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

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

IN **AFRICA**

1955-1956

Supplement to World Economic Survey, 1956



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Foreword

This report, prepared in the Bureau of Economic Affairs, with substantial assistance from the Statistical Office of the United Nations, is presented in response to resolution 367 B (XIII) of the Economic and Social Council. It is issued as a supplement to the World Economic Survey, 1956 (sales number: 1957.II.C.1).

The growth of economic activity in Africa in 1955 and 1956 is reviewed, particularly as to differences in the economic structure of the principal regions - northern, tropical and southern Africa - and the differing rates of development in each. More detailed data for individual countries are presented in a Statistical Appendix. The series of tables in this appendix will be continued in future annual reports with a view to indicating trends and data upon which will be based a longer-term review. In its present form, therefore, the Statistical Appendix is not directly related to the three chapters of the text.

Africa, as defined in the report, is exclusive of Egypt, but it includes outlying islands in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The Sudan, which is included in the present report, is also covered in Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1955-1956 (sales number: 1957.II.C.2).

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

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

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

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

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

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

A minus sign (-) indicates deficit or decrease.

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

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

A slash (/) indicates a crop year or fiscal year, e.g., 1952/53.

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

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

The term "billion" signifies a thousand million.

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1
1. North Africa	2
Agriculture - Mining - Industry - External trade - Money and banking - Public finance - Unemployment	
2. Tropical Africa	14
Export earnings - Income from exports - Gross fixed capital formation - Balance of payments - Tax revenue of central Governments	
3. Union of South Africa	33
Agriculture - Mining - Manufacturing - Internal trade - External trade - Balance of payments - Money and banking	
Statistical Appendix	45

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
1. North Africa: Output of principal agricultural products	4
2. North Africa: Output of principal minerals	6
3. North Africa: Industrial production	8
4. North Africa: External trade	9
5. North Africa: Quantum of imports, by main categories	10
6. North Africa: Money and banking	11
7. Tropical Africa: Indices of world prices of principal exports .	16
8. Tropical Africa: Indices of value, quantum and unit value of exports	17
9. Belgian Congo, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Ghana: Gross fixed capital formation	21
10. Tropical Africa: Imports of machinery and transport equipment in selected countries	23
11. Tropical Africa: External trade of selected countries	27
12. Tropical Africa: Balance of payments of selected countries . .	28
13. Tropical Africa: Tax revenue of central Governments in selected countries	30
14. Union of South Africa: Output of principal agricultural products	35
15. Union of South Africa: Sales of minerals	37
16. Union of South Africa: Production in selected industries . . .	38
17. Union of South Africa: External trade	40
18. Union of South Africa: Principal exports	41
19. Union of South Africa: Balance of payments	42

Statistical Appendix

I. National income at factor cost, by country	52
II. Industrial origin of gross domestic product at factor cost, selected countries	53
III. Distribution of national income, selected countries	54
IV. Expenditure on gross domestic product, selected countries . . .	55
V. Relation between gross domestic product and national income, selected countries	56

	<u>Page</u>
VI. External trade, by country	57
VII. Belgian Congo: Distribution of trade	58
VIII. North Africa: Distribution of trade	59
IX. Other French franc countries of Africa: Distribution of trade	60
X. Union of South Africa: Distribution of trade	61
XI. Other sterling area countries of Africa: Distribution of trade	62
XII. Portuguese Africa: Distribution of trade	63
XIII. Liberia: Distribution of trade	64
XIV. Trade within Africa, 1955	65
XV. North Africa: Pattern of imports	66
XVI. Union of South Africa: Pattern of imports	67
XVII. Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Pattern of imports .	68
XVIII. Tropical Africa: pattern of imports	69
XIX. Principal domestic exports, selected countries	70
XX. Indices of prices of principal exports	77
XXI. Indices of unit value of imports and exports, and terms of trade, by country	78
XXII. Quantum of imports and exports, by country	79
XXIII. Belgian Congo: Public development expenditure under ten-year plan	80
XXIV. Ghana and selected British African countries: Development expenditure	81
XXV. North Africa: Public investment expenditure in selected countries	82
XXVI. French territories south of the Sahara: Public investment through FIDES, 1946-1955	83
XXVII. Output of principal agricultural commodities, by country . .	84
XXVIII. Output of principal minerals, by country	90
XXIX. Output of electricity, by country	94
XXX. Output of selected manufactures, by country	95

INTRODUCTION

The significance of quantitative data relating to Africa as a whole is limited by the fact that the climate, natural resources, peoples and stages of economic development differ widely from one area to another. For purposes of analysis, therefore, the continent may be divided into three broad regions. At the southern extremity, in contrast with the rest of Africa, the Union of South Africa has a relatively developed economy with a fairly large industrial population. In the northern part of the continent, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia have a common pattern of production. Furthermore, these countries are members of the French franc zone and trade mainly with France. The third grouping, which for convenience is referred to as "tropical Africa", comprises the remaining countries. In all these countries, a large proportion of the resources of land and labour is absorbed by subsistence production, and the money economies are open economies, that is to say, the impetus for the expansion and contraction of economic activity derives largely from external sources, chiefly exports.

Within this framework, some significant aspects of economic development during 1955 and 1956 in selected countries are considered. In the Union of South Africa, the rate of expansion in national income was slowed down appreciably. In northern Africa, there was a decline in the physical volume of production. The most significant developments in the money economies of tropical Africa were the consequences of changes in world prices of primary commodities.

Chapter 1
NORTH AFRICA^{1/}

The available data indicate that during 1955 and 1956, as compared with 1954, the physical volume of economic activity was lower in Tunisia and Morocco and also probably in Algeria. In all three countries, the decline in 1955 was accounted for chiefly by the fall in agricultural output. In 1956 Algeria enjoyed good harvests but the resultant gains were offset by the decline in mineral and industrial output. Economic activity in Morocco was maintained at the 1955 level, the fall in industrial production being compensated for by the rise in agricultural and mineral output. Tunisia appears to have experienced a further decline in economic activity during 1956, since agricultural output showed little increase, while the other major sectors of the economy remained stagnant or recorded a fall in production.

The decline in economic activity since 1954 is to some extent a reflection of unfavourable weather and political conditions, but the expansion in economic activity in the three countries had been slowing down appreciably even before 1955, chiefly because of the slackening in real investment in the major sectors of the economy. This trend probably continued more rapidly during 1956 in Morocco and Tunisia, where there was also a considerable increase in the outflow of private funds not compensated for by the inflow of public funds characteristic of past years. It would appear that the three countries will continue to receive public funds from abroad, perhaps in larger amounts than in past years, but these funds will be far short of requirements for rural development and for creating employment opportunities for large numbers of jobless people in urban areas.

Agriculture

Despite less favourable weather conditions in 1955, agricultural output in Algeria and Morocco was on the whole at an average level, the high 1954 level having been the result of an exceptionally good year. On a crop basis, the more important declines were recorded by cereals in all three countries, wine in Algeria and olive oil in Tunisia. Despite a fall in sown area, agricultural production in Algeria and Morocco rose substantially during 1956, although in the latter country it was well below the 1954 level. Tunisia experienced a second consecutive year of poor harvests, an increase in cereal and citrus output being offset by a further decline in olive oil production.

Table 1 gives the output of the principal agricultural products of the North African countries. Hard wheat and barley are traditionally the principal cereals grown by non-European farmers mainly for subsistence, so that the quantities marketed fluctuate more sharply than total output. Soft wheat, which is consumed

^{1/} The term "North Africa" is used to refer to Algeria, Morocco (former French zone) and Tunisia.

chiefly by Europeans, is a relatively minor crop, but a large proportion of output is marketed. After having been a net importer of cereals in the early post-war period, North Africa in recent years has regained its pre-war position of net exporter. In 1955 large quantities of wheat were shipped from Algeria and Morocco, chiefly from stocks on hand from the previous good year. Exports in 1956, however, reflected the results of the 1955 harvest; there were actually net imports of cereals in Algeria and Tunisia.

In normal years there is a substantial surplus of olive oil over domestic consumption, which is sufficient to maintain a flow of exports, chiefly to France. However, production fluctuates greatly from year to year and, since storage facilities in North Africa are inadequate, local prices, too, are subject to considerable variation. Such fluctuations affect particularly Tunisia, where olive oil production is far more important for the economy than in Algeria and Morocco. In 1955/56 output of olive oil in Tunisia was the lowest recorded in recent years. In the face of the sharp drop in output, Tunisian authorities took measures first to restrict and then to prohibit exports of olive oil until November 1956. 2/

The large influx of French troops into Algeria in recent years has stimulated meat consumption in that country. During 1955 total meat production rose by 10 per cent over that of 1954 and continued to expand throughout 1956. 3/ The available data indicate that there was a fall in animal slaughter during 1955 in Morocco and also probably in Tunisia. 4/ In Morocco meat production in 1956 appears to have regained its 1954 level.

An important feature of North African agriculture is that the more profitable crops, such as wine, citrus fruits and garden vegetables, are produced in large measure by European farmers chiefly for export. On the other hand, agriculture carried on by the indigenous population is based mainly on cereals, oil, figs, dates and animal products which are produced chiefly for local consumption, although in Tunisia and Morocco this agricultural activity contributes appreciably to exports. Furthermore, its output fluctuates more markedly than that of the agriculture carried on by Europeans, which has been developed chiefly in the relatively better watered coastal areas and also benefits from irrigation to a far greater extent than the agriculture of the indigenous farmers, which is based primarily on dry cropping. Fluctuations in total agricultural output, therefore, are not necessarily reflected in exports. For example, in Tunisia, despite a further fall in production during 1956, there was an increase in exports due mainly to larger shipments of wine and citrus fruits.

The bulk of North Africa's agricultural exports has so far been directed to France, but for many products - in particular soft wheat, barley and citrus fruit - the exportable surplus in normal years already exceeds or will shortly exceed French demand so that the further expansion of exports will depend on the development of new markets. Moreover, since the crop patterns in the three countries are similar, greater co-ordination seems to be needed to regulate the flow and timing of exports from the individual countries.

2/ Le Monde (Paris), 3 April 1956.

3/ Service de la statistique générale, Bulletin de statistique générale, No. 4 (Algiers, 1956).

4/ Service central des statistiques, Le conjoncture économique marocaine (Rabat), August-September 1956.

Table 1. North Africa: Output of Principal Agricultural Products
(Thousands of metric tons)

Crop	Algeria			Morocco			Tunisia		
	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56
Cereals:									
Hard wheat	963	917	1,060	727	550	680	435	291	331
Soft wheat	429	382	420	536	405	386	189	104	189
Barley	935	707	900	1,737	1,248	1,650	170	81	180
Maize	95	90	...	256	286	232	...	...	...
Oats	111	86	...	44	...	...	6	4	...
Garden vegetables. .	250	...	...	197	191	...	...	...	...
Dry vegetables . . .	628	574	...	1,430	1,093	834	...	...	...
Citrus fruit	341	339	385	185	208	232	55	44	62
Olive oil	24	27	9	16	25	10	93	60	24
Wine (thousands of hectolitres). .	19,297	14,381	18,500	1,900	1,915	...	1,054	1,126	...

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1956; Commissariat général du plan de modernisation et d'équipement, Rapport annuel (Paris, 1956); Service de la statistique générale, Bulletin de statistique générale, No. 1 (Algiers, 1956); Service central des statistiques, La conjoncture économique marocaine (Rabat), Year 1955, August-September 1956; Banque de l'Algérie et de la Tunisie, Compte rendu de l'exercice 1955 (Paris, 1956).

Mining

Despite the political unrest, which resulted in serious damage to a number of mining installations and also caused labour shortages in certain mines, increases in output were recorded during 1955 in the three countries, the gains being particularly marked in Algeria and Tunisia (see table 2). The continued unrest during 1956 in Algeria resulted in a substantial decline in mining output for the first time in the post-war period, accounted for chiefly by iron ore and partly by phosphates, the country's principal mineral products. Tunisia, too, experienced a drop in mineral production during 1956 owing almost entirely to the decline in production of phosphates. On the other hand, there was a slight increase in mining output in Morocco, mainly of iron ore, production of which rose substantially in response to the United Kingdom demand, although it was still well below its 1952 level.

Mineral output in North Africa is almost entirely exported. In 1955 minerals accounted for about one-sixth of total exports in Algeria and one-third in Morocco and Tunisia. Phosphate is the leading mineral of the region as a whole, although in Algeria it ranks second to iron ore. Until recently, North Africa was the chief supplier of Europe's phosphate requirements, but it is now faced with growing competition from the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The North African Marketing Organization for Phosphates (Comptoir nord-africain des phosphates) has made every effort to improve the quality of the product, and prospects for phosphate mining, particularly in Tunisia, are at present greatly dependent on the successful operation of this organization. Since the mineral content of the Tunisian ore is relatively low, it has become increasingly difficult for this country to market its product, although joint marketing with Morocco, which produces high-grade ore, has somewhat reduced the difficulty. Having lost its pre-war position as the world's leading phosphate exporter, Tunisia now occupies a secondary place, and considerable effort will be required to maintain this place in future.

Next to phosphates, iron ore is the most important North African mineral. Output in Algeria and Tunisia has expanded substantially since 1951 in response to rising world prices. In the face of increasing world consumption, the high-grade North African iron ore is likely to continue to be in demand. Traditionally, the United Kingdom is the chief importer of North African ore, and in recent years its share has gradually increased.

Although mining output in North Africa has continued to expand, the rate of increase has slowed down appreciably since 1951. The previous high rate of expansion was made possible by the large investment in the early post-war period, but more recently investment in mining has slackened considerably.

Industry

There is no comprehensive up-to-date information on industrial output in Morocco and Tunisia, but the available data suggest that in both countries there was a decline during 1955 and a further fall during 1956. The index of industrial output for Algeria shows a substantial increase during 1955 over 1954, followed by a sharp drop in 1956.

Table 2. North Africa: Output of Principal Minerals
(Thousands of metric tons)

Country and commodity	1954	1955	1955 (First nine months)	1956
<u>Algeria:</u>				
Coal	303.0	302.4	224.5	228.9
Iron ore	2,922.9	3,596.4	2,772.9	1,849.4
Phosphates	758.0	763.5	577.4	469.6
Lead ore	15.0	14.6	10.7	10.8
Zinc ore	50.1	56.8	40.5	41.8
Index <u>a/</u>	99	109	110	83
<u>Morocco:</u>				
Coal	486.0	467.0	337.6	350.1
Iron ore	335.0	310.0	209.9	366.4
Phosphates	5,020.0	5,329.0	3,940.0	4,225.0
Manganese ore	357.0	372.0	281.7	283.9
Lead ore	114.0	122.0	92.3	89.6
Petroleum	118.0	102.0	78.2	77.0
Index <u>a/</u>	108	114	113	116
<u>Tunisia:</u>				
Phosphates	1,822.8	2,201.0	1,634.0	1,529.3
Iron ore	949.2	1,140.0	853.4	864.0
Lead ore	41.7	42.9	31.6	28.9
Zinc ore	9.5	9.8	7.4	6.7
Index <u>a/</u>	105	120	123	112

Source: Service de la statistique générale, Bulletin de statistique générale, Nos. 1 and 4 (Algiers, 1956) and Bulletin mensuel de statistique générale; Service central des statistiques, La conjoncture économique marocaine, Year 1955, August-September 1956; Bulletin du Service tunisien des statistiques (Tunis), October 1956, and Bulletin mensuel de statistique (Tunis), October 1956; United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, April 1957.

a/ 1953 = 100.

Statistics on industrial production are shown in table 3. The substantial rise in Algeria during 1955 was accounted for chiefly by consumer goods industries which were stimulated by the large influx of French troops. In the producer goods sector, the rise in output of building materials reflected the increased demand from extensive public and military construction, while the drop in farm requisites was due to the political unrest in rural areas. The expansion in output of consumer goods continued during 1956, with the notable exception of textiles, which had been falling since 1953 because of overseas competition. On the other hand, there was a general drop in output of producer goods, partly resulting from the fall in private construction.

A scheme has recently been announced for tapping the important petroleum reserves of the Sahara. The fields scheduled for immediate development are located in the Edjelé and Hassi Messaoud regions of Algeria. It is anticipated that from 1957 to 1959 about 150 billion francs will be spent on the project and that by 1958 about 400,000 to 500,000 metric tons of petroleum will be produced annually. The ultimate target would be 10 million tons a year. The layout of the pipelines has not yet been decided upon, but it would appear that Gabes in Tunisia or Tripoli in Libya might be the most economical outlet for the Edjelé fields, while the Hassi Messaoud fields would be linked to Bône, in Algeria. 5/

In Morocco and Tunisia the decline during 1955 and 1956 was shared by most industries. A major factor in the decline was the substantial fall in construction activity, with a concomitant curtailment of output of nearly all building materials, except for cement, in 1955. It must be noted, however, that the increase in cement output in Morocco was more than offset by the fall in imports, while in Tunisia production has been expanded in recent years with a view to increasing exports. Faced with a substantial cement surplus over domestic requirements which are not likely to increase in the immediate future, Tunisia is already experiencing a marketing problem. In the case of some industries, the fall in output was due not to a decline in demand but rather to difficulty in securing supplies of raw materials. For example, the decline in output of canned fish in both countries and of olive oil in Tunisia reflects the drop in fish landings and in output of olives. In Tunisia the Government took measures to encourage imports of olive oil in order to provide work for the domestic refineries. 6/

In the face of the slackening in industrial activity, Governments have recently taken or are contemplating active measures to induce a revival in this sector. In Algeria a new plan for industrial development has been initiated, and it has recently been announced that thirty-one undertakings are officially associated with this plan and consequently will benefit from various tax relief measures. 7/ In Tunisia a national loan drive was launched by the Government in February 1957 for financing industrial development. 8/ In line with the Government's policy of attracting foreign capital, a new cellulose industry was

5/ Le Monde, 23 March 1957.

6/ L'information (Paris), 25 February 1956.

7/ Industries et travaux d'Outre-mer (Paris), January 1957.

8/ Secrétariat d'Etat à l'information, La documentation tunisienne (Tunis), 26 January 1957.

Table 3. North Africa: Industrial Production
(Thousands of metric tons, unless otherwise stated)

Country and item	1954	1955	1955 (First nine months)	1956
Algeria:				
Electric power (millions of kilowatt-hours) . .	827.1	884.6	654.8	696.3
Cement	631.1	655.3	477.7	486.2
Lime	79.2	82.9	61.8	45.3
Plaster	61.7	64.0	48.8	43.2
Bricks and tiles	380.4	405.9	305.3	287.5
Superphosphates	131.6	123.5	97.2	62.0
Sulphuric acid	73.0	71.7	56.6	38.0
Matches (millions of boxes)	212.5	215.0	153.7	168.0
Soap	13.0	13.0	9.3	10.7
Oil	36.4	42.7	30.4	40.6
Glassware	9.9	10.2	7.3	7.7
Woollen blankets (thousands of square metres). .	123.0	124.0	90.0	90.0
Cotton textiles (thousands of square metres) .	722.0	931.0	683.0	338.0
Woollen textiles (thousands of square metres). .	311.0	62.0	43.1	70.0
General index (excluding building and construction) <u>a/</u>	133	147	146	135
Index for building and construction <u>a/</u>	115	117	117	...
General index (including building and construction) <u>a/</u>	126	135	134	...
Morocco:				
Electric power (millions of kilowatt-hours) . .	826.0	879.0	647.0	683.0
Canned fish	70.5	61.7	...	...
Superphosphates	96.0	90.0	...	...
Lead metal	27.0	27.0	...	...
Cement	659.0	703.0	525.0	444.0
Building permits (floor area: thousands of square metres)	1,813.0	1,706.0	1,334.0	892.0
Tunisia:				
Electric power (millions of kilowatt-hours) . .	204.0	220.0	162.0	167.0
Superphosphates	49.0	55.0	...	...
Hyperphosphates	77.3	55.1	39.1	78.2
Lead metal	27.0	27.0	19.0	18.0
Cement	282.9	383.3	302.3	257.6
Lime	91.8	84.8	62.5	56.5
Plaster	12.0	10.2	7.9	6.1
Bricks (millions)	39.2	35.4	27.0	22.6
Building permits (numbers)	2,352	1,656	1,304	1,251

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1956; Service de la statistique générale, Bulletin de statistique générale, No. 1 (Algiers, 1956) and Bulletin mensuel de statistique générale (Algiers), December 1956; Bulletin économique et social du Maroc (Rabat) and Service central des statistiques, La conjoncture économique marocaine, August-September 1956; Service tunisien des statistiques, Bulletin mensuel de statistique (Tunis), October 1956 and Bulletin du Service tunisien des statistiques (Tunis).

a/ 1950 = 100.

set up in December 1956, jointly sponsored by American interests and the Tunisian Government, which will provide half the capital. When in full production, the industry will absorb about three-quarters of the country's alfa output.

