,504	29.6	23,016	34.6
Kenya and Uganda.....	1,972	5.7	4,909	10.7
Nigeria.....	7,557	9.6	13,206	15.1
Northern Rhodesia.....	4,857	14.7	10,821	21.7
Nyasaland.....	--	--	183	3.7
Sierra Leone.....	239	5.1	511	7.4
Tanganyika.....	2,585	13.4	2,208	9.3
<u>Millions of Portuguese escudos:</u>				
Angola.....	226	12.6	297	13.7
Mozambique.....	102	10.5	73	7.7
<u>Thousands of specified units:</u>				
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (Egyptian pounds).....	389	1.4	758	2.3
Southern Rhodesia (pounds sterling).....	1,682	6.9	2,476	7.2
Union of South Africa (South African pounds).....	10,467	6.7	18,836	7.6

Source: See table 11.

a/ Percentage of the total imports of the given country.

b/ Millions of metropolitan francs.

Table 13. Indices of Cost of Living in Selected Countries  
Pre-War and 1949 to 1951  
(Pre-war = 100)

Country and coverage	Pre-war base period	1949	1950	1951				
				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	June
<u>Algeria: a/</u>								
Food.....	1938	2,160	2,180	2,170	2,240	2,250	2,260	2,270
<u>Belgian Congo: b/</u>								
All items c/.....	July 1935	261	261	..	..	274	..	290
<u>French Equatorial Africa: d/</u>								
Food.....	Nov. 1938	1,118	1,280	1,521	..	..	1,548	..
<u>Kenya: e/</u>								
All items c/.....	Aug. 1939	184	199	..	207	..	208	213
<u>Northern Rhodesia: f/</u>								
All items.....	Aug. 1939	148	154	157	158	159	159	161
Food.....	Aug. 1939	171	177	182	184	185	186	191
<u>Southern Rhodesia:</u>								
All items.....	Aug. 1939	153	165	169	171	172	173	176
Food.....	Aug. 1939	173	198	208	212	213	216	223
<u>Tunisia: g/</u>								
Food.....	1938	2,124	2,204	2,354	2,386	2,446	2,369	2,371
<u>Union of South Africa: f/</u>								
All items.....	1937	159	165	172	172	174	175	178
Food.....	1937	169	179	185	186	187	189	193

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, December 1951.

a/ Cost of food, heat and light in Algiers.

b/ Leopoldville; European salaried employees only.

c/ Excluding rent.

d/ Cost of food, fuel, light, water and soap in Brazzaville.

e/ Nairobi; Europeans and Asians.

f/ Europeans only.

g/ Cost of food, fuel, light and soap in Tunis.

Table 14. Actual and Proposed Expenditures on Development  
Plan for Belgian Congo, 1948 to 1952

(Thousands of Belgian Congo francs)

Item	Expenditure
<u>Actual expenditures:</u>	
1948 budget.....	63,399
1949 budget.....	125,221
1950 budget.....	516,344
Total, 1948 to 1950	704,965
<u>Cumulative proposed expenditures, 1950 to 1952:</u>	
Transport.....	3,607,297
Scientific and other public services.....	967,012
Electricity and water.....	836,009
Education of indigenous population.....	608,993
Health.....	760,237
Immigration.....	200,000
Agricultural development.....	194,670
Total	7,174,218
OTRACO <sup>a/</sup> , REGIDESO <sup>b/</sup> and hydroelectric construction.....	542,163
Cumulative total, 1950 to 1952	7,716,380

Source: Government of Belgium, "Renseignements Transmis au Secrétaire Générale des Nations Unies en Application de l'Article 73e de la Charte, Année 1950".

a/ Colonial Transport Office (Office d'exploitation de Transports Coloniaux).

b/ Water and Electricity Administration (Régie de Distribution d'eau et d'électricité du Congo belge et du Ruanda-Urundi).

Table 15. Budgetary Expenditures on Development Plan for French North Africa,  
1949 to 1951  
(Millions of francs)

Item	1949				1950				1951 a/			
	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Total	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Total	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Total
<u>Economic development:</u>												
Agriculture and soil rehabilitation...	943	958	373	2,274	1,490	1,529	634	3,653	2,929	2,603	2,317	7,849
Hydraulics.....	4,918	3,875	3,249	12,042	8,228	5,923	4,337	18,448	9,072	4,600	4,747	18,419
Electricity and gas.....	12,761	2,770	144	15,675	13,100	4,200	178	17,478	12,848	4,160	330	17,338
Mining and minerals.....	456	632	760	1,848	996	535	464	1,995	1,209	380	382	1,971
Roads.....	726	1,475	439	2,640	1,093	1,690	869	3,652	1,152	1,480	550	3,182
Seaports.....	483	1,484	2,674	4,641	533	1,309	1,343	3,185	371	1,973	794	3,138
Airfields.....	23	350	5	378	26	280	9	315	80	165	20	265
Railways.....	3,000	1,829	921	5,750	4,140	1,917	303	6,360	4,640	1,650	--	6,290
Telecommunications.....	743	1,115	220	2,078	828	1,840	388	3,056	1,350	1,960	400	3,710
Miscellaneous.....	--	60	--	60	--	350	128	478	96	79	10	185
Total	24,053	14,548	8,785	47,386	30,434	19,573	8,653	58,660	33,747	19,050	9,550	62,346
<u>Cultural and social development:</u>												
Education.....	6,523	2,222	604	9,349	5,264	2,578	997	8,839	4,810	3,551	1,100	9,461
Public health.....	1,048	1,200	300	2,548	1,290	1,314	314	2,918	2,582	1,700	500	4,782
Housing.....	453	600	192	1,245	403	621	683	1,707	960	850	100	1,910
Total	8,024	4,022	1,096	13,142	6,957	4,513	1,994	13,464	8,352	6,101	1,700	16,153
Administration.....	490	600	434	1,524	370	1,620	479	2,469	1,402	1,364	580	3,346
Reconstruction.....	--	--	870	870	--	--	2,599	2,599	--	--	4,320	4,320
Grand total	32,567	19,170	11,185	62,922	37,761	25,706	13,725	77,192	43,501	26,515	16,150	86,166