Whatever the merits of these measures, it remains to be seen whether the North African countries can expand industrial activity to any appreciable extent in the absence of adequate tariff protection. Algeria and Tunisia have a customs union with France. In Morocco some measure of protection is feasible within the terms of the treaty of Algeciras which sets an upper limit of 12.5 per cent on import taxes for all goods. Morocco is at present engaged in negotiations with a view to obtaining a freer hand in setting up a new tariff structure.

External trade

The more important changes in external trade were recorded in exports, which declined in Tunisia during 1955 and in Algeria during the first nine months of 1956. These changes reflect the production trends discussed above.

Of greater significance are the trends which continued throughout the period under review. The adverse balance of trade of Algeria and Tunisia increased further during 1955 and 1956, while in Morocco it decreased, but only with respect to the franc area, particularly France, which since 1952 has absorbed a growing proportion of Moroccan exports while French exports to Morocco have fallen steadily. On the other hand, Moroccan imports from other currency areas continued to increase.

Table 4. North Africa: External Trade
(Billions of French francs)

Country	1954	1955	1955 (First nine months)	1956
<u>Algeria:</u>				
Imports	217.7	243.9	170.3	188.9
Exports	140.3	161.2	118.0	110.2
Adverse balance . . .	-77.4	-82.7	-52.3	-78.7
<u>Morocco:</u>				
Imports	167.9	173.9	125.4	117.0
Exports	100.5	114.2	79.7	87.0
Adverse balance . . .	-67.4	-59.7	-45.7	-30.0
<u>Tunisia:</u>				
Imports	59.3	63.2	42.7	63.3
Exports	44.5	37.1	26.7	37.3
Adverse balance . . .	-14.8	-26.1	-16.0	-25.9

Source: See table 3.

A disturbing feature of external trade is that during the past four years imports of capital goods have fallen steadily in Morocco and Tunisia and have shown no significant increase in Algeria, while imports of consumer goods have shown substantial increases, as will be seen from table 5. This trend is the reflection of the slackening in real investment in recent years.

Table 5. North Africa: Quantum of Imports, by Main Categories
(1949 = 100)

Country and item	1952	1953	1954	1955
<u>Algeria:</u>				
Capital goods	95	88	95	88
Consumer goods:				
Non-durable	149	152	145	159
Durable	136	125	142	165
All imports	129	121	130	142
<u>Morocco:</u>				
Capital goods	102	80	79	71
Consumer goods:				
Food	133	151	152	191
Other	164	194	189	193
All imports	136	140	139	150
<u>Tunisia:</u>				
Capital goods	87	85	79	77
Consumer goods	113	116	120	132
All imports	107	109	110	119

Source: Service de la statistique générale, Bulletin de statistique générale, No. 1 (Algiers), 1956; Service central des statistiques, La conjoncture économique marocaine (Rabat), Year 1955; Bulletin du Service tunisien des statistiques (Tunis), October 1956.

Money and banking

Membership in the French franc area involves, among other things, free transfer of funds from one member country to another. In past years, an outstanding feature of the balance of payments in the three countries under discussion was the outflow of private funds, which, together with the deficit on current account, was compensated for by an inflow of public funds. There was some increase in the outflow of private funds in the three countries during 1955, and, as the year 1956 progressed, the outflow from Tunisia and particularly Morocco increased considerably without being offset by an inflow. It was officially stated in December 1956 that within a year Morocco had experienced a net outflow of about 50 billion francs. ^{9/} Largely as a result of this, in the

^{9/} Speech made by the Minister of National Economy, 4 December 1956.

first ten months of 1956 the country's operational account ^{10/} suffered a deficit of 33.4 billion francs, in contrast to a surplus of 10.4 billion francs in 1955. The deficit in Tunisia's operational account was probably less marked and was due largely to the adverse trade balance.

Internally, the capital flight was reflected in a decline in bank liquidity. From December 1955 to September 1956, bank deposits in Morocco fell by about 40 per cent and consequently many commercial banks were faced with a difficult situation and curtailed their direct advances, as will be seen from table 6. The decline was, however, more than offset by the increase in rediscounting by the State Bank (Banque d'Etat du Maroc) so that total bank credit continued to expand during 1956. In Tunisia the fall in bank deposits during the same period was far less marked than in Morocco and probably reflects a smaller outflow of private funds.

Table 6. North Africa: Money and Banking
(Billions of French francs)

Country	Bank deposits	Bank credits			Total
		Commercial banks (direct advances)	State bank		
			Direct advances	Redis-counting	
<u>Morocco:</u>					
December 1955	130	92	11	22	125
September 1956	84	72	12	50	134
<u>Tunisia:</u>					
December 1955	32.7	...			...
October 1956	26.7	...			...
<u>Algeria:</u>					
December 1955	130.2	...			...
October 1956	140.2	...			...

Source: Speech made by the Minister of National Economy of Morocco, 4 December 1956; Service tunisien des statistiques, Bulletin mensuel de statistique (Tunis), November 1956; Service de la statistique générale, Bulletin mensuel de statistique générale (Algiers), January 1957.

^{10/} The operational account shows, for each country, without distinction between current and capital transactions, the net balance of private and public fund movements.

Public finance

Until 1956 the North African countries had experienced no particular problems in balancing the ordinary budget, deficits in Algeria and Tunisia being met by France, while Morocco had to resort to French assistance only once - during 1955 - in the post-war period. In the three countries, budget estimates for 1956/57 show considerable increases in ordinary expenditure, ranging from about 15 per cent in Tunisia to 35 per cent in Morocco. 11/ As in past years, Algeria will continue to receive assistance from metropolitan France to supplement revenue from local sources. The Government of Tunisia announced its intention of maintaining a balanced budget by raising tax rates and adopting austerity measures involving cuts in the salaries of government officials. 12/ In Morocco similar austerity measures have been announced, and, since existing sources are not expected to yield sufficient revenue, new taxes, chiefly on consumption, are to be introduced and the budget deficit of 5 billion francs is to be covered by the issue of treasury bonds. 13/ From the available data it would appear, however, that in Morocco actual receipts during 1956-57 are not likely to come up to expectations. 14/

Further difficulty was experienced during 1956 by the Governments of Morocco and Tunisia in financing their development projects. In past years development expenditure in these countries has been largely financed by French public loans. It was anticipated that France would advance 23 billion francs to Morocco and 14 billion to Tunisia for the year 1956 and that future aid would be decided on the basis of agreements on technical and financial assistance, but negotiations broke down and the anticipated loans failed to materialize. It would appear that Morocco obtained only 9 billion francs for 1956 while Tunisia received no funds. 15/ Under these circumstances, it is probable that the execution of development projects in these countries was slowed down during 1956, although no official statement has been made to this effect.

Negotiations were resumed in December 1956 and Morocco received 8 billion francs for 1956 in addition to the 9 billion already obtained. 16/ In early December 1956 the French Assembly, subject to final approval, had already appropriated 32 billion francs for Morocco and 16 billion for Tunisia, for the year 1957. 17/ Additional assistance is expected to come from the United States, but only as a supplement to the French aid.

11/ Bulletin du Service de l'information (Algiers), 26 June 1956; Journal officiel tunisien, No. 52 (Tunis), 29 and 30 June 1956; Morocco, Budget de l'exercice 1956 (Rabat, 1956).

12/ Secrétariat d'Etat à l'information, Six mois de Gouvernement Bourguiba, Part 2 (Tunis, 1956).

13/ Morocco, Budget de l'exercice 1956 (Rabat, 1956).

14/ Service central des statistiques, La conjoncture économique marocaine (Rabat), August-September 1956.

15/ Speech made by the Minister of National Economy of Morocco, 4 December 1956.

16/ Le Monde, 4 January 1957.

17/ Le Monde, 5 December 1956.

All three North African countries might also receive funds under the European common market scheme.

Unemployment

A major problem in North Africa is the continued increase in the number of unemployed in urban areas, due in large measure to migration from rural districts. The closing down during 1956 of many undertakings owned by Europeans has been a further factor in complicating this problem in Morocco and Tunisia. There are no accurate data concerning the rate of increase or the actual numbers involved, but the available estimates indicate that about 350,000 persons in Morocco and between 300,000 and 400,000 - nearly one-third of the labour force - in Tunisia are without regular employment.

In Algeria unemployment has been somewhat reduced by the migration of more than 300,000 workers to France. ^{18/} Relatively few Tunisians and Moroccans have so far sought employment abroad, but the Governments of both countries have announced their intention to encourage migration to a number of European countries. Furthermore, the Governments of all three countries have recently taken various measures to increase employment opportunities, including the provision of incentives to private enterprise to apply labour-intensive techniques. For example, in Algeria, when entrepreneurs submit tenders for public works, they are required to indicate the extent to which they intend to utilize unskilled labour, and are awarded subsidies accordingly. ^{19/} In Morocco, the Government has decided to give priority in its development projects to those which are labour-intensive. In Tunisia, special workshops have been set up for the unemployed. Whatever the efficacy of these measures, it is clear that investment far above the present level will be required to reduce unemployment in any appreciable measure. It is equally clear that the problem must be tackled at its source, namely, by developing the rural areas so as to discourage migration to the towns.

^{18/} Remittances by these migrants to their home country in 1954 amounted to about 34 billion francs - more than 25 per cent of total wages derived from commerce and industry in Algeria (Government of Algeria, Documents algeriens, Série sociale, No. 45, 10 March 1955).

^{19/} Marchés tropicaux (Paris), 15 December 1956.

Chapter 2
TROPICAL AFRICA^{1/}

In all countries of tropical Africa subsistence production accounts for a large proportion of the resources of land and labour productively employed. Information on subsistence production is lacking, however; consequently the present survey must be limited to developments in the money economy.

Certain major sectors in the money economies of tropical Africa may be considered strategic in the sense that they largely determine the scope and structure of these economies. In the short run, the export sector is the most important, since export earnings in these countries tend to fluctuate more markedly than income from other sources. Thus they determine in large measure, directly or indirectly - through the demand for domestic goods and services to which they give rise - the level of cash income of most of the population.

The most significant developments in the export sector during 1955 and 1956 were the changes in the world prices of primary commodities. Although there was a deterioration in the terms of trade of most countries, the money income of many agricultural communities did not fully reflect the fall in prices for their exports, owing partly to an expansion in output and partly to the intervention of stabilization funds. On the other hand, the increased earnings of those few countries, particularly in central Africa, which benefited from a rise in their export prices, accrued almost entirely to enterprises of non-indigenous owners so that they were not fully reflected in personal income generally.

In the face of exports which either fell or showed only small increases, imports rose substantially in 1955 so that there was a deterioration in the trade balance of most countries. The financing of the domestic price support and of adverse trade balances resulted in a decline in the internal and external reserves of many countries. The rise in imports resulted partly from the expansion in imports of capital goods, which probably reflected appreciable increases in fixed investment in most countries. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in particular, capital formation was substantially higher in 1955 than in 1954. In 1956 exports generally increased while imports either fell or increased at a slower rate than in 1955. There appears to have been a concomitant decline or slackening in the imports of capital goods in most countries. However, capital formation in Rhodesia and Nyasaland probably continued at the same rate as in 1955.

Since in most countries of tropical Africa tax revenue is derived mainly from customs duties, it varies in relation to the changes in exports and imports. Although, confronted by falling revenues, some countries appear to have experienced difficulty in financing their expenditure, only in Ghana was there a large and continued decline throughout 1955 and 1956.

^{1/} The term "tropical Africa" is used to refer to that part of Africa exclusive of Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and the Union of South Africa.

Export earnings

Owing to the continued high level of economic activity in industrial countries during 1955, the demand for most industrial raw materials, with the notable exception of cotton and wool, was buoyant and prices were high. At the same time, prices for most foodstuffs weakened, the most substantial declines being shown by beverages - cocoa, coffee and tea (see table 7). The high cocoa prices prevailing in 1954 induced manufacturers to resort to substitutes, while high prices of the finished product curtailed consumption appreciably. Of the principal exports of tropical Africa, minerals, rubber and wood benefited from increased prices, while most other agricultural and pastoral products were affected by adverse price movements.

The effect of price changes on the export earnings of the individual countries varies, depending on the composition, volume and timing of their exports. The Belgian Congo, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, French Equatorial Africa and Liberia, which benefited from the 1955 boom in the price of industrial raw materials, increased their export earnings in that year, as will be seen from table 8. The increase was accounted for chiefly by copper in the Belgian Congo and in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, rubber and iron ore in Liberia and wood in French Equatorial Africa, all of which also recorded increases in volume, with the exception of copper in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, output of which fell as a result of strikes. Despite the rise in unit values, however, there was a decline in the export earnings of Sierra Leone due to a substantial drop in iron ore output.

The remaining twelve countries included in table 8 recorded declines in unit values during 1955. Six of them, however, maintained their export earnings at or above the 1954 level, owing to the expansion in the volume of exports. Five of these countries are in eastern Africa, namely, the Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Mozambique. The gains reflect the good harvests of cotton in the Sudan and Tanganyika and of coffee in Kenya and Uganda.

Of the remaining five countries which showed a decline in 1955 both in unit and total value of exports, four are in western Africa, namely, French West Africa, Ghana, Nigeria and Angola. The decline in export earnings was partly due to the poor ground-nut crop in French West Africa and Nigeria.

No single factor had a decisive influence on commodity markets during 1956; consequently there was a greater diversity in price trends as compared with the previous year. On the whole, the market for metals remained fairly strong, with the notable exception of copper, prices of which declined steadily after March 1956. The decline was more rapid in the European markets than in the United States so that the average price for copper in 1956 in the United Kingdom, for example, was lower than in 1955, while in the United States it was higher. In the case of some metals - tin, lead and zinc in particular - continued or resumed stockpiling was a major factor in strengthening the market.

Table 7. Tropical Africa: Indices of World Prices of Principal Exports
(1953 = 100)

Commodity and country	1954	1955	1956
<u>Beverage crops:</u>			
Cocoa:			
United States	156	101	73
Coffee:			
France	116	102	96
United States	134	97	100
Tea:			
United Kingdom	148	138	142
<u>Textile fibres:</u>			
Cotton:			
Egypt (Karnak)	116	120	156
United Kingdom	107	103	87
Sisal:			
United Kingdom	90	88	84
<u>Oleaginous products:</u>			
Ground-nuts:			
France	99	99	97
United Kingdom	97	86	93 ^{a/}
Palm oil:			
Belgian Congo	113	117	129
United Kingdom	90 ^{b/}	...	113
<u>Other agricultural products:</u>			
Rubber:			
United Kingdom	100	170	145
Tobacco:			
United Kingdom	91	91	96
Lumber:			
Belgium ^{c/}	101	122	116
United States	101	111	111
Hides:			
United Kingdom	89	78	84
<u>Minerals:</u>			
Copper:			
United Kingdom ^{d/}	94	132	125
United States	103	130	145
Tin:			
United Kingdom	98	101	108
Lead:			
United Kingdom	105	116	127
Zinc:			
United Kingdom	104	121	131
United States	98	113	116

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, August 1956, January and April 1957; United Kingdom Colonial Office, Digest of Colonial Statistics (London), October 1956, February 1957; Banque central du Congo belge et du Ruanda-Urundi, Bulletin (Brussels), November 1956, January 1957.

^{a/} January to October.

^{b/} January to June.

^{c/} Limba, c.i.f. Antwerp.

^{d/} January to July 1953 = 100.

Table 8. Tropical Africa: Indices of Value, Quantum and Unit Value of Exports^{a/}
(1953 = 100)

Country and item	1954	1955	1955 (First nine months)	1956
<u>Angola</u>				
Value	84	79	70	67
Quantum	98	94	...	...
Unit value <u>b/</u>	101	87	...	...
<u>Belgian Congo</u>				
Value	100	114	113	135
Quantum	102	105	106	111
Unit value	98	109	107	122
<u>Cameroons, French administration</u>				
Value	116	126	131	102
Quantum	93	107	104	99
Unit value	125	118	126	103
<u>Ethiopia and Eritrea</u>				
Value	115	102	127 <u>c/</u>	111 <u>c/</u>
Quantum	103	104	...	...
Unit value	112	98	...	...
<u>French Equatorial Africa</u>				
Value	130	139	141	151
Quantum	140	150	156	167
Unit value	93	93	90	90
<u>French West Africa</u>				
Value	125	114	116	132
Quantum	111	108	116 <u>c/</u>	147 <u>c/</u>
Unit value	113	106	...	...
<u>Ghana <u>d/</u></u>				
Value	131	109	115	104
Quantum	93	91	105 <u>c/</u>	126 <u>c/</u>
Unit value	139	119	127 <u>c/</u>	91 <u>c/</u>
<u>Kenya</u>				
Value	104	131	126	147
Quantum	101	130	...	...
Unit value	105	103	...	...
<u>Liberia</u>				
Value	85	138	108 <u>c/</u>	144 <u>c/</u>
<u>Madagascar</u>				
Value	108	96	79	97
<u>Mozambique</u>				
Value	98	95	86	86

(Table 8 continued on following page)

Table 8 (continued)

Country and item	1954	1955	1955 (First nine months)	1956
<u>Nigeria</u> <u>b/</u>				
Value	120	106	110	111
Quantum	104	103 ^{c/}	...	...
Unit value	111	98	97	92
<u>Rhodesia and Nyasaland</u> <u>d/ e/</u>				
Value	104	123	122	132
Quantum <u>f/</u>	100	94	...	...
Unit value <u>f/</u>	100	126	...	...
<u>Sierra Leone</u>				
Value	95	86	90	106
<u>Sudan</u>				
Value	91	114	118	161
Quantum	79	107	...	...
Unit value	116	106	...	...
<u>Tanganyika</u>				
Value	106	105	94	122
Quantum	105	117	...	...
Unit value	99	90	...	...
<u>Uganda</u>				
Value	122	126	125	117
Quantum	113	132	...	...
Unit value	107	95	...	...

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1955 and Statistical Yearbook, 1956; East African Statistical Department, Quarterly Economic and Statistical Bulletin (Nairobi).

a/ Unless otherwise stated, the quantum indices are computed with base period weights, and the unit value indices with current period weights.

b/ Index computed with base period weights.

c/ Six months.

d/ Including gold.

e/ Index computed on Fisher ideal formula.

f/ 1954 = 100.

Prices of foodstuffs during 1956 were generally firmer than in 1955, with the notable exception of prices for cocoa and the poorer grades of tea. Although cocoa consumption increased by 10 per cent during 1956, the rise in output was greater so that a further addition was made to the existing large stocks, held mainly in consuming countries. Of tropical Africa's other agricultural exports, those which showed the greatest price weaknesses during 1956 were the industrial raw materials, rubber, sisal and cotton. Prices for cotton sagged late in the year under the impact of surplus disposals by the United States Government.

Although unit value indices for 1956 are not available generally, most countries probably recorded further declines in that year. This was more than offset, however, by increases in the volume of their exports so that most countries showed higher export earnings during the first nine months of 1956 than during the corresponding period in 1955. On the other hand, Angola, the Cameroons under French administration, Ethiopia, Ghana and Uganda recorded a fall in the value of their exports. In the case of Ghana, a substantial increase in volume was not sufficient to offset the further decline in cocoa prices.

Income from exports

The high prices of minerals, rubber and timber resulted in increased income from these sources in all the producing countries, but the gains were substantial only in the Belgian Congo, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Liberia. Although information on working costs is lacking, it is probable that profits from the sale of these commodities rose substantially during 1955 and to a lesser extent in 1956. As already indicated, these commodities are chiefly produced by enterprises of non-indigenous owners and the increased earnings, therefore, probably were not fully reflected in personal income generally.

Far more important for the majority of the population in tropical Africa was the fall in prices of agricultural exports. The export income of many agricultural communities, however, did not completely show the effect of this; in certain instances such income was maintained at or above the 1954 level. To some extent, this was due to increased output. Furthermore, in many countries of tropical Africa, producers were paid higher prices than those ruling in world markets, the losses being borne by stabilization funds. The extreme example is that of Ghana, where cocoa producers received a higher price for their crop in 1955 than in 1954, despite the substantial fall in world prices. For many years stabilization funds have been in operation in British East Africa, British West Africa and Ghana, and some of these funds have accumulated large reserves from profits made in past years. Eleven stabilization funds were set up during 1955 in countries under French administration and, since there were as yet no reserves on which to draw, an interim loan was made by the French Government to finance operations during 1955/56, pending the allocation of funds in the 1956 French budget. However, few of these funds had begun to operate fully before the end of 1956, among them the coffee fund in French West Africa and the Cotton fund in French Equatorial Africa. 2/

2/ Government of France, Journal officiel, Avis et rapport du Conseil économique, Year 1957, No. 1 (Paris).

Gross fixed capital formation

Comprehensive data on fixed investment in recent years are available only for the Belgian Congo, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Ghana (see table 9). For other selected countries in tropical Africa, the available data relate to imports of machinery and equipment, which represent a substantial proportion of fixed investment in these countries (see table 10).

For many years, gross fixed capital formation in the Belgian Congo has represented a high proportion of gross national product. ^{3/} Since 1954, however, there has been a slackening in fixed investment while gross national product has continued to rise, so that the proportion fell from 37 per cent in 1953 to 31 per cent in 1955. In 1954 the decline was due to a fall in private investment, particularly in machinery and equipment, which was only partly offset by the increase in public investment. In 1955 - for the first time since 1950 - public investment declined, but that year the fall was offset by an increase in private investment, particularly in building. The available data suggest that fixed investment during 1956 was probably maintained at the 1955 level. Construction activity, both in the public and private sectors, was maintained on a high level during the first half of 1956; during the second half there was a slackening of this activity. ^{4/} There appears to have been no great change in imports of machinery and equipment during 1956 as compared with 1955.

In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland also, gross investment in recent years has been high in relation to gross national product. ^{5/} The proportion had fallen from 35 per cent in 1953 to 32 per cent in 1954, but in 1955 it rose again to the 1953 level, reflecting an increase of 27 per cent in gross investment as compared with 1954. The increase was due almost entirely to investment by Governments and statutory bodies and by private businesses other than mining concerns. The investment boom in 1955 was partly a reflection of the high level of building activity, which has been stimulated by immigration from Europe. Investment in manufacturing industries and in commercial vehicles for road transport and expansion of work on the Kariba dam were also important elements in the increase in capital formation. Owing to the large demand for capital goods, domestic industries were fully employed, but, since the existing capacity was inadequate in relation to the demand, there was also a substantial increase in imports. Although there was a net inflow of capital during 1955, the great increase in gross investment was financed largely by domestic savings, particularly in the form of undistributed profits of companies and statutory bodies and government surpluses. ^{6/} The continued high level of activity in private construction, in manufacturing industries and at the Kariba Dam site, and the considerable increase in imports of capital goods suggest that gross investment in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland continued to increase during 1956 at the same rate as in 1955.

^{3/} Capital formation and national product in the money economy.

^{4/} Banque central du Congo belge et du Ruanda-Urundi, Bulletin, October 1956.

^{5/} See footnote 3.

^{6/} Ministry of Finance, Economic Report, 1956 (Salisbury, 1956).

Table 9. Belgian Congo, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Ghana:
Gross Fixed Capital Formation
(Millions of dollars)

Sector	Belgian Congo			Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland			Ghana		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Private sector	190	159	175	140	155	198	35	30	37
Unincorporated enterprise . . .)							(19	14	21
Corporate enterprise (excluding )	...	...	...	88	103	145	(
mining concerns))							(11	11	12
Mining concerns . . . . .	...	...	...	52	52	53	5	5	4
Public sector	135	146	139	100	89	113	45	59	62
Governments	67	81	92	61	56	73	32	39	41
Railways and harbours)	68	65	47	(26	24	26	8	11	12
Other public bodies)				(12	9	14	5	9	9
Total gross fixed investment a/	325	305	314	240 b/	244 b/	311 b/	80	89	99
Gross national product a/	878	934	1,003	679	766	906	572	683	654
Total gross fixed investment as per cent of gross national product	37	33	31	35	32	34	14	13	15

Source: Banque centrale du Congo belge et du Ruanda-Urundi, Bulletin, October 1956; Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Ministry of Finance, Economic Report, 1956 (Salisbury, 1956); Ghana, Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey, 1955 (Accra, 1956).

a/ Money economy only.

b/ Gross investment.

Gross fixed capital formation in Ghana has, in recent years, represented about 13 to 15 per cent of gross national product ^{7/} and has increased at the rate of about 10 to 12 per cent annually. Up to 1954 this was due chiefly to investment in the public sector; since 1953, harbour and railway development has been an important item of public capital formation. The increase in fixed investment during 1955, however, was accounted for mainly by private investment reflecting, in large measure, higher imports of road motor vehicles for unincorporated enterprise. There were also moderate increases in private investment in building and in agriculture, presumably in the cocoa producing areas. On the other hand, investment in mining continued its downward trend, characteristic of recent years. ^{8/} In view of the substantial fall in government revenue resulting from the decline in cocoa earnings, it is unlikely that capital formation in the public sector increased during 1956. On the other hand, an appreciable increase in imports of road vehicles and, to a lesser extent, of agricultural machinery suggests that there might have been a further rise in investment by unincorporated enterprise. On balance, it would appear that gross fixed investment might have continued to increase during 1956, probably at a slower rate than in 1955.

From the statistics shown in table 10 it appears that substantial increases in imports of machinery and transport equipment during 1955 were recorded in British East Africa, Nigeria and the Cameroons under French administration and, to a lesser extent, in French Equatorial Africa and French West Africa. In all these countries, with the exception of the Cameroons, the rise was largely the result of increased imports of road motor vehicles. Furthermore, in British East Africa there were large arrivals of railway locomotives and rolling-stock for the East African Railways and Harbours. In all these countries, with the exception of Nigeria and French Equatorial Africa, there appears to have been a slackening or decline in imports of capital goods during 1956.

Angola, Madagascar, Mozambique and the Sudan showed no great change in their imports of capital goods from 1953 to 1956.

Balance of payments

Exports and imports of goods are the main items in the balance of payments of the countries of tropical Africa. The outstanding feature of the visible trade balance in these countries is that it fluctuates greatly from year to year, due in large measure to variations in the world prices of primary commodities. However, in recent years, there has also been an upward trend in the imports of most countries, resulting variously from the delayed effect of the high export earnings since 1950, the increase in development expenditure and a gradual extension of the money economy. During 1955, imports in general continued to rise, while exports of most countries either increased less than imports or declined, causing a deterioration in the trade balance, as will be seen from table 11. Ghana and Nigeria, in particular, showed a deficit in 1955 after recording large surpluses in previous years. The only countries to show substantial improvement in 1955 were the Belgian Congo, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Liberia and the Sudan, all of which recorded trade surpluses.

^{7/} See footnote 3.

^{8/} Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey, 1955 (Accra, 1956).

Table 10. Tropical Africa: Imports of Machinery and Transport Equipment
in Selected Countries a/
(Millions of dollars)

Country and item	1953	1954	1955	1956 (First nine months)
<u>Angola</u>				
Machinery	8	9	10	9
Transport equipment	9	14	11	9
Railway equipment	2	3	1	2
Motor-cars	6	9	9	6
Other	1	2	1	1
Total	17	23	21	18
<u>Belgian Congo</u>				
Machinery	94	77	80	59
Transport equipment	67	59	52	47
Railway equipment	21	17	11	8
Motor-cars	34	30	35	36
Other	12	12	6	3
Total	161	136	132	106
<u>Cameroons, French administration</u>				
Machinery	9	9	12	12
Transport equipment	3	6	9	6
Railway equipment	-	-	2	-
Motor-cars	3	4	6	3
Other	-	-	1	2
Total	12	15	21	18
<u>French Equatorial Africa</u>				
Machinery	12	12	13	14
Transport equipment	9	11	15	13
Railway equipment	1	1	1	1
Motor-cars	4	5	8	7
Other, including parts	4	5	6	5
Total	21	23	28	27
<u>French West Africa</u>				
Machinery	28	29	34	22 b/
Transport equipment	33	41	49	35 b/
Motor-cars	20	26	34	21 b/
Other	13	15	15	14 b/
Total	61	70	83	57 b/
<u>Ghana</u>				
Machinery . . . . .	...	15	21	16
Transport equipment . . . . .	...	19	21	20
Railway equipment . . . . .	...	4	3	1
Motor-cars . . . . .	...	13	16	17
Other road vehicles . . . . .	...	2	2	2
Total	36	34	42	36

(Table 10 continued on following page)

Table 10 (continued)

Country and item	1953	1954	1955	1956 (First nine months)
<u>Kenya</u>				
Machinery . . . . .	...	18	25	...
Transport equipment . . . . .	...	27	41	...
Railway equipment . . . . .	...	13	20	...
Motor-cars	10	13	19	...
Other road vehicles	1	1	2	...
Total	37	45	66	51
<u>Madagascar</u>				
Machinery	14	14	15	12
Transport equipment	13	15	12	11
Motor-cars	7	7	6	6
Other	6	8	6	5
Total	27	29	27	23
<u>Mozambique</u>				
Machinery	6	5	5	4
Transport equipment	11	13	14	3
Railway equipment	5	8	7	3
Motor-cars	6	5	7	...
Total	17	18	19	...
<u>Nigeria</u>				
Machinery . . . . .	...	26	33	...
Transport equipment . . . . .	...	30	45	...
Railway equipment . . . . .	...	5	8	...
Motor-cars . . . . .	...	17	26	...
Other road vehicles . . . . .	...	6	7	...
Unspecified equipment . . . . .	...	2	4	...
Total	...	56	78	69
<u>Rhodesia and Nyasaland</u>				
Machinery . . . . .	...	63	72	...
Agricultural . . . . .	...	5	7	...
Mining (except rock drills) . . . . .	...	10	9	...
Other . . . . .	...	48	56	...
Transport equipment . . . . .	...	45	55	...
Railway equipment . . . . .	...	8	10	...
Motor-cars . . . . .	...	30	38	...
Other . . . . .	...	7	7	...
Total	...	108	127	120
<u>Sudan</u>				
Machinery	12	11	11	8
Transport equipment	16	10	13	8
Railway equipment	2	-	4	-
Motor-cars	11	6	5	4
Other	3	4	3	4
Total	28	21	24	16

(Table 10 continued on following page)

Table 10 (continued)

Country and item	1953	1954	1955	1956 (First nine months)
<u>Tanganyika</u>				
Machinery . . . . .	...	11	13	...
Transport equipment . . . . .	...	10	21	...
Railway equipment . . . . .	...	3	6	...
Motor-cars	7	5	12	...
Other . . . . .	...	2	3	...
Total	21	21	34	23
<u>Uganda</u>				
Machinery . . . . .	...	9	14	...
Transport equipment . . . . .	...	8	15	...
Motor-cars	5	5	11	...
Other road vehicles . . . . .	...	3	4	...
Total	21	17	29	14

Source: United Kingdom Board of Trade, Statistical Abstract (London); East African Statistical Department, Quarterly Economic and Statistical Bulletin (Nairobi); Angola, Repartição Técnica de Estatística Geral, Comercio Externo, vol. I and Boletim Mensal de Estatística (Luanda); Banque central du Congo belge et du Ruanda-Urundi, Bulletin; Cameroons, Bulletin de la statistique générale (Yaounde); Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Central African Statistical Office, Monthly Digest of Statistics (Salisbury); French Equatorial Africa, Bulletin d'informations économiques et sociales (Brazzaville); French West Africa, Bulletin de la statistique générale and Bulletin statistique et économique mensuel (Dakar); Madagascar, Service de statistique générale, Bulletin de statistique générale and Bulletin mensuel de statistique (Tananarive); Mozambique, Boletim do Instituto Nacional de Estatística, X Ultramar (Lisbon); Sudan, Department of Statistics, Foreign Trade and Internal Statistics (Khartoum).

- a/ Since both the composition and coverage of imports are not necessarily identical in all countries, the data for the various countries are not comparable. The data for each country, however, are comparable over the period 1953-1956.
- b/ Eight months.

The changes in the trade balance of most countries during the first nine months of 1956 were less marked and less divergent than in 1955. There was some improvement in the case of most of the countries which had recorded unfavourable balances in the previous year, especially in French West Africa and British East Africa, since imports either fell or increased at a slower rate than in 1955. Trade surpluses in the Belgian Congo and the Sudan continued to increase, while they declined in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The greatest improvement in the trade balance of any country in tropical Africa during 1955 and 1956 was recorded by the Sudan, which showed a substantial surplus in 1956, in contrast to a deficit in 1954. This was due largely to the greater output of cotton, although there was also some increase in unit value because of the rise in the price of Karnak cotton.

Despite the continued increase in the trade surplus of the Belgian Congo and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland during 1955, their balance on current account did not improve and remained in deficit as in past years. In the Belgian Congo there was also a net outflow of capital so that the country's external reserves declined. The trend was reversed during the first half of 1956, the inflow of public funds exceeding the continued outflow of private capital and the deficit on current account, and there was an increase in reserves as a result. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the net capital inflow during 1955 and the first half of 1956 was more than sufficient to offset the adverse balance on current account so that the country's external reserves further increased.

Judging from the trade balances of other countries of tropical Africa, there appears to have been a deterioration in the balance on current account of most countries, during 1955 and 1956. In recent years this balance has been in deficit in most countries, with the notable exceptions of Ghana and Nigeria. Even in those countries, however, the surplus on current account was reduced considerably in 1955 and might have been followed by a deficit in 1956. In many countries - owing partly to the high rate of interest ruling in overseas markets - the inflow of capital was probably not sufficiently large to offset the increasing deficit on current account. This resulted in a fall in their external reserves. It is known, for example, that the countries in the sterling area of eastern Africa experienced a fall in their sterling holdings during 1955 and probably in 1956. The sterling assets of the western African countries also declined in 1956, after rising substantially in the preceding years because of high cocoa prices.

In the French franc area countries of tropical Africa, the adverse balance on current account is normally compensated for by an inflow of French Government funds. It will be seen from table 12 that whether the outcome for any one year will be a net surplus or a deficit is largely dependent on the volume of these funds.

Table 11. Tropical Africa: External Trade of Selected Countries
(Millions of dollars)

Country	1954			1955			1956 (First nine months)		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
Angola	103	96	7	98	93	5	62	71	-9
Belgian Congo	397	371	26	454	379	75	405	307	98
Cameroons, French administration	87	93	-6	95	104	-9	57	70	-13
Ethiopia and Eritrea	70	62	8	65	68	-3	34 <u>a/</u>	33 <u>a/</u>	1 <u>a/</u>
French Equatorial Africa	72	95	-23	77	105	-28	62	89	-27
French West Africa	333	380	-47	304	384	-80	265	282	-17
Ghana	294	199	95	245	246	-1	176	180	-4
Kenya and Uganda	178	239	-61	197	295	-98	163	215	-52
Liberia	26	23	3	43	26	17	23 <u>a/</u>	13 <u>a/</u>	10 <u>a/</u>
Madagascar	92	137	-45	82	122	-40	61	100	-39
Mozambique	55	86	-31	54	90	-36	37	72	-35
Nigeria	418	319	99	370	381	-11	290	313	-23
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	411	351	60	484	388	96	390	333	57
Sierra Leone	32	36	-4	29	48	-19	27	48	-21
Sudan	116	139	-23	145	140	5	154	99	55
Tanganyika	103	89	14	102	122	-20	89	73	16

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, April 1957 and Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1955.

a/ Six months.

Table 12. Tropical Africa: Balance of Payments of Selected Countries

Country and item	1954	1955	1956 (First half)
<u>Belgian Congo</u> (millions of Belgian Congo francs)			
Goods	6,931	9,638	5,792
Other current items	-8,909	-11,678	-6,013
Balance on current account	-1,978	-2,040	-221
Long-term capital			
Private	-326	135	-1,049
Public	2,515	2,836	3,654
Short-term private capital	-1,477	-1,476	-1,300
Errors and omissions	-169	-76	-60
Change in reserves	-1,435	-621	1,024
<u>Rhodesia and Nyasaland</u> (millions of pounds)			
Goods	34.4	43.8	23.2
Other current items	-45.7	-55.0	-22.6
Balance on current account	-11.3	-11.2	0.6
Long-term capital	22.8	27.9	10.7
Short-term capital	-0.4	-1.2	-2.8
Errors and omissions	1.7	-7.3	1.1
Change in reserves	12.8	8.3	9.6
<u>East Africa</u> (sterling area) <u>a/</u> (millions of pounds)			
Imports (f.o.b.)	-160	-178	...
Exports (f.o.b.)	119	136	...
Other current items	-6	5	...
Balance on current account	-47	-47	...
Balance on capital account <u>b/</u>	47	67	...
Errors and omissions <u>b/</u>	0	-20	0
Change in sterling holdings			
<u>West Africa</u> (sterling area) (millions of pounds)			
Imports (f.o.b.)	-176	-207	...
Exports (f.o.b.)	271	242	...
Other current items	-27	-26	...
Balance on current account	68	9	...
Balance on capital account <u>b/</u>	20	10	...
Errors and omissions <u>b/</u>	88	19	-6
Change in sterling holdings			

(Table 12 continued on following page)

Table 12 (continued)

Country and item	1954	1955	1956 (First half)
<u>French West Africa and Togoland</u>			
<u>(billions of CFA francs) c/</u>			
Private account	-45.9	-52.2	...
Public account	37.6	54.9	...
Change in reserves	-8.3	2.7	2.7
<u>French Equatorial Africa (billions</u>			
<u>of CFA francs) c/</u>			
Private account	-15.8	-19.8	...
Public account	17.8	19.5	...
Change in reserves	2.0	-0.3	0.2
<u>Cameroons, French administration</u>			
<u>(billions of CFA francs) c/</u>			
Private account	-7.8	-4.7	...
Public account	7.2	2.8	...
Change in reserves	-0.6	-1.9	-2.1
<u>Madagascar (billions of CFA francs) c/</u>			
Private account	-16.8	-15.9	...
Public account	15.6	22.2	...
Change in reserves	-1.2	6.3	2.2

Source: Banque centrale du Congo belge et du Ruanda-Urundi, Bulletin, April and November 1956; Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Monthly Digest of Statistics (Salisbury), December 1956; United Kingdom Colonial Office, The Colonial Territories, 1955-56 (London), HMSO, Cmd. 9769 and Digest of Colonial Statistics (London), HMSO, January, February 1957; Comité monétaire de la zone franc, Rapport annuel, 1954 and 1955 (Paris), Imprimerie nationale; Ministère de la France d'Outre-mer, Bulletin mensuel de statistique d'Outre-mer (Paris), November-December 1956.

a/ Includes Aden.

b/ Residuals.

c/ These estimates relate to the operational account of the individual countries, which shows, without distinction between current and capital transactions, the net balance of private and public funds moving into or out of the country.