Source: Commissariat Général du Plan de Modernisation et d'Équipement, Quatre ans d'exécution du plan de modernisation et d'équipement de l'Union Française, Réalisations 1947-1950 et Programme 1951 (Paris, 1951).

a/ Estimated.

Table 16. Extra-Budgetary Expenditures on Development Plan for French North Africa, 1949 to 1951

(Thousand millions of francs)

Country	1949	1950	1951 <sup>a/</sup>
Algeria .....	7.5	10.5	14.0
Morocco .....	15.9	14.3	17.9
Tunisia .....	2.4	4.8	4.6
Total	25.8	29.6	36.5

Source: Commissariat Général du Plan de Modernisation et d'Équipement, Quatre ans d'exécution du plan de modernisation et d'équipement de l'Union Française, Réalisations 1947-1950 et Programme 1951.

a/ Estimated.

Table 17. Financing of Development Plans in French Territories South of the Sahara, 1948 to 1951  
(Cumulative totals, in millions of francs)

Item and territory	31 December 1948	30 June 1949	31 December 1949	30 June 1950	30 June 1951
<b>Authorized commitments:</b>					
Cameroons, French administration....	10,282.5	12,422.5	17,136.5	17,207.5	25,245.9
Comoro Islands.....	177.4	177.4	518.7	518.7	646.7
French Equatorial Africa.....	6,692.2	12,841.6	23,538.4	23,538.4	33,048.8
French Somaliland.....	1,154.6	853.7	3,011.1	3,011.1	4,025.9
French West Africa.....	30,940.6	37,214.1	69,991.7	77,149.8	93,417.1
Madagascar.....	9,797.3	10,697.3	17,418.7	19,355.1	23,747.3
Togoland, French administration....	1,964.0	1,964.0	3,168.2	3,168.2	4,454.2
Total	61,008.6	76,170.6	134,783.3	143,948.8	184,585.9
General allocation a/.....	4,738.0	6,545.5	9,161.0	14,705.9	22,218.8
Grand total	65,746.6	82,716.1	143,944.3	158,654.7	206,804.7
<b>Anticipated expenditures:</b>					
Cameroons, French administration....	6,049.5	6,649.5	11,711.5	11,711.5	18,140.9
Comoro Islands.....	147.6	147.6	433.9	433.9	433.9
French Equatorial Africa.....	4,857.0	5,493.0	9,546.8	9,546.8	23,601.8
French Somaliland.....	1,020.8	768.7	1,804.7	1,804.7	2,703.0
French West Africa.....	18,891.0	20,350.2	39,293.5	40,464.4	60,849.1
Madagascar.....	5,727.3	5,727.3	10,059.5	9,947.5	11,645.1
Togoland, French administration....	1,436.0	1,436.0	1,930.0	1,930.0	2,843.5
Total	38,129.2	40,572.3	74,779.9	75,838.8	120,217.3
General allocation a/.....	3,282.2	5,377.1	7,345.0	11,964.1	20,693.9
Grand total	41,411.4	45,949.4	82,124.9	87,802.9	140,911.2
<b>Actual disbursements:</b>					
Cameroons, French administration....	620.0	1,629.8	4,043.5	4,700.9	10,374.3
Comoro Islands.....	--	--	29.5	77.2	138.9
French Equatorial Africa.....	446.9	1,034.9	2,508.1	4,574.4	13,038.0
French Somaliland.....	287.6	370.4	609.3	1,090.4	2,032.4
French West Africa.....	446.9	1,034.9	2,508.1	4,574.4	34,205.2
Madagascar.....	432.4	1,630.2	3,570.7	4,515.9	7,628.8
Togoland, French administration....	77.1	163.9	594.6	1,043.1	2,010.2
Total	6,371.7	14,153.7	25,529.4	37,936.3	69,427.8
General allocation a/.....	2,419.1	3,556.0	6,038.0	8,313.6	15,609.4
Grand total	8,790.8	17,709.7	31,567.4	46,249.9	85,037.2

Source: Ministère de la France d'Outre-mer, Bulletin mensuel de statistique d'Outre-mer. Figures for 31 December 1950 not available.

a/ A small part of this amount is allocated to territories outside Africa.

Table 18. Expenditures on Development Plans in Selected  
United Kingdom Territories to 31 December 1950  
(Millions of United States dollars)

Territory	Cumulative investment to 31 December 1950	Investment during 1950
Gold Coast.....	41	19
Kenya.....	39	13
Nigeria.....	64	27
Northern Rhodesia.....	23	11
Nyasaland.....	7	5
Sierra Leone.....	9	3
Tanganyika, British administration.....	22	12
Uganda.....	25	9
Total	279 <u>a/</u>	124 <u>a/</u>

Source: Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, Investments in Overseas Territories in Africa, South of the Sahara (Paris, 1951).

a/ Including expenditures by East Africa High Commission, amounting to \$49 million to 31 December 1950 and \$25 million in 1950.



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