Tax revenue of central Governments

In the majority of countries of tropical Africa, customs duties furnish most of the tax revenue, a larger proportion coming from imports than from exports, although in recent years in Ghana, the yield from export duties has far exceeded that from import duties. This was also the case in Uganda until 1955. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland the larger part of tax revenue is accounted for by direct taxation, mainly on income derived directly or indirectly from export.

Statistics on the various components of tax revenue in selected countries are shown in table 13. It will be seen from a comparison of tables 11 and 13 that the changes in tax revenue reflect in large measure the trends in exports and imports. Although some countries appear to have experienced financial difficulty in the face of a decline in revenue, only in Ghana did the fall continue throughout 1955 and 1956 at a high rate. It has been reported that in that country departmental estimates for 1957 are expected to be reduced by from 5 to 20 per cent, and, although development projects in hand will be carried through, no new ones will be undertaken. 9/

Table 13. Tropical Africa: Tax Revenue^{a/} of Central Governments in Selected Countries

Country and item	1954	1955	1955 (First nine months)	1956 (First nine months)
<u>Belgian Congo (millions of Belgian Congo francs)</u>				
Customs revenue and excise duties	4,269	4,545	3,361	3,968
Direct taxes	3,183	3,349	2,820	3,238
Other taxes	1,232	1,465	1,016	1,121
Total	8,684	9,359	7,197	8,327
<u>Cameroons, French administration (millions of CFA francs)</u>				
Customs revenue	5,597	6,062	4,501	3,911
Import duties	2,584	2,465	1,871	1,760
Export duties	1,823	2,354	1,712	1,353
Other taxes	2,897	2,781	2,249	2,525
Total	8,494	8,843	6,750	6,436

(Table 13 continued on following page)

9/ New Commonwealth (London), 7 January 1957.

Table 13 (continued)

Country and item	1954	1955	1955 (First nine months)	1956
<u>French Equatorial Africa</u> (millions of CFA francs)				
Customs revenue	3,266	3,350	2,601	2,355
Import duties	2,240	2,291	1,797	1,550
Export duties	791	799	618	624
Other taxes	1,266	1,363	1,050	1,181
Total	4,532	4,713	3,651	3,536
<u>French West Africa</u> (millions of CFA francs)				
Customs revenue	18,679	18,026	13,693	14,456
Import duties	13,263	12,851	9,355	9,723
Export duties	5,173	4,880	4,066	4,475
Transaction tax	7,801	7,622	5,907	10,981
Other taxes	1,076	1,261	759	617
Total	27,556	26,909	20,359	26,054
<u>Ghana</u> (thousands of pounds)				
Customs revenue	55,798	44,202	29,342 ^{b/}	17,074 ^{b/}
Import duties	12,463	15,002	7,029 ^{b/}	6,921 ^{b/}
Export duties	43,335	29,200	22,313 ^{b/}	10,153 ^{b/}
Cocoa tax	42,972	28,785	22,111 ^{b/}	9,874 ^{b/}
Other indirect taxes	255	227	...	...
Direct taxes	7,746	6,123	...	...
Total	63,799	50,552	...	...
<u>Kenya</u> (thousands of pounds) ^{c/}				
Customs revenue	8,474	8,827	...	10,740
Import duties	7,501	7,997	...	10,500
Export duties	965	820	...	240
Indirect taxes	3,907	4,009	...	5,066
Direct taxes	9,986	9,511	...	10,803
Total	22,367	22,347	...	26,609
<u>Madagascar</u> (millions of CFA francs)				
Customs revenue	4,548	4,034	2,862	3,472
Import duties	3,496	3,097	2,308	2,746
Export duties	1,052	937	554	726
Economic development tax	1,494	1,395	1,012	1,272
Other taxes	703	662	366	629
Total	6,745	6,091	4,240	5,373

(Table 13 continued on following page)

Table 13 (continued)

Country and item	1954	1955	1955 (First nine months)	1956
<u>Nigeria</u> (thousands of pounds)				
Customs revenue	43,066	40,192	29,254	33,752
Import duties	21,773	26,236	18,567	23,270
Export duties	21,293	13,956	10,687	10,482
Cocoa tax	12,192	5,125	3,819	2,829
Excise duties	3,392	3,494	2,490	3,012
Direct taxes	6,494	5,882	...	...
Total	52,952	49,568	...	...
<u>Tanganyika</u> (thousands of pounds) <u>c/</u>				
Customs revenue	5,325	4,880	...	6,430
Import duties	4,820	4,850	...	6,400
Export duties	505	30	...	30
Coffee	460	...	...	...
Other indirect taxes	2,290	2,625	...	2,830
Direct taxes	6,805	6,083	...	5,295
Total	14,420	13,588	...	14,555
<u>Uganda</u> (thousands of pounds) <u>c/</u>				
Customs revenue	10,530	9,580	...	9,501
Import duties	4,140	4,857	...	5,340
Export duties	6,390	4,720	...	4,156
Cotton tax	3,578	2,564	...	2,628
Coffee tax	2,771	2,121	...	1,493
Other indirect taxes	1,886	2,189	...	2,364
Direct taxes	2,917	2,945	...	3,185
Total	15,333	14,714	...	15,050

Source: Banque centrale du Congo belge et du Ruanda-Urundi, Bulletin, January 1957; Ministère de la France d'Outre-mer, Bulletin mensuel de statistique d'Outre-mer, September-October 1956 and January-February 1957; Office of the Government Statistician, Digest of Statistics (Accra), August 1956; East African Statistical Department, Quarterly Economic and Statistical Bulletin, January 1957; Government Statistician, Digest of Statistics (Lagos), January 1957.

- a/ Revenue from principal taxes. Totals are not always the sum of the sub-items, but include other small amounts of revenue.
- b/ First six months.
- c/ Figures for 1954 are for June 1954 to June 1955; 1955 figures are for 1955/56; 1956 figures are for 1956/57. All figures are estimates, except 1954/55 figures for Kenya and Uganda.

Chapter 3

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Even though the national income of the Union of South Africa continued to expand during 1955 and 1956, the rate of increase was substantially slowed down. The immediate cause of the change appears to be two factors: first, a progressive tightness of money partly resulting from anti-inflationary measures, associated with a sharp drop in the net inflow of capital from abroad characteristic of recent years; second, a decline in prices of some of the Union's major agricultural products, notably wool and maize, and smaller maize crops.

The restrictive policies were adopted partly with a view to checking a resurgence of inflationary pressures arising from the labour shortages and others which have existed for a number of years but which have become particularly critical since 1955, tending to slow down the expansion of the economy. The European labour force is fully employed, with demand considerably in excess of supply. The Minister of National Economy has estimated that 14 per cent more skilled workers are needed to meet the labour requirements of the Union of South Africa. Meanwhile, however, the number of skilled workers entering the country has been declining since 1948. The increased employment of Natives for semi-skilled work in mining and industry has, in many parts of the country, deprived the farming community of a large proportion of the labour complement required. Even in mining and industry, however, the recruiting of Natives has not kept pace with the rise in demand.

Although in the eight years up to 1954 about £SA 300 million were expended on improving rail facilities, in 1955 the railways were still not able to carry all the freight offered. The transportation bottleneck arises partly from the inadequacy of rail facilities and partly from the shortage of manpower. It has been announced that a further £SA 190 million will be spent between April 1955 and March 1958 to expand rail facilities. The insufficiency of skilled labour remains the greatest obstacle to the improvement of transportation. Efforts are being made to attract more recruits by raising salary scales and by providing housing facilities for employees.

Within the limitations of the labour shortage, economic activity in the Union of South Africa might continue to expand at its present rate. Output of gold and uranium may be expected to continue its upward trend, while the mining of coal, manganese and chrome should benefit from the gradual elimination of the transportation bottleneck. Prospects for farming as a whole appear to be satisfactory, subject to the influence of natural factors and foreign markets, and the expansion of secondary industry seems likely to continue, although probably at a slower rate than in recent years. In the public sector, including public corporations such as the Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM) and the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation Limited (ISCOR), development expenditure is likely to continue at a reasonably high rate for some time, partly to overtake the backlog built up during the war and earlier post-war years.

At the end of 1956 the small capital inflow remained the one unsatisfactory aspect of the balance of payments situation, while the acute shortage of labour continued to be a problem of major importance for the economy as a whole.

Agriculture

In 1955 and 1956, from the point of view of production, farming activity was satisfactory, but farmers were faced with a less favourable cost-price relationship so that both gross and net income were lower as compared with 1954. During the past three years, the combined index of prices paid to producers for their field and animal products fell steadily from 411 (1936/37-1938/39 = 100) in 1953/54 to 360 in 1955/56. 1/ On the other hand, prices for most farming requisites have reflected an upward tendency, although the increases were small, the largest being about 3 per cent over the period of 1953-1956 in the case of trucks. 2/

In table 14 statistics relating to the country's principal agricultural products are set out. Wool has consistently been the major agricultural product, second only to gold as an export commodity and as an earner of foreign exchange. Nearly 90 per cent of the clip was exported in 1955/56, chiefly to the United Kingdom. Production has increased steadily in recent years and the 1956/57 wool clip is expected to be the second largest in the country's history. Although the average price decreased by more than 50 per cent from 1950/51 to 1955/56, wool is still profitable compared to other agricultural products. 3/ Market prospects for the 1956/57 season appear to be brighter than they were at the opening of the 1955/56 season.

During the past three seasons, the output of maize has been in excess of domestic requirements, which run at about 2.6 million short tons a year, so that the Mealie Industry Control Board has had to deal with large surpluses for export. With stocks totalling about 1.4 million metric tons, one of the largest surpluses ever accumulated in the Union of South Africa, a serious effort was made in 1955/56 to expand exports. The re-entry of the Union into the export market coincided with the production of large surpluses in other producing countries and, consequently, with weakened world prices. Furthermore, shipping freight rates increased. The Mealie Industry Control Board has had, therefore, to sell at prices which on occasions resulted in losses borne by the stabilization fund. The Board faced another surplus crop during the 1955/56 season.

The recent announcement that the Government has decided not to import wheat during the 1956/57 season marks an important development in South African agriculture. In past years an average of about 180,000 metric tons of wheat has had to be imported annually to meet domestic requirements, which are running at about 700,000 to 800,000 tons a year. The carry-over from the 1954/55 season's record crop, together with the new season's harvest and imported supplies on hand,

1/ Department of Agriculture, Crops and Markets (Pretoria), December 1956.

2/ Bureau of Census and Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (Pretoria), December 1956.

3/ Department of Agriculture, Crops and Markets, December 1956

Table 14. Union of South Africa: Output of Principal Agricultural Products
(Thousands of metric tons)

Commodity	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56
Wool	128	139	142
Maize	3,554	3,392	3,283
Wheat	576	600	795
Citrus fruit	248	296	307
Kaffir corn	200	147	139
Ground-nuts	196	188	200
Sugar	658	752	842

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1956.

is expected to provide sufficient reserves for 1957. The increase in wheat output is accounted for largely by the Orange Free State, where wheat cultivation has increased considerably in recent years. A new record crop is expected for the 1956/57 season. 4/

Citrus fruit ranks next to wool and maize among the country's agricultural exports. About two-thirds of the crop is exported each year, the United Kingdom being the principal buyer, its purchases accounting for more than two-thirds of exports during the past six seasons. During 1956, the Spanish crop having been damaged by frost, prospects for exports from the Union of South Africa were enhanced. Exports of citrus fruit have increased at an annual average rate of 6 per cent in the past six years and it is anticipated that production will continue to increase. As the demand on the local market is not expected to expand substantially, new overseas markets will have to be sought. 5/

Cattle slaughter in 1955 was about 10 per cent below the 1954 level and, despite an increase in sheep slaughter, there was a decline of about 6 per cent in meat production. 6/ In recent years cattle production has not been very profitable in relation to other kinds of agricultural production. The abolition of price control and the disappearance of beef rationing in January 1956 resulted in a considerable increase in cattle slaughter and, despite a fall in sheep slaughter, meat production during the first nine months of 1956 rose by about 10 per cent as compared with the corresponding period in 1955. Judging from the considerable increase in stocks of meat during 1956, it would appear that supply was plentiful in contrast to the previous year, when the country passed through one of the leanest years in the post-war period.

4/ Department of Agriculture, Crops and Markets, August 1956.

5/ Ibid., July 1956.

6/ Bureau of Census and Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, December 1956.

Mining

The steady expansion recorded in production in recent years continued during 1955 and 1956, as will be seen from the value of sales shown in table 15. With the notable exception of diamonds, nearly all minerals showed increases, especially gold and "prescribed" atomic materials. Part of the increase in the value of mineral sales is attributable to higher prices.

A significant development in gold mining has been the coming into operation of new mines in the Orange Free State which, during the first nine months of 1956, contributed almost one-fifth of the total gold output and accounted for nearly the whole of the rise in output. 7/ The tenth and eleventh mines came into operation in 1956, and more new mines are to be developed.

Production since 1953 of "prescribed" atomic materials has been chiefly responsible for the expansion in the output of industrial minerals. The chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of the Union of South Africa stated in December 1956 that information regarding uranium ore reserves and production statistics would in future no longer be subject to the secrecy ban in operation since 1948. Details of output prior to 1 July 1955, however, will remain undisclosed, while prices paid for the ore are also not to be published for some time.

A factor limiting progress in mining development was the further rise in over-all working costs. Data published by the Transvaal and Orange Free State Chamber of Mines show that in the field of gold mining, as compared with average costs of thirty-eight shillings per ton of ore milled in 1954, costs rose to forty shillings fivepence per ton in 1955 and are estimated to have reached a new high of forty-two shillings elevenpence per ton milled during 1956. Tax provisions applying to gold mining have been altered recently, but, in view of the rising costs of production, more concessions are being urged for marginal mines. 8/

Exports accounted for about 90 per cent of the sale of minerals in 1955 and 1956. Furthermore, mineral exports represented about 50 per cent of the total value of the country's exports of merchandise and gold. In the face of these facts the shortcomings of the transport system are disturbing. In 1955 the continued bottleneck of railroad transportation hampered the removal of manganese, chrome and coal to port for export. Recent information indicates, however, that by the end of 1956 the transport situation was somewhat improved.

The persistent shortage of labour continues to be the greatest obstacle to the expansion of mining output, particularly to opening up the country's new rich gold fields. In spite of the increases recorded in past years in gold-mining output, the separate index of employment for gold mines, at 117 for 1955, was actually 14 points lower than the record established in 1941. The indications so far suggest that the 1956 index will be only slightly above that for 1955. In the face of the continued labour shortage, efforts have been made to increase efficiency in actual mining operations, and it has been estimated that

7/ Department of Mines, Statistics for the Month of September 1956 (Pretoria).

8/ The African Market (Durban), May 1956.

Table 15. Union of South Africa: Sales of Minerals
(Thousands of South African pounds)

Minerals	1954	1955	1955 (First nine months)	1956
Gold (value realized)	164,675	182,745	136,429	147,971
Other precious metals	7,282	7,690)		
Metalliferous minerals (excluding copper)	10,349	11,208)	14,067	15,577
Copper	9,802	12,372	8,186	9,846
Coal	16,311	16,927	12,426	15,445
Other non-metalliferous minerals	7,237	9,021	6,094	6,655
Diamonds	13,235	13,186	9,882	8,899 <u>a/</u>
Uranium and thorium	14,835	29,960	20,043	27,825
Total <u>b/</u>	243,726	283,109	207,127	232,218

Source: South African Reserve Bank, Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics (Pretoria), December 1956; Department of Mines, Statistics for the Month of September 1956; Volskas Limited, Finance and Trade Review (Pretoria), October-November 1956.

a/ Estimated.

b/ Excluding quarry products.

improvements during the first half of 1956 have been equivalent to the output of some 35,000 Native miners, or well over 10 per cent of the existing labour force. 9/

Manufacturing

There is no comprehensive up-to-date information concerning output of manufacturing industries in the Union of South Africa, but judging from the rise in employment as well as in electric power output, it would appear that there was an over-all increase in manufacturing activity during 1955 and 1956 as compared with 1954. It also appears, however, that during the latter part of 1955 and the whole of 1956 the earlier annual rate of increase was not maintained, and in some instances, notably in the field of construction, a decrease was recorded.

Production in selected industries is shown in table 16. The output of electric power rose by 13 per cent during 1955 as compared with 1954, and by 9 per cent during the first nine months of 1956 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. In its thirty-third annual report for the year ended 31 December 1955, the Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM), which furnishes about 70 per cent of the country's power, announced that, in view of increasing requirements, no slowing down in its development and construction projects is

9/ Barclays' Bank, Overseas Review (London), August 1956.

anticipated. The chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation has estimated that up to £SA 200 million will be required during the next ten years for the further development of electric power.

Activity in the engineering industries was well maintained throughout the period. During the 1955/56 financial year, the total supply of steel from local and overseas sources amounted to 1,432,000 tons, 39,000 tons above the figure for the previous year. Domestic steel mills supplied 82 per cent of the total requirements as against 79 per cent during the previous year, the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation Limited (ISCOR), an enterprise financed by the State, accounting for 72 per cent. Supply of steel, including imports, was scarcely adequate, however, and on occasions, shortages were experienced. In view of the world-wide shortage of steel and the steady growth in consumption, ISCOR announced plans for increasing the annual capacity of its two existing works within the next four years from 1.3 million tons to 1.8 million tons and indicated that erection of a third steel plant is under consideration. 10/

Table 16. Union of South Africa: Production in Selected Industries
(Thousands of metric tons, unless otherwise stated)

Item	1954	1955	1955 (First nine months)	1956
Electric power (millions of kilowatt-hours)	14,636	16,351	12,207	13,212
Pig-iron	1,197	1,301	971	1,011
Crude steel	1,428	1,584	1,195	1,203
Cement	2,162	2,337	1,712	1,848
Building bricks (millions)	728	786	587	598
Construction <u>a/</u> (value in thousands of South African pounds)	70,578	74,717	59,501	47,908
Soap	52	51	39	43
Footwear (million pairs)	16	16	...	...
Tires (thousands)	1,591	1,722	1,296	1,399
Butter	33	35	25	27
Cheese	13	12	9	9
Bacon and ham	10	9	7	7

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, December 1956.

a/ Based on plans approved in eighteen principal urban areas.

10/ Dr. F. Meyer, Chairman, South African Iron and Steel Corporation, Address to Shareholders, South Africa (London), 15 December 1956.

Two other enterprises financed by the State, the South African Industrial Cellulose Corporation (SAICCOR) and the South African Phosphorus Corporation (FOSKOR), started production during 1955. The former was expected to produce about 36,000 tons of rayon pulp annually, all of which would at first be exported. 11/ The South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation (SASOL) encountered difficulties of a technical nature, and various major plant units were shut down. When in full production, its annual output of liquid fuels will comprise 55 to 60 million gallons of motor gasoline, 6.5 million gallons of diesel and fuel oil and some 300,000 gallons of liquid gas. 12/

The motor trade and its affiliated industries have remained in full activity. The motor industry's eight assembly plants have been highly active, although well within their capacity. The industry is expanding its facilities in view of the relaxation and final removal of import controls.

On the other hand, several industries have experienced relatively quiet conditions during the period under review, especially the clothing, footwear and furniture-making industries, owing to consumer resistance associated, in the case of the textile industry, with strong foreign competition. More importantly, building activity, which had enjoyed a boom for about ten years and reached its high point in June 1955, showed a marked decline in the latter part of that year. Plans for new buildings in the eighteen principal urban areas of the country during the first nine months of 1956 were valued at 20 per cent less than for the corresponding period in 1955. The decline was restricted to the residential sector and mainly reflected a contraction in the programme for building apartment dwellings. Two reasons are advanced for this decline: first, the high level of activity up to the middle of 1955 had resulted in some overbuilding; second, salaried employees and wage earners have been unable to secure loans owing to tighter money conditions.

Reports refer from time to time to a basic deficiency in the flow of skilled workers to one or another sector of industrial activity. The deficiency appears to be most marked in respect of masons, motor mechanics, carpenters, plasterers and electricians.

Internal trade

Judging from the available indices for the five principal cities of the Union of South Africa, it would appear that, taken on an annual basis, both the value and physical volume of retail sales were higher during 1955 than in 1954 - about 4 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively. 13/ On a monthly basis, however, the upward movement during the first half of 1955 was followed by a slight decline in the latter part of the year which continued during the first nine months of 1956. Tight money and selective consumer buying became clear-cut features of the pattern of retail trade towards the end of 1955. Large department stores appear

11/ South Africa, 6 October 1956.

12/ The African Market, July 1956.

13/ South African Reserve Bank, Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, December 1956.

to have maintained their turnovers at reasonably high levels, while many of their smaller competitors, particularly textile and furniture stores, have had to face difficult conditions. These, in turn, have set off a chain reaction which passed back from retailers through wholesalers to manufacturers.

The tighter money position was apparently somewhat relieved in the closing months of 1956. Substantial export crops, good wool prices, record sales of precious and base minerals, and the steadily increasing reserves of gold and foreign exchange point to the possibility of an improvement in the money supply during 1957. This may remove one of the obstacles to the expansion of internal trade.

External trade

Both imports and exports reached new high levels in 1955 and 1956, as will be seen from table 17. The increase in imports no doubt partly resulted from the substantial relaxation in import controls announced late in 1954 in view of the favourable turn in the balance of payments. Although selective relaxation and decontrol continued to be maintained throughout 1955 and 1956, the trade deficit showed a small increase during 1955, but declined during the first nine months of 1956, owing to the steady expansion of exports during the period under review.

The largest increase in imports during 1955 was accounted for by United States goods. Germany and Canada also showed material increases in their exports to the Union of South Africa. Perhaps the most significant fact to emerge from a comparison of corresponding figures for the first nine months of 1955 and 1956 is an actual drop in the value of imports from the United Kingdom, the Union's leading supplier.

The most notable changes in the pattern of imports during 1955 and 1956 comprise a substantial increase in the case of metals, metal manufactures, machinery and vehicles, and a decrease in imports of textiles, apparel, yarns and fibres.

Table 17. Union of South Africa:^{a/} External Trade^{b/}
(Millions of South African pounds)

Year	Imports	Exports	Adverse balance
1954	438.6	331.3	107.3
1955	482.2	368.1	114.1
1955 (January to September) . .	367.0	265.1	101.9
1956 (January to September) . .	378.3	294.9	83.4

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; Department of Customs and Excise, Monthly Abstract of Trade Statistics (Pretoria).

a/ Including South West Africa, Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland, for which separate figures were not available.

b/ Imports and exports, f.o.b.; excluding gold movements.

The more important changes in the composition of exports are shown in table 18.

Table 18. Union of South Africa: Principal Exports
(Millions of South African pounds)

Commodity	1954	1955	1955 (First ten months)	1956
Atomic materials	14.8	30.0	20.0	27.8
Diamonds	26.8	32.0	24.3	24.6
Lead ore and concentrates . . .	7.0	10.5	7.7	12.2
Fruit	21.4	23.7	18.7	22.2
Maize	11.4	13.5	9.7	12.2
Copper	8.7	10.3	6.9	8.6
Wool	61.8	58.9	36.8	36.4
Sugar	5.9	6.8	4.3	3.4

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

The highlight of the export figures in 1955 and 1956 as compared with 1954 was the increase in the value of shipments of "prescribed" atomic materials. This group, comprising uranium and thorium, is at present one of the largest earners of foreign exchange. The only item to show an appreciable decline during 1956 was sugar.

Balance of payments

The Union of South Africa customarily has a large deficit on trade and invisible account which is compensated for by gold output and net capital inflow from abroad. The salient feature of the balance of payments in 1955 was the substantial fall in the net inflow of foreign capital from £SA 74 million in 1954 to £SA 8 million in 1955. Since, on the other hand, the net current deficit with the outside world was £SA 28 million in 1955, the gold and foreign exchange reserves declined by £SA 20 million, in contrast to a material increase of £SA 44 million in 1954.

From the statistics set out in table 19, it would appear that in 1955 the country actually experienced a net outflow of private capital, including trade credits, of about £SA 3 million. Since identified receipts amounted to about £SA 14 million, there was an outflow of unidentified private capital of about £SA 17 million, which consisted almost entirely of sterling. Although the high level of interest rates in the London market no doubt attracted Union capital, the decline in local stock exchange prices suggests that the net outflow was accounted for chiefly by the sale of shares in South African gold mines by United Kingdom residents. 14/

14/ South African Reserve Bank, Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, March 1956.

In regard to 1956, the available estimates indicate that there was no net movement of foreign capital into or out of the Union of South Africa during the first three quarters of the year, so that the decline in its gold and foreign exchange reserves reflected entirely the net current deficit with the outside world which amounted to only about £SA 13 million.

Table 19. Union of South Africa: Balance of Payments
(Millions of South African pounds)

Item	1954	1955	1955 (First nine months)	1956
<u>Current account:</u>				
Merchandise:				
Imports, f.o.b.	-437	-485	-370	-379
Exports, f.o.b.	323	360	259	290
Trade balance	-114	-125	-111	-89
Net gold output	164	182	136	148
Other current items (net)	-80	-85	-64	-72
Balance on current account	-30	-28	-39	-13
<u>Capital account:</u>				
Official loans (net)	20	13	5	-2
Short-term liabilities	-1	-2	-2	-1
Net private capital movement and omissions and errors	55	-3	-	3
Change in gold and foreign-exchange reserves	44	-20	-36	-13

Source: South African Reserve Bank, Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, December 1956.

In assessing the possible movements in the balance of payments for 1956 as a whole, it is interesting to note that for the first time since the war the net current deficit appeared to have practically disappeared by the end of the year owing to the material expansion in gold output and in exports. The steady rise in the gold and foreign exchange holdings of the South African Reserve Bank since the beginning of October reflects the improving trend in the balance of payments.

Money and banking

The period under review was marked by the application of an increasingly restrictive policy of credit control. The most important policy measure was the increase in bank rate from 4 to 4 1/2 per cent in September 1955, followed by an upward adjustment of a number of closely related rates, such as those on treasury bills and call deposits with the National Finance Corporation. Furthermore, the

Reserve Bank requested the commercial banks to refrain from a further net increase in their advances and discounts and in particular to restrict credit for consumption and fixed capital purposes. These measures followed the adoption of a non-inflationary budget in March 1955.

It would appear that the restrictive policy was adopted in view of three major developments which took place during the first half of 1955. 15/ In the first place, the reappearance of inflationary pressures in the Union of South Africa became increasingly clear. In the second place, there was a marked decline in the gold and foreign exchange reserves, due chiefly to an appreciable net outflow of private capital in place of the net inflow experienced in earlier years. Finally, interest rate in the United Kingdom, where bank rate was increased to 4 1/2 per cent in February 1955, showed a hardening tendency. In addition to restricting the flow of capital from the United Kingdom to the Union of South Africa, the higher rates ruling in London would attract Union funds to that market.

The effects of the tight money policy were felt throughout the country. In the banking field the trends which had marked the first half of 1955 were counteracted and in certain respects subsequently reversed. Credit extended by commercial banks rose by only £SA 6 million during the second half of 1955 as compared with £SA 30 million during the preceding half-year, while their liquid assets ratio increased from 42 per cent in June to 45.7 per cent in December 1955.

On 18 February 1956 the Bank of England rate was further increased from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent, thus enhancing the danger of an appreciable further outflow of private capital. Under the circumstances, and in the light of the existing tight money conditions, the Government of the Union of South Africa decided not to increase interest rates but rather to control the transfer of capital funds belonging to Union residents. It was emphasized, however, that this involved no departure from the traditional policy of allowing non-residents to repatriate their capital and earnings therefrom.

No further policy developments of importance took place in the monetary and banking field during 1956. Credit extended by commercial banks fell by £SA 9 million between December 1955 and October 1956 while their liquid assets ratio rose from 45.7 to 51.5. Taken in conjunction with a decrease of about £SA 1 million in Reserve Bank credit, there was a net decrease of £SA 10 million in total bank credit during this period. 16/

15/ Dr. Arndt, presidential address, thirty-sixth annual general meeting of stockholders of the South African Reserve Bank, held at Pretoria on 8 August 1956, The South African Journal of Economics (Pretoria), September 1956.

16/ Bureau of Census and Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, January 1957.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Note to the Statistical Tables

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Exports of goods and services" represents the value of goods and services sold to the rest of the world. These comprise merchandise and charges made for the provision of transport, insurance and other services. "Imports of goods and services" comprises the value of goods and services purchased by the nation from the rest of the world. Both exports and imports include the value of gifts in kind

and other exports or imports which are financed by means of international transfers, but exclude the value of military equipment transferred between governments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table XX: The index numbers are based on prices ruling in the principal markets for African produce, as follows: cocoa, Accra, spot price, New York; coffee, No. 4 Santos, spot price, New York; tea, average of total offerings, Colombo; cotton, Pakistan, 289F, Punjab, saw ginned fine; sisal, Africa, No. 1, spot price, c.i.f. delivered in United Kingdom; wool, average of Commonwealth auctions, delivered in London; ground-nuts, shelled, f.o.b. export unit value from French West Africa; rubber, No. 1 RSS spot price, London; tobacco, Rhodesia stemmed and unstemmed, in United Kingdom; copper, spot price, London; tin, spot price, London; manganese, London.

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

Table XXIV: The following items are included under the respective headings: under "Basic facilities": railways, roads, water-ways, harbours, electric power, telecommunications; under "Agriculture and industry": agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, commerce and industry; under "Social services": education, health, social welfare, local provision of water and electricity, town development and housing; under "Advisory services": surveys (geological, meteorological, cartographic and other), services relating to the co-operative movement, and the like; under "Administration": official buildings, local transport facilities, lands, information services, printing; under "Miscellaneous": investment in all other economic sectors except those mentioned above.

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

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

Country	1953	1954	1955
Belgian Congo	850.0	892.0	946.0
Ghana <u>a/</u>	572.3	682.9	653.8
Kenya	306.3	354.5	...
Mauritius	122.4	121.0	124.7
Nigeria	1,904.8 <u>b/</u>	...	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	660.0	737.5	865.5
Tunisia	473.7	...	...
Uganda <u>c/</u>	264.6	288.7	311.9
Union of South Africa <u>d/</u>	3,893.7	4,079.0	4,328.0

Source: United Nations, Statistics of National Income and Expenditure, Statistical Papers, Series H, No. 10; national publications of the countries concerned. Data in national currencies have been converted at the official current exchange rates.

a/ Before deduction of depreciation charges; excluding the former territory of Togoland under British administration.

b/ Gross domestic product at factor cost for year ending 31 March 1953.

c/ Net domestic product at factor cost.

d/ Twelve months beginning 1 July of year stated.

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

Country and year	Total	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation, communications and utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Ownership of dwellings	Public administration and defence	Other services
<u>Belgian Congo</u> (billions of Belgian francs): a/										
1953	49.0	14.1	11.4	5.6	3.3	4.3	4.4	2.6	4.5	2.3
1954	51.9	14.4	12.1	6.1	3.5	4.8	4.5	2.8	5.0	2.6
1955	56.0	15.4	13.4	6.7	3.9	5.4	4.4	2.9	5.6	3.0
<u>Kenya: b/</u>										
1953	109.4	45.2	1.1	12.7	6.3	7.4	16.7	3.8	12.3	3.9
1954	126.6	51.6	1.4	16.0	6.8	8.4	19.3	4.3	14.2	4.6
<u>Mauritius</u> (millions of rupees):										
1953	598.0	183.0	-	132.0	28.0	89.0	62.0	36.0	15.0	53.0
1954	587.0	177.0	-	128.0	29.0	92.0	54.0	38.0	14.0	55.0
1955	607.0	184.0	-	133.0	26.0	92.0	58.0	40.0	16.0	58.0
<u>Nigeria: c/</u>										
1953	680.3	450.2 d/	9.5	13.4	48.3	— 104.5 e/f/ —	6.0	30.4 g/	18.0	
<u>Tunisia (billions of francs): h/</u>										
1953	195.5	64.8	11.2	19.4	12.9	6.6	45.4	...	30.2	5.0
<u>Union of South Africa: i/</u>										
1953	1,545.7	257.9	177.4	— 375.6 j/ —	125.5 k/	202.5	37.5	149.0 l/	220.3	
1954	1,632.7	245.4	197.9	— 385.9 j/ —	142.7 k/	217.5	41.8	158.3 l/	243.2	

Source: United Nations, Statistics of National Income and Expenditure, Statistical Papers, Series H, No. 10; national publications of the countries concerned.

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

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

Country and year	Total	Compensation of employees	Income from unincorporated enterprises	Rent and interest	Dividends	Savings of corporations	Direct taxes on corporations	General government income	Interest on public and consumer debt
<u>Belgian Congo</u> (billions of francs): a/									
1953	42.5	19.7	14.0	— 1.1 —	— 5.2 —	2.0	1.0	-0.5	
1954	44.6	20.9	14.6	— 1.1 —	— 4.7 —	2.2	1.5	-0.4	
1955	47.4	22.5	15.8	— 1.2 —	— 5.0 —	2.3	1.2	-0.7	
<u>Ghana: b/</u>									
1953	204.4	41.9	—	126.8	—	21.3	20.5	...	
1954	243.9	45.2	—	130.1	—	24.7	46.3	...	
1955	233.5	49.3	—	135.2	—	19.6	30.9	...	
<u>Kenya: c/</u>									
1953	109.4	42.9	—	—	64.9	—	1.6	...	
1954	126.6	49.9	—	—	73.5	—	3.2	...	
<u>Mauritius (millions of rupees)</u>									
1953	583.0	303.0	116.0	100.0	35.0	21.0	13.0	-5.0	
1954	576.0	299.0	107.0	105.0	34.0	24.0	13.0	-6.0	
1955	594.0	303.0	113.0	111.0	36.0	24.0	15.0	-8.0	
<u>Rhodesia and Nyasaland: d/</u>									
1953	235.7	134.9	38.9	—	13.2	32.3	4.8	-5.4	
1954	263.4	149.7	44.0	—	21.0	32.0	5.7	-6.0	
1955	309.1	170.6	47.0	—	36.8	38.0	6.4	-6.7	
<u>Tunisia (billions of francs):</u>									
1953	165.8	61.3	96.2	—	1.6	2.5	5.8	-1.6	
<u>Uganda: e/</u>									
1953	94.5	21.9	61.3	0.6	8.5	—	2.2	...	
1954	103.1	23.2	66.7	0.6	10.2	—	2.4	...	
1955	111.4	27.3	75.7	0.6	11.2	—	3.4	...	

Source: United Nations, Statistics of National Income and Expenditure, Statistical Papers, Series H, No. 10; national publications of the countries concerned.

a/ Interest on debt refers to public debt only.

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

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

d/ Including subsistence income equivalent to about £17 million for each year.

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

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

Country and year	Total	Consumption expenditure		Gross fixed capital formation			Changes in stocks	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services
		General government	Private	General government	Public enterprises	Private enterprises			
<u>Belgian Congo</u> (billions of francs):									
1953	53.7	5.8	30.9	3.4	3.4	9.5	-0.6	23.9	-22.6
1954	56.8	6.5	32.5	4.1	3.2	8.0	1.0	26.9	-25.4
1955	61.2	7.0	35.1	4.6	2.4	8.7	1.4	28.9	-26.9
<u>Ghana: a/</u>									
1953	223.4	18.5	169.6	11.4	4.8	12.6	-3.1	9.6	
1954	258.5	20.6	167.4	14.0	7.2	10.5	1.5	37.6	
1955	251.0	23.4	182.0	14.7	7.4	13.3	4.7	5.5	
<u>Mauritius (millions of rupees):</u>									
1953	641.0	74.0	458.0		91.0		...	41.0	
1954	637.0	71.0	446.0		76.0		...	21.0	
1955	661.0	76.0	477.0		96.0		...	12.0	
<u>Rhodesia and Nyasaland: b/</u>									
1953	289.8	26.2	158.8	21.9	13.8	50.2	c/	145.0	-143.6
1954	320.4	28.0	176.0	20.0	11.7	55.6	c/	167.6	-152.0
1955	373.8	30.5	195.0	26.1	14.2	70.7	c/	191.3	-172.2
<u>Tunisia (billions of francs):</u>									
1953	195.5	24.2	147.1		27.1		4.1	57.6	-64.6

Source: United Nations, Statistics of National Income and Expenditure, Statistical Papers, Series H, No. 10; national publications of the countries concerned.

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

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

c/ Included in "Gross fixed capital formation".

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

Country and year	Gross domestic product at market prices	Less indirect taxes	Plus subsidies	Less depreciation	Net domestic product at factor cost	Net factor income payments from abroad	Net national product at factor cost, or national income
<u>Belgian Congo</u> (billions of francs):							
1953	53.7	-4.7	-	-4.1	44.9	-2.4	42.5
1954	56.8	-4.9	0.1	-4.8	47.2	-2.6	44.6
1955	61.2	-5.3	0.1	-5.3	50.7	-3.4	47.3
<u>Ghana (millions of pounds):</u>							
1953	223.4	— -12.9 —	—	...	210.5 a/	-6.1	204.4
1954	258.8	— -12.5 —	—	...	246.3 a/	-2.4	243.9
1955	251.0	— -16.0 —	—	...	235.0 a/	-1.5	233.5
<u>Mauritius (millions of rupees):</u>							
1953	641.0	-47.0	4.0	-21.0	577.0	6.0	583.0
1954	637.0	-52.0	2.0	-23.0	564.0	12.0	576.0
1955	661.0	-54.0	-	-24.0	583.0	11.0	594.0
<u>Rhodesia and Nyasaland</u> (millions of pounds):							
1953	289.8	-11.6	3.0	-15.3	265.9 b/	-30.2	235.7
1954	320.4	-13.4	2.5	-16.3	293.2 b/	-29.8	263.4
1955	373.8	-15.4	3.2	-19.2	342.4 b/	-33.3	309.1
<u>Tunisia (billions of francs):</u>							
1953	195.5	-23.6	4.4	-9.2	167.1	-1.3	165.8

Source: United Nations, Statistics of National Income and Expenditure, Statistical Papers, Series H, No. 10; national publications of the countries concerned.

a/ National income before deduction of depreciation.

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

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

Country				1955				1956			
	1954	1955	1956	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
Imports:											
Algeria	622	697	777	158	181	148	210	161	191	188	237
Angola	96	93	...	22	22	26	25	23	28	20	...
Belgian Congo a/	371	379	...	87	97	94	101	102	102	102	...
Cameroons, French administration	93	104	117	26	27	24	26	24	25	21	47 ^{b/}
Ethiopia and Eritrea	64	68	66	17	16	17	17	17	16	16 ^{b/}	16 ^{b/}
French Equatorial Africa	95	105	...	26	28	28	24	27	32	30	...
French West Africa	380	384	...	121	86	75	101	104	90	88	...
Ghana	199	246	...	63	54	58	71	65	54	42 ^{c/}	...
Liberia	23	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	32	40	47	9	9	10	12	11	11	11	14
Kenya and Uganda d/	239	295	...	66	62	76	91	81	72	62	...
Madagascar	137	122	132	31	33	29	29	26	38	36	32
Morocco e/	480	497	...	135	114	109	139	108	123	105	...
Mozambique	86	90	...	20	25	22	23	21	26	25	...
Nigeria	319	381	...	92	88	93	109	99	105	109	...
Réunion	37	41	...	10	10	10	11	10	13	...	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland f/ g/	351	388	446	85	101	93	109	105	112	116	113
Sierra Leone	36	48	64	11	11	12	13	13	16	19	16
Sudan	139	140	...	32	38	36	33	34	34	31	...
Tanganyika h/	89	122	...	23	30	37	31	26	23	24	...
Tunisia	170	181	...	39	41	42	59	57	45	...	...
Union of South Africa f/ i/	1,228	1,350	...	345	344	339	323	363	357	339	...
Exports:											
Algeria	401	463	429	110	118	109	123	105	120	90	114
Angola	103	98	...	25	16	23	33	27	19	16	...
Belgian Congo a/	397	454	...	97	107	132	118	130	133	142	...
Cameroons, French administration	87	95	...	35	22	17	21	25	21	11	...
Ethiopia and Eritrea	65	65	62	19	20	15	12	17	17	15 ^{b/}	12 ^{b/}
French Equatorial Africa	72	77	79	18	17	24	18	17	20	25	17
French West Africa	333	304	...	98	76	58	72	99	92	74	...
Ghana	294	245	...	92	61	42	50	79	58	29 ^{c/}	...
Kenya and Uganda d/	178	197	...	56	60	42	39	65	62	36	...
Liberia	26	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	11	13	12	2	3	3	5	3	2	3	4
Madagascar	92	82	93	13	13	24	31	21	18	22	32
Morocco e/	287	326	...	81	71	76	98	75	94	80	...
Mozambique	55	54	...	13	8	165	17	13	9	15	...
Nigeria	418	370	...	106	103	79	83	97	104	89	...
Réunion	36	33	...	9	5	3	15	11	4	...	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland g/	411	484	510	78	127	155	120	123	134	133	120
Sierra Leone	32	29	35	7	8	8	6	8	10	9	8
Sudan	116	145	...	29	36	48	39	47	60	46	...
Tanganyika h/	103	102	...	27	20	22	34	37	23	29	...
Tunisia	126	106	...	27	25	24	30	39	23	...	...
Union of South Africa i/	928	1,031	...	249	252	242	2,891	261	278	288	...

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations.

- a/ Including Ruanda-Urundi.
- b/ Estimated.
- c/ Two months.
- d/ Excluding trade with Tanganyika.
- e/ Former French zone only.

- f/ Imports f.o.b.
- g/ Excluding trade within the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
- h/ Excluding trade with Kenya and Uganda.
- i/ Union of South Africa and South West Africa, excluding trade between the two.

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

Country or area	Imports			Exports		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Belgium	140.7	134.1	137.8	234.4	219.2	239.9
Other non-sterling OEEC countries	65.7	79.8	85.9	62.9	67.5	86.2
Total non-sterling OEEC countries	206.4	213.9	223.7	297.3	286.7	326.1
United Kingdom	25.4	25.5	26.7	31.8	31.9	37.5
Other sterling area countries	23.9	27.3	28.6	11.3	20.3	12.3
Total, sterling area	49.3	52.8	55.3	43.1	52.2	49.8
United States	83.7	69.8	71.8	68.4	67.0	75.3
Other dollar area countries	3.0	3.3	2.9	0.5	0.5	0.6
Total, dollar area	86.7	73.1	74.7	68.9	67.5	77.3
Other	21.0	31.0	25.3	2.2	3.2	15.4
Total	363.4	370.8	379.0	411.5	409.6	467.2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table X. Union of South Africa: Distribution of Trade
(Millions of dollars)

Country or area	Imports			Exports		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
United Kingdom	450.1	429.7	467.0	319.8	327.7	347.3
Other sterling area countries	112.9	145.2	146.6	159.6	184.2	204.8
Total, sterling area	563.0	574.9	613.6	479.4	511.9	552.1
United States	221.8	247.6	281.2	76.6	83.2	81.6
Other dollar area countries	51.1	44.6	56.7	6.2	10.7	7.6
Total, dollar area	272.9	292.2	337.9	82.8	93.9	89.2
Non-sterling OEEC countries	256.8	262.6	286.9	211.3	223.5	238.2
Other	101.0	103.0	111.8	55.9	88.0	150.9
Total	1,193.7	1,232.7	1,350.2	829.4	917.3	1,030.4

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

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

Country or area	Imports			Exports		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
United Kingdom	774.9	723.9	874.4	818.8	889.0	852.9
Other sterling area countries	306.8	354.3	383.9	215.9	238.1	247.1
Total, sterling area	1,081.7	1,078.2	1,258.3	1,034.7	1,127.1	1,100.0
United States	72.5	59.3	72.3	222.6	198.1	217.7
Other dollar area countries	7.6	12.3	11.1	24.8	24.5	21.8
Total, dollar area	80.1	72.1	83.4	247.4	222.6	239.5
Non-sterling OEEC countries	239.8	299.4	354.7	245.7	383.5	404.4
Other	120.3	159.9	252.8	61.7	73.9	63.8
Total	1,521.9	1,609.6	1,949.2	1,589.5	1,807.1	1,807.7

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

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

Country or area	Imports			Exports		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Portugal	64.9	68.1	69.2	44.6	44.2	45.2
Other non-sterling OEEC countries	32.8	39.6	45.1	44.3	45.1	40.0
Total, non-sterling OEEC countries	97.7	107.7	114.3	88.9	89.3	85.2
United Kingdom	24.8	24.1	24.8	25.4	19.2	17.4
Other sterling area countries	16.3	12.5	12.3	19.6	13.3	9.1
Total, sterling area	41.1	36.6	37.1	45.0	32.5	26.5
United States	23.5	30.8	22.4	45.2	31.7	25.7
Other dollar area countries	1.7	1.6	0.2	2.1	0.6	5.0
Total, dollar area	25.2	32.4	22.6	47.3	32.3	30.7
Other	4.1	4.3	9.4	3.3	3.8	8.2
Total	168.1	181.0	183.4	184.5	157.9	150.6

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

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

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
United States	12.5	15.3	16.1	25.6	22.1	37.2
United Kingdom	2.0	2.3	2.8	1.1	0.8	0.9
Germany	1.2	1.5	2.9	0.4	0.6	1.6
Netherlands	1.1	1.4	1.8	3.1	1.9	2.3
Other countries	1.9	2.2	2.4	0.8	1.0	0.8
Total	18.7	22.7	26.0	31.0	26.4	42.8

Source: Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Foreign Trade Supplement, vol. 3, No. 1 (Monrovia, 1956).

Table XIV. Trade within Africa, 1955
(Millions of dollars)

Exporting country or area	Country or area of destination										
	Union of South Africa	North Africa	Mozam- bique	French West Africa	French Equa- torial Africa	Rhodesia and Nyasa- land	Ghana and British West Africa <u>a/</u>	British East Africa	Belgian Congo	Angola	
Total	80.7	68.2	16.1	26.7	8.7	160.5	11.8	15.7	22.7	1.3	
Union of South Africa	-	0.5	14.0	...	...	154.9	...	13.1	10.0	0.6
North Africa <u>b/</u> . .	4.2	-	...	25.6	1.8	-	-	-	0.2	...	
Mozambique	3.3	...	-	...	...	1.2	-	...	0.1	...
French West Africa . . . . .	...	24.3	...	...	2.1	-	5.8	-	...	...
French Equatorial Africa	0.5	1.7	...	0.4	...	-	1.7	...	1.5	...	
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	54.2	...	1.1	-	-	-	1.4	1.0	5.0	...	
Ghana and British West Africa <u>a/b/</u> .	3.4	-	...	0.4	...	-	-	...	...	...
British East Africa <u>b/</u>	9.0	...	0.3	...	...	2.5	...	-	4.0	...
Belgian Congo	5.2	2.6	...	0.2	4.4	1.8	...	1.6	-	0.7	
Angola	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	...	1.9	-	

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

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

b/ Excluding trade between individual countries.

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

Country and year	Commodity grouping							<u>Total</u>
	<u>Fuels</u>	<u>Raw materials and semi-finished products</u>		<u>Capital goods</u>		<u>Consumer goods</u>		
		Of industrial origin	Of agricultural origin	Industrial	Agricultural	Foodstuffs	Other	
<u>Algeria</u>								
1953 . . .	1,008.2	2,709.8	525.4	2,190.8	386.4	4,202.2	5,860.6	16,883.4
1954 . . .	1,058.3	3,094.1	529.0	2,434.2	443.6	4,251.2	6,332.4	18,142.8
1955 . . .	1,252.6	3,614.7	669.5	2,645.4	432.3	4,313.8	7,391.8	20,320.2
1956 ^{a/} . . .	1,245.5	3,181.1	930.5	3,447.7	203.6	6,534.1	5,392.2	20,934.7
<u>Morocco</u>								
1953 . . .	981.4	2,435.4	519.0	2,130.8	302.2	3,063.6	4,828.5	14,265.3
1954 . . .	896.4	2,366.6	535.9	2,119.9	281.4	2,856.9	4,937.3	13,994.4
1955 . . .	959.3	3,055.4	580.3	1,940.7	246.5	3,420.5	4,791.5	14,994.2
1956 ^{b/} . . .	824.5	2,299.2	798.9	1,937.4	138.2	4,090.3	3,375.6	13,464.2
<u>Tunisia</u>								
1953 . . .	374.0	879.3	130.2	597.6	214.2	902.0	1,912.8	5,010.1
1954 . . .	362.9	905.3	142.3	553.9	156.7	899.7	1,918.3	4,939.0
1955 . . .	397.2	975.7	152.2	567.7	96.2	1,138.2	1,945.8	5,273.0

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

a/ Based on nine months.

b/ Based on six months.

Table XVI. Union of South Africa: Pattern of Imports
(Millions of South African pounds)

Category	1953	1954	1955 <u>a/</u>
Animal, agricultural and pastoral products	7.3	4.1	4.0
Foods	26.8	23.0	21.4
Alcs, spirits, wines and other beverages . .	1.4	1.5	1.9
Tobacco	0.7	0.8	2.9
Fibres, yarns, textiles and apparel	84.8	97.5	89.1
Metals and metal manufactures <u>b/</u>	148.7	147.2	180.8
Minerals, earthenware and glassware	17.2	15.7	16.2
Mineral and vegetable oils, waxes and paints	39.7	43.4	47.2
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	12.4	16.3	20.7
Other	86.4	89.4	98.1
Total	425.5	439.0	482.2

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

a/ Figures for 1955 include South West Africa.

b/ Including machinery and vehicles.

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

Category	1954	1955	1956 <u>a/</u>
Animal, agricultural and pastoral products	1.7	1.1	1.0
Foods	10.3	11.9	9.7
Alcs, spirits, wines and other beverages	1.2	1.3	1.0
Tobacco	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fibres, yarns, textiles and apparel	24.6	22.2	19.3
Metals and metal manufactures	53.1	63.4	66.0
Minerals, earthenware and glassware	3.5	3.8	4.0
Minerals and vegetable oils, waxes and paints	7.7	8.3	8.1
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	4.5	6.0	5.0
Leather, rubber and manufactures of these	4.8	4.9	4.5
Wood, cane and articles made of these	4.1	4.5	4.5
Books, paper and stationery	3.5	4.1	3.7
Jewelry, timepieces, fancy goods and musical instruments	2.0	2.4	2.0
Miscellaneous	4.3	4.6	4.1
Total	125.3	138.6	132.7

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

a/ Ten months.

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

Commodity grouping <u>b/</u>	1953	1954	1955	1956 <u>c/</u>
Food, beverages and tobacco (0,1) . . .	207.5	240.2	250.4	128.6
Basic materials (2,4)	19.5	31.0	28.1	14.7
Mineral fuels (3)	61.3	57.0	54.7	20.5
Chemicals (5)	77.4	114.7	122.8	61.9
Textiles (65)	289.9	379.1	328.9	149.6
Metals and metal manufactures (68,69)	212.1	223.9	254.0	129.2
Machinery and transport equipment (7)	506.3	681.0	687.3	458.7
Other manufactures <u>d/</u>	243.3	323.4	311.6	171.9
Miscellaneous (9)	66.6	71.1	75.1	34.6
Total	1,683.8	2,121.4	2,113.1	1,169.8

Source: Based on United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics.

- a/ As represented by exports from North America, India, Japan and countries in the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation other than Greece, Iceland and Italy.
- b/ Sections and divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), as shown in parentheses.
- c/ First six months.
- d/ Section 6 excepting groups 65, 68 and 69, which are shown separately, and section 8.

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

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955
<u>Beverage crops:</u>			
Cocoa:			
Angola	0.3	0.3	0.2
Belgian Congo	1.7	3.0	3.0
Cameroons, French administration	40.6	47.3	46.4
French Equatorial Africa	2.1	1.4	2.2
French West Africa	45.0	50.5	63.2
Ghana	157.2	239.7	183.6
Nigeria	69.6	109.9	73.3
Sierra Leone	1.3	2.2	2.1
Togoland, French administration	5.6	13.3	11.9
Coffee:			
Angola	65.5	46.6	44.4
Belgian Congo	33.7	38.7	40.9
Cameroons, French administration	10.6	13.7	13.3
Ethiopia and Eritrea	33.4	45.2	34.3
French Equatorial Africa	2.6	5.5	2.8
French West Africa	57.2	101.3	77.4
Kenya and Uganda	51.1	53.7	81.4
Madagascar	36.7	43.8	35.4
Tanganyika	16.3	28.0	19.3
Togoland, French administration	2.8	4.7	3.0
Tea:			
Kenya and Uganda	3.4	8.4	10.7
Mozambique	2.2	4.9	5.4
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	4.5	7.7	8.8
Tanganyika	0.9	1.4	1.5
Wine:			
Algeria	138.1	161.5	177.6
Tunisia	3.5	4.7	7.7
Union of South Africa	3.3	3.3	3.5
<u>Cereals:</u>			
Barley:			
Algeria	8.5	3.9	4.7
Morocco <u>b/</u>	20.1	24.8	19.2
Tunisia	4.8	0.8	-

Table XIX (continued)

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955
<u>Cereals:</u> (continued)			
Maize:			
Angola	4.3	5.1	3.0
Belgian Congo	0.3	1.1	0.5
Ethiopia and Eritrea	0.4	0.2	0.3
Madagascar	0.7	0.4	0.6
Morocco <u>b/</u>	5.5	3.9	7.2
Mozambique	0.2	0.1	0.3
Union of South Africa	1.4	32.3	37.9
Rice:			
Angola	0.3	0.1	0.1
Madagascar	8.9	3.2	7.0
Mozambique	1.2	0.7	0.4
Semolina:			
Tunisia	4.8	4.2	2.3
Wheat:			
Algeria	0.4	0.5	10.1
Ethiopia and Eritrea	0.5	0.2	0.1
Morocco <u>b/</u>	3.6	14.6	21.7
Tunisia	28.4	23.5	13.1
<u>Fibres:</u>			
Cotton (raw):			
Angola	2.9	3.1	3.3
Belgian Congo	37.0	30.5	31.9
French Equatorial Africa	20.3	25.9	25.8
French West Africa <u>c/</u>	0.8	0.9	1.4
Kenya and Uganda <u>d/</u>	48.5	60.7	47.8
Mozambique	18.4	18.6	15.0
Nigeria	15.5	20.6	26.3
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	2.2 <u>e/</u>	1.3	0.2
Sudan <u>c/</u>	76.8	62.3	87.2
Tanganyika	13.5	9.4	15.5
Togoland, French administration	0.8	0.7	1.2
Sisal:			
Angola	6.2	5.8	6.8
French Equatorial Africa	0.2	0.4	0.3
Kenya	7.3	5.9	5.6
Madagascar	0.9	2.1	2.0
Mozambique <u>f/</u>	4.5	4.0	4.2
Tanganyika <u>g/</u>	35.8	30.5	27.9
Wool and hair:			
Kenya and Uganda	0.7 <u>h/</u>	0.6	0.7
Morocco <u>b/</u>	4.9	6.0	6.5
Tunisia	1.3	1.7	1.5
Union of South Africa	192.7	178.2	171.1

Table XIX (continued)

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955
<u>Oil-seeds and oils:</u>			
Copra:			
Ghana	0.5	0.6	0.4
Mozambique	6.9	5.7	4.9
Nigeria	1.1	1.3	1.2
Seychelles	1.3	1.4	0.9
Tanganyika	0.2	0.4	0.7
Togoland, French administration	1.7	1.3	0.8
Zanzibar	1.1	1.1	0.9
Cotton-seed:			
Mozambique	1.0	0.7	-
Nigeria	1.3	1.8	3.4
Sudan	9.4	8.5	8.7
Ground-nuts:			
Cameroons, French administration	0.9	1.6	1.6
Ethiopia and Eritrea	0.4	0.4	0.5
French Equatorial Africa	0.5	0.6	0.9
French West Africa	4.8	7.2	1.5
Gambia	6.9	6.2	6.8
Nigeria	69.8	83.7	64.8
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1.0	1.1	1.3
Sierra Leone	0.4	0.2	-
Sudan	5.6	3.3	6.9
Tanganyika	0.2	0.5	1.0
Togoland, French administration	0.4	0.5	0.9
Uganda	0.2	1.5	1.4
Olive oil:			
Algeria	9.9	2.2	7.0
Morocco <u>b/</u>	0.6	0.1	2.7
Tunisia	5.8	19.5	8.4
Palm kernels:			
Belgian Congo	12.4	9.4	7.2
Cameroons, French administration	3.3	2.4	2.2
French Equatorial Africa	1.4	1.4	1.1
French West Africa	13.4	14.9	10.8
Gambia	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nigeria	62.1	63.8	53.8
Sierra Leone	12.0	10.5	7.0
Togoland, French administration	1.8	1.3	1.1
Palm oil:			
French Equatorial Africa	0.6	0.7	0.7
French West Africa	3.5	3.5	4.3
Nigeria	36.3	37.6	36.8
Sierra Leone	0.1	0.2	-

Table XIX (continued)

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955
<u>Other agricultural and pastoral products:</u>			
Fruits and nuts:			
Algeria	22.4	31.2	38.7
Cameroons, French administration	6.7	6.8	7.0
French West Africa	8.2	9.0	10.3
Nigeria	8.4 <u>i/</u>	16.1	13.3
Morocco <u>b/j/</u>	13.7	10.1	19.3
Sudan <u>k/</u>	0.9	0.7	0.7
Tunisia	1.6	3.3	2.7
Union of South Africa <u>l/</u>	49.8	59.1	65.5
Hides and skins:			
Algeria	5.8	5.6	5.6
Angola	0.9	0.8	0.5
Belgian Congo	1.2	1.1	1.0
British Somaliland <u>m/</u>	1.4	1.2	1.5
Cameroons, French administration	0.5	0.5	0.7
Ethiopia and Eritrea	7.2	7.0	6.2
French Equatorial Africa	0.5	0.4	0.4
French West Africa	1.4	1.5	1.6
Kenya and Uganda	6.8	6.1	5.5
Madagascar	2.5	1.8	1.3
Morocco <u>b/</u>	3.2	3.3	3.6
Mozambique	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nigeria	9.1	17.8	16.6
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	3.7	3.3	2.7
Sudan	2.1	2.3	2.0
Tanganyika	4.6	4.3	3.5
Togoland, French administration	0.2	0.1	...
Tunisia	1.5	1.4	1.3
Union of South Africa	29.5	32.2	32.3
Rubber:			
Belgian Congo	8.2	8.2	15.9
Cameroons, French administration	1.3	1.5	2.6
Liberia	21.1	18.7	33.0
Nigeria	9.3	8.1	15.6
Sugar:			
Angola	2.2	3.2	2.9
Mauritius	55.3	53.9	50.1
Morocco <u>b/</u>	5.5	6.1	6.6
Mozambique	5.9	4.4	7.4
Réunion	25.6	29.0	28.1
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1.4	...	...
Union of South Africa	7.0	16.4	19.1

Table XIX (continued)

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955
<u>Other agricultural and pastoral products: (continued)</u>			
<u>Timber:</u>			
Angola	2.2	2.4	2.7
Belgian Congo	5.9	7.3	7.7
Cameroons, French administration	3.0	3.4	3.9
French Equatorial Africa	18.7	24.1	31.0
French West Africa	5.4	5.9	7.3
Ghana	16.5	18.7	22.6
Kenya and Uganda	1.0	0.2	0.2
Mozambique	1.3	1.4	1.3
Nigeria	10.8	9.8	12.9
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1.0	n/	1.2
Tanganyika	1.0	1.1	1.1
<u>Tobacco (not manufactured):</u>			
Algeria	7.4	8.9	8.7
Angola	0.4	0.1	0.1
Belgian Congo	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cameroons, French administration	0.5	1.0	0.9
French Equatorial Africa	0.1	0.2	0.3
Madagascar	6.4	6.6	5.5
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	64.4	69.8	71.1
Union of South Africa o/	1.9	0.8	0.3
<u>Minerals:</u>			
<u>Asbestos:</u>			
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	18.9	18.1	20.8
Union of South Africa	17.8	21.7	23.5
<u>Cobalt ore:</u>			
Belgian Congo	37.8	41.3	39.5
Morocco b/	3.9	2.1	1.9
Rhodesia and Nyasaland p/	0.2	2.8	2.5
<u>Copper:</u>			
Angola	0.7	0.8	0.7
Belgian Congo	136.6	133.7	160.8
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	242.8	242.1	309.6
Tunisia	0.5	0.7	1.3
Union of South Africa	24.5	24.5	28.9
<u>Diamonds:</u>			
Angola	12.2	12.2	11.8
Belgian Congo	17.2	17.3	24.2
French Equatorial Africa	2.3	2.9	3.1
French West Africa	0.4	0.6	0.6
Ghana	10.3	12.0	15.5
Sierra Leone	3.4	4.8	3.9
Tanganyika	5.9	8.8	9.0
Union of South Africa q/	80.1	102.8	89.5

Table XIX (continued)

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955
<u>Minerals: (continued)</u>			
Iron ore:			
Algeria	40.7	31.2	36.8
Liberia <u>r/</u>	5.8	4.4	6.7
Morocco <u>b/</u>	3.3	2.2	1.8
Sierra Leone	12.2	7.6	10.5
Tunisia	12.8	9.7	10.8
Union of South Africa	1.0	2.5	1.7
Manganese ore:			
Angola	2.0	0.6	0.8
Belgian Congo	5.5	7.0	6.4
Ghana	2.4	1.4	1.5
Morocco <u>b/</u>	18.1	14.0	12.1
Union of South Africa	12.9	8.8	8.8
Phosphates:			
Algeria <u>s/</u>	5.3	6.3	6.7
Morocco <u>b/t/</u>	49.4	57.4	60.9
Tunisia	14.1	16.6	16.4
Tin:			
Belgian Congo	39.6	25.2	28.8
Cameroons, French administration	0.1	0.1	0.2
Kenya and Uganda	0.2	0.2	...
Nigeria	19.8	14.5	16.4
Tanganyika	0.1	0.1	0.1
Zinc:			
Algeria	1.2	2.2	3.3
Belgian Congo	5.4	3.7	4.3
Morocco <u>b/</u>	3.0	2.8	4.1
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	5.5 <u>u/</u>	5.9	6.0
Union of South Africa <u>v/</u>	0.9	1.0	...

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

- a/ Years ending 10 September.
- b/ Former French zone only.
- c/ Ginned cotton.
- d/ Other than linters.
- e/ Nyasaland only.
- f/ Including waste.
- g/ Including other agave fibres.

(Footnotes continued on following page)

Footnotes to Table XIX (continued)

- h/ 1952.
- i/ Bananas only.
- j/ Citrus fruits.
- k/ Dried dates.
- l/ Including dried and preserved fruits.
- m/ Undressed.
- n/ Southern Rhodesia only.
- o/ All kinds of tobacco.
- p/ Including cobalt metal.
- q/ Cut and uncut, rough and polished.
- r/ Including concentrates.
- s/ Excluding fertilizers.
- t/ Calcium phosphate.
- u/ Northern Rhodesia only; ingots.
- v/ Exports from South West Africa only, excluding shipments to the Union of South Africa.

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

Year	Beverages			Textile fibres			Other agricultural products			Minerals		
	Cocoa	Coffee	Tea	Cotton	Sisal	Wool	Ground-nuts a/	Rubber	Tobacco	Copper	Tin	Manganese
1954	220	165	125	112	71	96	145	105	110	158	120	145
1955	141	119	105	101	64	80	145	174	110	223	124	151
1956 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	117	...	...	...
<u>1955:</u>												
First quarter . .	173	127	132	107	63	86	137	146	108	210	118	145
Second quarter . .	140	117	72	103	63	84	147	149	110	209	120	145
Third quarter . .	128	117	110	102	66	76	149	210	113	233	126	154
Fourth quarter . .	128	114	106	92	63	74	145	188	113	239	132	158
<u>1956:</u>												
First quarter . .	106	115	104	93	65	75	143	160	110	257	135	158
Second quarter . .	100	119	98	96	60	83	142	131	119	212	126	156
Third quarter . .	103	127	115	90	58	89	142	146	119	188	132	153
Fourth quarter . .	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	119	...	...	...

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

a/ 1950 = 100.

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

Country	Imports				Exports				Terms of trade			
	1954	1955	1955 First half	1956 First half	1954	1955	1955 First half	1956 First half	1954	1955	1955 First half	1956 First half
Angola	94	97	...	...	101	87	...	...	107	90	...	...
Belgian Congo <u>a/</u> . . .	97	97	97	97	104	...	110	...	107	...	114	...
Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>b/</u>	91	99	...	...	112	98	...	...	133	99	...	...
Ghana <u>c/</u>	94	92	92	94	139	119	127	92	148	129	138	98
Kenya <u>c/d/</u>	89	90	...	...	105	103	...	...	118	114	...	...
Morocco <u>e/</u>	98	94	95	...	105	102	104	...	107	109	109	...
Nigeria	93	92	88	93	111	98	100	91	116	107	114	98
Sudan	92	93	...	...	116	106	...	...	126	114	...	...
Tanganyika <u>c/d/</u>	89	90	...	...	99	90	...	...	111	100	...	...
Uganda <u>c/d/</u>	89	90	...	...	107	95	...	...	120	106	...	...

Source: Based on United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1956 and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.
The terms of trade index is obtained by dividing the export unit value index by the import unit value index; a rise in the terms of trade index therefore reflects an improvement in the terms of trade. See also Note to the Statistical Tables.

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

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

Country	Imports				Exports			
	1954	1955	1955 First half	1956 First half	1954	1955	1955 First half	1956 First half
Algeria	107	117	115	...	111	136	127	...
Angola	138	127	...	...	98	94	...	...
Belgian Congo <u>a/</u>	106	108	103	117	102	105	101	109
Cameroons, French administration	124	133	139	124	93	107	117	118
Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>b/</u>	124	120	...	...	103	104	...	...
French Equatorial Africa	121	141	136	141	140	150	137	132
French West Africa	129	126	...	...	110	107	...	147
Ghana <u>c/ d/</u>	103	131	124	124	93	91	105	126
Kenya <u>c/ e/</u>	130	155	...	...	101	130	...	...
Madagascar	114	...	...	...	98	...	...	...
Morocco <u>f/</u>	99	107	107	97	103	119	110	117
Nigeria	118	146	...	...	104	103	...	...
Sudan	103	...	...	...	79	...	...	...
Tanganyika <u>c/ e/</u>	130	155	...	...	105	117	...	...
Togoland, French administration	124	143	...	...	117	...	...	...
Tunisia	101	109	98	...	129	113	111	...
Uganda <u>c/ e/</u>	130	155	...	...	113	132	...	...

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1956 and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

a/ Including Ruanda-Urundi.

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

c/ Exports include gold.

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

e/ Total imports for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

f/ Former French zone only.

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

Investment sector	Programmed expenditure (1955 revision of plan)	Appropriations through 31 December 1955
Basic facilities:		
Transport and communications (including OTRACO)	21,215	14,095
Electric power	3,412	1,816
Telecommunications	723	415
Storage facilities	180	137
Total, basic facilities	25,530	16,463
Agriculture:		
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	2,001	1,145
Agricultural research (INEAC and IRSAC)	1,030	580
Total, agriculture	3,031	1,725
Social services:		
Education	2,627	1,874
Public health	3,395	2,026
Housing (OCA)	4,320	2,696
Local provision of water and electricity (REGIDESO)	2,278	1,876
Settlement assistance (Colonat) b/	726	647
Rural water supplies (FBEI)	200	138
Total, social services	13,546	9,257
Advisory services	341	226
Administration:		
Public buildings and township development	7,448	5,883
Local transport facilities (FBEI)	-	112
Total, administration	7,448	5,995
Total	49,896	33,666

Source: Ministry of Colonies, La situation économique du Congo belge et du Ruanda-Urundi en 1955 (Brussels, 1956).

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

Details of investment expenditures on colonial account are not available. The following data indicate the amounts expended from 1949 through 1955 in some investment sectors (in millions of Belgian francs): OTRACO, 4,074; INEAC and IRSAC, 462; OCA, 1,749; electric power, 1,815; railways (on colonial account), 1,274; REGIDESO, 1,306; FBFI, 824; all others (colonial account), 12,074; total of all above, 23,579.

a/ Cumulative amounts 1949-1955.

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

Table XXIV. Ghana and Selected British African Countries: Development Expenditure^{a/}
(Thousands of pounds sterling)

Country	Basic facilities	Agriculture and industry	Social services	Advisory services	Administration	Miscellaneous	Total
Ghana:							
Cumulative through 1954	14,266.1	2,279.2	9,774.0	180.2	7,212.0	1,986.0	44,749.1 ^{b/}
1955	5,440.1	1,316.2	4,013.8	75.6	3,340.1	789.6	14,975.4
1956	10,081.5	1,961.0	9,165.9	78.4	6,821.3	950.3	29,058.4
Kenya:							
Cumulative through 1954	4,993.5	6,419.9	3,407.3	102.4	13,731.6	3,081.7	31,736.4
1955	1,232.7	2,357.8	1,267.0	22.1	1,846.5	...	6,726.1
Northern Rhodesia:							
Cumulative through 1954	1,732.4	879.4	2,247.2	152.9	7,492.9	2,248.2	25,084.6 ^{b/}
1955	691.0	383.8	422.9	6.7	2,925.8	1,250.0	5,680.2
1956	1,319.0	766.0	504.0	...	2,942.0	1,819.0	7,350.0
Sierra Leone:							
1951	9.6	135.4	294.6	37.0	28.2	120.6	625.4
Cumulative through 1954 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,675.2 ^{c/}
Tanganyika:							
Cumulative through 1954	8,228.8	2,727.8	5,013.3	...	4,773.3	341.5	21,084.7
1955	1,564.9	1,005.7	1,608.5	...	484.8	89.1	4,753.0
1956	1,401.6	979.7	3,702.7	...	529.7	35.5	6,649.2

Source: Ghana: Digest of Statistics (Accra), February 1955; Gazette, No. 65 and No. 70, 1955 (Accra); Kenya: Financial Statements and Audit Report, 1951 (Nairobi); United Kingdom: Annual Reports on Kenya, 1951 to 1954 (Nairobi); The Appropriation Accounts and Other Public Accounts for the year 1954/55 (Nairobi, 1955); Northern Rhodesia: Financial Reports, 1950 to 1954 (Lusaka); Approved Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, 1955/56 (Lusaka); Sierra Leone: Financial Report for 1951 (Freetown); United Kingdom: Annual Reports on Sierra Leone, 1946 to 1951 (Freetown); Report to the United Nations under Article 73(e) of the Charter; Tanganyika: Reports on Accounts and Finances, 1951 to 1954 (Dar es Salaam); United Kingdom: An Economic Survey of Colonial Territories, vol. II (London, 1951); Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1954/1955 and 1955/1956 (Dar es Salaam).

- a/ Fiscal year ending 30 June of year stated except for Ghana, for which the year ends 31 March.
b/ Includes cumulative investment expenditure through 1951 not classified by investment sectors.
c/ Total cumulative expenditures, including 1951, for which details were not available.

Table XXV. North Africa: Public Investment Expenditure in Selected Countries
(Millions of French francs)

Investment sector	Algeria			Morocco		Tunisia		
	1951-1953	1954	1955 a/	1951-1953	1954	1951-1953	1954	1955
<u>Basic facilities:</u>								
Transport and communications	38,047	17,740	14,132	31,967	8,415	8,090	1,018	1,208
Electric power b/	48,675	10,629	7,570	36,924	6,806	5,256	1,176	1,196
Irrigation and water supply.	32,108	10,034	5,797	26,806	13,991	18,689	5,916	1,420
Petroleum (research and exploration)	-	-	11,482	-	-	-	-	c/
Total, basic facilities	118,830	38,403	38,981	95,697	29,212	32,035	8,110	3,824
<u>Agriculture and industry:</u>								
Agriculture	14,225	5,887	5,247	16,676	4,407	6,578	2,329	4,448
Mining and mineral research.	14,858	10,780	1,061	16,856	5,384	7,456	2,906	2,056
Industry	5,357	1,838	-	-	1,241	150	514	60
Miscellaneous	96	-	-	1,876	618	84	5	42
Total, agriculture and industry	34,536	18,505	6,308	35,408	11,650	14,268	5,754	6,606
<u>Social services:</u>								
Education	15,440	5,099	4,660	12,194	3,699	3,460	956	1,148
Public health	6,427	2,607	2,361	6,710	2,268	1,327	348	372
Housing and town planning	29,052	16,168	24,575	21,881	8,485	2,414	1,453	2,441
Total, social services.	50,619	23,874	31,596	40,785	14,452	7,201	2,757	3,961
<u>Administration: d/</u>	8,700	2,519	3,274	5,283	2,062	9,224	2,575	2,788
TOTAL	212,685	83,301	80,159	177,173	57,376	62,728	19,196	17,179

Source: Commissariat Général du Plan de Modernisation et d'Équipement, Rapport sur la réalisation du plan de modernisation et d'équipement de l'Union française, 1952-1955 (Paris, 1955) and Cinq ans d'exécution du plan de modernisation et d'équipement de l'Union française (Paris, 1952); Rapport annuel sur l'exécution du plan de modernisation et d'équipement (Métropole et Outre-mer) (Paris, 1956).

a/ Provisional figures.

b/ Including small amounts of gas.

c/ Included in "Mining and mineral research".

d/ For Tunisia, "Administration" includes reconstruction expenditures amounting, in millions of French francs, to 7,429 for the years 1951-1953; for 1954, 2,015; for 1955, 2,244.

Table XXVI. French Territories South of the Sahara: Public Investment through FIDES,^{a/} 1946-1955
(Millions of French metropolitan francs)

Investment sector	Cameroons, French adminis- tration	French Equatorial Africa	French Somaliland	French West Africa	Madagascar	Togoland, French adminis- tration	Total
<u>Basic facilities:</u>							
Communications	36,789	37,384	3,120	92,284	29,017	3,775	202,369
Electric power	2,198	1,571	1,181	5,302	180	-	10,432
Total, basic facilities	38,987	38,955	4,301	97,586	29,197	3,775	212,801
<u>Agriculture and industry:</u>							
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries ^{b/}	7,323	10,282	238	39,269	9,892	1,079	68,083
Mining and industry	230	846	-	139	120	-	1,335
Total, agriculture and industry	7,553	11,128	238	39,408	10,012	1,079	69,418
<u>Social services:</u>							
Education	2,099	3,426	203	8,663	3,010	449	17,850
Health	2,241	6,122	357	7,869	3,610	962	21,161
Town planning, housing and related public works	2,520	2,934	1,038	11,875	958	925	20,250
Total, social services	6,860	12,482	1,598	28,407	7,578	2,336	59,261
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	398	236	39	1,581	369	28	2,651
All sectors	53,798	62,801	6,176	166,982	47,156	7,218	344,131 ^{c/}

Source: Commissariat Général du Plan de Modernisation et d'Équipement, Rapport annuel sur l'exécution du plan de modernisation et d'équipement (Métropole et Outre-mer) (Paris, 1956).

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

b/ Including small sums for agricultural water supplies.

c/ To the total for all territories should be added the sum of 75 million francs, representing expenditures of FIDES during the period 1946-1955 on development activities benefiting all territories (chiefly research in various fields).

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

Commodity and country	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56 (preliminary)
<u>Cereals:</u>			
Barley: <u>a/</u>			
Algeria	723	935	707
Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>b/</u>	600	600	600
Morocco <u>c/</u>	1,806	1,737	1,248
Tunisia	180	170	81
Maize:			
French West Africa	399	428	...
Madagascar	73	56	...
Morocco <u>c/</u>	296	256	286
Union of South Africa	3,554	3,392	3,283
Millet and sorghum:			
Cameroons, French administration	362	...	...
Ethiopia and Eritrea	1,842	1,720	...
French West Africa <u>d/</u>	2,090	...	...
Tanganyika	879	...	...
Rice (paddy):			
Belgian Congo	177	179	198
French West Africa	511	559	673
Madagascar	1,025	991	1,025
Nigeria . . . . .	...	173	...
Sierra Leone	222	224	219
Wheat: <u>a/</u>			
Algeria	1,101	1,392	1,254
Kenya <u>e/</u>	121	135	122
Morocco <u>c/</u>	1,113	1,205	950
Tunisia	580	624	395
Union of South Africa <u>e/</u>	576	600	795
<u>Oil-seeds and oils:</u>			
Copra:			
Ghana <u>f/</u>	2	4	3
Kenya <u>f/</u>	2	...	6
Mauritius	1	2	...
Mozambique <u>f/</u>	46	44	48
Seychelles <u>f/</u>	7	7	...
Tanganyika	13	13	...
Togoland, French administration	5	5	...
Zanzibar <u>f/</u>	14	13	13

Table XXVII (continued)

Commodity and country	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56 (preliminary)
<u>Oil-seeds and oils: (continued)</u>			
Cotton-seed:			
Belgian Congo	91	96	97
French Equatorial Africa	66	76	73
French West Africa	10	11	12
Mozambique	67 <u>b/</u>	60	56
Nigeria	58 <u>b/</u>	74 <u>b/</u>	63
Sudan	171	166	180
Tanganyika	18	36	44
Uganda	152	110	130
Ground-nuts:			
Belgian Congo	180	188	175
Cameroons, French administration	70	80	87
French Equatorial Africa	161	106	...
French West Africa	895	794	938
Gambia	63	59	58
Ghana	44	44	44
Nigeria <u>b/ g/</u>	870	790	1,000
Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>h/</u>	75	...	...
Tanganyika	29	26	...
Uganda <u>h/</u>	160	170	...
Union of South Africa	196	195	221
Olive oil:			
Algeria <u>i/</u>	24	27	18
Libya <u>j/</u>	8	2	3
Morocco <u>c/</u>	16	23	12
Tunisia	93	60	24
Palm kernels:			
Angola <u>b/</u>	12	9	10
Belgian Congo <u>k/</u>	119	118	120
Cameroons, French administration <u>l/</u>	21	19	16 <u>f/</u>
French West Africa	75	81 <u>f/</u>	85 <u>f/</u>
Nigeria <u>f/ m/</u>	407	472	440
Portuguese Guinea <u>h/</u>	12	...	...
Sierra Leone <u>f/</u>	70	69	59
Palm oil: <u>f/</u>			
Angola	7	13	8
Belgian Congo	132	137	149
French West Africa	16	14	18
Nigeria <u>g/</u>	204	212	185

Table XXVII (continued)

Commodity and country	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56 (preliminary)
<u>Oil-seeds and oils: (continued)</u>			
Sesame:			
Belgian Congo <u>h/</u>	5	6	5
Ethiopia and Eritrea	35	35	35
French West Africa	3	4	...
Nigeria	13	16	...
Sudan	163	...	122
Tanganyika	10	11	...
Uganda <u>h/</u>	29	34	...
<u>Beverage crops:</u>			
Cocoa beans:			
Cameroons, French administration . .	54	56	58
French West Africa	53	66 <u>b/</u>	72
Ghana <u>f/</u>	214	224	209
Nigeria <u>g/ n/</u>	99	91	116
Coffee beans:			
Angola	75	60 <u>b/</u>	60 <u>b/</u>
Belgian Congo <u>o/</u>	38	42	51
Cameroons, French administration . .	10	11	11
Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>b/ p/</u>	40	46	54
French West Africa	87	97	120
Kenya <u>q/</u>	12	13	24
Madagascar	45	44	49
Tanganyika	15	21	19
Uganda	36	65	...
Tea:			
Kenya <u>q/</u>	6	8	9
Mozambique <u>b/</u>	3	6	8
Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>r/</u>	6	8	...
Uganda	2	3	3
Wine:			
Algeria	1,829	1,954	1,438
Morocco <u>c/</u>	119	191	192
Tunisia	66	105	112
Union of South Africa	255	289	...
<u>Other foodstuffs and tobacco:</u>			
Bananas:			
Belgian Congo	39	26	...
Cameroons, British administration . .	81	92	...
Cameroons, French administration . .	140	114	...
Ethiopia and Eritrea	20	20	...
French West Africa	97	97	...
Mozambique <u>f/</u>	18	19	...
Nigeria <u>f/</u>	92	83	68
Somalia	55	88	...
Zanzibar	14	14	...

Table XXVII (continued)

Commodity and country	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56 (preliminary)
<u>Other foodstuffs and tobacco: (continued)</u>			
Cane sugar: <u>s/</u>			
Angola <u>t/</u>	52 <u>b/</u>	52 <u>b/</u>	55
Mauritius <u>t/</u>	512	499	533
Mozambique <u>t/</u>	93 <u>b/</u>	113 <u>b/</u>	120
Réunion	171	176	177
Uganda <u>e/</u>	43	50	...
Union of South Africa <u>u/</u>	658	752	842
Cassava:			
Belgian Congo	6,751	6,785	7,520
Cameroons, French administration . .	643	...	547
French Equatorial Africa	816 <u>v/</u>	...	...
French West Africa	2,008	...	...
Ghana	512 <u>w/</u>	512	...
Madagascar	857	796	...
Nigeria <u>m/</u>	10,722 <u>x/</u>	6,303	...
Ruanda-Urundi	1,805	2,040	2,086
Sierra Leone	37	37	39
Tanganyika	1,861 <u>y/</u>	...	...
Togoland, French administration . .	371	361	373
Zanzibar	82	90	90
Citrus fruit:			
Algeria	341	339	385
Morocco <u>c/</u>	185	208	232
Tunisia	55	44	62
Union of South Africa	248	296	307
Potatoes:			
Algeria	242	253	...
Madagascar	80	50	...
Ruanda-Urundi	165	110	117
Union of South Africa	184	...	...
Sweet potatoes and yams:			
Belgian Congo	309	343	358
Cameroons, French administration . .	138	...	...
French Equatorial Africa	298 <u>x/</u>	...	...
French West Africa	1,735	2,562	...
Ghana	482	481	...
Madagascar	378	303	...
Nigeria <u>g/ z/</u>	6,096	6,140	...
Ruanda-Urundi	1,442	1,964	1,733
Tanganyika	238 <u>aa/</u>	...	...
Togoland, French administration . .	376	396	389

Table XXVII (continued)

Commodity and country	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56 (preliminary)
<u>Other foodstuffs and tobacco: (continued)</u>			
Tobacco (not manufactured):			
Algeria	30	20	20
Rhodesia and Nyasaland:			
Northern Rhodesia	4	4	4
Nyasaland	15	10	17
Southern Rhodesia <u>e/</u>	55	55	70
Union of South Africa	18	16	18
<u>Fibres and rubber:</u>			
Cotton (lint):			
Belgian Congo	45	48	49
French Equatorial Africa	33	38	37
Mozambique	34	30	32
Nigeria <u>n/</u>	26	34	27
Sudan	87	88	95
Tanganyika	9	18 <u>b/</u>	22
Uganda	73	65	65
Sisal:			
Angola	30	28	...
Kenya	39	36	39
Mozambique <u>b/</u>	22	25	...
Tanganyika	171	181	179
Wool:			
Morocco <u>c/</u>	14	15	14
Union of South Africa <u>bb/</u>	128	139	142
Rubber: <u>b/</u>			
Belgian Congo	18	23	26
Cameroons, French administration . .	3	3	4
Liberia	35	38	39
Nigeria	22	21	31

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

a/ Preliminary figures for 1956/57 for barley and wheat are as follows (in thousands of metric tons): Barley: Algeria, 950; Ethiopia and Eritrea, 600; Morocco, 1,650; Tunisia, 180. Wheat: Algeria, 1,400; Morocco, 1,066; Tunisia, 499; Union of South Africa, 825.

(Footnotes to Table XXVII continued on following page)

Footnotes to Table XXVII (continued)

- b/ Estimated.
- c/ Former French zone only.
- d/ Including fonio.
- e/ Output of farms and estates.
- f/ Exports.
- g/ Including Cameroons under British administration.
- h/ Village crops.
- i/ Edible oil only.
- j/ Tripolitania only.
- k/ Plantation output and production from fruit, delivered by indigenous growers.
- l/ Commercial production.
- m/ Northern and eastern regions of Nigeria.
- n/ Purchases for export.
- o/ Including parchment coffee in Ruanda-Urundi.
- p/ Ethiopia only.
- q/ Estate production.
- r/ Nyasaland only.
- s/ Twelve months beginning 1 September of year stated.
- t/ Raw and refined sugar at actual weight.
- u/ Twelve months beginning 1 May of year stated.
- v/ Average of five years, 1948-1952 inclusive.
- w/ Average of three years, unspecified in the period 1948-1952.
- x/ Average of two years, unspecified in the period 1948-1952.
- y/ Including sweet potatoes.
- z/ Yam production only.
- aa/ Average of four years, 1948-1952.
- bb/ Including South-West Africa.

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

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955 (preliminary)
<u>Metallic minerals:</u>			
Antimony (Sb content; metric tons):			
Algeria	1,900	2,287	984
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>a/</u>	24	53	168
Morocco: <u>b/</u>			
A	60	394	317
B	321	314	378
Union of South Africa	2,730	8,639	14,189
Bauxite (crude ore):			
French West Africa	338	443	493
Ghana <u>c/</u>	117	166	118
Mozambique	3	3	3
Chromite (Cr ₂ O ₃ content):			
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>a/</u>	202	193	196
Sierra Leone	10	8	9
Union of South Africa	324	285	240
Cobalt (Co content; metric tons):			
Belgian Congo	8,278	8,609	8,567
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>d/e/</u>	854	1,083	670
Morocco <u>f/</u>	600	736	757
Copper (Cu content):			
Angola	2	4	3
Belgian Congo <u>g/</u>	214	224	235
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>d/</u>	368	385	348
South-West Africa	12	14	21
Union of South Africa	35	41	43
Gold (kilogrammes):			
Bechuanaland	34	38	17
Belgian Congo <u>h/</u>	11,540	11,368	11,506
Cameroons, French administration . .	32	21	16
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	15,688	16,749	16,320 <u>a/</u>
French Equatorial Africa	1,685	1,409	1,448
French West Africa	50	12	7
Ghana	22,736	24,481	21,373
Kenya	298	206	383 <u>c/</u>
Madagascar	51	42	30
Mozambique	32	63	...
Nigeria	21	23	21
Sierra Leone	44	7	...

Table XXVIII (continued)

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955 (preliminary)
<u>Metallic minerals: (continued)</u>			
Gold (kilogrammes): (continued)			
Sudan	68	48	...
Tanganyika <u>c/</u>	2,304	2,294	2,143
Uganda <u>c/</u>	13	14	14
Union of South Africa	371,395	411,721	454,182
Iron (Fe content):			
Algeria	1,762	1,520	1,870
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>a/</u>	35	35	46
Liberia <u>i/</u>	893	1,087	1,163
Morocco: <u>b/</u>			
A	233	152	138
B	603	570	632
Sierra Leone	848	514	812 <u>c/</u>
Tunisia	563	510	610
Union of South Africa	1,228	1,186	1,262
Lead (Pb content):			
Algeria	7	11	10
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>d/g/</u>	12	15	16
French Equatorial Africa	5	3	3
Morocco: <u>b/</u>			
A	80	82	89
B <u>c/</u>	1	-	1
South West Africa	59	70	196
Tanganyika	3	2	4
Tunisia	24	27	27
Union of South Africa	1	-	1
Magnesite (Mg CO ₃ content):			
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>a/</u>	10	7	11
Union of South Africa	23	24	18
Manganese (Mn content):			
Angola	32	15	15
Belgian Congo	108	193	231
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>d/</u>	3	7	9
Ghana <u>c/</u>	360	216	260
Morocco <u>f/</u>	166	161	168
South West Africa	18	15	18
Union of South Africa	333	286	220
Silver (metric tons):			
Belgian Congo	154	141	127
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	19	16	...
Morocco <u>f/</u>	31	36	31
South West Africa	26	27	...
Tunisia	5	3	3
Union of South Africa	37	41	46

Table XXVIII (continued)

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955 (preliminary)
<u>Metallic minerals: (continued)</u>			
Tin concentrates (Sn content; metric tons):			
Belgian Congo <u>h/</u>	15,538	15,326	15,270
Nigeria	8,347	8,054	8,289
South West Africa	213	453	...
Tanganyika <u>c/</u>	48	38	42
Uganda	91	84	59
Union of South Africa	1,382	1,336	1,305
Tungsten ore (WO ₃ content; metric tons):			
Belgian Congo <u>h/</u>	762	996	942
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>a/</u>	211	141	123
South West Africa	108	93	111
Uganda <u>c/</u>	112	112	95
Union of South Africa	231	367	387
Vanadium (V content; metric tons):			
South West Africa	541	547	492
Zinc (Zn content):			
Algeria	16	27	31
Belgian Congo	126	84	68
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>d/g/</u>	26	27	28
Morocco <u>f/</u>	35	34	43
South West Africa	16	20	21
<u>Non-metallic minerals:</u>			
Asbestos: <u>j/</u>			
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>a/</u>	80	73	96
Swaziland	27	27	30
Union of South Africa	86	99	109
Coal: <u>k/</u>			
Algeria	295	302	302
Belgian Congo	315	379	480
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>a/</u>	2,618	2,748	3,315
Morocco <u>f/</u>	565	486	467
Mozambique	162	142	173
Nigeria	711	646	761
Union of South Africa	28,461	29,316	32,111
Diamonds (thousands of metric carats): <u>l/</u>			
Angola	729	722	743
Belgian Congo	12,580	12,620	13,041
French Equatorial Africa	141	152	137
French West Africa	180	218	318
Ghana <u>c/</u>	2,164	2,126	2,277
Sierra Leone	482	401	420
South West Africa	610	684	813
Tanganyika <u>c/</u>	171	330	323
Union of South Africa	2,718	2,859	3,015

Table XXVIII (continued)

Commodity and country	1953	1954	1955 (preliminary)
<u>Non-metallic minerals: (continued)</u>			
Petroleum (crude) <u>m/</u>			
Algeria	85	75	57
Morocco <u>f/</u>	103	118	104
Phosphate rock: <u>n/</u>			
Algeria	619	774	764
Morocco <u>f/</u>	4,097	5,020	5,328
Tunisia	1,719	1,846	2,604

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations.

a/ Southern Rhodesia only.

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

c/ Exports.

d/ Northern Rhodesia only.

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

f/ Former French zone only.

g/ Smelter production.

h/ Including Ruanda-Urundi.

i/ Twelve months ending 31 August of year stated.

j/ Non-fabricated asbestos fibres.

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

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

m/ Including shale oil, excluding natural gasoline.

n/ Crude mineral with variable phosphate content.

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

Country	1953	1954	1955
Algeria	771	827	844
Angola	39	39	...
Belgian Congo	1,073	1,292	...
Federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea:			
Ethiopia <u>a/</u>	30	36	39
Eritrea	19	19	19
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:			
Northern Rhodesia	1,061	1,174	1,268
Southern Rhodesia	942	1,057	1,179
French Equatorial Africa	20	51	52
French West Africa	70	103	116
Ghana <u>b/</u>	228	241	241
Kenya <u>c/</u>	150	179	209
Liberia	29	27	31
Libya <u>d/</u>	50	57	62
Madagascar	47 <u>e/</u>	53	57
Mauritius <u>f/</u> . . . . .	...	37	34
Morocco: <u>g/</u>			
A	748	826	879
B	53	57	67
Mozambique <u>e/h/</u>	50	51	53
Nigeria <u>i/</u>	179	214	243
Sierra Leone	9	10	...
Sudan	32	36	...
Tanganyika <u>j/</u>	88	100	112
Tunisia	180	203	220
Uganda	60	73	80
Union of South Africa	13,346	14,634	16,352

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics, 1955 (Rome) and Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics (Rome); United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1956.

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

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

Product and country	1953	1954	1955 (preliminary)
<u>Metals:</u>			
Pig-iron:			
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>a/</u>	36	37	57
Union of South Africa	1,223	1,197	1,301
Crude steel:			
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>a/</u>	25	33	44
Union of South Africa	1,298	1,431	1,580
Copper metal:			
Belgian Congo	214	224	235
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>b/c/</u>	268	385	348
Union of South Africa	35	41	43
Lead metal:			
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>b/d/</u>	12	27	27
Morocco <u>e/</u>	27	27	27
Tunisia	27	27	27
Tin metal:			
Belgian Congo	3	2	3
Union of South Africa	1	1	1
Zinc metal:			
Belgian Congo	8	32	34
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <u>b/d/</u>	26	27	28
<u>Building materials:</u>			
Building bricks (millions):			
Belgian Congo	7	5	...
Canary Islands	10	10	11
Federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>f/</u>	3	4	5
Morocco <u>g/</u>	30	28	28
Mozambique	11	10	...
Tunisia	42	39	35
Union of South Africa	1,199	...	...
Cement:			
Algeria	494	631	655
Belgian Congo	248	346	405
Federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>f/</u>	9	13	22
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:			
Northern Rhodesia	259	330	403
Southern Rhodesia <u>h/</u>	65	67	91
French West Africa	36	71	...

Table XXX (continued)

Product and country	1953	1954	1955 (preliminary)
<u>Building materials: (continued)</u>			
Cement: (continued)			
Kenya	53	112	131
Morocco <u>e/</u>	624	658	703
Mozambique	87	100	...
Tunisia	227	284	383
Union of South Africa	2,122	2,162	2,336
<u>Chemicals:</u>			
Sulphuric acid: <u>i/</u>			
Algeria	41	40	39
Belgian Congo	61	84	112
Canary Islands	11	12	12
Morocco <u>e/</u>	28	25	...
Superphosphates:			
Algeria	103	131	124
Morocco <u>e/</u>	77	96	90
Tunisia	52	49	55
Union of South Africa	520	560	548
<u>Food, beverages and tobacco:</u>			
Sugar: <u>j/</u>			
Angola	50	49	...
Belgian Congo	17	17	17
Mauritius	518	481	576
Mozambique	90	124	...
Réunion	168	174	178
Union of South Africa	662	803	863
Beer (thousands of hectolitres):			
Algeria	319	349	...
Belgian Congo	739	882	1,037
Federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>f/k/</u>	11	15	13
French West Africa	107	120	125
Ghana <u>l/</u>	44	47	44
Kenya	139	178	235
Morocco <u>e/</u>	300	300	...
Mozambique	46	46	...
Nigeria	64	78	81
Tanganyika	24	23	28
Tunisia	75	95	...
Uganda	15	20	36
Union of South Africa	969	...	...

Table XXX (continued)

Product and country	1953	1954	1955 (preliminary)
<u>Food, beverages and tobacco: (continued)</u>			
Wine (thousands of hectolitres):			
Algeria	18,288	19,300	14,383
Morocco <u>e/</u>	1,188	1,906	1,915
Tunisia	661	1,025	1,116
Union of South Africa	2,549	2,548	...
Cigarettes (millions): <u>m/</u>			
Algeria	7,404	7,864	...
Angola <u>n/</u>	600	660	...
Belgian Congo	2,701	2,434	2,925
Federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea <u>f/k/</u>	95	112	128
French West Africa	600	800	...
Kenya <u>n/</u>	95	85	135
Mauritius	535	560	540
Morocco <u>e/o/</u>	2,940	...	...
Mozambique	715	750	...
Nigeria	2,126	2,126	2,660
Tunisia	1,750	1,885	...
Uganda <u>n/</u>	2,805	2,975	3,095
Union of South Africa	9,969	...	...
Tobacco (metric tons): <u>p/</u>			
Algeria	2,255	2,377	...
Angola	77	63	...
Kenya	8	5	...
Morocco <u>e/</u>	741	802	...
Mozambique	4	4	...
Tunisia	676	668	...
Uganda	329	317	293
Union of South Africa	9,499	...	...

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1956.

- a/ Southern Rhodesia only.
- b/ Northern Rhodesia only.
- c/ Blister and electrolytic copper.
- d/ Refined.
- e/ Former French zone only.
- f/ Ethiopia only.
- g/ Former Spanish zone only.
- h/ Twelve months ending 30 June of year stated.
- i/ Production in terms of 100 per cent sulphuric acid.
- j/ Crop years beginning year shown.
- k/ Twelve months ending 30 September of year stated.
- l/ Former Gold Coast only.
- m/ Unless otherwise stated, cigarillos are included with cigarettes.
- n/ Including a small quantity of cigars.
- o/ Excluding cigarros.
- p/ Including snuff.

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CORRIGENDUM

Page 52, Table I:

Insert footnote reference b after "Kenya".

To read: "Kenya b".

Change footnote reference b to c on figure for Nigeria in first column.

To read: "1,904.8 c".

Change footnote reference c to b on "Uganda".

To read: "Uganda b".

Re-number footnotes b and c to read c and b respectively.

Page 54, Table III:

In the second line of footnote b, change "The components exclude net factor ..." to read: "The components include net factor ..."

Page 94, Table XXIX:

Change "Source: Food and Agriculture Organization ... 1956." to read: "Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1956."

Page 95, Table XXX:

Under "Lead metal", change the 1954 and 1955 figures for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, "27" and "27", to read: "15" and "16" respectively.

Under "Cement", transpose the figures for Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia.

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